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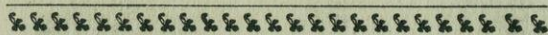
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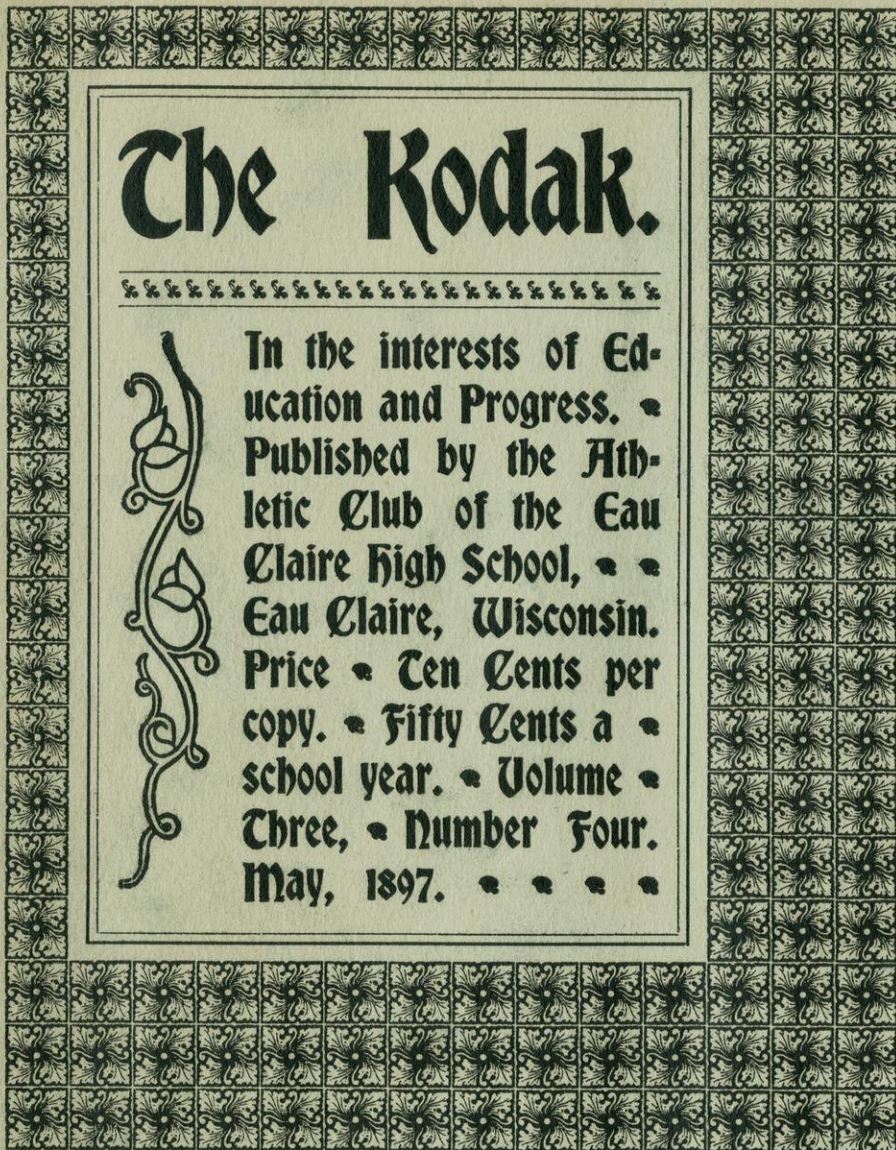
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# The Kodak.



In the interests of Education and Progress. •  
Published by the Athletic Club of the Eau Claire High School, • •  
Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Price • Ten Cents per copy. • Fifty Cents a school year. • Volume • Three, • Number Four. May, 1897. • • • •





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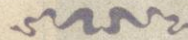
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# THE KODAK.

VOL. III.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., MAY, 1897.

NO. 4

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll!  
Leave thy low-vaulted past!  
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,  
Till thou at length art free,  
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.  
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

## FOREST PRESERVATION.

The preservation of the American forest is a matter which will sooner or later demand serious consideration; for year after year the American people see immense tracts of their forests cut down with little or no assurance that they will be replanted.

It is obvious that our government must soon take decisive steps to check the vast decrease in its forest lands the same as European nations have taken years ago. These nations have taken such strict precautions that their forests will not be in danger of extinction for centuries to come.

The strictest regulations regarding forestry are probably maintained in Germany, where it is generally conceded the most beautiful forests are to be found; the result of its careful method of preserving them.

Each of her forests is divided into one-hundred sections or divisions, one of which may be cut every year. The stumps are then removed and piled up by the peasants for their own use.

When all traces of the previous growth have been cleared away the soil is plowed and new seeds are sown. The following year the next section is cut down for timber and treated in the same way. In this manner section after section is cut down and reseeded year after year so that when the last section has been cut the first is again fully developed, being one-hundred years old. Not more than one section is allowed to be cut in any one year no matter how great the demand for timber, and hence her forests are continually growing in ninety-nine parts while the one is being cut away.

Besides preserving its forests the German government makes provisions for beautifying them, having hundreds of men employed as foresters to look after and guard the young trees which, during the first years of their growth are thinned out to foster healthy development. In the more developed sections these men trim the limbs and remove the useless growth.

The underbrush is carefully cut away, every sprig and the fallen foliage of the previous autumn is removed leaving a clean bed of sod beneath. It is said that the matured sections present a magnificent scene, with their trees measuring eighty to a hundred feet without a limb for fully one-half of their height with the thick foliage of one tree mingling with that of the others to form a gorgeous canopy through which the rays of the sun never pierce. This forest with a clean bed of sod for a carpet, and thick clustering foliage for a roof forty feet above one's head, and so thick as to form almost an evening dusk beneath, must indeed be a magnificent sight.

At intervals of a quarter of a mile graveled drive-ways separate the forests into squares along which are placed numerous hydrants and water-tanks to be used in case of fires, which although rare, are apt to occur in the autumn when the leaves are dry.

In this way the German government keeps its forests intact year after year combining the luxury of a beautiful park with the practical preservation of its forest land. The expense, it is claimed, is very normal. The results more than compensate for the outlay and give that nation a wealth which will last for thousands of years to come.

Why does our government not adopt a similar plan to protect and preserve her forests? The United States government could, at a small expense, engage men to replant and nurse the forests after the older trees have been taken out. We could then have the assurance of a forest at the end of fifty years which their rapid decline at the present time makes very doubtful. These men engaged by the government could also guard the forest against fire by removing the underbrush and fallen limbs so that fire could not travel so rapidly through it. This alone would repay the outlay, for if the value of the recently destroyed forests and property could be appropriated to the preservation of the remaining forests it would suffice for hundreds of years.

## HOW THEY HAZED THAT FRESHMAN.

IT was a beautiful moon-light night and the clock in the "Old North Church" had just struck two, as Bill Buckley and his daring sophomores departed in search of the "little green freshman" with the express design of entertaining him in a most royal way by



introducing him to some hidden and dark places in the college "campus."

After a few minutes walking and a good deal of planning, they reached his boarding-house, and having secured a ladder of sufficient length, Buckley prepared to mount.

The program for the evening was about as follows: first, after the "little fellow" was secured, they would take up their march toward the river, where they would proceed to administer a cold bath that the first year man might be fully awake, in order to enjoy the rest of the entertainment. Then they would take a cross country jaunt for fear he might take cold after the recent submersion. And if he still felt chilly they would allow him to climb a telephone pole for exercise, and they had no objections, if he felt like it when he reached the top, to his singing "I am nearer my home today, than I've ever been before." Then after going through several dark and intricate passages, where they would meet with several ghosts and goblins which they intended would make the young man's hair stand on end, they intended to carry him around town on the sharp edge of a fence rail while he amused them by singing "Must I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease?"

But for various reasons, which will be explained later, this programme was supplanted by another in which the sophomores and not the freshman were entertained.

Buckley having reached the top of the ladder boldly entered a small neat room but dimly lighted.

I must not forget to mention, here, that a young professor and his wife (but recently married) also roomed on this floor in a room adjoining the one occupied by the sophomore's victim.

Before his eyes could become accustomed to the darkness of the room, a soft, sweet voice from the farther corner said "Is that you dear?"

To all appearance it was not, for the bold, young "sophe" was too frightened even to think, his hair fairly stood on end. Where was he? Had he made a mistake? Could it be possible he was in the wrong room? but before he could answer any of these questions, that soft voice again floated across the room "Ah, I'm not asleep, but why did you stay so late, Guy, dear?"

The only sound that followed this loving inquiry was the squeaking of the bed-springs, and the already frightened boy felt his blood begin to freeze in little splinters along his back bone as he saw advancing toward him a dainty figure clad in a loose, white gown, with two long braids of hair hanging down its back.

Buckley was not a bashful fellow by any means, but

never having seen a woman under quite the same circumstances before or in quite the same garb, he felt very much out of place and closed his eyes.

But he was conscious, nevertheless, that she was approaching him. Yet he stood petrified to the spot, in the shadow cast by the window sash; he did not move, as he felt two soft, white arms steal up and meet around his neck and a pretty head drop gracefully on his shoulder.

No doubt, under different circumstances this sportive sophomore would have liked nothing better than this unexpected mark of devotion. But now it was dreadful.

Buckley began to perspire, when this unknown companion addressed him a third time, "Have n't you forgiven me yet? Won't you forgive me dear?" the soft voice pleaded "You know I didn't mean it."

Buckley fully realized that he was the victim of some ghastly romantic mistake and that the only thing he could do to make it worse was to speak or show his face.

He felt as if he must do something so he put both arms around the owner of "that sweet voice;" it seemed to please her wonderfully. She purred in soft, pensive tones, which were undoubtedly sweet but our young school man failed to appreciate them.

As Buckley was trying hard to think of something to do or say, a soft fragrant hand came gently up to his face, but almost before touching it the owner shrank back in terror and breaking from his hold fled to the opposite corner of the room.

Buckley at last found his tongue and began to plead like a whipped boy that she would not scream and wake the house, but woman-like she would and must scream.

Then almost beside himself with fear, he threw himself on his knees and begged for mercy telling her what a good boy he had always been; how he had always gone to church and Sunday-school and was the favorite of his mother and sister, and the ambition of the family. "Just think what it means to me" he concluded "If I am dismissed from college, I'll never come back, I'll be disgraced for life; all my prospects will be blighted and my mother's heart broken."

She was apparently overcome by this appeal and after making him promise never to attempt such a thing again she said for his mother's sake she would let him go.

He thanked her most profusely and said as he tiptoed his way out "I shall always consider you as my merciful benefactress."

In the morning mail Mr Buckley received the following letter.

"Just as a tall woman looks short in a man's make-

up, so a short man looks tall in a woman's make-up, and you know blondes are hardly recognizable in a brunette wig.

I could have done more artistic acting had you come up earlier in the evening when I had my full costume on. Hoping you have learned a lesson I am 'Your Merciful Benefactress' or That Freshman."



### A MISHAP.

Oh gentle Sheperd tell us where,  
A creek is found close by Eau Claire,  
Where every spring when the law is out,  
Fishermen try for the wary trout.  
Where Freddie Brown and Russell go  
Braving every mishap with its woe,  
And then come home and tell such tales  
Of trout they caught as large as whales,  
Turn not away, my gentle friend,  
Tell all,—fear not you will offend.

Oh! gentle Sheperd, speak right out  
We long to hear of Fred Brown's trout  
How Freddie dear and Russell too,  
Bought all their trout, excepting two,  
How Freddie tried to jump the creek,  
But landed in up to his neck.  
How the sparkling water splashed and flew  
As Freddie's form shot swiftly through,  
How—well no matter, just tell us all  
Of our poor Freddie's downward fall,

Oh! gentle Sheperd did he swear,  
Or tear his locks in wild despair?  
Or did he with revengeful moan,  
Lash the water to a seething foam.  
Did Russell swoon or cruelly shout,  
When he saw Freddie bobbing out?  
'Twas beastly mean if thus he did,  
For Russell too was once a kid.  
He might have pitied Freddie's plight  
But Russell claims he did just right.

Oh! sockless *Caesar* what a chump  
Poor Freddie was to try to jump,  
A place where never mortal man,  
Before this time had tried to span.  
Will he again ever try to spite  
A brook because its trout don't bite,  
And then because he failed in this  
Rile the water to spite the fish,  
Why no more were caught is clearly seen  
How could trout see in a rily stream?

"GAMM."



### POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

**Doings of Congress.** As was predicted, President McKinley called a special session of the 55th Congress to convene the 15th of March and it is still in session. The time of the House has been almost entirely taken up with the framing of a new tariff bill. The bill was brought before the House by Representative Dingley of Maine, chairman of the "Ways

and Means" committee and bears his name.

Although a great deal of time was used in framing the Dingley Bill, it was rushed through the House, very little time being taken up in debate. This bill on the average puts 10 per cent higher duty on imported goods than did the old McKinley Bill and is in many respects a more perfect bill according to the Republican way of thinking. It meets with very much well deserved criticism, however, from the Democratic press in all parts of the country and especially the clause putting a duty on all books not intended for the government library or educational institutions, and on all works of art. This takes us back, it is said, to the time when the government professed to believe that genius might be created by increasing the price of foreign art and letters. It also puts duty on all antiquities as if we had any "infant industries" turning out cunieform tablets and *Babylonian* cylinders. A great many of these antiquities have of late been imported to this country to enable the student interested in this branch of study to satisfy his thirst for knowledge with as much advantage at home as in Berlin or Paris. It was originally the intention of Mr. Dingley to take *all* books from the free list but after much persuasion he exempted those named above.

Having passed the House, the bill was brought before the Senate and is at present engrossing the attention of that body. From the manner in which the senators have handled the Arbitration Treaty and all measures brought before it, we learn that they are a very deliberative body and we may look forward to many changes in the present bill.

**Cuba.** Very little of interest has happened of late in

Cuba. The only thing affecting the vital interest of either party is the capture of General Ruiz Revira, the successor of General Maceo. Together with several of his staff, he was taken in a skirmish after being severely wounded. Revira was taken to Havana and his wounds cared for. He has been well treated and nobody, not even the most anti-Spaniard can bring any charge of cruelty in this case. It was once rumored that he was to be court-martialed and shot, and Secretary Sherman at once went to Minister DeSome to intercede for him. It is thought that the Queen will grant him a special pardon.

The latest move on the part of Spain is the withdrawal of forty thousand troops from Cuba. This is looked upon by the insurgents as a sign of the bankruptcy of Spain. The Spanish authorities, however, say that the rebellion is about quelled and the large army of two hundred thousand is no longer needed.

**Eastern Question.** The strained relations which have existed between Turkey and Greece and which

have held all Europe and America in suspense for the past two months, have culminated in the war on the Macedonian frontier, without a formal declaration from either party. The cause of the war, it is generally admitted, is to be sought in the Cretan affair. When the Grecians were checked in Crete by the powers they changed the seat of war by massing their army on the Turkish frontier, preliminary to an invasion. The army has its headquarters at Larissa and numbers about eighty thousand regulars, cavalry and artillery included. Besides these there are about twenty thousand militia under the supervision of the Grecian national society, the Ethniké Hetairia. The Turks have an army of about the same strength with headquarters at Ellassonia. The Turks excel the Greeks in artillery and cavalry besides having more efficient officers but to offset this the Greek navy is far superior to that of the Turks and they are more thoroughly acquainted with the country in which the seat of war is located besides having the sympathy and co-operation of the inhabitants. Indeed, the Greeks base most of the chances for success in the uprising of the Grecian inhabitants residing in Macedonia, Epirus, Asia Minor and the various Ionian Islands.

Previous to the outbreak of the war the Greek militia had repeatedly invaded Epirus and Macedonia. The attempts of one of these expeditions to secure a position of strategic importance by which Turkish armies at Yanina would be isolated and put entirely at the mercy of the Greeks was what directly caused the war. A German officer sent by Emperor William saw the danger of this move on the part of the Greeks and advised the Sultan to declare war. Accordingly he telegraphed Edhem Pasha, the general in command of the army at Ellassonia, to assume the offensive which he did on Easter Sunday.

Whether the powers will interfere or not is not known at the present writing. In case the Turks overpower the Greeks, and march on Athens, Russia, who is bound to Greece by ties of religion as well as blood, may interfere in her behalf in which case it is difficult to see how a general European war can be averted.

The opinion of the press and diplomats in this country is that Turkey will ultimately win, basing their opinion on her superior army and resources, but this is by no means certain as the China-Japanese war amply proves.

Up to this writing several severe battles have been fought with successes on both sides. The Turks fight with the fanaticism and brute courage that marked the followers of Mohammed while the blood of the heroes of Marathon and Thermopylae still flows in the veins of the brave Hellenes.

### CICERONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

IN the last issue of the Kodak there appeared an article entitled "Junto Society." The author did not, however, abide by the text but switches off to our Literary Society, and not being a member, did not, for some reason or other portray the society in its true light.

We do not know whether he simply desired to criticise us or whether he was not as fully acquainted with the true condition of affairs as he might have been.

Although some of the charges made were true we were well acquainted with the facts but were unable to set them right.

Hence it is not criticism we need but rather support. In a school the size of ours a society of this kind ought to be supported much better than ours is at present.

It was also hinted the order was not of the best. We wish to state that the order in our society has been of late, very good and we shall continue to have it so.

The programs have also been fairly well rendered, considering the number of "Active members." The number of members is very low and therefore, taking into consideration the number who are afflicted with that prevalent disease "That Tired Feeling," the really active members have a great deal to do.

As mentioned above the programs have been up to the standard, which could be hardly expected from so few, and this is probably due to the interest taken by Mr. Phillips in the society.

All are cordially invited to visit us and if we are found worthy, to lend us their support. A few active, energetic members would accomplish more for the society than any amount of criticism, however well deserved.



### PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

We are pleased to hear of the "Eloquent" Snow's success.

How about '97's reception? Have the Juniors thought about it?

Schroeder has commenced training for the mile walk by taking frequent strolls to the West side. His limit seems to be Oxford avenue.

In Chemistry, Prof. S.—"What is the effect of salt on the temperature of boiling water?"

Leon Kahn—"It highers it."

If our boys had no bad habits, they would be model boys. If you don't believe it, ask Will O.

'Tis said Hank Davis never smiles. We doubt it. How can you tell? Ask Jim Allen.

Wanted by the Seniors, a little encouragement.

Miss McGregor lately received the following note: "Please excuse Birdie from school." And now we understand why she no longer wants for a good excuse. She has no reason to find fault in the future.

Willie Schwahn seems to have a great propensity for frequently consulting the large dictionary. We wonder why.

"Some people are foolish, but others fall in love." So says Allen R.

Now that our lawn will soon be green we suppose the freshman will become envious.

There are quite a number of pupils who have wheels at present, among those are Garry Dean, Gertie Hainer, Allard Rowe and Dick Kepler.

Pearl Hart talking ——? through the phone to O. R.

When Frank Hart in Physiology class says, "I don't know that" that is evidently a bad case of "Hart failure."

The trout season opened April 15th and a few of the High School boys ventured to Elk Creek the following Saturday intending not to leave a speckled beauty. Here is the catch, Joe Culver, not a bite; Day French, 15; Carl Nyqvist, 2; Percy Allen, 5; Stanley Bartlett, 1 chub; Gardner Smith, 5; George Huebener, 2; Jim Allen 3.

In a recent freshmen quiz, the teacher noted that the papers of two youths who had occupied seats near each other, were quite alike. In response to her inquiry as to the cause, she received the following from one of the freshmen. "Well great minds flow in the same channel."

"Poo" Noble (in history) "Why they discovered some kind of a business in the Nile."

The senior girls recently held a meeting to decide upon a certain flower for graduation exercises.

And now the previous classes wonder how '97 manages to get along with so few class meetings.

The Juniors are impatiently waiting to hear the command of Progress, "Move up."

Wanted by the physics class, a dark room.

When a Senior enters the main room with a scowl on his face you may know he has had his oration corrected and handed back. But there'll come a time some day, and the lower classes ——

There is a rumor current accusing Mabbutt and Schroeder of walking around a block eating a dish of

ice-cream. Will Russell and McVicar are also under suspicion.

Henry Hollen, late of our school, but now a student at St. John's Military Academy, spent his vacation at home.

Miss Brown, our Botany and Physics teacher, has been quite ill of late.

Our athletes amuse themselves at recess by vaulting and jumping. Brown's drawback in vaulting lies in his inability to control his feet.

Miss Hepburn (pausing at the German word *Hutte*), "I can't pronounce that."

Mr Phillips,— "Can you pronounce the English word 'h-i-t'?"

Miss Hepburn—"Hit."

Mr. P.— "Now pronounce it like a Chinamen and you'll have it."

In literature, (Della R.)—"Byron's style was smooth and elastic."

Miss Grassie—"What do you mean by elastic?"

Della R.— "Why his style is capable of being stretched and ——."

Allen Russell has developed into a poet. We fail to observe any of his productions in the Kodak, however.

Oh! I don't know.

You're not the only "Russell" of the leaves.

You're not the only "Pickett" in the fence.

You're not the only "Moon" in the sky.

You're not the only "Schwahn" that's in the swim.

You're not the only "Prince" that goes to school.

You're not the only "Murphy" that is on the market.

Heard along the back seats, Will C. to D. R. "Kill me but don't love.

Where society and foot-ball meet,  
Knock-down

A play for goal

A kick-off and

A rush for home-goal.

A Mystery—"Stanley Bartlett's love of ——?"

Joe Culver—"People are born with some habits, such as winking ——."

A freshman longing for the play-blocks on Prof. Frawley's table.

Melancholy Bud Murphy with a coil of rope on his arm looking for a suitable rafter.

Harry Cromwell, who left school about a year ago has returned and says he intends to graduate.

Fred Brown and Allen Russell spent a day fishing trout and report having caught 27. Fred says you ought to have seen them. We don't doubt that Fred would have liked to see them also.

Carl and Susie in front seats and yet they wonder why.

Wilfred Kutzner—"His vocabulistic expostulations occasioned an incomprehensible expression of discontent to manifest itself upon his hitherto pleasant countenance." No wonder people regard Will curiously.



### A PECULIAR LUNCH,

**T**HE boys of the High School were recently treated to a beautiful illustration of junior drollery, by one of the members of that notoriously funny class of '98. As usual, the boys filed out of the south door of the High School to enjoy their daily recess—some to stroll about on the campus in the pure, fresh air, and others to supplement this pleasure by a hearty lunch.

Among the throng of boys loitering around the walks of the building was Joe Gregoire, who is generally well provided with sandwiches, doughnuts and other products of the larder, with which to recuperate his system for the struggle with his botany during the succeeding hour; but, for one reason or another it happened on this occasion that Joe was not provided with his customary refreshments.

With longing eyes and a hungry look, betraying the vacuum existing within him, and conscious of the time that must elapse before dinner, Joe sauntered thoughtfully down the stone pathway, his hands, as usual, deep in his trowser-pockets. Suddenly a bright idea seemed to take possession of him, for his hands were drawn with surprising alacrity from his pockets, and he bounded across the lawn, hailing a milk wagon that was rolling over the pavement on Seminary street. The driver curiously inquired what was wanted and after a few brief interchanges, the milkman proceeded to fill a quart measure with the white liquid and handed it to Joe, in consideration of the regular price.

The unexpected patron had drained about half of the milk, when the occupant of the wagon was amazed to see him spurting away with the quart measure still in his possession. The driver had almost descended to pursue Joe when he divined the cause of this sudden departure, for leisurely rolling along the same thoroughfare came a bakery wagon, which the purchaser of the milk had espied in the distance, and was hurrying to meet.

As soon as he reached the bakery wagon, Joe opened the side door and proceeded to investigate the contents of the wagon which consisted of bread, cake, cookies, etc. The number of cookies was soon diminished by at least a dozen. One of these

immediately vanished, and the rest followed one by one in rapid succession.

After the last one had been followed by the remainder of the milk, Joe cast a wistful glance after the vanishing wagon, evidently wishing he had secured a few more cookies.

Having restored the quart measure to the milk-vender, Joe was about to recross the lawn, when he espied a third wagon, loaded with cases of soda water, slowly lumbering along from the opposite direction. Not yet sated, Joe hastily proceeded to extract a bottle of soda water from its case, a feat which he quite successfully accomplished. It required but a moment to open the bottle and get the neck of it between his teeth. We need not add that the contents rapidly sought a lower level.

Disposing of the bottle, Joe again started to cross the lawn when the delivery wagon of the Palace of Sweets appeared, but not wishing to gorge himself, he allowed it to pass unheeded, and wended his way across the lawn to his companions, a self-satisfied grin having displaced the hungry scowl of a few minutes before.



### BEYOND.

How softly bright the mellow light,  
The moon sheds on the lake,  
How sweet the air with perfumes rare  
From meadow, moor, and brake.

The whispering breeze among the trees  
Stir memories of the past,  
That rush before the soul once more,  
While tears are flowing fast.

I see the shades in memory's glades  
Of youthful comrades dear,  
And wonder why it is that I  
Alone should linger here.

The paths that lead through wood and mead  
Are trod by strangers now;  
The happy throng, the merry song  
Are silent long ago.

I seem to see them beckon me,  
Beyond the distant brake,  
How softly bright the mellow light  
The moon sheds on the lake.

T. I. ANONYMOUS.



**THE KODAK.**

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**High School Yell.**

O! Y! Yah!  
 Eau Claire High School, Ha! Ha! Ha!  
 Zip-a-la, Zip-a-la, Boom, Rah! Rah!

The annual encampment of the state G. A. R., will be held in this city about the middle of this month and the School Board has made arrangements to have the schools participate in the ceremonies.

We think we can say that none more fully realize the importance and value of the services of those, who thirty-five years ago risked their all in the service of their country, than the students of history in our schools. We feel sure that none are more desirous of honoring the remaining members of the Grand Army than are our pupils, and that they will welcome the opportunity to participate in the ceremonies.

Just what part will be taken by the schools seems, as yet, somewhat indefinite. It is presumed that

there will be a short vacation, and this indeed is no more than is rightfully due. It is to be hoped that the High School will play a leading part, and that its members will, by their conduct, convince the world that the heroic patriotism of those who defended the country in its greatest need and peril, is not forgotten; that the spirit of our brave forefathers still lives in the minds of the younger generation, and that the benefits, obtained only by the trials, hardships and suffering of the brave and loyal Grand Army men, are fully appreciated by the youth of the land.



We regret exceedingly that some members of the school have exhibited undoubted symptoms of sleepiness and laziness of late by coming to school at almost any time between eight-thirty and recess. Whether our frequent cases of tardiness indicate late hours the night before, or signify that the tardy ones are not yet past the first stages of infancy, which requires a greater amount of sleep, we do not know.

But be this as it may, it is peculiar that a year ago, under the childish system of rewarding a month's prompt attendance with a half-holiday, there were no such cases of tardiness. Strange it is, yet true, that some pupils of the High School are affected and influenced by the promise of a half-holiday.

It seems that students in a High School, recognizing the true object for which they are sent to school, should show some degree of dignity and scorn to notice such a trifling and momentary matter as a half-holiday, and should feel themselves above so childish a practice. Anyone, after a moment's thought, would decide that the promise of a two-hours half-holiday is but the poorest reason for being at school promptly in the morning. Again, anyone who comes to school only to long for holidays, does not find his schooling of sufficient value to justify him in remaining there.

It is hoped that in the future the pupils will do their sleeping earlier in the night, that they will breakfast before the bell sounds half-past eight, and, since they can do and have done so, that they will be in their places at the proper time, prompt and wide awake.



We desire to call the special attention of our readers to our advertisers. Let all the members of the school read over the advertisements in the KODAK, and then notify the advertisers, with their patronage, that they have seen their ads. It is only by the liberal support of the merchants that we are financially able to publish our paper, and their

liberal patronage should receive some encouragement at the hands of the students. Moreover, all firms whose ads appear in the KODAK are strictly reliable, and can be depended on for perfect satisfaction.



### ATHLETICS.

Spring is here with all the glories of out-door sport. After being shut up in the gymnasium during the winter months, one feels more like exercising out in the open air. Field-day is also drawing near, and there is a hope that we have a good track team. We have very good material, if the boys will only get down to good, hard training. It is necessary that we have our field-day in about two weeks, as the Inter-scholastic Meet at Madison will be held in about four weeks. Then the competitors will yet have time to do some hard work.

The names of the competitors will have to be sent to Madison five days before they meet by the principal. The rule calls for the following data: Name of each candidate, date of enrolment, time in years he has been a member of secondary schools, his age, and studies with percentage in each during the preceeding term. It must also be stated over the principals signature, that the candidate is eligible under the rules.

Although some interest is manifested by jumping and vaulting at recess, it seems there ought to be more. Comparatively a very few have done any training whatever.

By a special meeting of the Athletic Club, a committee has been chosen to look after the Gun Club park, to see if we could have it for our field-day. A committee was also appointed regarding the entertainment to be held in the near future. The entertainment is to be something different from what we have had before, but will be, as all others have been, a very good one.



### SELF GOVERNMENT.

FROM time to time the KODAK has urged the adoption of self-government in our school, but the idea seems to have met with but little favor. One thing, however, prompts us to again broach the plan. Last term a few enthusiastic advocates of the system among the Juniors and Sophomores prevailed upon their respective classes to pass resolutions signifying that as far as they were concerned it would be unnecessary to have a teacher in the Assembly Room or halls to maintain order. Had the other classes taken similar steps the plan could have been tried

and its practicability soon ascertained, but to their discredit may it be known that they utterly ignored the project. Whether this inaction was due on the part of the Seniors to its being a Junior innovation, or on the part of the Freshmen because they wished to copy after the Seniors we do not know. However, the action of the Sophomores and Juniors encourages us to again sound the note and this time we hope to find in the school a responsive chord whose ring will be strong enough to push the plan to a successful issue. That portion of school life prior to the High School period is spent by pupils under the almost constant supervision of teachers. During this time the pupil is taught to respect discipline and decorum, and by the time the High School is reached he has learned the lesson fairly well, probably sufficiently well to render a further continuance of the grammar school system unnecessary. But under the present regime he is not only under restraint, up to the High School period, but during that period the watchful eye of a teacher notes his every action. The amount of respect that a student shows for discipline and order while in school will determine, in a great measure, his character as a citizen out of school, for respect for discipline and decorum is the beginning of that fundamental quality in a good citizen, respect for law and order.

It would indeed be folly to introduce self-government into the lower schools where the prevailing system is obviously a necessary means of instilling into the pupils this respect. But we do not think that their respect is increased to any extent by the time spent in the High School under the present system. Those pupils who cause the teachers no trouble are orderly when they enter the High School while those who do the "cutting up" are so bent when they enter, their respect for order being inversely proportional to the distance between them and those in authority; and a continuance of a system which has brought them to this stage will hardly raise them from it. Of these last, however, we are glad to say that we have but few in the school and we believe these few disorderly ones could be just as easily disciplined under self-government as at present.

With self-government the students would be placed upon their honor to keep from disorder and when so trusted very few, we believe, would betray the confidence reposed in them. The influence of the orderly students would act as a check to those inclined to create disturbance.

Under this system the students would also have ample opportunity to exercise their wills in self restraint and this drill would be of no small benefit to them when coping with life's real problems which

require so much judgment and self-control. Then there is another advantage which would be gained from the system. The whole time spent in the assembly room at present by the several teachers is equal to the time spent by any one of them in school during the session. Under self-government this time could be utilized by the teachers to a much greater advantage and they would have more time to devote to individual work.

Now since the only way to determine the feasibility of adopting such a system is to test it, why could we not in the near future put it on trial and if it is found to be unsuccessful the KODAK will forever more hold its place.



### THE CHILDREN'S HOME DONATIONS.

WE had occasion to record a pleasing instance of High School benevolence a week ago, when the teachers and pupils, with their usual generosity, responded to the request of Mrs. Daniel Shaw, president of the Children's Home board of directors, and with the price of one or more bricks each, contributed a fair sum towards the building of a new Children's Home.

The High School in this city has always held a foremost place in helping and providing for those who are unusually unfortunate. During late years, it has been made a practice in the High School, and in the grade schools as well, to collect on Thanksgiving Day, a supply of flour, potatoes, apples, onions, meat and many other provisions, which the kind hearted pupils distribute among all the poor and destitute families of the city. It may be asked right here, what better way could the young people find of expressing gratitude and thanks for their numerous advantages, thereby helping and delighting the unfortunate poor.

Our students, moreover, are always willing and ready to assist in any work of this kind; they are always ready with whatever donations they can afford and, indeed, have often had occasion to show their good will. This is true we hope in many schools.

This practice which was originated many years ago, by its great influence for good on the character of pupils, should make itself a valuable and important feature in the education of our schools. It leaves in the mind of the youth, a tendency towards a care and interest for his distressed and unfortunate fellow men. It teaches the youngster, at the right age, the beauty of performing charitable deeds. The truth of the old proverb that "tis better to give than to receive," is practically illustrated, and the satisfaction and pleasure, occasioned by following its teachings, is

actually experienced. All this will take effect in the minds of pupils, and will make its mark in the character of mankind.

A couple of weeks ago, the need of homeless children again asserted itself, and we were asked to lend a helping hand. With a very liberal and kindly spirit both teachers and pupils responded, when Mrs. Daniel Shaw addressed the school, soliciting, in behalf of the homeless children, the price of one brick, ten cents, or more from each one, to go towards building a new home. The presidents of the different classes interviewed each member of their classes, obtaining from them the desired coin. Judging from the way in which the dimes assembled, one would think that the students were extremely ambitious to own some real estate in connection with the new home.

It is said that a prominent merchant, seeing the spirit and good will that animated the school, promised to double the sum raised. It is pleasing to think of the school as an abode of good will and kindness, as well as a seat of learning.



### EDWIN A. SNOW AT THE INTER-NORMAL CONTEST.

The members of a school always feel a deep interest in former schoolmates, and especially in those possessed of qualities that everywhere command the highest respect and esteem. Such in every regard is our former fellow-student, Edwin A. Snow, of the Superior Normal school. We have recently been informed that he has been tendered and has accepted the Latin department in the Superior High School for the ensuing year, and feel that Superior is indeed fortunate in securing his services.

Referring to the Inter-Normal Oratorical Contest, the Normal Pointer, of Stevens Point, says of him:

"The last to appear was Edwin A. Snow, coming in the name of "Our Baby Sister," the Superior Normal. The little lady may well be pardoned some pride in her orator's abilities, as they are undoubtedly very great. He is a magnetic speaker, holding the attention of his audience throughout his address, and carrying it with him from point to point by the persuasive power of his eloquence. His oration on "The Obligations of Culture," showed much careful study and clear, deep thinking along many lines. The substance of it is: We are living at a tremendous pace. The advancement of the age may be compared to the dashing of an engine down an unobstructed track. A cool head is needed to guide the engine. So the world needs culture and conservatism to guide its progress. Culture owes a debt to humanity—to exert its highest influence for good. The history of



politics in this country is henceforth to be the history of the struggle of class against class. The employer can solve the labor problems if he wishes. As a man of culture he has obligations which he must discharge. By co-operation and profit-sharing he can, to an infinite degree, better the condition of his employees. Evil conditions will exist as long as the cultured classes allow them. The world wants men of education and breadth of thought. Religion must consist of action, not dogma—reason, not blind faith. Christian doing should be exalted above believing. We shall make no mistake in trusting our country to men who answer to these requirements. Our country will be saved from evil through the obligations of culture.



### ORIGINALITY AND BREVITY,

Comparatively a very great number of our young people at present are found to turn their attention to the pursuit of literary distinction. In most of the High Schools of the United States are to be found High School magazines by those who write, and literary and debating societies by those who speak, while at the same time the school authorities compel our regular rhetoricals.

In the face of this strong tendency towards the cultivation of literary prowess, we yet see some, who, in practice, seem to ignore the elements most necessary to success in a literary career.

Of all things originality is the most important and most necessary quality with which the writer or speaker should be endowed. And of all things, the lack of this is the greatest failing that can be attributed to many of our students. Many an aspiring youth, when assigned a subject for an essay, will immediately set about to explore the pages of the encyclopaedias and magazines in the library, and whatever information he may chance to find, will appear in his essay with but little besides. At best such a paper is but a report of what the writer has read elsewhere, and possesses little educational value for him.

It is not denied that the thoughts of others can be made your own, but in that case, it seems that there might be an addition of original ideas, growing out of a thorough knowledge of the subject.

The world is continually looking for something new and original, and anything with which it has already been burdened, is likely to receive little favor. Therefore should a person write, if he writes at all, strictly his own ideas, and with his own words and sentences.

Another thing, which wearies the reader or listener, is the habit in some people, of taking a paragraph to

express an idea that might well be spoken in a single sentence. Wordiness, in both speaking and writing is a sin against conciseness, and should be studiously avoided.

It is not the amount of C O<sup>2</sup> expended in presenting a subject that will measure its success, but rather the amount of work expended in the right direction, or the amount of brain-force employed in gaining a thorough knowledge of the subject, and in studying how it may be presented in the most concise and effective manner. Let this fact be born in mind by all youthful wielders of the pen, and we do not doubt, but that a great many will prove the better for it.



### INFLUENCE OF GOLD IN COLONIZATION OF AMERICA.

Gold, Gold, Gold, Gold,  
Bright and yellow, hard and cold.

That gold has had a considerable influence on the colonization of America is a fact, which, after a very little consideration nobody will deny.

Hence, the influence of the yellow metal should not be lost sight of in studying the history of our country.

Even the discovery of the country depended to a certain extent upon gold. Columbus entertained extravagant hopes and expectations of the wealth of the land which he was to reach. Although he did not reach the Cipango of his dreams, when he discovered America, yet by the ornaments which the natives wore he could tell that there was gold somewhere near, if it only could be found. When news reached Europe that the western coast of India had been reached and that gold had been found there, all classes of adventurers flocked thither.

Then began conquest and expeditions, set on foot by public and private capital, in the vain hope of reaping a harvest of gold. Failing in this the explorers generally captured the natives to sell them as slaves or to take them to the West Indies to work in the mines.

The first attempts at colonizing America seems to have been entered upon for the purpose of gold hunting. The men who composed the colonies were mostly men of broken fortunes and adventurers to whom manual labor was irksome and who came to make their fortunes and then return home. History records their failure. Afterwards when gold was found, a regular stream of immigrants flowed in who likewise came to better their fortunes. Some were successful in finding gold. The greater part, however were not and accordingly were compelled to

turn their attention to other occupations. Note the phenomenal growth of California.

Here was a country very rich in natural resources but so far removed from the center of population, that it lay up to the year 1848 comparatively undeveloped. So the discovery of gold opened to the people for settlement not only California, but also the great prairies lying between. For when the people swept into California for the main purpose of seeking gold all were not successful. They then were obliged to adopt some other occupation which would furnish them their daily bread. The miners also must exchange their gold for the necessaries of life. So commerce and trade flourished. Afterwards the railroads were built. The people now could settle upon the western prairies and find a market for their products in the populous east.

Alaska too probably owes her rapid development to the gold which was found or was supposed could be found there.

This gold fever has not exerted the best influence upon the morals of America, for, had no other influences come in to counteract those of gold it must have ultimately degraded America to a level of Mexico and Peru. Colonization had no dignity until men were actuated by other motives than the desire for sudden wealth.

When the country became colonized by men who sought liberty to worship God, men of lofty purposes, willing to undergo sufferings and hardships in order to plant the seeds of a higher civilization, then there arose new forms of social and political life. Such men were those who colonized New England. They founded school, colleges and churches. In them were born the true representative government which had gradually extended toward the west.



### THE PRIZE WINNERS

in the recent contest, which closed April 17th, instituted by the Cass Drug Store, have been announced by the committee of award.

The subject "Modern Retail Merchandising" resulted in an "Embarassment of riches." There were fourteen competing papers designated by number. The award committee adjudged number five (Francis James) entitled to first prize, five dollars; number six (Ole Peterson) second prize, three dollars; number two (Cora Mayo) third prize, two dollars.

The Cass Drug Store is greatly pleased that so many engaged in the contest, and with the high order of merit in all the essays. They congratulate the winners and remind the others that their "failure" is not an expression of demerit, but considering

their excellence is an assurance of talent that will some day find its reward.



First prize paper by Miss Francis James.

### MODERN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.

The rational of all questions to be considered in this essay is comprised in the issue between concentrated and divided capital, which accordingly we shall find convenient to consider first.

The change from many merchants to centralized monopoly is an inevitable one and has been going on for many years. It is, in the retail merchandise line, but a phase of similar change which pervades every branch of business. It depends upon an irresistible law, viz. that great capital can render the public better and cheaper service than smaller capital. The most powerful combinations, as we have often seen illustrated lately by the Trusts, are promptly shattered through the secession of their most enterprising members, as soon as they try to evade this law. But, though on the whole the suppression of minor by larger enterprises makes steady advancement, the course in that direction has been by no means without fluctuations. Just as a ship, contending with the wind, is forced to cross and recross her line of progress in successive tacks, the bark of trade, though pursuing one general direction adjusts itself to adverse forces.

The trust and combine stand in precisely the same relation to the managing side of production as the labor saving machine does to the mechanical side. Doubtless in years to come the strife against both will be regarded as equally vain and injudicious.

From these two premises—that a great concern *can* furnish the public with better and cheaper goods than a small one and that unless it *does* it will go to pieces; the conclusion must be drawn that the centralization of trade in the department store monopoly is better for the public than division among numerous smaller merchants.

This competition of capitalists continually enlarging their combinations and cutting prices in order to outdo each other, shows cheapness to be a leading feature of modern retail business.

One method by which enterprising merchants manage to undersell their competitors is substitution of cash sales for credit. Another is obtaining better terms from the manufacturers and wholesale dealers. Increase of enterprise is made possible by expansion of credit in larger operations, with cash business in retail transactions. A famous example is that of the great merchant Louis Tappan, who purchased his goods on credit paying interest, of course, and then

sold them for cash at cost price. The sensation caused by this announcement enabled him to dispose of them long before his bills came due. Thus he obtained the use of the money at little more than the commercial rate of interest—much less than it would cost him to borrow—and made a great deal more by his system of rapid conversion. The philosophy of retail cash sales is two fold as it concerns the seller and as it concerns the buyer. For the seller, who obtains his stock largely on credit it is a security against loss. The same security can be obtained in another way; that is by selling on credit at a considerable advance on cost price. But as we have seen, the tendency of competition is to drive prices down. This has so long been recognized as to be expressed in an economic aphorism "Competition ultimately reduces prices to cost of production"—just the principle upon which Tappan went. He who would keep up with the times cannot secure himself by high prices, and therefore must do so by cash sales.

This is a benefit to the public, though one reluctantly received; because credit prices, loaded with "interest of assurance," are always higher than cash prices and at a credit store those who pay cash are compelled to find credit prices.

Employed laborers, the largest class of purchasers, are evidently that class most benefited by concentration of capital with its expansion of credits in large transactions and its cash retail trade. The "pluck me store" was the offspring of the old system, under which every employer of labor was also a petty merchant, both buying and selling on long credit.

The number of employes is increased by the department store and their day's work is shortened—the customary department store hours being from 8 a. m., until 6 p. m.,—while in a common retail grocery store clerks are expected to be on hand from 5 a. m., until 10 p. m.

To employers of labor the advantages scarcely need amplification. The whole modern system originated with the capitalists, was dictated by their experience and aims at securing the combination of their two great interests, safety and expansion of trade.



Second prize paper by Mr. Ole Peterson.

### MODERN RETAIL MERCHANDISING,

The questions involving the actual condition of the modern retail world, are of such a nature, that there may be wide latitude for honest and intelligent difference of opinion. But as there are natural laws that govern the business world as well as the physical,

few will be forward to deny the facts and principles based upon these laws.

Trade is greatly indebted to competition for its development and as competition increases in severity it is all the more important that the merchant should have behind him a faithful and devoted body of workers. How to best effect this has been a question long agitating the industrial world. The clerk who has no further interest in the business of his employer, beyond securing his regular pay, has no inducement to increase the amount of his sales as much as possible, nor has he any reason to feel himself interested in his employer's prosperity. To remedy these faults there has arisen a common practice of adding to the salary of salesmen, a percentage on the sales effected by them personally. If this method were more largely adopted, than is the case at present, and especially by large retail stores, it would not only serve to bring about a closer union of interests, but would also tend to the end that salesmen would improve in the practice of their trade, by applying themselves to diligent labor and finally by their exactness and good behavior, endeavor to please their customers.

It has been well said that the man who is in debt, carries a world of trouble. It then follows that the credit system does not exercise a happy influence. It is sometimes impossible for the merchant who does "trusting out" to steer clear of uncollectable debts, and bad collection lead straight to bankruptcy. The credit system is a source of a great deal of trouble and expense, as it necessitates the merchant to keep an extra set of books, which would otherwise be unnecessary. The cash system on the other hand proves satisfactory to nearly all concerned, as is seen from the fact that merchants who do business on a cash basis, as a rule prove to be successful, because they receive the patronage of the public at large. The good effects of the cash system can hardly be overestimated, as it not only promotes fair dealing and honorable enterprise but preserves the integrity of a man when dealing with his fellows.

It is a remarkable fact that the trades and professions are moving in opposite courses, thus we have specialists in nearly every line of profession, but in trade the tendency is to conglomerate. The department store is an outgrowth of modern conditions. It is really an adaptation of village methods to the demands of city life. The small retail dealers do not seem to realize that their stores are the weaker vessels, and in all times of trouble, they are the first to be crushed, therefore their arguments against the department stores are not sustained. The clerks in a department store, although they work fewer hours,

are paid as well as their counterparts in the small stores. Instead of a public nuisance, as is deemed by some, the department stores are public conveniences and a benefaction to the people at large.



Third prize paper by Miss Cora Mayo.

### MODERN RETAIL MERCHANDISING.

One of the greatest problems to be solved by the merchants of the world, is "Shall we do business on a cash basis or on credit?" Thousands are working at this problem in the stern school of experience, and there is now little room for doubt that the majority of the successful are the advocates of cash. With a fair education, energy and honesty, he who starts to build on the firm foundation of cash cannot fail to succeed.

I believe that the system best for employer and employed, is the cash system, and upon that, and that alone business should be conducted. In doing cash business, a short term of credit to reliable parties, may be counted as cash. The greatest apparent advantage of the cssh system is that "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and therefore a dollar in the safe is worth more than two, lent to another in the form of merchandise.

But some one says, "The merchant who sells on credit will get more custom—he will get the custom of the poorer classes and they constitute the majority." Alas, for the poor man that this is so! If he could be made to see that it would be better for him to borrow money and buy for cash, than to give his custom to the credit merchant, this would not be the case. We can readily see from the results of the credit system that he pays an exorbitant price for nearly every article by getting it on credit. But may I still ask, what custom will avail without cash? Will the merchant's popularity pay his debts, expenses or employees? Even if the cash merchant does get less custom, which we shall see is seldom the case, he is sure of receiving value for all he sells. He has cash on hand which he can invest at any favorable opportunity and thus secure the best bargains for his customers. The cash merchant can gain more in a year with a few hundred dollars than the credit merchant with a thousand, and the best credit merchant cannot expect to make money very rapidly, as he usually does not receive the money oftener than every six months, and more frequently one or two years elapse before its receipt. This necessitates his buying on credit when laying in new stock. The cash merchant on the other hand receives the money for goods sold every month, and if he invests it carefully at the end of the year his profits will be satisfactory.

Another advantage which the cash merchant possesses over his brother in trade who buys and sells on credit, is that a certain per cent is always deducted on goods bought at wholesale houses, for the payment of cash. By taking advantage of this per cent, he secures goods at a lower figure, can therefore afford to sell them cheaper and gain just as much by so doing, as the one who buys on credit can gain by selling his goods at a higher price.

The man who sells on credit always loses more or less on account of the non-payment of bills. This amount has to be added to the prices of his remaining goods in order to make up the deficiency. The marking price of his goods is now far above that of the cash merchant's and he loses custom. It naturally follows that indiscriminate trust, is one of the greatest evils practiced in the credit system. It is the chief cause of the many failures which are daily occurring. A man begins by trusting a little at first, until in a few years he may have several thousands of dollars, where he cannot recover much of it at one time, on account of the debtor's inability to pay. During this time he has bought on credit and could not pay for his goods, until he received the cash for goods sold. After a time he can obtain trust no longer, and failure or bankruptcy is the result.

Surely the day is not far distant when men will learn by the experience of others that a cash system is the only safe system and the best for all classes.

There is another important question in regard to retail merchandising, which is "Are many merchants best for the public or is the department store monopoly better?" This is a question of great importance and one which requires serious thought.

It certainly seems that many merchants are best for the public as "Opposition is the life of trade" and in the department store monopoly the merchant does not have to oppose anyone and can fix his prices to suit himself. The public will be obliged to purchase the necessary comforts of life, and the merchant has an indisputable advantage over them.

Combinations and trusts have proved themselves detrimental to the public good and there is always the risk of the money of the country collecting in the hands of a few instead of being distributed among the people for the building up of the resources of the country. One of the first objects of the Constitution is "to promote the general welfare" of the people and one way to do this is to abolish all "monopolies" and "trusts" which it is to be hoped the Legislature will do at no distant day.

The committee of awards in the late contest consisted of J. C. Gores, George B. Wheeler and the

Rev. W. N. Sloan. The Cass Drug Store originally offered a prize of five dollars, and to this, Prof. Frawley with his accustomed generosity, added another five. The KODAK, on behalf of the school, desires to thank both Mr. Cass and Prof. Frawley, as well as the judges.

Now that we see another prize contest opened, we hope that there will be a yet greater number of competitors, each putting forth his best efforts.



### ANOTHER PRIZE OFFERED.

The Cass Drug Store offers the students of the High School another prize of five dollars for the best criticism of First Prize Paper in the late contest published in this issue of the KODAK. The criticism to relate exclusively to the subject matter discussed in this essay under Explication "C" and to indicate and discuss important omissions in argument or conclusions. The rules for this contest shall be, first paper not to exceed 1200 words. Second, the writer and paper criticised, must be treated with all courtesy and fairness, and further than this, the rules governing last contest will apply.

Papers to be delivered to Prof. Frawley early in last week of school.



### AMONG OURSELVES.

Startling discoveries of our physiology class.—The brain is subject to development and disvelopment. The spinal cord is the centre of unconsciousness. The surface of the brain is covered with convulsions.



\$25 reward and no questions asked for the apprehension of the person or persons that "held up" Bowen Noble near the Opera House, about four months ago.



Capt. Blackwell's name as it appeared on a petition for a special meeting of the Atheletic Club—George Bartholemew Charlemagne Napoleon Samantha Mary Ann Jane ——— we have been unable to locate the original possession of the last four names, but readily perceive why none of the opposing foot-ball teams succeeded in passing Georgie on the grid-iron last fall. And no wonder.



All lovers of the beautiful should not fail to obtain a photograph of the Senior class.

A few of the best members of the S. E. R. Club—Robert Douglass, Joseph Culver, Frank "Kopp," Carl Nyqvist, Dwight D. French, Lee Kahn, J. Percival Allen and Gardiner Smith.



Miss Grace Meader has been compelled to withdraw from school on account of ill-health.



The "Crime of '97," a torturing mosquito inflicting bodily injury upon an innocent freshman.



Why don't Max get a bike, he won't have to walk so far.



A good team,—Stanley Bartlett and Hank Davis, Jr.



We are in receipt of a new "comedy drama" from Nat Rothstein entitled "Julius Seize Her" adapted from the works of Bill Shakespeare.



We wonder what the attraction is on the West side for E --- K.



And Tom Frawley in long pants. Next.



"Oh mamma, buy me that" exclaimed Miss Frank Hart as a handsome young gentleman visitor entered the assembly room.



### EXCHANGES.

The Green Bay Fly, Green Bay, Wis., is at hand. A dress might improve it. In the High School at Green Bay, the school clock strikes the study hour and by an electric attachment rings the bells in all of the study rooms.

Williamson Life, Williamson School, Pa. The current edition was the commencement number, the first one for the year.

The S. V. C. Student from Los Angeles, Cal., is a model paper. "Astronomy and Eloquence," are the subjects of two interesting essays, while the editorials show that the school spirit is not lacking.

The X Ray, from Union Grove, Wis., is a new paper in the ranks of amateur journalism. The current number contains some very interesting reading matter.

We welcome the Aegis, from Bloomington, Ill., as a new exchange. The cover design is very good.

The High School Authentic, from Stoneham, Mass., is one of our new exchanges.

The Studentana, from Tuscolo, Ill., has improved not only in the manner of arrangement, but in the quality of its reading matter.

We welcome the High School Truth, from Medford, Wis., to our exchange table. The Truth is published once a week and equals, if not excels, some of our monthly exchanges.

The Register, from Providence, R. I., is on our exchange table. It is a very interesting and well edited paper.

The Opinion from Ottawa, Kansas, has a very good exchange column.

Lost—By the Tiltomian, Tilton, N. H., their exchange column. Finder please hand to their exchange editor.

The Normal, Ill., High School, having been put on the accredited list of the state university, published a ratification number. The reading matter was excellent.

We notice in the Ephor, from Beloit, Wis., a cut of a beautiful prize cup to be given to the player having the best batting average in the base ball team of Beloit High School, for the year 1897.

The High School Herald from Westfield, Mass., has inserted as a frontispiece, several views of different rooms of the High School. Taken altogether the April number was a very neat paper.

We're sorry that the Archon, from Madison, Wis., does not come regularly.

We have received the Academic, from St. Albans, Vermont, for the first time. The "Student and Current Events" is only too true.

The Pingry Record, from Elizabeth, N. J., is a welcome exchange. The review entitled "Nansen's Voyage" is very good.

We heartily welcome the Jacob Tome Institute Monthly from Port Deposit, Md. The typography is excellent.

Twice a Week, from Grinnell, Iowa, is one of our new visitors.

The Eastern Question in the Pulse, from Aurora, Ill, is very good.

The Flash Light, from Delavan, Wis., contains some very good editorials.

The New Era, from Manitowoc, Wis., is one of our new exchanges. It is an interesting little paper.

The Sporting number of the Recorder, from Springfield, Mass., was very interesting.



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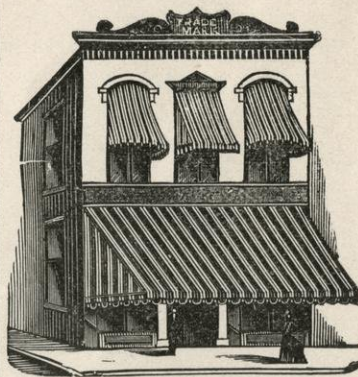
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