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Such as Furniture, Crockery, Window Shades. Lamps, Glassware, Picture Mouldings, Oil Cloth, Linoleum and Bedding, Get Our Prices.
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You hadn't thought of that. Why not be clothed in the right way. We are in the business to make all men equal as far as being well dressed is concerned. A good or a poor overcoat can make or mar your appearance. Why not wear the good one? Why not be attired in the tailor made styles of today at prices lower than you have ever bought good goods?

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YOU can always depend on receiving prompt and efficient service, pure goods, and everything ordinarily to be obtained in a first-class pharmacy, at:

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CHRISTMAS Is Coming, and SANTA CLAUS has taken up Headquarters at the Fort Collins Golden Rule Store.

Where he makes his selections of Christmas Presents of every description for the old folks as well as the little folks.

Silverware—The Latest Patterns in quadruple plate, all guaranteed goods. Our Jewelry Department is complete.

Holiday Novelties are always in line for nice Christmas Presents.

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Suppose you are going out this evening. Is your dress shirt all right? Don’t you need one of those latest style collars, something in a dress tie, or a pair of those new shape link cuffs? We think of all these important furnishings and show a complete line.

THEN AGAIN it’s getting very “Klondiky.” A good suit of Underwear is often a life insurance at a low rate, fifty cents a garment.

THAT’S ALL except we want you to feel that we are mindful of your wants and are catering for your business.

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A full line of Ribbons in College and Class colors.


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The College Avenue Meat Market

When you want to save money. We carry in stock everything usually found in a first-class Meat Market.

Our Meats, Fruits and Vegetables are Fresh and of the Best Quality.

Beach & Steward.
Fraternity Life at Ann Arbor.

At nearly every college in the land, the words "Fraternity" and "Frat.," are common, every day terms, used to designate bands of students joined together by fraternal bonds, for mutual good. In some places, the fraternities prosper, and in many cases, no doubt, are a help to all who belong to them. In fact, in some colleges, all of the better class of students, belong to some one of the fraternities. Not very long ago I had a paper sent me, in which was an account of fraternity life at Ann Arbor; and I wish to quote from this article and discuss it.

The writer says—"Ann Arbor is the home of a chapter from almost every fraternity of importance, and fraternity life here, is a good example of what it may be everywhere. Some of the fraternities represented at Ann Arbor are possessed of fine homes, built for them, in most cases, by alumni from this and other colleges; but others-- and in some cases very good fraternities, too--have to be content with less pretentious quarters. The handsomest homes belong to the four frats. at the southwest corner of the campus--Alpha Delta, Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Beta Theta Pi. These houses are all modern, and are either stone or brick, and are chiefly built on lines most convenient for fraternity use. Billiard tables and card rooms find a place in them, and a great deal of taste is displayed in the interior decoration of some of the rooms.

A man's room at college is quite distinctive. There is no mistaking it for a chapel or for a girl's room. The man who can get up most bizarre and fanciful decoration in his room, is he who has most guests, and whose room is a rendezvous for most of the boys in the house. Signs "borrowed" from different sources, odd designs in sofa pillows, queer pipe racks, and outlandish posters are all utilized to make a college man's room unique. Many men have low, broad window-seats running round their room, with a wainscoting and shelves above it. Pinned or tacked to this wainscoting are quantities of small articles; photographs, programs and so on, while the shelf above holds steins and cups, tobacco pouches and pipes. A chafing dish finds a place here, and midnight rare-bits and scrambled eggs, with occasional "hot dogs" serve to pass away the time--and ruin digestion. Drinking however, is not encouraged, and nearly all the crowds have a house rule against the use of intoxicants.

The new members are initiated during the month of October, and for some time before that event, the freshmen are made to feel their place by every ingenious trick that the upper class men can devise. The sophomores, too, take a lively hand in affairs, with the memory of their own experiences still fresh in their minds. At the time when initiations are going on, there is usually abundant evidence, that something out of the ordinary is in the wind. A man passing along the street will be gravely saluted by one freshman with a broom stick on his shoulder, another freshman will be seen trying to impale dead leaves on a fish hook attached to a line and a long, heavy rod, the holder being seated on the ridge pole of a house; or boys will appear in class dressed in some outlandish way. These are all for the purpose of making the new men know their proper place, and by the time the ceremony is over they are usually reduced to an impression that
they are really not so important after all.

Different standards of discipline are maintained in the fraternities, but the standard is high in most good ones. Much good, honest work is done, and it may be well to say, that a fraternity is a help, rather than a hindrance to a man in his college work. If a boy has the right kind of stuff in him, he will be greatly benefited by being in a fraternity; and if he has not, the fraternity is unfortunate in having him at all. In most of the houses, certain times are set apart for study, and these “study-hours” range from about eight to eleven. These, with a man’s spare morning and afternoon, with the library to study in is time enough.”

Thus says my fraternity friend at Ann Arbor. I wonder to what wonderful “frat.” he belonged? Surely there must have been a wonderful revolution in these houses since ’96, for when I was there, things were very different.

During my last year at college I was thrown in contact with this fraternity element by reason of the office I had the honor to hold for my class. So became acquainted with the workings of the wonderful fraternities, and I do not hesitate to brand some of the above statements of my fellow students as absolute falsehoods.

The midnight “rare-bits” and “hot-dogs” are of too frequent occurrence for the good of the community, and although the author of the above says that drinking is not encouraged, yet, never-the-less, it is carried on in every fraternity there. The card room and billiard table also absorb a great deal of time, and at the former, many dollars change hands, and pass from the lower class man, to the upper class man’s pocket. In many cases, their dollars are sent by loving parents, who earned them by hard toil, and must needs deny themselves often the necessities of life, that their darling boy may attend college.

As for the study-hours from eight to eleven being the rule in every house, makes me almost laugh. I have visited these houses, at all times, day and night, and never have I failed to find a crowd of fellows fooling away time, at this thing, or that thing, of no importance, whatever.

The fraternity men at Ann Arbor, as a class, are poor students, and no wonder. Some of our students here, find it hard to study when four or five others are rooming in the same house; what would it be, pray, if instead of four or five, there were thirty or forty fellows there all the while?

As a social function, however, the “frats.” are a howling success; some of them are out nearly every evening, and dance to their heart’s content.

So then, students of the C. A. C., if any of you ever find yourselves students at Ann Arbor, and the opportunity comes for you to decide whether or not you are to be a fraternity man, take this advice of one who has been through the mill, and knows both sides.—If you go to college to dance, to play cards, to be a social success and be in the swim, I would say, join a “frat.” If, on the other hand, however, you go there to work, and to learn, to put away, for the time being, your fun; and to study, then give the “frats.” the cold shoulder, and you will find that when your course there is ended, you are the one who has derived the benefits, and they have had the fun.

Veneering.

E. B. H.

If we might take a hatchet and go around the world chipping off a corner of every piano we met, how many, think you, we should find to be of rosewood, or mahogany, or ebony, or of any of the other woods of which the instruments are said to be made? Why, all of them. Well, let us start with the piano in our chapel. Some one has kindly knocked off a part of the ornamental front, so we will not need to use our hatchet, and on examination we find the outer surface is only a thin layer of rosewood, while the rest of the material is deal or pine.

Oh, but our piano is a cheap one. Perhaps so, but unless you were fortunate enough to try your hatchet on an instrument made at the beginning of this century, or earlier, it would be the exception, rather than the rule to one made of solid mahogany, or rosewood, or ebony.

And not only would you find that all the plane surfaces were made of the commoner wood with the thin covering, or veneering,
of the costlier variety, but probably, all the most elaborate carvings would be done in the soft wood and veneered just as the plane surfaces were. Such a statement may seem preposterous, but, with the rapid improvement in machinery it is now possible with cutting tools, either by the process of planing or turning, to cut, from certain straight grained and pliant woods, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sheets to the inch, making them about the thickness of a sheet of paper; and press machines have been invented to press these sheets to any surface.

Some of the woods, however, that are extensively used for veneering, being hard, cross-fibred and brittle, cannot be cut, but have to be sawed; and by that process, with the waste in sawdust, it is possible to get only from eight to sixteen sheets to the inch.

Wood, however, is not the only substance that is used for veneering. Ivory and mother-of-pearl are often used for small articles, and marble veneering has been practiced since the earliest times. One of the oldest buildings, the so-called "Temple of the Sphinx" among the Gizeh pyramids, is made of great blocks of granite; the inside of the rooms being lined with slabs of African alabaster about three inches thick; and Pliny condemns the new and degenerate policy of the Romans of his time, who used thin veneers of richly colored marble to decorate brick and stone walls.

In our own time, it is not so customary to use marble veneers, but many styles of stone veneering can be seen among the modern large buildings, the main walls of which are probably of brick or inferior stone. Seeing how rapidly the practice of veneering has grown of late years, we are naturally led to wonder somewhat as to its cause.

Primarily, I think, it comes from the insatiable desire of human nature in general, and the present generation especially, to possess the luxuries of life without paying full value for them. But also, the scarcity of the majority of the materials used for veneering has been a potent factor in the advance of the art. If pianos, for instance, could be made only of the solid wood, not only would they be too costly for any purse except a millionaire's, but the supply of woods suitable for making them would have been exhausted long since.

Therefore, considering just the two points, the cheapness and the saving of material, which veneering effects, we are prone to judge that the art should be classed as one of the most important industries of the present age. But before we pass judgment there is one other point to be considered.

The custom of surrounding ourselves with daily object lessons of deceit in the shape of articles which we know or suspect to be real only on the surface, is leading us to pattern ourselves after those objects and become only veneered articles, lacking those qualities of thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self respect which are marks of the real lady or gentleman. And balancing that against all the advantages which veneering gives to the world, it seems to me the evil far outweighs the good, and the art ought rather to be considered the most deleterious industry of the age.

Bring the matter close home, and try burying the hatchet of good-breeding in your self and see how deep it can penetrate before it strikes through the veneer, and touches the common clay; and if you find the veneer is rather thin, see if is not possible to remove it entirely and make of yourself an object that is true to the core, not merely something fine on the surface and shoddy underneath.

"Think not, because no man sees, Such things will remain unseen." "In the Elder days of art, Builders wrought, with greatest care," Each minute and unseen part, For the Gods see every where.

"Let us do our work as well, Both the unseen and the seen; Make the house where Gods may dwell. Beautiful, entire, and clean."

—M. E. S.

Our Every-day Life.

So many of us treat life as though it were "a very solemn occasion," and go about with faces drawn down and sober, and eyes that see only the hard, stern duties of life, and never any of the sunshine. What is the use of all this? There is never a day goes by that has not some pleasantness in it, if only we will see it and make use of it. Not the cloudiest day has no moment when the mists lift a little and the day is brighter.

But so many have not "time" to look up and see the bright spot in the clouds, to raise their tired eyes and catch some light from it. Well, then, take the time.

"Life is real, life is earnest." Yes, it is, but
Some purpose must be theirs, some happy end in view to them, but they expect to float to that end upon this "silver stream," and carelessly and unthinkingly take what comes to them.

Their wagon is hitched to a star, but in watching the star, these dreamers forget to look down to see if the wheels are crushing some unfortunate, or if the road be rough or smooth. Some of them rather pride themselves on the fact that they do not think of the everyday life, that the common happenings and incidents are beneath them. Yet our higher, truer, better life is made up of many common every-days, sad and happy, eventful and monotonous.

After all, perhaps the dreamer is the happiest. He lives in the air-castles of the future; very rarely is the future dark and gloomy for any length of time. It is too far away. The mists of time and distance surround and brighten it. And was there ever an air-castle that was not great and fair and glittering? We never build them of stone, and close the doors and bar the windows. No indeed, the light from our air-castles should brighten the life of everyday.

Let us not go,

"As through the chambers of our lives we pass,
And leave them one by one, and never stay,
Not knowing how much pleasantness there was in each,
Until the closing of the door
Has sounded through the house and died away."

Agnes Hawley.

The 1898 Crescent Bicycles are here. Call and see them at Hawthorne's. The '98 prices are: Crescent, racer $50.00; No. 11, $50.00; No. 12, $50.00; Tandem $75.00; Crescent Chainless, $75.00, '97 model, $35.00.

The Power and Influence of Ideas.

Whatever a man conscientiously makes is always a thought before it is a thing. This is true of all things, from the point of the tiniest cambric needle, to the great political institutions which join three and sixty millions of Americans into one government. The needle is pointed with thought, and sticks into the inventor's mind before it exists as an instrument to penetrate cloth. The constitution of our government is only the thoughts of able statesmen, compiled into a code of laws, the greatest and most wholesome that ever bound the people of any nation. The excellencies of this instrument were first only ideas, opinions, and thoughts.

The steam engine is only a great opinion dressed in iron, and was first the intellectual product of some modern genius. A few years
since, some of the most advanced thinkers, conceived that the great rail-road system might easily and profitably be constructed upon our great plains and prairies, and perchance wind up some little, mountainous valley, into some mining camp among the mountains; and through intellectual accomplishments, it has gained the summit of Pike's Peak, tunneled the Rockies, spanned the great Niagara, and now creeps safely among the high, precipitous, ragged old bluffs, which are too dangerous for even the native animals to tread. The rail-road, the bars that tie our numerous cities into a perfect net-work, and links the East with the West, the North with the South, the cross ties and the very foundation, is only a thought executed.

If we could only roll back the curtain and look into the great future with all its improvements, discoveries, and inventions, we could doubtless recognize ridiculed thoughts of the present day; developed into real machines of locomotion, and many wonderful inventions and discoveries, that teach that God is only waiting to unfold to us the mysteries of His all-wise plans as we are able to comprehend and utilize them.

Lightening, in leaping from cloud to cloud, or from cloud to the earth, in its terrific fury creating the deafening peals of thunder, was once considered the greatest enemy of life, but a little thought in the gigantic mind of Franklin, has tamed the lightening, harnessed it into service for our benefit, and discovered another of God’s laws. This once dreaded enemy has proven to be one of our best friends, in conveying our thoughts with lightening speed, turning thousands of spindles, and making the darkest night light and beautiful.

The $3,000,000 mansion of a Vanderbilt, the magnificent and unsurpassed Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the famous Tulleries of Paris, were all matured thoughts of some master mind. The form of every girder, the shape of every slab of marble, the form, shape and size of the scaffolding,—all these had their patterns in the architect’s thoughts before they became tangible things. Through instinct the masonry of the beaver in constructing their winter homes, the dexterity of the spider in weaving her silken web, and the geometrical precision of the bee in building her waxen cells, has in many respects excelled the product of thought, but God gives man the risky privilege of managing these things to a great degree for himself. It is true the instinct nature of animals never changes, while man is constantly changing and improving his manners and customs, his domestic economy and his government. Our Republican form of government with all its vices and virtues, our churches with all their creeds and doctrines, and our ever-changing school systems, are the outside of ideas which our forefathers adopted a hundred, a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand years ago. A few years only, have elapsed, since the many beautiful cities and villages that dot the prairies of our state, were nothing more than clay beneath a western soil, timber in a forest, water in the snow banks of the Rockies, and a thought in the minds of the people; but this thought has budded, and grown, and developed into pleasant homes, lucrative manufactories, and famous institutions.

There is a wide difference in the power of men to devise ideas, false or true. Perchance one man, can only devise or carry a little bowl of thin, sour opinions, of superstition and littleness, which some priestly monk mixed to confound and intoxicate the world a thousand years ago. Here is another who can grasp and retain, a whole world of ideas, gathered from the past, the present, and the future, received into his, inspired from the great God, and in consequence, he moves with such momentum that he goes through our educational, political, and religious institutions, and is not even stopped by death itself.

The philosophical Socrates, the poetical Homer, and hundreds of others, run by their tomb stones thousands of years; nor will they stop for many future years; and we, catching hold of their wide-spread skirts, are drawn within the whirlwind of the sweeping race and are carried through Church and State. There are also great bad men, as a Tom Payne, an Ingersoll, or a Voltaire, whose large speculative power, devise ideas or mistakes which represent selfishness, injustice and practical atheism; they sow the world with wickedness, they spawn tyrant, and they are the authors of widespread misery to mankind. To this list, might also be added those who think and advocate, that life is to acquire riches, honor, and social position, and late in their existance, they have a warm house, a cold heart, a full purse, an empty mind, a contemptible and almost worthless character; they leave great estates in houses and stocks, great reputations in the newspapers, and take to eternity, a little, neglected soul.

M. W. B.

Co-Education.

Co-education, as we accept the word, denotes the system of educating boys and girls together, that is, in the same class, and receiving the same instruction. This system has always been followed in the United States in the lower
grades, as it has been found convenient as well as economical. Where only one small district could be supported it would be absurd to have separate instruction for each sex. This method has not only received a tolerant assent of the parents as a necessity, but in the most cases, an unqualified approval, as being the most simple and in all respects the best to be adopted.

In some of the large cities, as the schools grew more numerous, and were composed of all classes of pupils, some deemed it necessary to have separate schools for each sex, as it would not injure either, but probably would be a benefit to the classification. Private seminaries, however, have always been separate, except for the youngest pupils, until very recently.

Passing from the grade of primary schools, we find the propriety of co-education, to be a question, among some of our best educated men and women in the United States, as well as in other countries. While a few parents prefer that even their youngest children, should attend schools exclusively for their sex, the majority advocate co-education.

Those who are opposed to co-education, argue as follows:—first, that there is need of better adaptation of teaching and discipline to the peculiarities of the sexes, than is possible in mixed schools; secondly,—that the manners of the girls are unfavorably affected by the constant example of the roughness of the boys, while the boys receive but little benefit from the presence of the girls.

However, most of these arguments have been advanced by those who have only theoretically considered the subject, or by those who have been connected with schools whose management has not been perfect, thus leading to the abuse of co-education, which, under proper circumstances, would have been different. On the other hand, where there has been thorough trial of co-education, the testimony seems very strongly in favor of that system. In many of the large cities of the United States, this plan is prevalent, and the reports of the superintendents, are quite emphatic in their approval. The arguments in favor of co-education are chiefly as follows:—first, improvements in discipline and self-will, the violence and rudeness of the boys being restrained by the presence of the girls, while the girls' manners are rendered more easy and self-possessed by the daily association with the other sex; second, improvement in instruction and study, diversities of the sexes preventing extreme method and exclusive, one-sided training and study.

You must observe that all facts and views, that I have considered, refer only to that limited education which is carried on in schools where boys and girls are brought together for a short time, to receive instruction in those branches of study which are pursued for the purpose of intellectual education.

The question whether such limited co-education is proper does not involve a consideration to which distinction of sex requires diversification of method in education in a large sense, as physical, moral and mental training; extreme opinions however prevail on this point. Dr. Clark says in "Sex in Education": "None doubt the importance of age acquirement, peculiarities and probable career in life. As a factor in classification, sex goes deeper than all of these." On the other hand it is supposed that sex is not to be considered; that is the position of most of the women who have written on this subject, "Education," says Carolina H. Dall, "to be adapted neither to boys nor girls, but to the individual. The mother or teacher has learned little who attempts to train any of two children alike, whether as regards to the books, they are to study, the time it is to take, the attitude they are to assume or the amusement they are to be allowed." The general principle no doubt is that education should be for the individual, but as there are many differences of characters, both physical and mental which arise from different sexes and consequently boys cannot be educated in every respect as girls.

It is against the "identical" co-education as he calls it, that Dr. Clark in "Sex in Education" so bitterly rails against. "Boys," he says, "must study work in a boy's way and girls in a girl's way" which is very true, and yet by no means overthrows the propriety of school education. In respect to higher education of women, this question seems to take a wider view, and since the different sexes in this stage are more developed, the arguments against co-education become more and more emphatic on the part of those who view the subject from a theoretical standpoint. Co-education in higher institutions of learning has been thoroughly tried in this country and the system has rapidly advanced by the success which appears to have followed this experience, so that now we find both sexes in nearly all schools and colleges. Not long since there was not a single institution that offered instruction for both sexes. Hence, in the words of Miss Anna C. Brackett, "The men generally and seemingly without appreciation of its logical result, approve of what Dr. Clark has said. Thus we see that the women of large experience condemn and deny Dr. Clark's premises by adding other facts and protesting against his conclusion, and by their determined spirit are fast advancing in political as well as in social power until now we find the '97 women in all her glory."
When we consider what may be discussed under this topic, we find laid before us a much broader subject than a first thought might even imply. In the activity of youth with visions of the future and its aspirations within a touch, we seldom pause to study how our lives intermingle; perhaps even shape those of whom we are so closely associated day after day, and as a consequence, do we always realize that ours might be more nearly an ideal life did we analyze the motives prompting our own acts, and endeavor to rear, what was best therein, to the higher elevation upon which is, too often, based ignoble rather than the noblest qualities we possess?

Some one has said: "To thine own self be true." Therein lies the secret of true nobleness. If we are true to self, that is, endeavoring that each thought, each act will be such as to promote our own advancement, surely the knowledge of what we can make ourselves, by so doing, will influence those about us. Have we not all seen persons whom we greatly admire for their mental capabilities, and have we not studied the secret of their individuality to enable us to be like them and spread the pure influence of our nobleness to others.

There is some nobleness in every person, but how often is that virtue over-shadowed by a fickleness prompted by some one weak trait of character. To study ourselves is the first step toward advancement; therein lies the secret of all for which we might aspire.

He who can see his own faults, and compare them with those of others, will be a broader minded, more generous man; one of those characters who looks at the heart and can harmonize his own emotions with those of others and be what all men are not—liberal. He who would think for himself is not a person who listens to the idle gossip of those about him, but one, who, when he hears evil spoken of another, will set to work, himself to find out what feeling prompted a questionable act, and, how many times bring to light that which is noblest in that person's organism. How little do we know of those about us; what may seem to us a fault is often a virtue, only shrouded by the mantle of our incapability to judge.

We are all of us, more or less, sages in our own conceit, but that which we are, will not always be buried from the world. In little ways of which we are not aware, do we ever find that which we might wish to keep in darkness groping its way to light and finding expression in our acts—acts that tell the world what we are, what we have been, even what we shall be.

He who judges the world by himself, lives in a sphere surrounded by walls within which the pure rays of sympathy and generosity cannot enter. To such a person, the world looks very dark. If he has had disappointments, he despises those upon whom fortune smiles more brightly. He isolates himself from mankind, and is left alone in his little abode, for the world seeks naught but high, broad minded people. It demands much of each one of us, and even though at times the world seems dark, cold, and unsympathetic, it is better for us that it is so; better for us that it scorns an ignoble act, that we may be satisfied with self when all smiles brightly; for we have profited by experience, and are on the road to success.
Smith and Mr. Taylor the credit of being the best candy makers.

President and Mrs. Ellis entertained the members of the State Board of Agriculture at six o'clock dinner, Wednesday, December 8th. Those present were Governor Alva Adams, Hon. A. L. Kellogg, President of the Board, and the Hons. James E. DuBois, B. F. Rockafellow, P. F. Sharp, A. S. Benson, M. A. Leddy and James L. Chatfield.

Professor and Mrs. Cooke gave a dinner party Saturday evening, November 21, at their cheerful home in honor of their eighteenth wedding anniversary. The decorations were roses, carnations, and ferns. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. DuBois, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Headden, Prof. and Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Bell, Prof. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Prof. and Mrs. Gillette, and Mrs. Stone.

The Sophomores have all appeared in public exercises for the first time. The rhetoricals given by all of the three divisions of this class were very interesting and their efforts were greatly appreciated by large audiences each evening. The members of the class which received the honor of being chosen as representatives for the Sophomore-Freshmen contest were as follows: First, Mr. Stuart Garbutt; second, Miss Frances Warren; third, Mr. Mark Harned; and fourth, Mr. Dana McComb.

ATHENEUM NOTES.

The following officers were elected to serve for the winter term: Charles Preston, president; Ray J. Baker, vice-president; Thomas Warren, secretary; Frank Garnick, critic; Miss Gertie Dix, treasurer; Clyde Lang, sergeant-at-arms; Clara Herner, Chas. Mayers, program committee; Miss Clara Preston, Joseph Woods, C. W. Easley, membership committee.

COLUMBIAN NOTES.

The young ladies of the Columbian Literary Society of the college gave the young gentlemen a reception on the evening of Saturday, November 13, 1897. The boys declare that it was the brightest event of the college year.

At 7:30 the lights from the Domestic Economy Hall shone brightly and sounds of merry laughter and gay music resounded upon the college campus. During the first part of the evening cards were the predominating feature intermingled with sounds of moving feet as they tripped the “light fantastic.” At 9:30 the following programme was rendered:

- Piano Solo: Miss Herner
- Hidden Biography “A Columbian Boy”: Miss Nugent
- Debate, “Resolved, That Columbian Boys are More Charming than Columbian Girls”: Affirmative, Misses Rutledge and Murray; negative, Misses Gilkison and Woods
- Vocal Solo: Miss June Grable
- Columbian Prophecy: Miss Herner
- Recitation, “Parody on Twenty Years Ago”: Miss Prendergast
- Vocal Solo: Miss Harners
- Columbian Prophesy: Misses Prendergast
- Recitation, “Parody on Twenty Years Ago”: Misses Mayne, Prendergast, Lewis, Sharp and Ish.

All the subjects for the series of competitive debates have been chosen. The list is comprised of the leading questions of the day.

On October 27, the officers for the present term were elected. Among the persons chosen to fill the most important offices were: C. E. Swann, president; Edwin Smith, secretary and F. S. Hotchkiss, critic.

The members of the Atheneum society seemed to be very much interested in the work done by this society—we judge by the number of visitors from that society.

PHILO-AESTHESIAN NOTES.

Mr. Jones took his seat in the chair at the beginning of the term.

The proposition of the Greeley debate is causing considerable discussion as to who would be the proper one to represent the society.

The new programme committee has made a good beginning by placing a series of debates on the bulletin board.

Our impromptu debate, although something new, proved to be very interesting.

Who was it that said our new members could not talk.
Editorial Comment.

The Freshmen preliminary contest which was to have been held December 17, has been abandoned and the class allowed to choose their speakers. Those chosen are R. D. How-

ard, Miss May Hart, Herbert Galiher and R. C. Woods. This will give the contestants an equal chance by making their time for preparation equal.

Welcome, one and all, to the old college halls, is the greeting of the Collegian, and to the old students who are to be with us for reunion. It gives a greater stimulus to our work than we can realize when we see about us older persons, men and women of the world, who have trod the paths that we are following, and who are now successfully fighting the battles of life.

The following clipping expresses so well the sentiment of the management that we could not refrain from publishing it. A parody on that old song so well known it has lost none of its charm by the change. "How dear to our hearts is the old silver dollar, when some old subscriber presents it to view,—the Liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things that seem to us new. The widespread eagle, the arrow below it, the stars and the words and the strange things they tell. The coin of our fathers; we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well—the spread eagle dollar, the star spangled dollar—the old silver dollar we all love so well."

It seems as though we were sadly in need of class spirit especially in the lower classes, for what little we have seems only to be along the line of parties and a general good time. Would it not be a good plan to infuse a little of the spirit of rivalry into our class meetings as well as into our recitations. If you are a Freshman be a Freshman, if a Sophomore be a Sophomore; go to your class meetings; see that what is done is right, and then support it, whatever it may be, with all your might. If you have been chosen to represent your classmates, do your best; consider it an honor and do everything in your power to prove yourself worthy of the choice. The contestants for the coming oratorical contests have been chosen but we are told that some of them wish to withdraw. Does this show a loyalty to your class? Does it show that you appreciate the respect of your fellows who have chosen you
as one of the few who are to represent them? No, it does not, but it does show a lack of interest in college affairs. If you were not more able to fill the position for which you have been chosen than your mates they would not have selected you, hence you owe to them a thorough preparation, and they in return owe to you their hearty support.

The following article was handed us by a member of the first Collegian staff and is worthy of more than a casual glance from the students. "College spirit is a topic that is often discussed by the students, but the sense in which the discussion is usually made, is in the support of athletics and class rivalry. The Collegian ventures to assert that college spirit begins in the support of college institutions. Six years ago the first issue of the Rocky Mountain Collegian made its appearance under many adverse circumstances, but through the liberality of the town's people, it has been enabled to exist. The enrollment of students was at that time about a third of what it is now, and it cost the management nearly as much to publish the paper as it does now. Who pays for your college spirit? Surely not the students, because the treasury is as empty now as then. The support of the Collegian comes from the business men of Fort Collins, while it should come from the students. Students have money for dances, sleigh rides, foot ball, foot races, and to spend in many other ways, so that it is hardly their poverty that keeps them from helping to support the Collegian. We are led to believe that it is more of carelessness than anything else and that a word to them will be sufficient. If the college people expect the Collegian to live, they must not wait much longer to lend it their support, not only pecuniarily but with their literary contributions. College spirit, like charity, should begin at home.

President Ellis has been appointed to represent the College and experiment station, at the twelfth annual convention of the "Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations," to be held sometime during the summer of 1898. Dr. Ellis is first Vice-president of the general association, and President of the section on College work.

EXCHANGES.

"Is your subscription paid?"—Ex.

The man who itches for fame is usually kept scratching.

"Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image."

Life is so short but there is always time for courtesy.—Emerson.

The Comenian is again among our exchanges, and is one of the best that comes to our table.

It is remarkable how habitual Sunday sickness is invariably followed by a week of good health.

The preacher who is "very deep" is usually very long, his audience very small and his salary very short.

The United States is the only country in the world that spends more for education than for war equipment.—Ex.

A man with an aim is steadily advancing. A man with simply an idea never becomes master of himself or anything else.—Exchange.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Akeley Index and recommend it to the notice of our girls, for coming as it does from a ladies' seminary, it will surely be of interest.

A good student is known by three things: "He can begin to study when he don't like it; he can study when he would rather quit; he can quit when he ought to."—Ex.

Lives of croakers all remind us
We can make our lives a pest,
And departing, leave behind us
Feelings of relief and rest.

The Spectrum, published by the students of the Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D., is to be seen among our new exchanges. This is of especial interest to us because Mr. A. M. Ten Eyck, who was so well and favorably known to us last year, is now located at that point.

Teacher: "Can you tell us something of the shape of the world?"
Little boy: "Nothing but what pa said."
"Teacher: "What is that?"
Little boy: "He said it was in pretty bad shape."

The conscientious Freshmen work
To get their lessons tough;
The Juniors flunk; the Sophomores shirk,
But the Seniors—oh, they bluff.

In reading our exchanges we are led to make a criticism that will apply to our own paper as well as to others. If we wish to make our exchange column an important part of our paper we must drop the small stock of witticisms that have been going the rounds for years and begin to fill it with something that will be of more than momentary interest.
LOCAL SNAP-SHOTS.

Not on your photograph.
Do not be late to the logic class.
"How is Mr. Clark?"—Miss Veazy.
"Cold is the absence of heat."—Strever.
"I am not a Columbian."—Mr. Coleman.
I'm thinking about my overalls.—Strever.
"Go on with your rat-killin'.'"—Hotchkiss.
"Just put that in English."—Prof. Stannard.
See the list of advertisers on editorial page.
"Miss Emily Grable, you may recite."—Prof. Gillette.
The best firms of the city advertise in the Collegian.
You had better quit; your stomach and pockets are full now.
There will be no recitation in tactics this morning.—Lieut. Davis.
Warren—"Carbin has a peculiar affinity for anything of a gay color."
Sharpen this, I am afraid I will get my little fingers dirty. Ask Baird.
Why does Sperry always cover up his feet when the girls are around?
"Warm ice put in cold water would heat the water wouldn't it?—Kellogg.
Goodwin expects to set the world on fire the first time he strikes a match.
"The extent of this class is not as great this morning as it was yesterday."
Mr. Brown would like to know what it costs to experiment with a diamond.
The firms who are liberal enough to advertise will give you the best prices.
"I don't care what the book says, but you're all right, Miss Hart."—Lieut. Davis.
The Doctor—(as he locks the door) "I will not be bothered with tardy students."
Prof.—"Name two different kinds of law."
Mr. D-y-e—"Common and statuary."
"Well, Mr. Sutton, I have you quite a distance from that radiator."—Lieut. Davis.
Prof.—"Does the disease destroy the leaf?"
Mr. L.—"No sir. It destroys the holes."
A squad has been detailed to prepare a fancy drill. The drill is one used in the regular army.
The enrollment of students for this year, now reaches 326, only nine less than the total for last year.
A plain is a geometric truth which has length and breadth, but not thickness.—Freshman in Geometry.
"Swan(n)s are white, at least all that I have ever seen outside of a menagerie are white."—Dr. Ellis.
Lieut. Davis—"Miss C. and Mr. S., you will please not hold a conference down there in the corner"
The total receipts of the College, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, was $78,000.
Mr. C.—(To class in Horticulture) "The oleander is started on the bottle, as well as some other young things."
An edition of 1500 copies, of the report of the experiment station, will soon be issued and judiciously distributed.
The Sophomore class have so over-balanced Prof. Traber's brain, that he is compelled to part his hair in the middle.
It is reported, that R. A. Maxfield, of the class of '96, is practicing his profession, that of a stenographer, in Denver.
Who is that religiously inclined fellow you've got up there that wears shoulder straps and comes to the Methodist church?
Notice—When you pay for carnations at the College greenhouse, don't dispute the florist's word as to the number obtained.
Will someone get a warrant for Miss Young and Miss Hart?—Prof. A.
"I will soon catch on."—Mullen.
Mr. Hall,(in Physics)—"There were two tubes leading to the outside, one leading from his nostrils, the other from his nose."
Mr. Dickens—"I can't see that equation?"
Assistant—(placing his hand on the blackboard) "Can you see the blackboard?"
Elmer D. Ball, entomologist, has just arrived from Ames, Iowa, and has been installed in his duties as assistant to Prof. C. P. Gillette.
"Say, have you your algebra?"
"Yes."
"Well, I bet you copied it then."—A Sophomore.

Student—"Can we draw a round circle?"

Prof. H.—"Can you draw any other kind? Here, use this pair of compasses; and be sure you do not draw a round square with them.

Sub-Freshman algebra problem—

If a ship is scudding along at the rate of six knots per hour, and if the cook is a negro and the captain's age is fifty years, what is the cook's name?

The stormy weather has seriously interfered with the regular drill, but the time has been profitably employed by the officers and non-commissioned officers in listening to a series of lectures by Lieut. Davis.

Have you ever heard the story about the five old maids who died in New York? I think that to be a very pathetic story, because you very seldom hear or read of what becomes of old maids.—(Miss Ammons.)

Miss K.—May I ask what Mr. Harned said? I did not understand.

Prof. G.—Mr. Harned will tell you after, class.

How about those lovely Sub-Freshmen Mr. Murray?

The following numbers show clearly the steady increase in the number of students enrolled for the fall term, for the past five years. 1893, 130; 1894, 205; 1895, 260; 1896, 290; 1897, 316.

John W. Newman, of Lexington, Kentucky, has brought his wife to Fort Collins, and registered as a student of the College. He expects to spend his time in studying agriculture and stock raising.

The student committees for Reunion, are doing their best to make the Sixteenth Annual Reunion, a success in every particular; and from present indications, our hopes will be realized.

The annual meeting of The State Board of Agriculture, was held at the College on Wednesday, December 8th. The reports from all the College departments and from the Experiment Stations, showed that the past year has been a profitable one for the institution. The financial condition of the College is good, there being enough available funds on hand to keep things in running order. Hon. A. M. Leddy, of Manitou, the newly elected member to succeed Secretary DuBois, as a member of the Board, was present for the first time, and took his seat in the meeting. Hon. A. S. Benson, of Loveland, also a newly elected member, was present.

SQUELCHED.

At a table in a hotel,
A youth and maiden sat,
They didn't know each other.
But what of that?
The youth picked up the sugar.
With a smile you won't often meet,
And passed it to the girl, saying,
"Sweets to the sweet."
She picked up the crackers.
And scorn was not lacked
As she passed them to him, saying,
"Crackers to the cracked."

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