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## Student Life, June 1903, Vol. 1, No. 8

Student Life

*Utah State University*

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# Student Life



Agricultural College of Utah

Commencement Number  
June 1903.

The Co-operative Grocery & Drug Company is now located in their magnificent new building on West Center Street.

## The Co-op Grocery & Drug Co.

... are the ...  
**Leading Grocers and Druggists of Logan.**

SPECIAL COURTESY TO STUDENTS,  
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

GOODS DELIVERED FREE  
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Joseph Howell, President.

OFFICE OF

J. W. Crawford, Manager.

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General Merchandise and Produce.

#### News for Ladies

We are pleased to announce in your valuable Magazine that we have been made sole agents for the Faultless Fitting Dorothy Dodd Shoes.

UNION MERCANTILE CO.

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We have the Royal Blue line of Shoes for Men the best wearing shoes on earth. We appreciate your trade.

61 and 62 MAIN ST.

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Clothing, Shoes and

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BEST GOODS FOR LEAST MONEY.

2 STORES--67 MAIN, & CENTER ST.

### MURDOCK'S CANDY KITCHEN.

Manufacturers of Confectionery.

Carries the LARGEST, CHOICEST and PUREST VARIETIES OF CANDIES and NUTS in the City We carry a full line of Bakery Goods. 31 Main St.

22 WEST CENTER STREET

### LOGAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

Have your work done at home, done right and save expense.

22 WEST CENTER STREET

C. A. CUMMINGS & COMPANY  
Proprietors.

TO  
ALFRED HORATIO UPHAM,  
THE FATHER OF STUDENT LIFE,  
THIS VOLUME  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

❁                      CONTENTS.                      ❁

---

BACCALAUREATE SERMON .....	141
HON. MOSES THATCHER	
FIELD DAY.....	147
JUNIOR BANQUET .....	147
SOPHOMORE BANQUET.....	148
SECOND-YEAR CLASS .....	148
SENIOR EXERCISES .....	148
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES .....	150
ADDRESS TO GRADUATES .....	150
HON. C. S. VARIAN	
ALUMNI BANQUET AND BALL .....	162
ADDRESS OF GOV. HEBER M. WELLS.....	163
EDITORIAL "THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH,".....	166
DRAMATIC RECITAL... ..	167
B. Y. C. vs. A. C. U. ....	168
AGRICULTURAL CLUB ENTERTAINED ... ..	168
"LUCK IN THE DAYS OF '97" (A STORY) .....	169
J. E. BARRACK	
THE A. C. U. ALUMNI .....	170
COMMERCIAL NOTES .....	171

❁                      List of Plates.                      ❁

PLATE I.

PRES. W. J. KERR ..... Frontispiece

PLATE II.

T. CLARK CALLISTER, President Class '03.

PROF. WM. PETERSON, President Alumni Association.

PLATE III—Commencement Speakers.

HON. C. S. VARIAN.

HON. MOSES THATCHER.

GOV. HEBER WELLS.

PLATE IV.

A. C. U. BASEBALL TEAM

(Photo by Fries)



**"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."**





# STUDENT LIFE

JUNE, 1903

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## COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

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### SUNDAY.

Commencement exercises began Sunday morning, June 6th, with the auditorium filled beyond its seating capacity. Among those who participated were Senator Barber, Hon. John T. Caine, and members of the ladies' quartette. Everything was characteristic of the day and time, and culminated in the address of Hon. Moses Thatcher, which was full of beauty and eloquence, and glowed with the fire of experience. The text which follows may be taken as the synopsis of a successful life.

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#### BACCALAUREATE SERMON

OF HON. MOSES THATCHER, AT THE  
A. C. U., SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1903. . . . .

"The young man who hesitates to accept or assume stations of responsibility and trust, because of his youthfulness, and waits for the dignifying and solidifying influence of maturing years to fit him for the station, is not a close student of the lives of those who have impressed their names on the pages of their country's history.

Older men may shake their heads while remarking that "boys know more than their fathers" these days, "yet from no source does the determined young man receive more cordial encouragement and hearty support than from men who de-

clare they are being shelved by the boys."

It is not that youth knows more than age; but when a youth, buoyant with hopes inspired by confidence, with a vision undimmed by the doubts and prejudice engendered by long acquaintance with the world, his ambition unwithered by years of dreary toil for subsistence, his heart full of love for humanity, and his soul vibrant with the possibilities of life—when such a youth fresh from study and with intellect well stored, can at once reach the point attained by his father through years of effort and bitter experience, and from that vantage ground begin the battle of life, he is undoubtedly, of the two, better equipped. "A dwarf perched on the shoulder of a giant can see further than can the giant."

These youths who think that young men have not a fair chance, and those older men who think young men not able to fill important stations may each learn lessons from the fact that Henry Clay was in the United States senate at 21 years of age, though a provision of the national constitution had to be temporarily abrogated to permit it. Webster was attending college at fifteen, and at thirty, was the peer of the ablest in Congress, Mr. Fox was a member of the British Parliament at nineteen. Luther at thirty-



six had reached the apex of his world-wide fame. Peel was in Parliament at twenty-one. Napoleon at twenty-five commanded the army of Italy, and at forty was not only one of the most renowned generals of his time, but was one of the greatest lawyers of the world. At Waterloo he beheld the twilight of his glory when only forty-six years of age. Washington was colonel at twenty-two, President of the United States at thirty-seven. Story was in Harvard at fifteen, in Congress at twenty-nine, and judge of our national Supreme Court at thirty-two.

Gladstone at twenty-two was in Parliament, and was Lord of the Treasury at twenty-four. Pitt entered college at fifteen, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-two, Prime Minister at twenty-four, and at thirty-five was the most powerful uncrowned head in all Europe. Grady made his famous New England speech when thirty-six. Other instances without number could be cited to show that the world has always been ready to confer distinction on young men of ability and show them that no one ventures long to hold back pluck and brains. The world's history does not show that ability has been slighted because possessed by youth. Bitter bias and narrow prejudice may briefly retard, but never were there more open doors for young men than today. For the worker there is room everywhere, and at the top there is little crowding.

You are in an age of high pressure, in a world of contest and of competition. Hence the importance of laying deep and broad the foundations upon which you build. Cement them to the bed-rock of principle, bond them with justice, cover them with truth and fear no storm. As well anticipate permanent safety in a house built of sand as lasting success based on policy. Work, if not genius, is

a twin brother. If you would carve your name high on the column of human fame, base your hopes on an irreproachable character, and ever have with you an unsullied conscience. Man has within him the elements of Deity—whose glory is intelligence. Therefore, without excessive pride, set your mark high and will to do righteously what you may. Should you start the battle of life with a large supply of self-esteem, nature being founded on the law of compensation, will supply attritions sufficiently numerous to increase your ballast, or reef your sails, when the storm-lashed sea of life foams and breaks above dangerous and hidden reefs. Making morality the chief corner-stone of life, do not forget the "proprieties." By upright conduct and truthful statements win the confidence and respect of your fellows. Sow the seeds of confidence in the fruitful soil of your own noble souls; water them with tears of mercy, and warm them with the sunlight of truth shining on your daily walk and conversation. Avoiding deceit, go shy of diplomatic policy; base all your acts on justice, and fragrant flowers shall bloom before, as well as rise up behind you; while the fruit of honest endeavor shall be your portion—the esteem of others your part. Make chastity the purest gem in the diadem of virtue. Guard, preserve, defend it as the pearl above price. White plumes, emblems of purity, may bedeck the brow of shame, the hollow laugh may ring in halls of revelry, and the angel of mercy may lift up the fallen, but wounds, though healed, leave scars behind them. 'Tis true the physician comes to the sick, but it were better to have no sick and to need no physician. Repentance is a law of life, only because we are in the throes of death. The master said nothing, did nothing of which to repent. If in Him we cannot see God,

at least let us behold him as the perfect man. Before all ages he stands matchless in the majesty of his purity, unequaled in the grandeur of his purpose. Make His life and character your guide and you cannot fail. He measured all heights, and widths, and depths, exploring every snore of human thought. Between noting the sparrow's fall, numbering the hairs of the head, and attuning the music of the stars to the harmonies of the universe, there is nothing pertaining to human endeavor, or to human activity, that He has not weighed in balances, or measured in scales. Comprehending the mystery of all hearts, He fathomed all human hope; and, through the straight gate, made the way so plain that the way-faring man need not err therein. He demonstrated His calling when driving the money changers from the house of His Father, denouncing Scribes and Pharisees, feeding the multitude and raising the dead, but not less when preaching that incomparable Sermon on the Mount.

The glories of the world, its allurements and temptations; its ambitions, thirst for fame and power; its ease, luxury and intense desire for wealth and influence were before Him as before you. He, too, had to choose what He would be. Gave He no thought of the fundamental qualifications that go to make life successful? Note how He expressed Himself on that subject: "Behold the lilies of the valley; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." Is there naught in that, but the philosophy of a dreaming idealist? Who is able to discern in it the key to the door of supply, equal to all demands of right human requirement, and of all proper human necessity? The great poet-dramatist, Shakespeare, voiced the same thought when he said:

"There is a tide in the affairs of man, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." From circumference to center of that thought, we may trace all ebbs and flows, floods and tides, to their source, there to find, not only the arbiter of nations, but the shaper of all efforts, human and divine. Paul may plant, Apollos water, but God alone giveth increase. While esteeming it of the highest moment to impress upon your minds that an over-ruling Providence shapes all destiny; yet I would not have you overlook the free agency of man, limited only by his personal responsibility.

Human life is but a school in which, by act and word, observation and experience, characters are formed, and of each individual becoming the book of life out of which he shall be judged; and out of which success or failure comes. Nothing so quickly develops inherent qualities as responsibility. But it is well to remember that it is always accompanied by personal accountability. Being free to speak and act, we are, nevertheless, bound to respect the rights of others.

While shaping our lives so as to conform to these facts, and while ascertaining the qualifications most necessary to success in life, every young man and woman should remember that the most wonderful thing in nature is the infinite variety characterizing the creations of God. It is said that no two blades of grass, no two leaves, no two flowers, no two grains of sand, are exactly alike. How unwise then to expect special rules to apply to you, the higher creations of the Almighty. Man, being wonderfully made as to his physical organization, we stand amazed in the presence of his mental scope and awed before his spiritual being. Knowledge is power, but wisdom to use it, is of infinite importance. Without wisdom no person can have been

successful. I mean success in the higher sense; that is, making the most and best of life, for the present and for the hereafter. It is known that the stronger characteristics of the young, unless subdued, become the ruling passion of the old.

The habits of the prodigal should, therefore, be disciplined in the practice of economy, lest he be chained in the distressing bondage of indebtedness. Independence and free agency with their accompanying enjoyments are liable to become strangers to those who mortgage their efforts. When the fruits of labor pass through one's hands like water through a sieve, honor may also become submerged in the sea of relentless demand. The cultivation of a spirit of self-denial is usually rewarded with abundance; while present gratification leads to misery and want.

Better start at the bottom. If then you move at all, you must rise. Though fashionable, it is neither wise nor safe to ape the style of those having abundant means; for many promising barks laden with bright prospects and brighter hopes, have been wrecked in the tempestuous sea of adventure. Large sums inherited, or suddenly acquired through so-called streaks of fortune may prove to the possessor, if inexperienced, a misfortune. Wealth acquired without effort, and with little knowledge of its value, may prove anything but a blessing. Successful men have generally risen from the ranks of the poor. It does not require a very high order of intellect to accumulate money, even in large sums; but to use it judiciously, requires talent of a high order. In a general sense, the value of an article is fixed on the basis of its cost, labor being the measure of all value. Man should not, therefore, avoid earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. False customs and civilized society may commend those

who do, but believe me, my friends, such have not chosen the better way. Those who fatten on the toil of others may receive the homage of their fellows, but more noble is he who, by industry, wrings support from the elements. The artisan, the manufacturer, miner and farmer seeking the rewards of honest effort, do not attempt to reap where they have not sown. When greed, Shylock-like, cuts its pound of flesh from nearest the heart, the fittest may not always survive. The world has parasites cutting alike, the tendrils of the vine, and gnawing at the heart of the oak. There need be offenses; woe unto those by whom they come. Behold courageous patriotism rising in glory from the harbor of Manila, harbinger of freedom to Cuba, and of promised independence to the Philippines. Behold, also, greed, like a worm, gnawing at the heart of a nation whose ship of state is often scuttled by unnecessary bonded debt.

Thus cometh unrest in the hearts of men, and on their lips are words of bitterness. Oh, speed the day when greed shall no longer, like the deadly nightshade, blister and blight the bodies and spirits of men. Beware of serpents that charm only to destroy.

Urging you, my young friends, to avoid extravagance on the one hand and excessive economy on the other, you need restrain no laudable ambition, only remember that he who climbs to heights above, must be content to look down on the envious hate of men below. Rolling stones gather little moss; roving bees little honey. Seek success at home. Tact and talent you already have. Add purpose, determined purpose, without which other qualifications are almost useless. Do well all you undertake to do, and do it better than others, if you can. Will to be what you wish, then be it. To oth-

ers be courteous, considerate and kind. Opportunities may help small men; great men are not made by opportunities; they make them. In seeking success you may not hope to avoid war. See that the battles you wage are just, and in self-defense. Nobler deeds oft appear in war. Speed those in which for the oppressed the Son of Righteousness shall arise with healing on his wings. Speed those in which He may appear with whips in His hands to scourge the oppressor.

In the love of money, not in money itself, is found the root of evil. So the greatest blessing abused becomes the greatest curse. Credit is good; to keep it so, use it judiciously. Meet your obligations promptly at the time and place specified, and by the payment of a hundred cents on the dollar. Those having no proper sense of the binding force of an obligation, may tell you that you will find most friends when needed least and fewest when needed most. You may not find it so, if you make your word as good as your bond by being punctual, accurate and honest. By some, justice and mercy in business may be considered a shade off. They say "business is business." Yes, but business divorced from justice is a bastard. While regarding every man their prey, Shylocks foster monopolies, and feed on the fruit of others' toil, six days in the week, and, perchance, on the seventh, partake of the holy emblems in mock memory of Him who hated wrong in every form. Let us not be deceived. Honesty, justice, truth and mercy are principles. They are eternal. Let the smooth, diplomatic double-dealer use the forked tongue of the deceiver until believed by no one, and finally self-despised he may discover that his own poison, like that of the serpent, has inflicted self-destruction. Be true to God, loyal to country and generous to all. You will find it

better to help than to be helped, to give than to receive. If you would be esteemed, you will not burden the people. A beggar can ride a fine horse to death. So confidence may perish in the misuse of public funds. Thirst for place and love of power tempt the weak. The strong are independent and self-poised. Great men, in the magnitude of their purpose, lose sight of their individuality. Small men lose sight of everything but their individuality. Hypocrites tender help when none is needed, and withdraw it in extremities. Thralldom is founded on the destruction of individual responsibility. He who does the most good is the most content. Seek the fruits of the spirit rather than those of the flesh. He who is content is happy, and he who is most happy has best succeeded in life.

So, my young friends, when your hearts are most set on wealth, you may not find it. Thinking less of self and more of others, compassion may turn each effort into gold. Thus wealth may avoid you when most earnestly sought, and flow to you in streams when least desired. You have searched the biographies of the good and great and read of the wonders of the world; of Babylon, the great walled city, and of its hanging gardens; of Egyptian, Central American and Mexican pyramids, whose vastness staggers modern conception; of great temples and terraces around which the decay and dust of ages have accumulated in testimony of the grandeur of bygone ages. From these you turn the gaze with admiration on the Tay and Brookyn bridges; on the suspension and cantilevers spanning the St. Lawrence; upon cathedrals, churches, and the Vatican; upon huge warships and massive ocean steamers; upon wonderful modern cities and flying express trains. Bending the ear you hear the click of the electric

telegraph, as human thought girdles the world after a tireless race on the bed of the sea; you note the flash of intelligence greeting, in voiceless language, loved ones on distant continents; you hear the words of the dead, held back by the phonograph, yet still speaking to the living.

Into the depths of space the telescope penetrates, revealing the harmonies of the universe. Within the grasp of the microscope myriad generating life pulsates, formed by Him who gave dominion to man, taught him how to measure the seas, subdue the earth and chain the lightning. He rides the winds and plants His foot in the sea. He uplifts massive mountains, turns back as the leaves of a book, fiery rocks, and cools consuming flames with dew falling like silent teardrops. When ocean tides rise high, when volcanoes belch flames, when melted lava runs down, and earth reels to and fro,

His voice is still heard in the babbling brook, sweet music ever reminding us that the Creator is greater than the created. Thus by self-evident truth we are led from darkness to light upward to God, acknowledging Him the author of our being, and of all that is good and great. Using accuracy, punctuality and honesty, you may grasp knowledge which, overleaping time, embraces eternity and grasps the idea that, "as God is man may be." And thus, knowing the Father and the Son forever, possess life eternal.

Moral existence is but a gleam between two majestic peaks, the past, the future. And yet in that gleam we are either marred or made. That each graduate of the A. C. may possess such qualifications as shall make perfect; marring in nothing, is the sincere wish and devout prayer of a brother and friend."



## MONDAY.

### Field Day.

Monday was students' day, and was begun by a musical program. Worthy of especial mention was the work of Miss Love, Miss Peterson, Miss Pike, and the college male quartette.

From the auditorium the visitors repaired to the campus, where the athletic program was carried out. The following tabulated list shows the winners and the records they made. Wind somewhat retarded the work, and records here reported have been beaten at other meets during the year. First and second prizes were awarded.

Running broad jump—Nebeker (Junior), 17.5 feet; Lemmon (Sophomore), 17.45 feet.

100 yard dash—Betts (first year), 12 seconds; Fenn (second year), —.

Shot Put—Madsen (second year), 31.35 feet; W. Jardine (Junior), 31.15 feet.

High Hurdle—Hammond (second year), 19.5 seconds; Jennings (first year), —.

Hammer Throw—Kirk (second year), 70 feet; Madsen (second year), 67.9 feet.

One-half Mile—Smith (first year), 3.03 2-3 minutes; Adams (Sophomore), —.

Running high jump—Lemmon (Sophomore), 5 1-3 feet; Callister (Senior), 4 5-6 feet.

One - fourth Mile — Fenn (second year), 1.09 2-5 seconds Woodbury (first year), —.

Standing Broad Jump—Hammond, 31.5½ feet; W. Jardine, —.

One Mile Relay—First year team, first prize; second year team, second prize.

### The Junior Banquet.

The most important event of commencement week, in the opinion of the Juniors, was their field day banquet. They were honored by having as guests not only the graduates, but also the Board of Trustees, President Kerr, ex-President Tanner, and a number of the Alumni.

The faculty room, in which the banquet was served, was very suitably decorated for the occasion—the green carpet, white walls and curtains and plants affording excellent opportunity for carrying out the decorating scheme with the class colors, green and white. The tables on the east and west ends of the room were tastefully decorated in green and white, the center table being in lavender and white, the senior class colors. At this table were seated the graduates, all being present except Mr. Brown, who, on account of illness, was unable to attend.

The Juniors showed their class spirit by all being in attendance, except their class president, William Jardine, who, on account of indulging too freely in athletic sports during the afternoon, was unable to attend. Whether his absence was due to physical exhaustion or to the reluctance of leaving the young lady who kindly volunteered to nurse him, seems to be a question in the minds of some. Any one familiar with Mr. Jardine, however, would know that he is entirely unsusceptible of being in any way influenced by young ladies. As the class was thus left without a master of ceremonies, Mr. Eugene Santschi consented to act as toastmaster. President McCornick responded to the toast, "The College." Mr. Stoddard toasted "The Sen-

iors," telling what a great help they had been to the Juniors; for, he said, they might profit by the successes and avoid the failures of their more experienced and learned friends. Mr. Callister responded to "The Juniors," but as the Seniors were guests of the Juniors, and had been so royally treated, he refrained from mentioning any of their bad qualities.

All present join in saying that the Juniors know how to "do things," and on that day they certainly "did them."

The following was their menu:

Pressed Veal.		Ham.
Hot Rolls.	Olives	Pickles.
Banana Salad,	Salted Almonds.	
Strawberries and Cream.		
Pineapple Sherbet.		
Cherries.		Oranges.
Cake.		Bon Bons.
Punch.		

### The Sophomore Banquet.

During commencement week the Sophomores had their headquarters in the sewing rooms at the south end of the building. These apartments, which are admirably suited for decoration, were dressed up in a manner to make the most fastidious satisfied. In the first division, which served as a reception room, the class colors, light blue and white, were displayed in graceful hangings and drapings. Ease inviting lounges and comfortable chairs in cozy corners looked refreshing to the visitors after their siege on the campus. And there were flowers in profusion, the result of a marauding expedition the night previous. For the decoration special credit falls to Tuttle and Farrell.

The luncheon was everything that could be desired, and the company was undoubtedly the best in the building.

Among those present were: Professors Upham, Moench and Merrill, a number of the Alumni and a host of friends and visitors. Members of different classes and others join in saying that the Sophomore banquet was the most enjoyable and successful event of the day.

### Second-Year Class.

Down at the Engineering rooms the second-year class held sway. The draughting room north of the small chapel was converted from a bleak, dreary class room to an inviting and neat little luncheon hall. The room was draped in the class colors, crimson and white, and there was a profusion of plants and evergreens. About the doors and windows were hung curtains and these, together with the cozy corners, gave the place a homelike appearance.

About fifty people sat down to the spread at the lunch hour, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves, although there were no toasts.

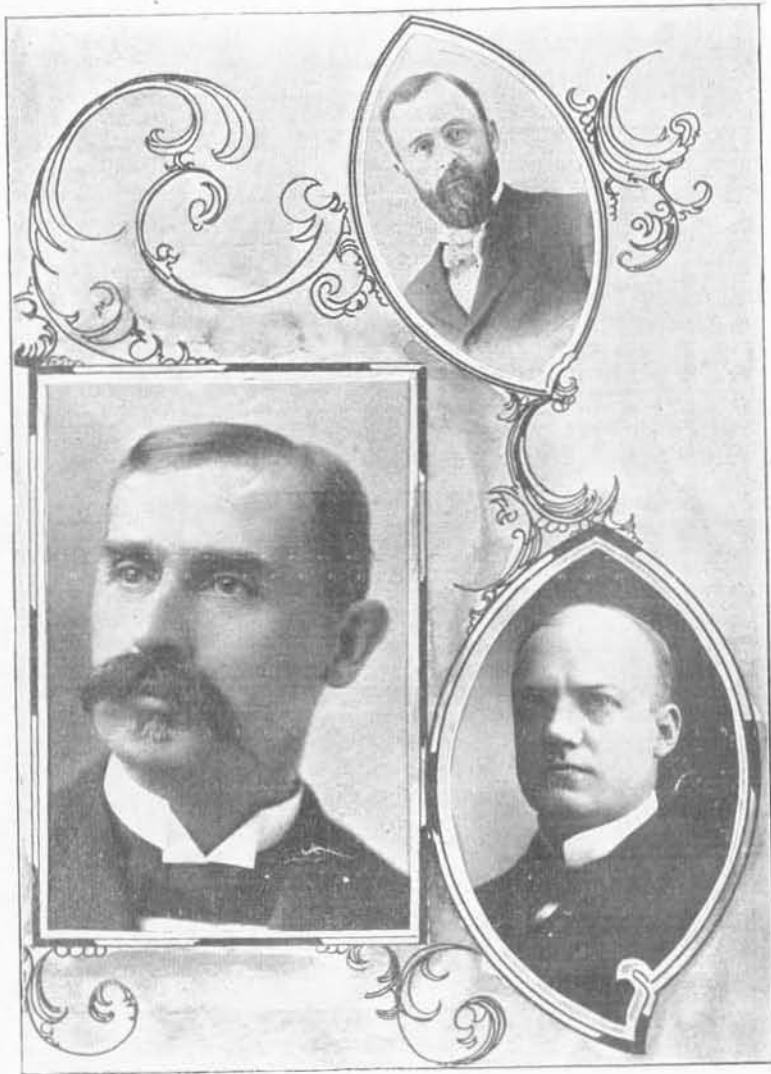
The members of the faculty who were the guests of the class were:

Professor Engle.  
 Professor and Mrs. Burchell.  
 Professor and Mrs. Ball.  
 Instructor and Mrs. Hansen.  
 Professor Hutt.  
 Mrs. Cook.

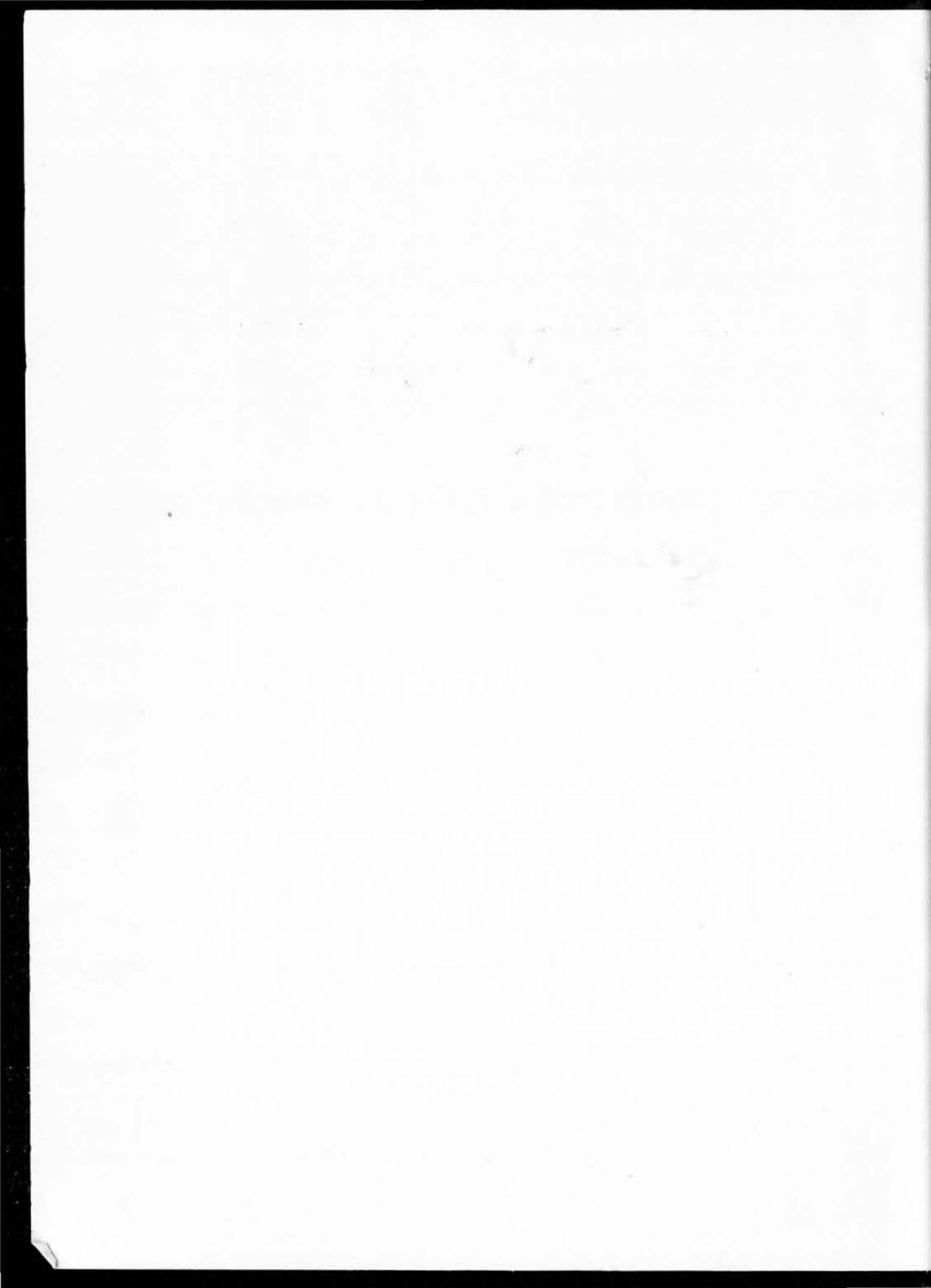
### Senior Exercises.

The Senior exercises on the evening of May 8th were a decided success. Space forbids us to discuss at length the evening's entertainment, but the members of the class deserve credit for their excellent rendition of the class force. The following is their printed program:

Class Song. ....  
 Class History ..... A. P. Merrill







The evening Song .....  
 ..... College Male Glee Club

Class Farce .....

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Dorothy ..... Lydia Holmgren

Alice ..... Josephine Maughan

Mildred ..... Grace Fisher

Harold ..... A. P. Merrill  
 (Girls of the Dormitory.)

Tom ..... T. Clark Callister

Jack ..... F. D. Pyle  
 (College Seniors.)

Miss Ophelia Jukins, Matron of Dormitory ..... C. F. Brown

Professor Emilius Edgeton, of the Faculty ..... J. T. Caine III

Kathleen, a Celtic Maiden .....  
 ..... May Maughan

Jonas, the Dormitory "Man" .....  
 ..... A. C. Nebeker



## TUESDAY.

**Commencement Exercises.**

Commencement exercises were held Tuesday, June 9th. The following program was rendered:

Overture. . . . . Opera House Orchestra  
 Prayer . . . . . Trustee Evan R. Owens  
 Morning Song. . . . . College Male Quartette  
 President's Report. President W. J. Kerr  
 Piano Solo, "Ballade" . . . . .  
 . . . . . Professor J. A. Anderson  
 Address to Graduates . . . . .  
 . . . . . Hon. C. S. Varian  
 "When the Swallows Homeward Fly"  
 . . . . . College Ladies' Quartette  
 Conferring Degrees and Presenting  
 Certificates . . . . .  
 Address. . . . . Governor Heber M. Wells  
 Overture . . . . . Opera House Orchestra  
 Benediction . . . . . Apostle Merrill

The following is the list of graduates:  
**WITH DEGREES.**

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—  
 John Thomas Caine, III, Logan, Utah.

Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science—  
 Lydia Holmgren, Brigham City, Utah;  
 Josephine Farnes Maughan, Petersboro,  
 Utah.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—  
 Charles Franklin Brown, Loa, Utah;  
 Thomas Clark Callister, Jr., Fillmore,  
 Utah; Ambrose Pond Merrill, Richmond,  
 Utah; Aquila Chauncey Nebeker, Logan,  
 Utah; Frederick Dale Pyle, Opal,  
 Wyoming.

Bachelor of Science in General Science—  
 Grace Fisher, Orleans, Indiana;  
 May Maughan, Logan, Utah.

**WITH CERTIFICATES.**

Domestic Science—Lydia Stephens,  
 Malad, Idaho.

Commerce—John Leatham Coburn,

Wellsville, Utah; Mildred Forgeon,  
 Cokeville, Wyoming.

Manual Training in Domestic Arts—  
 Myrtie, May Barber, Marysvale, Utah;  
 Mary Selina Morrell, Logan, Utah; The-  
 ressa Albina Nielsen, Preston, Idaho;  
 Dora Quayle, Dingle, Idaho; Melissa  
 Jean Simonds, Richfield, Utah; Louie  
 Thomas, Logan, Utah.

Manual Training in Mechanic Arts—  
 Raymond Ralph Castro, Custer, Idaho;  
 William Young, Castle Gate, Utah.

**ADDRESS TO GRADUATES,**

BY HON. C. S. VARIAN,  
 TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

Mr. President and Graduates, Ladies  
 and Gentlemen:

I am here in response to the invitation given me to address the graduating class upon this occasion, with some trepidation and much diffidence. The responsibility of such an address weighs heavily upon me, realizing, as I do, the demands of the time and place. Nevertheless, as a warm and uncompromising friend of this institution, taking pride in its past, and having faith in its future, I feel that compliance with the request of the Trustees is a duty, and not to be evaded. The Agricultural College is, as its name suggests, in the first instance a school designed to bring directly to the people the practical and scientific knowledge necessary to meet the pressing demands of the industrial vocations. Such a purpose is alone sufficient, in my opinion, to make it the most important and necessary of all our educational institutions. But the opportunities afforded by it to the student in quest of knowledge, are not restrained within the scope of such a purpose, since

the diversified specializations in the wide and varied range of learning presented by the curriculum open to him a field of inquiry extending to the farthest horizon of his thought. As students seeking to advance in knowledge, you have been impressed with the nobility of learning, and have felt the inspiration of a love for the truth, which must have served to animate you, one and all, with a determination to order your future lives consistently with the work here so auspiciously begun. It is in my thought to consider with you the question of education (as it is termed), and the true relation of knowledge to the duties and obligations of life. I do not like the word education in the sense in which it is ordinarily applied in this connection. To say that a man or woman is educated, seems to imply that he or she has learned all that is known, or at least all that is necessary to be known. My conception of an educated person is satisfied in one who has *begun* to acquire knowledge and desires and knows how to acquire more. The question of education is but one of degree. Some know more than others, but all have more to learn. A large majority of our youth is prevented by circumstances from devoting any length of time to school work, but this need not discourage anyone in such a situation. It is generally true that the schools and colleges present the best opportunities for the training and discipline of the faculties, so necessary to the art of thinking, yet, he who has a craving for knowledge and really means to learn things, will find a way to satisfy his desires. To make advancement in knowledge one must learn to think. It is not so easy as may be supposed, and one may seem to have a consciousness that he is thinking, when, in truth, he only thinks he is. Real thought is mental process dependent upon a se-

vere concentration of the faculties, and is made possible by application and discipline. And how necessary to all investigation is the exploration of any branch of knowledge, or in the successful pursuit of any vocation or business, is the power of thinking closely and accurately. If the student is not thus equipped, he is incapacitated to assimilate and apply the knowledge he has at hand. The schools will not give you knowledge and wisdom, but they point the way and afford such sufficient aids, as to enable the sincere student to succeed by his own efforts.

The natural limitations of man's capacity and of his span of life, make it impossible for any individual to include all knowledge in his aspiration, with any hope of accomplishment. Nor is it important or necessary that he should do so. The real purpose of existence is satisfied by conforming our lives to the requirements of natural laws (which we can only do upon study and reflection), whereby we are enabled to benefit society as well as ourselves, and our true happiness is found in the struggle and effort required of us. This consummation is not dependent upon the possession of great learning and wisdom, although with a poet's license Pope has rhymed,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian  
spring."

Pope lived in an age when the doors of knowledge were closed to the masses, and the opinion prevailed—very generally promoted and fostered by governments for obvious reasons—that it was no part of the divine plan to educate the common people. There is no reason why a man should not learn all that he can, and continue to study all of his life, although he

knows that he cannot "drink deep." And *why* should he not taste the waters of knowledge whenever and wherever the opportunity affords, even if not permitted, by reason of circumstances, to drink his full at the fountain, since *all* knowledge is fruitful and profitable? The ultimate end to be attained through the acquirement of knowledge is wisdom, for without wisdom, a man is like a ship at sea without a rudder, uncontrolled and uncontrollable, and wasting his life in mis-directed and unavailing effort. He is indeed educated who has combined wisdom with knowledge, since knowledge only makes it possible to be wise and wisdom properly directs and applies knowledge. Some have supposed that a learned man must necessarily be a very wise man. But that is not true. Knowledge is accompanied by folly, perhaps more frequently than by wisdom. He who has acquired a knowledge of natural laws sufficient to enable him to know and understand the obligations and duties of life, and thereupon conform his life to those laws, has achieved wisdom.

There are limits to the compass of the human mind, as well as to the period of the mortal existence of man, and it is impossible that the sum of all knowledge and wisdom can be attained by any one person. Specialization is necessary, and thereby also the general store of learning in the world is increased by the aggregate result of the labors of different observers perusing their several lines of study.

The value of the work of a human life is to be measured by the single standard of success. By this I mean success in its true sense, as interpreted in the light of the real objects and purposes of existence. Unless it can be said of a man or woman, who has lived and died, that in some way and in some degree, the world

has been benefited by his or her life, such a person has not made a success in life, but a failure. And this proposition may be taken as true: all earnest and honest effort put forth for the accomplishment of some good and proper purpose, which, in the doing necessarily and inherently tends to self-control and discipline, a strengthening of character and a broadening of the understanding, whereby one becomes better qualified to perform the duties of citizenship, and to sustain the responsibilities imposed by natural laws, may be accepted as tending to crown one's life with success; and such effort made habitually and with definite purpose, must necessarily produce results which, in time, will be seen and felt by men. All such endeavor falls into the mass of human effort, and, in addition to the direct benefits conferred upon the individual, adds to the world's potential forces along the line of its direction.

The student who has devoted his life to the solution of some great problem in science, or the discovery of an unknown law of nature whose effects are seen but not understood, may fail to solve the problem or to make the discovery, because of limitations of capacity or environment, but his work will not be lost. As he has availed himself of the labors of those who have preceded him on the same line of investigation, so will those who follow find themselves, by reason of his work, so much nearer to the goal, and the student himself, by reason of his work and purpose, will have lived a better and stronger life. Everywhere in nature the truth lies hidden. It has never changed, but has only been obscured. The great law which regulates and controls the existence and motions of all the bodies of the solar and sidereal systems was the same thousands of years ago, when men believed that the world

was flat and at rest and that the sky was a material substance, through openings or windows in which the moon and stars were let down at night as candle lights, while the sun daily encircled the earth. It was simply not known, and its discovery was not the result of the efforts of one, but the culmination of centuries of observation and calculation made by the many earnest and honest men of science who preceded Copernicus and Keppler.

How true it is that every discovery which adds to the sum of human knowledge, comes only after years of mistake and error, and as the result of the labors and sacrifices of the many who have gone before and blazed the way for the final and successful effort. The human paths to knowledge are strewn with the overturned barricades of error. Error is not an unmitigated evil, however. Somewhere Huxley has said, that next to being right, it is better to be definitely and absolutely wrong upon any question, because, sooner or later, the earnest and consistent searcher for the truth will run his head against a fact which will set him right. Facts are great levelers, and he who has acquired sufficient wisdom to recognize one when he meets with it, in opposition to his pre-conceived opinion, has already made a beginning for a liberal and scientific education.

What, then, is the real purpose of your existence, may be asked of the students of this College? You will answer, it is to acquire knowledge and to live upright and useful lives, bringing to the execution of such purposes all the capacities, mental and physical, that you severally have, and maintaining a persistent and constant effort along your several lines of specialization. I say specialization, because, as before suggested, it will be impossible for anyone of you to embrace all knowledge within your attempt. How,

then, are you to accomplish such purpose? I answer, by first acquiring a reasonable knowledge of the natural laws which affect your relations to mind and matter, your association with your fellows and your obligations to your country. It must be remembered always, that nature's laws underlie all the relations of life, and that no human purpose which runs counter to them can be sustained. This is not an academic, but a practical question, and it is of the highest importance, that we should understand it. It is a fact to be learned and at all times recognized. It is impossible that you could have continued for any time in the study of the practical and scientific courses available at this College, without appreciating this, as all your labors have tended to this conclusion. The fact is recognized in all the industrial occupations, and everywhere there is manifested a desire to know and apply the teachings of nature's laws.

The farmer has begun to understand that something more is demanded for the successful tillage of the soil than hard and unremitting toil, and that obedience to nature's laws will lighten the burdens of life. The facts of science have led him through the open door of her great laboratory, and in the study of the chemistry of the soil and cognate matters, he has found a definite promise of the final solution of his problem. The successful breeder of stock turns his thought to the natural laws of heredity and evolution, and with the aid of science, seeks their interpretation. The miner reads the wonderful story time has written in the rocks and minerals of the earth's crust, and geology reveals to him, at least the law of probability to guide his explorations. And so in other of the industrial pursuits, knowledge and wisdom have taken the places of ignorance and super-

stitution, and day by day the natural laws of matter are unfolding in all their harmonious beauty to those who look. One discovery is followed by another, and as said by that marvelous man of science, Alexander Von Humboldt, "The discovery of each separate law of nature leads to the establishment of some other more general law, or at least indicates to the intelligent observer its existence. Nature, as the word was interpreted by the Greeks and Romans, is 'that which is ever growing and unfolding itself in new forms.'"

Each revelation serves to stimulate the wise man to further effort. He feels—he knows, that just beyond, but another step, there is something more to be revealed. And nature is ever beckoning onward and upward. The Agricultural College offers inestimable advantages to the youth of this and other states, in the opportunity it affords for the study of the sciences, and the practical application of the knowledge thus acquired, in the various industrial pursuits of the people. All of these are of the utmost importance, but I may instance agriculture for the illustration. It must be admitted that, generally speaking, farming is not conducted here or elsewhere upon scientific lines, and with that knowledge of natural laws so necessary to produce the best results. The other day, Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, as reported in the press, said upon this subject, that a large proportion of the farmers of the United States are handicapped by their ignorance of the science of farming, and consequently fail to realize the full productive capacity of their lands. That if the rising generation of farmers could be thoroughly educated in agriculture, so as to be able to carry on the farm work on a scientific and business basis, the productive capacity would be doubled. But,

the farmers are awakening to the importance of bringing science to their aid, and are relying upon their sons and daughters to undertake the new work. There is too much waste in the execution of industrial and business enterprises, resulting in enormous losses in production and mis-directed effort. If the land of the farmer does not produce to its full capacity, or if the ore of the miner is not made to yield all of its value, it is because there is something lacking in the methods of cultivation or treatment. Natural laws are not known or given effect. This is the day of opportunity for all of you young men and women, to fit yourselves for developing the great work of scientific education already begun. What a noble and elevating undertaking confronts you, inviting your co-operation! Can there be anything more alluring to the well regulated mind than the prospect of a realization of a hope thus inspired?

To wrest from nature the secret principles of plant and animal life and growth, as related to soils and climates! To penetrate the arcana of the material world and learn for yourselves that all things are controlled by universal law! To elevate your thought in an attempt to comprehend the great forces which have set matter in motion, and organized millions of other worlds than ours, to forever follow their appointed courses through infinite space! To look beneath the earth's crust and read the wondrous story of creation, recorded through aeons of ages!

This and more is within the possibility of your hope, and the effort and sacrifice required for such works, will so broaden the mind and enlarge the understanding, as to develop your greatest powers, and in this will you find your compensation. For we must consider this

matter from the point of view of the individual, since we cannot deny the fact, that a desire to secure his own advantage is the primary and controlling motive in all the acts of men. Selfishness is generally classed and deplored by moralists as a vice which tends to weaken character and impair usefulness. This may be true where the trait is so exaggerated as to dominate the individual in his intercourse with his fellows to the extent of causing him to do positive wrong to others. Perhaps the term may be properly restricted in application to only such cases. However this may be, we must admit that a regard for self is a human attribute, which supplies the strongest motive for action.

In the business of life, struggle and strife are necessary to accomplish results, and a powerful motive is the force which drives men to do things. A man's own life and welfare, the happiness and preservation of his family, and the prosperity of his own business, are more to him than the lives and prosperity of others. Therefore, he will work and sacrifice for the one object, when he would otherwise make little or no effort. Whatever is really good for the individual is also good for others, and, generally, what is beneficial for society is to the advantage of the individual. And this is in accord with nature's inexorable and universal law of compensation. By it all rule of chance is excluded. It is unchanging and unchangeable, declaring no exceptions in favor of a race, a nation, a community or an individual. It is exemplified in the forces which control and regulate the movements of the heavenly bodies; it is disclosed in the wonderful problems presented by the action of solar heat upon the air and water, as well as by the never-ending movements of earth and water upon the surface of the globe,

with the attendant changes of the center of gravity. Everywhere, upon the land and in the sea; in the atmosphere and in infinite space, a constant change is taking place! Something is continually being yielded, something continually taken, but always are the movements reciprocal; and thus compensation is made.

And so it is in the lives of men. Every act, aye, every thought, by this universal law, must be followed by the necessary consequences to the individual, which is compensation. We may not doubt this, nor challenge the expediency or justice of the law. It could not be otherwise. Every act and every thought, must be followed by consequences in kind, and as wise action and right thinking must result in good, so will foolish conduct and evil thoughts produce commensurate results. And as we cannot avoid the consequences, neither can we leave them behind us. It is but too true, that

"Our acts our angels are—for good or ill;  
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

It is in strict accord with this great natural law, that every act and every thought will leave its impress with the individual, an impress which can never be erased. And this, also, is compensation.

Many years ago, I read a little book written by an author who must be nameless here. The story, however, is so beautifully illustrative of the present thought that I venture to reproduce it. It was that of a young man yet in his teens, endowed with physical health and beauty, and with more than ordinary mental and moral attainments. Possessed of a reasonable fortune, he entered upon life in a large city, and soon became the center of an admiring group of friends. In all the innocence of youth, the boy faced the future with a resolve of



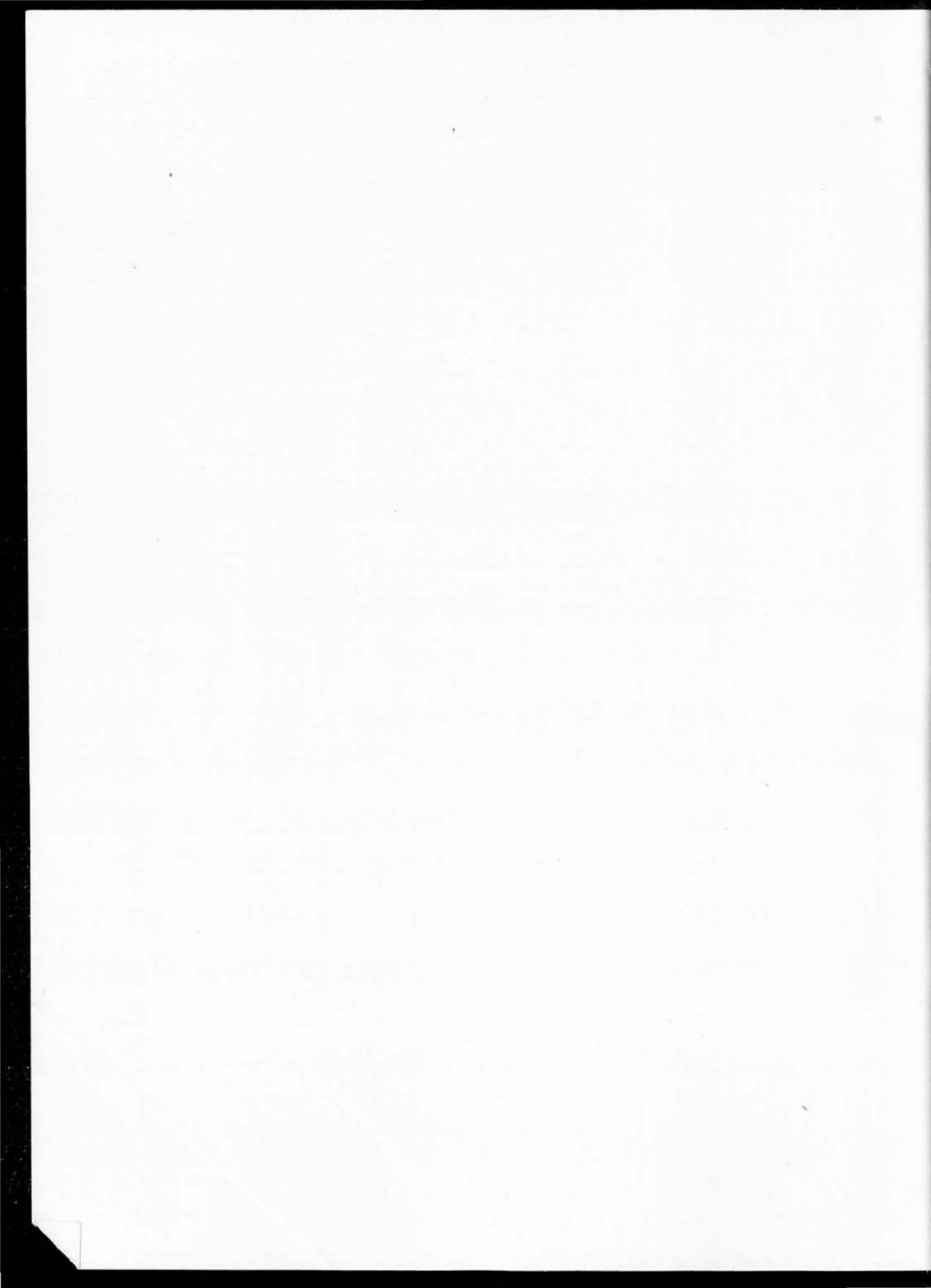
noble purpose and high endeavor. An artist friend painted his portrait, and from the canvas the face of the boy shone in all its innocence, purity and beauty. The picture stood covered upon an easel in the studio of the artist, who was accustomed from dawn to day to draw the drapery from his masterpiece, that he might enjoy its beauty. For a time the picture presented the same bright and beautiful face, with the same sweet and innocent expression. And friends came and looked, and went away filled with admiration for the artist and the subject. By and by, a change appeared. The face in the picture seemed to be taking on a new expression. Strange and new lines were seen, and gradually the face grew hard and cold, until it began to take on an evil look, and day by day the artist uncovered the picture, only to wonder and to grieve. The boy had withdrawn gradually and almost imperceptibly day by day from the associations of his early life. His friend knew that he was yielding to temptations, which, under varied and attractive forms, were leading him from the paths of honor and rectitude; he saw that his nature was becoming coarse and hard, and that the former purity of his mind and character had become evil-stained. And so he watched the boy, and gazed upon the picture, and day by day he saw the impress of each wicked act, of every evil thought, plainly visible on the face in the portrait. When the end came, and for the last time he looked upon the picture, he saw in the distorted and hideous face looking from the canvass a recital of all the sin and wrong of an ill-spent life. And the artist turned the portrait to the wall and would not be comforted. Thus does nature's law of compensation affect our lives, and thus is the record of all our acts and thoughts made, never

to be erased.

A knowledge of this law, then, impresses us with the necessity, as well as the duty of living, which includes all of our purposes, as well as acts. The effects of a violation of natural laws are not confined alone to ourselves, for they are felt by our innocent fellows also. Nature makes no allowances for ignorance or inadvertence where her commands are not obeyed. What is done is done, and mistakes are not rectified. It is of the most signal importance then, that we begin rightly, and continue to the end with a fixed and steady purpose, to employ all of our faculties in aid of those laws. If you would know things and be useful, first and above all, the lode star of your ambition and your hope must be Truth. Your purpose is to attain knowledge, and knowledge is the knowing of things. It is impossible that error or falsehood can become a part of knowledge, since to know things is to see and understand the truth. There is no deception in nature, and where there appears to be such, it is because our vision is obscured, and we cannot see the hidden truth. In the pursuit of knowledge, opinions, as such, have no place, as facts alone are to be considered. Since a search for undisclosed or unknown facts is inconsistent with the employment of falsehood, which must tend to disturb the inquiry and to surely produce erroneous results, it follows that falsehood, if exerted to deceive ourselves, is inadmissible, and falsehood purposed for the deception and injury of others, is an added iniquity, sure to react upon ourselves, and, if nothing more, will but serve to diminish our capacities for discerning the truth.

No man ever was truly great who was not animated by a love of truth, because greatness cannot be achieved except upon





compliance with natural laws, which are antagonistic to falsehood and error. Men may for a time deceive their fellows, and perhaps attain a temporary advantage, but sooner or later the truth comes forth, and, in accord with nature's law of compensation, punishment follows. We may deceive others, but we cannot deceive ourselves, and what is more to the purpose, we never can deceive nature. In the quaint phrase of Lowell:

"You've gut to get up airly  
Ef you want to take in God."

Our purpose, then, should be to employ only the truth in all our relations in life, as indeed we must do in the pursuit of knowledge. And this should mean something more than a literal observance of the requirements of truth, since in many situations, the truth is not subserved by literal interpretation and following of the very words of the promise or undertaking. Candor is handmaiden to truth, and teaches a compliance with the spirit, as well as with the letter. A man may justly gain a reputation as a liar, who never violates the letter of his written or spoken word, because he frequently or habitually refuses to recognize the spirit and real meaning.

After the battle of Cannae, a Roman Consul who had been taken prisoner by Hannibal, promised that, if permitted to go to Rome, he would return, if not exchanged or ransomed. After leaving the Carthaginian camp and going a little ways, he went back upon some pretext or other, and afterwards, when charged with duplicity in failing to return from Rome a prisoner as he had agreed, sought to excuse himself by asserting that he had thus complied with his oath. The Roman Senate, however, took another view of his obligation, and returned

him in chains to Hannibal. The story is possibly apocryphal, but serves to illustrate the high regard for truth entertained at Rome in her better days.

Another illustration is afforded in the case of Sixtus IV. This Pope, while at war with the princely house of Colonna, besieged the fortress of Marino. Having taken captive one of the Colonnas, the Pope agreed to restore the prisoner to his family, if the city were surrendered. This was done, and the Pope in pretended compliance with his word, first slew his victim, and then restored the corpse to the relatives.

At the present day, there could be but one judgment upon these acts, but the middle ages furnish many just such cases.

In marked contrast with these perfidious breaches of faith, is the act of Conrad, a German king, in the twelfth century. The city of Weinsberg having been surrendered to Conrad after a siege, in accordance with the usages of war of the times, all the men within the walls were doomed to die. The women, however, implored Conrad to permit them to take away as much of their household treasures as each could carry on her back. To this the king assented and pledged his royal word. When the hour appointed for the women to leave the city arrived, a long procession of women appeared, each carrying her husband on her back. The king's counselors protested, but Conrad manfully said, "A royal word must not be twisted."

But we may not stop with our own acts and words. A conscientious adherence to truth compels us to also interpret the acts and words of others as they are intended, and not to restrict them literally. Manifestly, it is unfair and unjust to hold a man to the significance of conduct or saying, detached from the cir-

cumstances or context. Thus in the construction and interpretation of contracts, the law prescribes a rule which demands a consideration of all the language employed, in the light thrown upon it by attending circumstances and conditions. In like manner, acts of the legislature are scrutinized in their entirety with the single object of discerning the intent of the lawmakers, to which, when clearly established, the letter of the statute must yield. Such a rule of interpretation commends itself to the sense of justice of every fair-minded person, and should also apply in all private affairs of life. A failure to observe it will naturally result in an injustice. Some striking illustrations are afforded in the judicial history of our race. In comparatively recent times, instances have occurred in the administration of the English law, where a failure to appreciate and give effect to the real intention over the literal sense of words, has resulted in the perpetration of judicial crimes. A single case is that of the innkeeper, whose house was known by the sign of the crown. Upon some festive occasion the jolly landlord jestingly remarked that he had made his son heir to the crown, punning upon the word. It proved to be a sorry jest, for a subservient grand jury returned a true bill against him for high treason, and he was forthwith put upon trial. In vain he contended that he had spoken but in jest, and only with reference to his tavern which was to be the patrimony of his son. The judges solemnly excluded his defense, holding that the jury must consider the words spoken, taking care to add their judicial opinion, that "crown" in England could lawfully have but one meaning, namely, the king's crown. And the unfortunate man was convicted and executed, suffering all the atrocious penalties prescribed for treason.

This case is one of many which seem to emphasize the crime and folly of a misinterpretation of a man's conduct by administrators of the law, but it is also certain that individuals, who misconstrue the words or acts of others and consequently misjudge them, are none the less guilty than were the king's judges who sacrificed the life of the innocent tavern-keeper. And so in the pursuit of knowledge, we must learn to rightly interpret and apply the information acquired, if we would make our lives of advantage to ourselves and the world. And this implies wisdom. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," and we but too often fail in our undertakings, because we have not learned to be wise. We have considered that the true purpose of existence is to acquire knowledge and lead upright and useful lives. That is to say, we must not only learn to know things, but must have the wisdom to *do* things, since wisdom is necessary to set knowledge at work in the useful and practical undertakings of life. The world is full of present opportunities for men and women who can and will do real work in an effective and practical way. It offers no pledge of success to the ill-equipped or idle, but is full of promise for the capable and industrious. If you know your opportunity and mean to find it; and, when you reach it if you have the wisdom to employ it, the way is open, for the world needs such as you. Your duty, then, is to know yourselves, in order that you may determine what you are best adapted for. This is a most important matter, and demands and should receive careful attention, and when concluded let your effort be strong and persistent to fit yourselves for your chosen work. As already suggested, you must acquire all the knowledge possible with your environment and opportunity, but

do not stay your purpose because you cannot attain as much of the learning of the schools as you may desire. Thankfully take what you may, and seek for wisdom to teach you how to utilize it.

There is much to be learned outside of the schools, and the intellectual training of your services here will help you over many difficulties. Remember always, that under the natural law of compensation, you may not expect to receive something for nothing, and that everything in life worth having, knowledge, wisdom, character, reputation, or property, must be obtained through laborious effort, constantly sustained by an earnest and steadfast purpose. I have known people who went about their occupations in a half-hearted, perfunctory sort of a way, indicating an indifference to life's duties and obligations. When employed by others, they made it a point to give as little return for the compensation as consistent with a retention of the employment; and, without apparent interest in the business of the employer, seemed to measure the time and duty of the service by the striking of the clock. Such persons halt along through life, doing only what they are compelled to do, without manifesting any real interest or purpose in the work of life. These people never succeed; indeed, they seldom even "get along," as we say, and the reason is, that this is not the way to "do things." If you are in fact intending to be somebody—to do something in this world—you must—pardon the vulgarism for the sake of its present utility—"get a move on you!" That is the word, *move*; move your bodies, your minds, your zeal, your interest; move every faculty and force you have to accomplish what you undertake to do. If you are studying a particular subject, trade, occupation or business, put all your strength in the effort,

and find out all there is to learn about it. If you undertake to serve another, do so with all your might, taking just as much interest as if the work were your own. How are your faculties to grow and expand into a large capacity for work and usefulness, unless you develop them by constant exercise?

Let us consider more in detail what the obligation, imposed upon all of us, of leading upright and useful lives, means in our relations to society and our country. As individuals, we must subordinate our personal desires and ends to the will of society, as expressed in law duly enacted for the safety and welfare of all the people. The necessities of a community life demand that certain and defined rules of conduct be prescribed for the government of the people, to be obeyed by all. By yielding in a measure some of our natural rights, we obtain the better security of life and property afforded by the power of the community, and it may be said to be a part of the social compact that each of us yield a ready and prompt obedience to law. Disobedience tends to a disturbance of social order, and to a breaking down of that respect for authority so necessary to the maintenance of society, and is followed by consequences, disagreeable to both the individual and society. We are also bound to observe truth, integrity and justice in all of our intercourse with our fellows. Justice, indeed, includes all, for it is but just that we should obey the laws, speak the truth and deal honestly with others. Justice is but the great law of compensation, which attaches a consequence to every act, and never fails in administration. No enlightened nation can long maintain itself, unless the people have an all-abiding love and respect for the even justice of wise and beneficent laws impartially administered. Such a spirit in-

spires a sense of responsibility to duty, and impels the citizen to act justly in all of his personal affairs. The ancients venerated and adored justice, and the citizens of pagan Rome, in the earlier days of the republic, were taught by precept and example the duty and necessity of observing her behests. The action of the Roman senate in refusing to recognize the pitiful pretext of the consul, in excuse for his non-compliance with the oath made to Hannibal, and in returning the dishonored soldier to his captor, illustrate the uncompromising sternness of Roman justice.

Cultivate, then, a love and respect for justice, whether to be observed in the administration of public law, or in the purely private relations of life. Good citizenship includes both, and will incline you always to stand for social order and against any intrusion of disturbing or evil influences in the administration of justice.

A story told in a beautiful fable, imputed to Aesop, who lived over two thousand years ago, points a moral for today, as then. A swallow had builded her nest under the eaves of a court house and there left her little ones while she went away to seek their food. Upon returning one day, she found the nest destroyed and the young birds gone. As she sat upon the eaves and mourned the loss of her fledglings, another bird passing by said to her, "Why do you weep? You have lost your nest and little ones, but another year and spring will come, and you will have another nest, and other little ones will give you the happiness now lost." But the swallow answered: "It is not that. I know that another year will bring me another nest and other fledglings. But I built my nest under the eaves of the court-house, a sacred place, where I thought no crime, no wrong

could enter, and my trust has been broken, my confidence betrayed. It is for that I grieve."

But above all, a patriotic devotion to the common country and her flag should dominate our lives. Good citizenship, which we have considered, is necessary to a fulfillment of the purposes of existence, demands this, and we may not fail in the duty without running counter to natural laws. This government is founded upon the principle of the equality of man, and maintains a system of laws designed to have uniform and equal operation, permitting all freedom of individual action consistent with the welfare and safety of others. It has bestowed the vast public domain in the interest of education and free labor, and schools and homes on every hand attest the progress and prosperity of an intelligent and enterprising people. Stimulating the arts and practical sciences by wise and salutary laws, it has harvested and utilized the thought and genius of the age, and enriched and blessed the world with productive invention. Today, the avenues to all knowledge are opening to us and those who shall follow; and imperial thought, freed from the fetters of ignorance and superstition, claims the universe for its own. Our beautiful flag, at home and abroad,—by sea and by land—symbolizes the glory and power of the republic,—first among the nations. We must not forget its many triumphs upon hard fought fields, but let us also remember that it represents victories of peace, no less renowned than those of war. I would not deprecate that martial spirit which more than all is the anchor of the nation's hope in time of need, and which the history of the flag inspires in each patriot's heart. No nation can long worthily survive without it. But we may still remember that the object of national life is

peace—not war. Science, art, invention, and all that tends to develop the enterprising genius of a race, give the larger inspiration, when the battle flags are furled and armies are at rest.

“Great captains with their guns and drums

Disturb our judgment for the hour,  
But at last quiet comes”;

and the higher and better civilization only possible in peace, begins once more. It is the work of the quiet men who have made and expounded laws for the better government of peoples, and of those who have illumined the world with the light of discovery distributing far and wide the seeds of knowledge, which has cleared the way for society to move. The discoveries of the laws of gravitation, of the attraction of matter, of electricity, of light, heat and sound, of evolution and growth, the principle of the circulation of the blood and of the prevention and cure of disease, and the creation and expounding of systems of laws to enable men and nations to attain the real objects of their existence, have done more for the improvement and uplifting of the human family than all the war and bloodshed since the beginning of time. The work and names of Copernicus, Kepler, Herschell, Bacon, Newton, Tyndall, Huxley, Haekle, Darwin, Harvey, Jenner, Stephenson, Morse, Edison, Marconi, Mansfield and Marshall, and others of the long line of peaceful men, who devoted their lives to the giving of law and the discovery of truth to the world, will remain in living memory through the ages, when the remembrance of conquests and conquerors shall have long passed away.

In the great square before the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, an im-

mense equestrian statue of bronze was erected, representing the Emperor Justinian in the habit and armor of Achilles, to perpetuate his name and fame as a military chieftain and conqueror. But Justinian left after ages another and more enduring monument, a work of peace, not war.

“The vain titles of the victories of Justinian,” says Gibbon, “are crumbled into dust; but the name of the legislator is inscribed on a fair and everlasting monument. Under his reign, and by his care, the civil jurisprudence was digested in the immortal works of the Code, the Pandects, and the Institutes; the public reason of the Romans has been silently or studiously transferred into the domestic institutions of Europe, and the laws of Justinian still command the respect or obedience of independent nations.”

Twelve centuries later, another conqueror made the world a vast military camp, and of Europe a battlefield. Napoleon reconstructed history and the map of Europe, and with fire and sword, erected a mighty despotism amid the wreck of dynasties and the crash of thrones. “Kings were his people and nations were his outposts,” but now, in the language of Lord Roseberry in his study of the conqueror’s career:

“The only trace of his reign visible in Europe is the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden, which was not the direct work of conquest, or, indeed, the direct work of Napoleon. All that of this kind he planned and fashioned passed away with him. But the Code remains, and profoundly affects the character of the nation, as well as the other races to which it has been extended.”

Yes, the Code Napoleon does remain a monument to a great work of peace, and today aids to give the law to the people of one of the states of this Union,



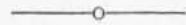
Let us then honor and love the flag of our country, and all the more, that it stands, not for military glory and conquest, but for peace and freedom; peace to the downtrodden and oppressed—freedom of thought, speech and act, to all beneath its folds.

And now, graduates, the time is at hand when you must depart from these halls to enter upon the busy stage of life, there as we trust and believe, to do your several parts fittingly and well, as becomes those who hold the citizenship of the great republic. With the knowledge of natural laws you have acquired here, it is not to be doubted that you will earnestly strive to conform your lives to their teachings. The love of knowledge and the desire for wisdom will ever give a clearer vision, and instruct you in the building of character upon which your influence and usefulness depends. Character may be said to be the crown of life. The results of a man's living are to be, in part, measured by the impress of his character upon the people of his contact. Character is the illumination of a life, and its light is never obscured. In life, it shines all about the man, inspiring the respect and confidence of the community, and warming the hearts and affections of friends and neighbors, as it stimulates them to better purpose and renewed effort; and after death it remains with all as a remembrance of a just and upright man. Thus do we find in life a recompense, and in death a compensation.

Consider, then, that if animated by noble purposes and devoted to a realization of high ideals, and ordering your lives in such accord, you shall perform the allotted work of life, success in its true sense will have been achieved. And so, putting aside all that is low, and mean, and selfish, you may consecrate

your lives to the service of humanity, and when the shadows lengthen at the sunset, have sweet consciousness in the thought:

"Above all believe it, the sweetest canticle is *Nunc Dimittis*, when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectation."



### The Alumni Banquet and Ball.

The annual reunion of the alumni was held on June 10th, and the usual routine of banquet and ball, in celebration of the event, followed.

At 6:30 the guests began to assemble, and at 7:45 all were present, whereupon they repaired to the reading room which, for the time, had been converted into a banquet hall. When all were seated Professor Peterson, in a brief speech, extended the welcome of the Alumni to the assembled multitude, concluding by introducing Mr. John Stewart, '97, as toastmaster for the evening.

Mr. Stewart, in opening, touched briefly on the pleasures of college associations and of the memories that cluster around old landmarks dear to those who know them. In conclusion to his remarks, the toastmaster called upon Professor Upham to respond to the toast, "The Graduating Class."

Professor Upham prefaced his remarks by saying that he thought it rather unfair to invite a convalescent person to a banquet when all he could eat was Grape Nuts, and to a ball when he does not dance. Further, that it was adding insult to injury to call his address a toast when he had scarcely seen much besides toast for three weeks. After a few references to the English department the speaker went to the subject of his remarks, saying that he felt in touch with the graduating class because "one of which he is who."

After eulogizing the class, in which their industry, honesty, and other characteristics were mentioned, Professor Upham ended with an exhortation that the class strive to keep from becoming too provincial, that they get a great deal of joy out of life and be considerate of their fellow creatures. A round of applause greeted the speaker at the conclusion of his remarks.

Professor Dryden next responded to the toast, "The Farmer Boy." His remarks were characterized by his accustomed humor, and elicited much laughter. Among other things he spoke of what the farmer has done in advancing civilization and the debt we owe him for his efforts.

In response to the toast, "Technical Education," Hon. Moses Thatcher pointed out the value of technical education to the professional man, showing how the results attained in any line of work are due to particular training. In concluding his remarks the speaker paid tribute to the college for the work it is doing in technical education and commended the work of the president and faculty of the institution.

To Hon. Emily S. Richards was assigned "The Trustees," and in a short speech she outlined the duty of a trustee; spoke of the work the trustees have done in advancing education in Utah; and in conclusion paid tribute to the personnel of the board of trustees of the college.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. C. Larsen, '96, who responded to "The Alumni." Mr. Larsen mentioned briefly the high standing of the alumni of the institution stating that each member fills some position of honor in this state or others, and by means of tabulated reports; showed the lines of work followed by them, the relative positions of

all, and other matters of interest pertaining to them.

On account of Governor Wells being unavoidably absent, the toast, "The State," was omitted.

At 9:45 the guests and others adjourned to the gymnasium where dancing was the feature of the evening. A large crowd was in attendance, and dancing was continued till the "we sma' hours." Thus was ended one of the most successful and enjoyable commencement times in the history of the college and those present departed to meet at some other time and place, taking with them the recollection of the pleasure of the occasion and the memory of friends from whom they are now parted.

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### AN ADDRESS.

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DELIVERED BY GOV. HEBER M. WELLS,  
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

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Mr. President, members of the Faculty, friends who are here assembled, and finally you in whose especial honor we are this day gathered—I give you the assurance of the sincere pleasure felt in meeting and mingling with you on an occasion so auspicious. I join in the greetings with which all hearts are filled toward these graduates. With your successes we are profoundly gratified. For your future welfare we have the highest hopes. Amid the flowers and the congratulations and the flood of good wishes which here surround you there is hardly room for other than joyful thoughts. The very atmosphere is laden with welcome and hail and compliment. In that part of your life's work which has thus far been allotted to you, your presence here today is evidence that you have acquitted yourselves well.

And yet that period which we call com-

mencement may properly incline us, amid all our festivity, to sober and anxious reflection. Even as the mother's heart is filled with solemn solicitude when she sends her child for the first time into the new associations and influences and companions to be met at school, so is there the sheltering watchcare which till now has been theirs, our loved ones push out into that larger school, the world—with all its brambles and temptations and wrecks, to fight the battle of life for themselves. With our utmost joy, therefore, it happens that there is just a touch of sadness. But as the tears of the bride are quickly dried in the contemplation of her great happiness; so may we dash away our forebodings in the knowledge that our young friends here go forth bravely, armed and with high spirit, to the stern work which awaits them.

There is no lack of sincerity in the congratulations which attend the graduates of 1903. Schoolmates and instructors extend the sweet, sad salutation which is voiced in the word "Farewell." Parents and loved ones are assembled in grateful recognition of tasks well done and honors well deserved. The wide world offers its grim welcome, inviting you to the stout combat in which every brave heart must every hour be engaged. My young friends, there is work ahead! It may be rough, but your training has fitted you for it. You may not solve each problem—in many a struggle you may meet with a reverse. But you will not be blamed, *and you will not fail*, only as you falter in purpose, weaken in courage and sink into that listless indolence which is a poor relation of honorable death. The whole earth abounds with opportunities offering sure reward for intelligent effort. This great Republic needs the best service which its bravest and brainiest sons and daughters can give. Our own immediate section—the bounding West—

fairly bristles with issues to be solved—issues which will test alike the hot impetuosity of youth and the ripened experience of maturer years. You are robustly equipped for such tasks as these. You are qualified to view them from a practical standpoint and grapple with them in a practical way. The essence and watchword of your instruction has been, not dreams, but work! You have no doubt learned to love better, because more wisely, the soil. This ennobling affection for the land, as exemplified in intelligent agriculture, is the bulwark of a nation's perpetuity and greatness. The kindred sciences of civil and mechanical and hydraulic engineering suggest not only earnest labor for yourselves in a manly contest with nature's obstacles and elements, but also labor scientifically directed for others and for the advancement and betterment of all. Those who look to the future welfare of mankind find encouragement and hope in the fact that from institutions like this are sent out year by year groups of young men skilled in the rugged manual arts, and clothed with that knowledge which enables them to see the right things to be done, and to do them in the right way. No praise can exaggerate the substantial beneficence of such a curriculum; and when the fairer element comes in—the gentler and lovelier ones who have walked and talked among the mazes and mysteries of the domestic arts and science—the perfection of the plan is at last perceived. *They* realize the importance of a healthful body as the abiding place of a sound mind. In that which pertains to the comfort of the home—not only the physical well-being as promoted by cleanliness and cookery, but also the mental delight which comes from the intelligent application of the resources at command—they go out as adepts, displaying all the graces with which the sex is en-



Bankhead, c. f.

Coburn

Averff, 3b

Nobaker, (Mgr)

Poulsen, 1b

McClellan, s. s.

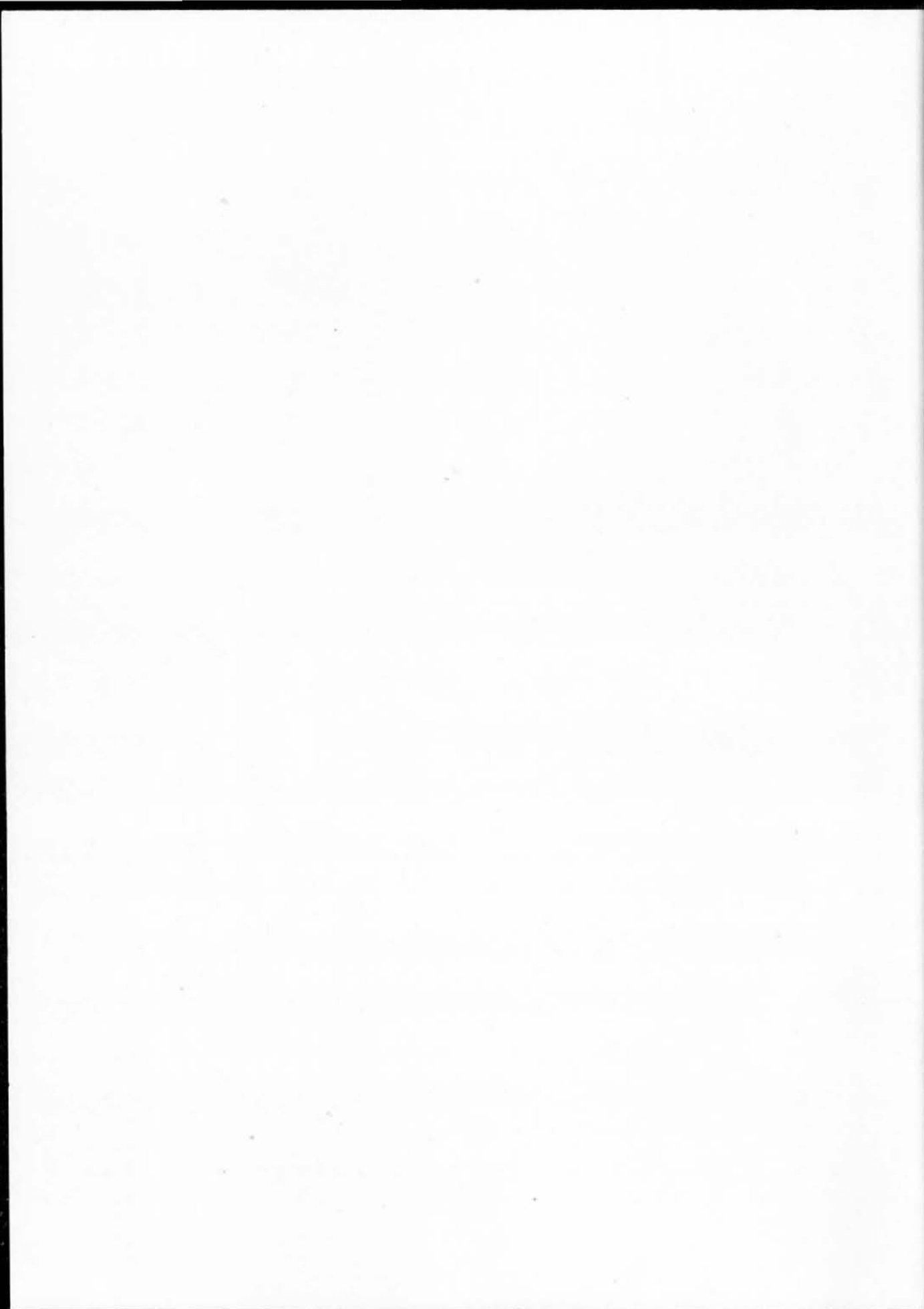
Jones, r. f.

Poulsen, p.

Darley, (Capt.), l. f.

Hughes, 2b

Thompson, c.



dowed. The charm of contentment which makes the poorest cabin seem like the rarest castle, *they* alone have the power to impart. They are the solace of the present, the sheet-anchor of the future; for their sons and daughters, with the strength and bravery and brightness of their parentage, will be the ones to bear this old world's burden when you and I, my friends, are numbered among the dead.

It is this most happy and most excellent conception of correlative obligation which has made this College the popular and the useful institution that it is. Its foundations have been broadly laid. No narrowness of vision has obscured the goal which it set out to reach. The one-idea man, so the theorists tell us, makes his idea win, if his ambition is worthy and his intention sound. But singleness of purpose is not properly to be differentiated from the notion of cooperative and humanitarian help. The correct thought is, not merely to live and let live—it is rather that, in living, we help others also to live. Education is beneficial in the exact degree in which its dissemination and exercise confer good upon others; and the greatest good to the greatest number is alike the aim and climax of the best government and the best citizenship. It is a pleasure, therefore, to say that in no institution of the State do the people repose greater confidence, in none do they have a more just and conscious pride, than in the Agricultural College of Utah. Seated upon this commanding hill, and overlooking this magnificent valley—the granary of the mountains—its location and environments are truly ideal. And while its physical lines have fallen thus in pleasant places, of greater consequence still is the fact that in the quality and vigor of its intellectual aspect it demands, and ungrudgingly receives, the praise and admiration of

every citizen. Such splendid energy and enthusiasm as characterize the Faculty; such virile and intelligent manhood as constitute the student body; such consistent and unswerving loyalty as swell the universal heart of the surrounding community, it is seldom the lot of any educational establishment all at the same time to enjoy. I know I express the sentiment of the whole commonwealth when I refer to the A. C. U. as a credit and an honor to the state; and I know I can call at least upon you, my young friends, who, as graduates, are about to leave its walls and confines, to join in this testimonial to an alma mater at once so royal and so good.

If there be need of spur and inspiration to the performance of every future duty, surely the need will be supplied whenever you shall indulge in this affectionate thought. Be worthy of your parentage, your college, and yourselves! Make the world thankful that you have lived, by accomplishing something that your fellowmen will be thankful for. Be earnest, and practical, and industrious, while the day of youth and vigor still lasts, so that when the evening and the night of age shall come, you may enjoy the well-earned rest. If reformers you would be—and God speed you in every true reform—level not your lances against windmills, nor waste your energy in chasing rainbows. Get down to the substance of things; and with hard, sober, undaunted common sense make circumstance your instrument and adversity your servant. Finally, take unto yourselves courage and confidence and a consciousness of duty from the thought that since it has taken all the minutes, and hours, and years, and centuries, of all the ages to bring to pass this present single moment of time, you are beginning your life's work in the most important epoch and period the world has ever seen.

# STUDENT LIFE

Published Monthly by the Students of  
the Agricultural College of Utah.

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Application has been made to enter this periodical at the Logan, Utah, postoffice as second-class mail matter.

## The Agricultural College of Utah.

The following, taken from the President's report, indicates something of our work and prospects:

The Agricultural College of Utah is a national as well as a state institution. It belongs to that class of educational institutions, commonly called land grant colleges, which were established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, and which are maintained by both federal and state appropriations.

The College today comprises five distinctive schools: the School of Agriculture, the School of Domestic Science and Arts, the School of Commerce, the School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, and the School of General Science; also the Agricultural Experiment Station. Its scope and work are in accord with the federal law and strictly in line with the spirit and policy of the best

agricultural colleges of the country. The mission of the Agricultural College of Utah is to assist in the great work of industrial education, to meet the needs of the people for a "liberal and practical education," and to promote the development of the varied resources and industries of the state. The value of the work done by any college can probably best be measured by the success of its graduates. Nine graduates of the A. C. U. are at present employed in the government service in the department of agriculture and the geological survey. Representative graduates of the College are now teaching in the University of California, the University of Wyoming, the Agricultural College of Montana, the Agricultural College of Utah, and other institutions of higher learning. Members of the present graduating class and of the Junior and Sophomore classes have been engaged for the summer in the government service. The seventy-five creameries of this state are managed almost wholly by men who have received their training at the Agricultural College. Besides these, there are graduates and former students, too numerous to mention, who are engaged as successful business men, engineers, teachers, and farmers in Utah and adjoining states.

The value of the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station is probably under-estimated by the people of the state. If the farmers were to adopt the suggestions made by the station regarding the time of cutting alfalfa and the suggestions regarding the different varieties of grains and grasses best adapted to Utah soils, there would be saved annually hundreds of thousands of dollars. The irrigation work of the station is conducted on a strictly scientific basis, and is of inestimable value in the development of this arid region. The last legislature ap-

appropriated \$12,500 for the establishment of five or more experimental farms in different counties of the state, for the purpose of determining the varieties of grains, grasses, etc., that may be profitably grown on dry or arid farms.

During the past year, besides the formal establishment by the board of trustees of the five schools before mentioned, a more thorough organization of the different departments of the College has been effected.

During the past few years a great number of students have applied for work in music, desiring to devote a few hours each week to this work along with the work of their regular college courses. To meet this demand, the board of trustees, at a meeting held on June 9, established a department of music. Professor J. A. Anderson of Salt Lake City, who, in addition to his training in Utah, has spent between six and seven years in the best conservatories in Europe, was employed as instructor in this department. Other instructors will be employed before the opening of the College in September.

There have been in attendance at the College during the past year 545 students, representing nineteen different counties of Utah and the states of Idaho, Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming, together with the Dominion of Canada. The present graduating class is the largest in the history of the institution. Of Utah, the counties of Cache, Box Elder, Wayne, Millard, Piute, Sevier, and Carbon are represented, and the states of Idaho, Wyoming, and Indiana.

Notwithstanding the fact that the College comprises eighteen different buildings, there will be erected during the summer several new ones, in addition to

the remodeling and fitting up of different parts of the main building. A number of additional rooms will be provided for the department of Domestic Science and Arts. For the work in Mechanic Arts, there will be an extension built to the forge room, 46x34 feet; and a carriage room, 36x36 feet; a foundry, 36x36 feet; a power house, 18x20 feet; and an engineering laboratory, 30x50 feet. The south wing of the main building will be remodeled, the small chapel being fitted up for class and laboratory work. Provision will be made in the south basement for the work in geology and mineralogy. The new cattle barn will be finished, and a piggery and poultry building will be constructed at a cost of about \$5,000. In addition to all these improvements, \$15,000 will be expended, which will add greatly to the facilities for thorough and efficient work throughout all the departments of the institution.

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#### Dramatic Recital.

The dramatic recital of May 29th, given by Miss Moench introducing her pupils, Miss Annie Edwards, Miss Cynthia Hill, Miss Hazel Love, and Miss Zella Smart, was enjoyed by faculty, students and a host of friends. The large auditorium was artistically decorated with ferns and drapings, and for two hours was the scene of unusual grace and pleasantry. Miss Moench introduced the young ladies taking part, defining their sphere, not as finished masters, but as intelligent beginners in their chosen field. All acquitted themselves well and reflected credit on themselves, their instructor and all connected with their appearance. The pieces themselves were not extremely difficult, but their presentation was finished to a noticeable degree. While all did well, friends were especially delighted in the work of Miss



Love. The following, taken from the printed program, indicates the character of their work:

#### PART I.

- Piano solo ..... Selected  
Miss Oliver.  
"The Soul of the Violin" ..... Merrill  
Miss Hill.  
(a) "Our Whippins'" .. Eugene Field  
Miss Love.  
(b) "Granny" ..... Riley  
Miss Smart.  
"Tomorrow at Ten" ..... Nora Perry  
Miss Smart.  
Piano solo, "Hungarian Rhapsodie  
No. 2" ..... Liszt  
Miss Oliver.

#### PART II.

- "Trick Versus Trick" .From Yale Yarns  
Miss Love.  
Song ..... "September"  
Minnie Peterson.  
"Guido Ferranti" ..... Oscar Wilde  
Miss Edwards.  
Violin solo, "Concerto" .. Mendelssohn  
Mr. Harris.  
(a) "Pitty Pat and Tippy Toe" .. Field  
(b) "Prior to Miss Belle's Appearance"  
..... Riley  
(c) "The Kitchen Clock" ..... Anon  
(d) "Pillar Fights" ..... Anon  
Misses Love, Edwards, Hill, Smart.

#### B. Y. C. vs. A. C. U.

The last baseball game between the two Logan colleges was a triumph for the Agricultural College. The score at the end of the first half of the ninth inning was eight for the A. C. and four for the B. Y. C. These figures very nearly indicate the respective abilities of the two teams, although a number of inexcusable errors on the part of the visitors put them at a slight disadvantage. Our boys

played at their best and demonstrated that there is baseball material in them if it is only properly handled. Great credit for the successful close of our baseball work is due to Captain Darley, whose diligent work brought the team to its present excellent condition. Among the men who could, with another year's practice, compose a brilliant team, are the following, who were noticeable by their good work during the past year: Darley, Poulson brothers, Hughes, Thompson, McClellan, Jones, and Bankhead.

#### Agricultural Club Entertained.

Professor and Mrs. L. A. Merrill entertained the members of the Agricultural Club on Friday, June 5. Professor Merrill has always taken a fatherly interest in the work of the club, and is ever looking after the welfare of the agricultural boys.

The principal feature of the evening was an address on "Agricultural College Graduates," by Professor E. D. Ball. He defined the scope and aim of agricultural college work and showed the importance of industrial education. His remarks were full of good advice and endless encouragement.

Music was furnished by the club quartette.

Mrs. Merrill had skillfully disguised the portraits of prominent people, which the guests proceeded to identify. John T. Caine III succeeded in naming the most, and was awarded a pretty ink stand. The booby prize was captured by Mr. Howes.

Dainty refreshments were served, and a general good time was indulged in until midnight, when the "happy band" adjourned.

### Luck in the "Days of '97."

"Creek?"

"Eldorado."

"Number?"

"Twenty-six."

The Recorder made out the Grant. The Klondiker that answered his questions was a "staker" recording a claim. A big stampede was on. The winter morning was bitter cold, the snow lay deep on the trails and hundreds of half-frozen, fagged "stampeters" stood filed in line awaiting their turn to record.

The heretofore forgotten "Adams," "Eldorado" and other "pups" flowing into Bonanza Creek had boomed into life. Contrary to the prevalent belief that the "pay-streak" followed the main stream only, some miner had said that these tributaries carried gold.

The man that had staked and now owned "26 Eldorado" was a "grafter." He had a partner. The two had little intention either of developing or of working their newly granted piece of ground, but planned to rope in the first "Chechacka" they should chance to run across. The "grafter" waited long, however, before they found anyone who cared even to consider their proposition. Some old miners said that "26" was a blank, while others were of the opinion that bed-rock was deep and that there was no pay on the claim. Often around the camp-fire the subject of discussion was "Eldorado." The "big Moose" even said, "There's no gold on that creek, for it's too flat!" Therefore was it strange that "creek claim No. 26 Eldorado" was a "wild-cat"? Was it strange, too, that "Chechackas" were not fast to speculate in the face of advice and reports of old "Sourdoughs"? No, indeed.

Winter time rolled on. For many days

No. 26 Eldorado. The paper, the transfer! Owner of a claim! Last dollar gone! Was it a dream?

He found those who had duped him and asked for a return of his wealth. They only mocked and gruffly turned him down, saying: "We've got your 'poke.' You've got your claim. What the — more do you want?" Weeping he pleaded, but to no avail. Crestfallen he turned away muttering: "Dashar—baen --a—porty—hard—world—anyho."

With the inherent hopefulness of his new craft he resolved to try his luck on his new piece of ground. To tackle such a job in the dead of hyperborean winter with thermometers falling to "75 below," thousands of miles from "God's country" and kindred, was an undertaking that would cause many a man to shudder.

Anderson's provisions and tools loaded, he took his place by the "gee-pole" and with dog team began his trip up Bonanza Creek to his claim on "Eldorado."

The Arctic winter days were short. The sun had left the Klondike vale. The grand Aurora Borealis came out in her splendor, and a full moon hung in the southern sky. Stillness reigned supreme, save the occasional howl of a suffering malamoot and the "mush on" and "gee Jack" of Anderson as he urged his dogs over the rough winding trail. He "mushed" by the log cabins of fortune favored "Bonanza" miners. He saw their rich "dumps," clothed in ermine, silhouetted in the timber line, and wondered if such grand success should ever fall to to him.

Anderson reached his claim by sunrise and there began his labors to win or lose. The creek was locked in ice. His thermometer was frozen up. Deep snow surrounded him, and howling dogs were his only companions. This was a hard proposition at best. Undaunted he guessed

the "sharkers" had tried to rid themselves of their burden. At last, however, they found their man, a sturdy companion of toil, a Swede, that had accumulated eight hundred dollars, a "yumpin yolly gude fallar,"—Charley Anderson. They laid their gold mine before him and showed wherein thousands of dollars might lie at the bottom of the "hole," and the possibilities of his taking out enough "dust" in a single season to keep him in luxury the balance of his days. Their "big talk" over his decision came anon; "No, tanks, yantlemen. Ai baen only wone green fallar, bot ai no laik twanty-sax." For good friends' sake they took a drink, one which was followed by many more. The "houch" was "working" Anderson. He was fast becoming a millionaire. He was happy, he sang, anything now went with him. He speculated in mining, plunged to the last dollar. He became drowsy and slept.

He awoke to find nothing in his possession save the Government grant to where the pay-streak might be, and there shoveled four feet of snow to clear a place for camp and a place to sink a hole.

He built his first "wood-fire" on top of the ground and shoveled the "thaw" out. Daily he put in fire upon fire into the hole and "windlassed" the dirt alone. For weeks he toiled and the hole sank slowly down. One day he struck a formation the like of which he had never seen before. He examined it and found that his gravel had given out. Noticeable in the "contact" were little yellow particles,—Gold. He took a pan, a shovelful, from bed-rock, and that, his first, "panned" fifty ounces,—eight hundred dollars.

This was the happiest moment of Anderson's life. As he held this "panning" he could scarcely believe what he saw. His ecstasy found expression in simple words which rose slowly with smoke

from the bottom of a deep hole: "Ai—baen—a—lucky—fallar—no."

\* \* \* \* \*

Twenty-six is worked out now, having been the producer of a cold million in gold. J. E. B.

### The A. C. U. Alumni.

The following statistics have been taken from a paper written by Mr. C. Larsen.

Total number of graduates (B. S.)	69
Total number of living members (B. S.)	67
Total number of Lady Bachelors	21
Total number of Gentlemen Bachelors	46

These sixty-nine alumni have been graduated in ten classes, the first being the class of 1894, the last, the class of 1903.

The smallest class (two members), 1895.

The largest class (fourteen members), 1897.

If we classify them on the basis of occupation, we have the following professions represented:

Chemists	2
Merchants	1
Farmers	1
Surveyors	1
Dairymen	2
Railroad clerks	2
Bookkeepers	2
Civil engineers	3
Mechanical engineers	2
Housekeepers	3
Government positions	4
Students (in schools)	11
Cattle king	1
Authors	2

Others, unclassified.

The average age of the members is 30 years.

Another classification is the following:

Married members .....	20
Single members .....	36
Doubtful (may be either) .....	13

"The Alumni of the A. C. U. are loyal to their alma mater. They honor her and ever seek to maintain the high standard of excellence which she would desire to establish. They welcome gladly each succeeding acquisition to their ranks, and try to establish relations of intimate friendship and fellowship among members, realizing that the power which they already wield can be largely increased by close union. May they become more united and may no stain ever mar the purity of their reputation and character.

"The Agricultural College of Utah has abundant justifiable cause to be proud of her alumni. As a class they represent, without exception, the embodiment of the highest moral standards, the loftiest ideals of justice, honesty and honor. The first accusation has yet to be brought against the character of a single one of our number. They enjoy unblemished reputations as ladies and gentlemen of the highest honor. This alone would be sufficient cause for a just pride on the part of our alma mater. In the realm of intellectual attainments, however, may be found another cause, almost as great as the former. Every single member of our alumni association fills some honorable position of trust and confidence. Every single one has done and is doing something of worth and value for the material and intellectual advancement of his respective community. A very large proportion of the alumni are occupying positions of considerable prominence and responsibility in the educational world. Of the twenty-nine members which follow some line of teaching as a pro-

fessional career, twenty-one are professors or instructors in high schools, academies, colleges, or universities. Of these eleven follow the lines of mathematics, engineering, mining, mechanics, and kindred special, technical branches; one is professor of agriculture, another of geology, another of chemistry and physics; at least three are instructors in domestic science, while still others follow other lines of technical knowledge. Their services are not limited to our own state. We find graduates of the A. C. of U. teaching in the various institutions of higher learning in all of the surrounding states—Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. We find them engaged in practical pursuits in all of these states, as well as in Canada, and traveling throughout the Union in government employ."

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#### Commercial Notes.

As heretofore announced, Professor Burchell will not be with the Commercial School next year. His resignation is regretted by the students, who realize that they have in him a firm friend, who makes their welfare his first consideration. The relation existing between the Professor and the students has always been of a most friendly nature, and they appreciate his endeavor to make this school year as pleasant as it has been beneficial. Through his unusual ability he has raised the Commercial department of the A. C. U. to a higher plane and has made it one of the foremost commercial schools of the inter-mountain country. Although Professor Burchell leaves us, the good work he has done will be a means by which his students will remember him in years to come. It is needless to say that the department wishes him continued success in his new field of labor.

It was a bright sunny morning after the recent storm that a crowd of Commercial students met on a prominent street corner and planned to do something desperate. While they were carefully laying their plans, one of them happened to look down the street when lo and behold, what did they see? Away in the distance was a "pilgrim" toiling and pushing before him some kind of contrivance on wheels. The crowd at first were not quite sure who it was, but as he approached it was the unanimous decision of the boys that it was Instructor Bankhead. There he was, "hooked" to a vehicle, but what that vehicle was no one was certain. It was suggested that he had become either a fruit vender or that he peddled ice cream during hours "off." So great was the effect on the Commercial students that they abandoned all schemes of plunder and went to their homes. The next morning they discovered that the vehicle which their instructor propelled was a baby carriage, and they are still wondering why.

The old adage that you can't keep a good man down is very applicable to some of the Commercial students. Take, for instance, the case of Barrack and Rich. According to the latest reports these two gentlemen have secured the contract for next year to own and control a boot blacking establishment in the basement. They plan to keep all of the student's shoes in a presentable condition for the small sum of five cents. The boys are to be congratulated for their pluck and energy. They are bound to succeed in their new enterprise.

It is expected that when school opens next September all of the banking and

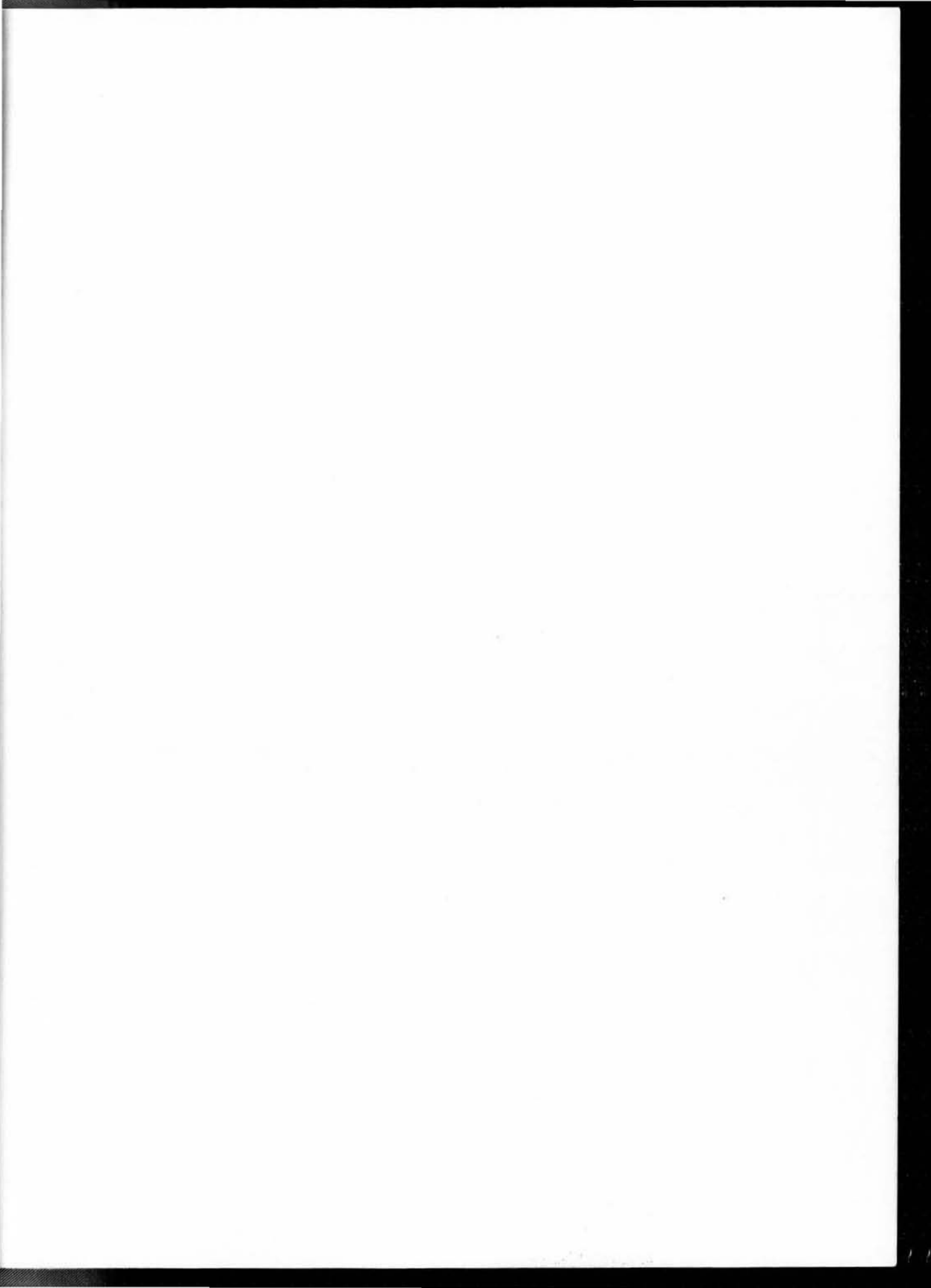
office furniture will be in position. This will enable the Bookkeeping III students to begin work immediately, and the inconvenience which was experienced this year through the absence of the fixtures will not be felt next term.

From all appearances Leon B. Stoddard will not be back to school next year, as he has a good position in one of the leading lumber companies of eastern Oregon. "Pat" was one of the "big" men of the department and should he ever turn up at the "old camp grounds" again, he will be given the "glad hand" and a hearty welcome by his former companions.

Although the Commercial club was organized late in the year, it did good work for this department, particularly in the late fracas with the Engineers. It is to be hoped that there will be a similar organization of Commercial students next fall, as such an organization does much to further the interest of the department it represents.

Barrack recently received a letter from home which notified him that there was enclosed a check for \$50.00 to be spent during Commencement. He became jubilant, and without looking at the face of the check he rushed to the bank to cash it. The poor fellow was "awfully" disappointed when the paying teller informed him that the paper called for \$2.88 in payment for packing slabs during his sojourn in the ice fields of the frozen north.

To all a "Good By," and may you not work too hard "In the Good Old Summer Time."



STUDENT LIFE.

"Shall I brain him," cried a hazer,  
And the victim's courage fled,  
"You can't, he is a traitor.  
Just hit him on the head."

\* \* \*

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"  
"Collecting souvenirs," she said,  
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"  
"My fad's not spoons, kind sir," she said.

\* \* \*

Some folks won't mind their business  
The reason is you'll find,  
They either have no business  
Or else they have no mind.—Ex.

\*\*\*

JUST A GIRL.

(S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.  
Many a throne has had to fall  
For a girl,  
Just a girl,  
Many a king has had to crawl  
For a girl,  
Just a girl.  
When the hero goes to war



He may battle for the right,  
But 'tis likelier by far  
That he sallies forth to fight  
For a girl,  
Just a girl.

When the doctor turns to say  
"It's a girl,  
Just a girl,"  
Papa murmurs with dismay  
"What! A girl,  
Just a girl?"

Ah, but why the sadness there?  
Why the bitterness displayed?  
Some day some strong man will swear  
That the great round world was made  
For that girl,  
Just that girl.

Why did Adam take the bite?  
For a girl,  
Just a girl.

O, would heaven still be bright,  
And would any good man care  
To achieve it, if he might  
Never claim forever there,  
Just a girl,  
Glorious Girl?

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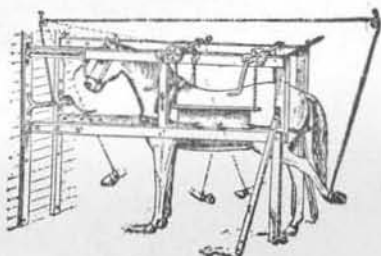
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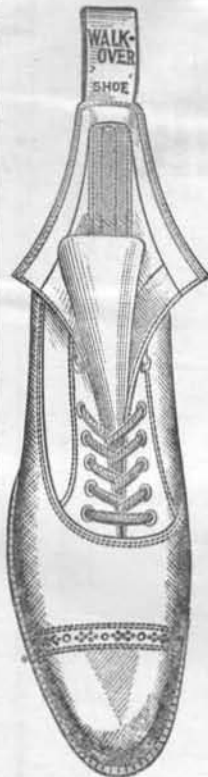
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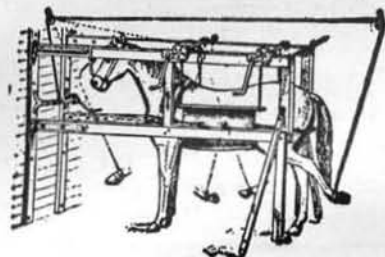
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