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VOL. III. No. II.

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THE Kodak

❁❁❁CHRISTMAS, 1896❁❁❁

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THE ATHLETIC CLUB

❁❁OF THE❁❁

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THE * KODAK.

VOL. III.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN, DECEMBER, 1896.

No. II.

QUERY.

Did you ever notice this:
When a fellow steals a kiss,
From a righteous little maiden calm and meek;
How her Scriptural training shows,
In not turning up her nose,
But in simply turning 'round the other cheek.
—Ex.

VENEZUELA AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

THANKS to the ability of our Secretary of State, and to the good sense of the people of the United States and of England, a satisfactory plan for the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulties has been found, and serious trouble has been averted. We may well rejoice that our representative minister has gained so great a diplomatic victory, and doubly so, since America's right to the application of the Monroe doctrine has been conceded. The greatest power of Europe, the most civilized and most powerful nation of the Eastern hemisphere, has recognized the right of Uncle Sam to protect, and interfere in behalf of, the smaller republics of the New World.

The Venezuelan trouble referred to is well known. Our government first desiring arbitration between England and Venezuela, Lord Salisbury objecting, Olney bringing up the Monroe doctrine, the President sending his famous message, the much-to-be condemned spirit of jingoism displaying itself in the newspapers of this country, men getting excited, and the commission being appointed to look up matters for the benefit of this government, are all facts known to everybody. The English people and government surveyed the state of affairs more coolly, and soon Salisbury became reasonable. In London, a large body of members of Parliament, mayors of cities, noted clergymen and other prominent men met in March, and at Washington a similar gathering of Americans assembled a month later, both with the desire that peace be maintained between the two countries, and that arbitration should be resorted to. This feeling grew stronger, and a plan was made by Olney and agreed to by Salisbury without waiting for the decision of the American commission.

Under the agreement there will be a board of five arbitrators, which will consist of two appointed by the United States, two by England, and a fifth selected by these four or by the King of Sweden.

As is seen, America seems to thrust Venezuela into a back seat, and to assume the lead herself. But for all that, Venezuela will probably not suffer any injustice. The aim of uncle Sam all along has been to give a just settlement of affairs and to let each party have its due. Under the present arrangement, Venezuela will receive a correct and probably satisfactory adjustment, while by a war with England she would certainly lose a great deal.

The effect of the recent controversy will be an improvement in the relationship of Great Britain and America. A better and a more mutual understanding will exist than before. England saw America's spirit. But, by comparing her cool and collected attitude towards this country with her recent hot and warlike attitude towards Germany, we can not fail to see that she has a very friendly spirit towards us. The two nations have submitted the settlement of their dispute to the reason and justice of arbitration, and each feels increasing respect and friendship for the other.

It is hoped that the recent trouble will further result in the establishment of a permanent system of international arbitration, especially between the United States and England. Men have recognized the fact that the two countries, akin in language, in form of government and in religion, are virtually one people, while some have desired that they be united. It would indeed be deplorable if the two parts of the great English world should engage in the brutal and inhuman practice of war.

At the two meetings, in London and in Washington, the men there assembled, perceiving that war was a most abominable method of settling international differences, that war often impaired the advance of civilization and of justice, and that civilization, reason and justice could only be best promoted by civilized, reasonable and just methods, that the surest, safest and best protection for a nation were, not battleships, but Honesty, Justice and Reason, with all these combined in arbitration, and that by these means, in preference to the chance and fortunes of expensive war, should a nation be defended—they again brought up the cry of establishing a permanent board of arbitration. They realized that the present is a most fitting time for action of that kind, and they did what they could to take advantage of it.

The idea is an excellent one, and, now that the ball has been set rolling, let it be kept rolling

and let the idea be carried out. It is practical, and the interests of Economy, Justice, Morality, Humanity, and of Civilization and Society in general, demand that it be put into practice. Let such a court of arbitration be established, let all future disputes and disagreements be settled thus in a rational way, substitute reason for the sword, and we shall find tranquility insured and the general welfare the better promoted.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

THE present year, 1896, will be memorable forever in the history of American politics. The tariff and the money question have divided the people into two great parties; Democratic and Republican. William J. Bryan being the standard bearer of the former and William McKinley of the latter.

William J. Bryan was born at Salem, Ill., on the 19th day of March 1860. When he was a child he attended the schools at Salem, afterwards the Whipple academy at Jacksonville. At the age of fifteen he entered the Illinois college and graduated in 1881 with the highest of honors. Leaving Jacksonville, he studied law in Union College of Chicago, and to acquire practical knowledge, he entered the office of Senator Lyman Trumbull.

Having concluded his (legal) studies, in law he returned to Jacksonville and began business as a lawyer. In 1887 he opened his office at Lincoln, Neb. The next year, Mr. Bryan may be said to have made his debut in politics, for he became a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which met at Omaha. In 1890 Mr. Bryan was offered a nomination to Congress, and it is said that through his own personal efforts he obtained this seat. He became a free silver advocate, and joined Mr. Bland. When there was an endeavor to repeal the Sherman law Mr. Bryan's speech was in the strongest opposition to it. This speech was endorsed by the entire silver party and made him very popular.

After this second time, Mr. Bryan returned to Nebraska, reopened his office and was anxious to obtain an occupation. Very soon he became editor of the World Herald, whose main business was to advocate the coinage of free silver. He was now opposed to Mr. Cleveland and in 1894, it is believed to be through the fault of some of the Republicans he lost control of this paper.

After this he devoted all his time to the advocacy of free silver. In all his recent speeches, Mr. Bryan has declared himself opposed to any compromise on the silver question, it is the free unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, 16 to 1.

For the first time in the history of the republic

has a great political party nominated for the highest office a man who has barely passed the age of 35. For the first time since the nomination of John C. Fremont by the infant Republican party, a presidential nomination has been given to a citizen of a commonwealth west of the Mississippi. For the second time in the history of American politics, a single stirring speech made in a national convention, has won for its speaker the highest honor, a nomination to the presidency.

OUR SCHOOL ELECTION.

ON November 2nd occurred the High School election which for some time previous had caused great political activity among the different political parties represented in the school. This election was to decide who should succeed the Hon. T. J. Wilcox, '96, as Governor. Early preparations were made, and an unusual interest was shown by the students in general.

Mr. Fred Brown assumed the duties of the "Greater Mark Hanna" in behalf of Mr. Ambrose Mabbutt, and thoroughly and successfully boomed his campaign. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Geo. Schroeder, and his able supporters labored faithfully for their cause, as also did the Gold-Democrats and Prohibitionists, though few in numbers.

The speeches were brief and enthusiastic, and at times excitement ran high. Mr. Thomas Frawley opened the speaking in behalf of the Gold-Democrats, supporting their candidate, Mr. Max Baumberger, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. Wilfred Kutzner spoke next for the Silver-Democrats and Populists, upholding their candidate, Mr. Schroeder, in a very masterly manner.

Mr. Henry Werner, the sound money speaker in behalf of Mr. Mabbutt, was accorded long and continuous applauses. The last speaker was Mr. George Wood, in behalf of the Prohibitionists. This party failed to name a candidate, but its cause was ably defended.

At the close of the speaking each class cast its ballots separately so as to prevent any ground for complaint afterward. The following is the result of the ballot of each class:

	Mabbutt Rep.	Schroeder Dem. & Pop.	Baum'gr Gold Dem.
Seniors.....	24	12	..
Juniors.....	37	22	6
Sophmores.....	36	16	..
Freshmen.....	45	20	..
Total.....	142	70	6
Total number of votes cast, 218.			

Mr. Mabbutt will now occupy the exalted office of Governor until our next election.

"Who took the apple out of C-m-r-n 's desk?"

THE 55th CONGRESS.

BEFORE many months will have passed, the present administration of our government will have drawn to a close. The law makers of the present decade will pass out of the Congressional halls to make way for their recently elected successors, and the United States will pass from the hands of a Democratic into those of a Republican administration.

It is generally understood that the present Fifty-fourth Congress, accomplished but little to lift our government out of the mire in which it finds self securely lodged, but much censure cannot be hurled at the present administration for a sufficient number of Congressmen, hostile to the President, succeeded in preventing the passage of several measures which might have proved beneficial. It is for this reason that the people are looking with anxious, uplifted eyes to the fifty-fifth Congress; expecting it to turn the ship of state from its present course of ruin into the harbor of industry and national prosperity. We have every reason to believe that the next Congress will accomplish something towards that end, for they have every opportunity to do so. The majority of the members are in full sympathy with the next President and consequently need fear no veto; this fact alone is enough to insure the people that some measure will pass to reestablish confidence in our government.

There is some talk among politicians as to the advisability of calling a special session immediately after McKinley's inauguration, but whether this is done or not the responsibility falling upon the next congress remains the same. It is well known to the members that the time for action is at hand; and that the times demand immediate and heroic action. They are well aware that if their party fails to bring on the promised prosperity it may go down as the Democratic party did immediately after the Civil War. In case of their failure to bring on this prosperity the people will be ready to experiment with free silver and Democracy. It is to prevent disaster to the Republican party that the leading statesmen are now preparing bills to present at the next session.

One of the bills that will evidently come up for consideration will be the old McKinley bill. There are now numerous conjectures as to this bill being brought up in its old form or if it will be revised to suit the times. No doubt it would be the most adventitious if only such articles would be placed upon the revenue list as would help to protect home industry allowing raw material to come to our shores with no higher tariff than it now enjoys. Probably the end of the fifty-fifth Congress

will see the tariff question still unsettled but the fact that the members will almost unanimously agree leads us to believe that this much discussed question may be settled forever, if however it is not settled satisfactorily by March 4, 1900, the chances are that it will remain a source of dispute for ages to come, as it has been since the formation of our government.

Without doubt the statesmen in sympathy with Cuba will have some measure introduced to aid the Cubans in their struggle for independence. Just what it will be can not now be known but it is generally conceded that it will recognize them as belligerents, probably it will mean more. Something will and ought to be done to aid this struggling band of patriots. Our country is almost wearied by the continued cruel and inhumane way the Spaniards are treating their Cuban subjects, and we being the strongest liberty-loving nation should take the initiative even at the risk of a war with Spain.

The arbitration question with England will probably be considered by the Senate in executive session, as the but commissioners have actually been appointed already, and as they will no doubt settle the Venezuelan question satisfactorily to both the United States and England, it may not take the Senators long to ratify the decision.

Besides the bills already mentioned, there will be numerous appropriations together with immigration and pension bills to occupy the time and attention of the Fifty-fifth Congress; but their time will be chiefly occupied in adopting some measure to relieve the present hard times existing throughout the land.

 WANTED TO KNOW—

Who took Gardner Smith's hat?

Who says Sis! Sis! Hao!?

Why a freshman who sits in aisle No. 16 goes out of the door in front of him and comes through the other door to go to Miss V-n H-v-nb-r's room?

Why the word Library is on Miss V-n H-v-nb-r's door?

Why W ll-e S-h-a-n never looks in his books during recitations?

Why P-r-y A-l-n looks so happy in his old seat?

Why every one delights in abusing M-bb-tt when passing his corner?

Who wrote that football poetry, and why B-r-y is receiving compliments from Menomonie?

Why M-ss V-n H-v-nb rg watches W-ll S-i-n?

Why the girls keep their lunch in their cloak sleeves?

HAYSEED RUBE'S FIRST FOOTBALL GAME.

I

Calm and unconcerned he stood
 In the midst of a boisterous multitude
 Wondering every now and then
 If the "all-fired" game would ever begin.
 His hands found rest in his pockets deep
 In his overalls which were creased so neat,
 And the gentle wind in a whistling song
 Passed through his whiskers thin but long,
 As if they kindly wished to say
 "Old man it's time to cut your hay."

II

He ne'er had seen a game before,
 But often at the country store
 Exciting football tales he'd heard
 Which greatly his sober spirit stirred.
 And he had vowed theré once for all
 A football game he'd see that fall.
 So that he too when at the store,
 With football pointers by the score
 Could join the group of country jays
 And do them up on football plays.

III

As he waited now with intèse pride,
 A football player passed by his side;
 An oval ball which was up to date,
 Appeared to Rube quite out of shape,
 And as he gazed at the youthful head,
 With hair enough to supply a bed,
 And the pants with padded knees,
 And the short, tight vest without any sleeves,
 One would have thought he had been shocked
 As he rudely muttered, "Gosh all hemlock."

IV

But when the teams began to play
 And shove each other every way
 And roll about upon the ground,
 Until somebody hollered "down."
 Poor Rube no longer could control
 His heretofore quiet, peaceful soul,
 But suddenly yelled in accents loud
 That could be heard above the crowd,
 "Hang to her, yonker, squeeze her tight,
 That cure play was out 'o sight."

V

Still more astonished was he when
 The ball was sent around the end,
 To see the one who had the ball
 Grabbed 'round the limbs to make him fall;
 Then all the players on the field
 Jump onto him until he squealed,
 And then pile off and stand around
 Until at last the ball was found.
 All this to Rube seemed like a row,
 For he queerly muttered, "Be darn, anyhow."

VI

But the country jays at home felt blue
 When Rube to them told what he knew;
 "Says he: "Them boys played on right smart
 And punched each other dredful swats;
 By gum! yer orter see 'em tackle,
 It war wuss nor g'ing to battle;

They'd flop each other on the run—
 Reckon it war as bad as Bull Run.
 Them air fellers in the line
 Had muzzlers on, tell yer it was fine."

VII

"And when one feller'd have the ball
 They'd jump on him, feet and all,
 And then crawl off as they got on,
 Never caring who was harmed;
 And that cure player called full-back
 He'd catch the tother every smack,
 And when the tother would strike the ground
 He'd git right up and holler 'down';
 Then all the other fellers what run
 Would pile on him just as they come."

VIII

"But that air feller called center-rush
 Would plow right through when they'd all push;
 The other side would do just the same—
 Reckon they war onto that game.
 And them air fellows what beat felt good—
 Don't blame 'em any, reckon I would.
 And the way they yelled and blew tin horns
 Was wuss nor if they'd been struck by thorns."
 So ended Rube with his football yarn,
 And the jays all groaned, "Waal I swan."

SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

D-ck B r-y—"You can draw a circle straight
 with a string."

In reading class. Miss H-l-o-b-e—"Where did
 the French and Indian war occur?"
 First Junior—"In France."
 Second Junior—"In India."

Miss H-l-m-be—"Well how in the world did
 you boys ever get into the High School?"

P n y Mc D n-u-h, (in Algebra)—"Does 7-2 less
 1 2 equal 6-2 or 6?"

A-b-rt St-i-f-l-t, (in Physics)—"I couldn't throw
 a cannon ball unless it was a very small one."

J-l-a B-r-g-r, (in German)—"It means a bass
 fiddle."

Miss S-i-l's confidential talks with the Seniors
 after school.

A-b-rt St-i-f-l-t who has talked for some
 time on a question asks, "What is the question
 please, I've forgotten?"

The freshmen are no longer seen wandering
 about the halls in search of the right recitation
 room.

J-e C-lv-r's hot tie,

First student—There is a place now for all our
 funny boys.

Second Student—Where?

First Student—At the Home for the Feeble
 Minded at Chippewa.

THE * KODAK.

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FIFTY CENTS A SCHOOL YEAR.

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STAFF.

Editor in Chief.....	Ambrose Mabbutt, '97
Assistant Editors.....	{ Carl Williams, '98 Fred Brown, '97 Will Kutzner, '98
Contributors.....	George Schroeder, '97
	Lulu Wolf, '98
	Thomas Frawley, '98
	Fred McGowan, '96
Business Manager.....	Albert Ramstad, '99
Assistant Business Manager.....	Richard Barry, '98
Exchange Editor.....	T. F. Frawley, Jr., '98 Bert McGowan, '98

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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!

DOINGS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,

We wish to thank the board for the song books which they have furnished us. The singing, conducted by Miss Holcomb during the opening exercises, is greatly enjoyed by the scholars.

Although the half-holiday system has been abolished in the High School, let us still be prompt and in our places at 8:30; aiming to make our record as good if not better than the Ward schools.

There is some talk among the school commissioners of graduating classes twice a year; at Christmas and again in June. This seems necessary owing to the new studies which have been added to the different courses, making it difficult

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for scholars to finish in less than four years. Heretofore, those entering at Christmas have been expected to finish with the class which entered the preceding September.

THANKSGIVING.

The custom of the schools in providing the poor of our city with Thanksgiving dinners originated with the High School two years ago. The first year we were alone, but last year all the schools united in the charitable enterprise, the donations being brought to the High School and from there distributed. It was decided this year that it was unnecessary to make the High School the central point of distribution; so each school distributed its own donation of eatables to the poor in its district.

The scholars have always responded liberally on these occasions and were by no means behind this year. The amount of eatables brought to the High School soon made the lower hall look and smell like a grocery store. Four pupils from each of the ten wards, with the teachers, formed a committee to look after the distribution; and the hall presented a busy scene on Wednesday afternoon. When the provisions were finally disposed of, the pupils took their leave, each one realizing that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Let this work of charity and love be continued each year, and we will all be better for it, besides brightening many a home on Thanksgiving Day.

PROSPECTS FOR OUR FIELD DAY.

Our field day of last year was a decided success. This year we should also make it a success. The good showing of our track team at Madison last year shows that there is no lack of good material. It is true that some of our best athletes left with the class of '96, but since that time the younger scholars have grown in strength, and will in all probability do as well.

Now is the proper time to commence thinking about what events we should enter in our next field day, so that when the proper time comes we can commence training at once. But this is the greatest difficulty; we do not like to practice and keep putting it off until a week or two before the contest, when we are unable to do ourselves or the school justice.

If we could practice in the gymnasium under an instructor this would not be so difficult. But as we all know, the gymnasium is in a poor condition and there is small prospect of improving it this year.

There are several ways of making our field day

a success. Probably the best is to have prizes for the winners of the several events. The prizes would no doubt be donated by our business men, who have always shown an interest for our athletic sports, and they would be willing to help us with some small article for prizes, such as sweaters, running shoes, bicycle sundries and other articles.

If a small prize was offered the boys would be sure to do their best, and a good field day would be the result. If all the members of the school, not only the members of the Athletic Club, would take a hand and do their best, we would be sure to have the best field day we have yet had.

WHAT WE ARE DOING.

Our High School has long been classed as one of the best in the state, and its high standard is constantly being raised. It is a noticeable fact that over forty of those who entered in last September have started their way through this institution on a Latin basis. The number taking up the study of German is also very marked and necessitates the division of beginning German students into three classes. In other branches the school is equally well advanced, and, at present, over fifty recitations are conducted each day.

The Freshmen recite in two classes of book-keeping every day, as well as in two classes of English History, where they have been studying the French revolution. They all study Algebra, some classes being in fractions and some in factoring. In Physical Geography they have nearly finished the half year's work, and we are told they display an unusual amount of interest and enthusiasm in this branch of work.

In Latin Grammar there are two classes of the Freshmen who entered the school this fall, and one of those who entered last January. In the two classes of English Composition they have done an unusual amount of writing in connection with their work. Different classes are reading "British Classics," Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and Irving's "Sketch-book."

The Sophomores, as yet, have not finished algebra, as there are several classes, with one in quadratics. In Ancient History they are now having Rome's Punic Wars, while in reading they study "The Merchant of Venice," Webster's Bunker Hill Oration and Lowell's "Books and Libraries." There is one class in word analysis and two in Cæsar, both having nearly finished the first book.

The Juniors have finished the first three books of Wentworth's Geometry and have been reviewing. The divisions in Physiology, having finished the study of the heart, are now studying respira-

tion. Those in the Cicero class have read the first two orations against Catiline, and are now enduring Latin prose composition. Others are studying Rhetoric, while still others, together with the Latin scholars, are beginning the study of German. Owing to the change in the course of studies, many Juniors are slightly confused in regard to the studies they should take. Some are taking English History, which they will soon finish. For the same reason there were two classes in Wisconsin Constitution, which have been succeeded by two classes in Political Economy. The reading class is studying Emerson.

The Seniors, wise, dignified and grave, are found to be busy doing laboratory work in connection with Physics. They are represented by one class in German, while in Virgil they have finished the first two books. The English Literature class has gone through the "Specious Lines of Great Elizabeth." Higher Algebra has been left behind and Higher Arithmetic taken up. Senior reading has also been finished, and the study of Theory and Art taken up. Finally, it might be said, many Seniors are thinking about their commencement orations.

The faculty of the Eau Claire High School is an excellent one, and, considering all things, we can say that as an educational institution it is one of the first of its kind in the country.

The class of '95 was the first class of our school to hold class day exercises. It was hoped at the time that they had established a precedent that would be followed by all succeeding classes. However, last year's class for some obscure reason failed to carry out the plan. Therefore it devolves upon the class of '97 to follow the example set by the enterprising class of '95, and endeavor to make it a custom in the High School. It seems a most appropriate exercise to hold at the completion of our High School life. As the president of the class of '95 remarked in his address: "The commencement is pre-eminently a public exercise, while the class day is for the class, a public class meeting, as it were, when we take a formal farewell of the school-room." May the lower classes think favorably of this matter and when their turn comes to bid farewell to the four years of High School life, with the many pleasant memories connected therewith, hold some such class exercises.

The Physics classes are better equipped with apparatus for laboratory work than any of the previous classes. Each table in the laboratory is furnished with gas, test tubes, beakers, flasks, glass

Our satin finish nickel plated on copper, tea and coffee pots look like silver

and rubber tubing, weights, scales, etc. Instead of the teacher performing the experiments before the class, each individual member works them out for himself. There has also been added to the other apparatus an ———? celled plunge battery.

EXCHANGES.

The Studentana, from Tuscola, Ill., is a very neat paper.

The P. H. S. Monthly, from Pottsville, Pa., is on our exchange table.

The Acta Diurna, from Trinity School, New York, presents a neat appearance in its new dress.

The H. S. Reporter, from Eureka, Cal., makes its first appearance to us. It is a bright, newsy sheet.

The H. S. Herald, from Westfield, Mass., is a neat and interesting 12-page paper, in magazine form.

The Skirmisher, Bordentown, N. J., is with us again this year, with its usual supply of good reading matter.

The H. S. Rostrum, from Guildford, Me., has arrived. Its reading matter is of good quality and interesting.

The Lever, from Skowhegan, Me., is one of our new exchanges. It contains an abundance of good reading matter.

We are pleased to see the Reflector, from New Britain, Conn., in the ranks of amateur journalism once more.

The Mercer Student, from Charleston, W. Va., is an excellent and well edited paper. The "Class Poem" is very good.

The Echo, from Storm Lake, Ia., has greeted us for the first time. It is a bright little paper, in magazine form.

The appearance of the Students' News, Portland, Ore., has been improved by the addition of several new cuts.

The Budget, Lawrence, Kan., otherwise a very good paper, could be improved by the addition of an exchange column.

We welcome the Archon, from Madison, Wis., as a new exchange. It is a neat 4-page paper, well edited and well printed.

The H. S. News, from St. Louis, Mo., is one of our new exchanges. It is rather a good paper with one exception: no exchange column.

We are glad to see the Scio Collegian, from Scio, O., with us again. A new dress covers its bright and interesting columns.

The Premier, from Fall River, Mass., another one of our old friends, has greeted us this year. It is an excellent publication.

The Dorchester H. S. Item, from Dorchester, Mass., is at hand. We compliment its staff on the excellence of their publication.

The Voice, from Chicago, has made its appearance in a new dress. The Voice reflects credit on the school it represents.

The Beloit High School Ephor, from Beloit, Wis., is among our exchanges and as welcome as usual. We congratulate the Ephor on its new dress.

We cordially welcome the Cadet, from Lexington, Ky. It is a bright and interesting paper, but an exchange column would improve it.

The Santa Cruz Hi, from Santa Cruz, Cal., has its same attractive dress. This paper could be improved by the addition of an exchange column.

The H. S. Voice, from Concord, Mass., has arrived. The Voice shows an improvement, having reduced its size and increased the number of its pages.

We received this month as a new exchange, Williamson Life, Williamson School, Pa. It is an excellent paper. Every department is well conducted.

The Vermont Academy Life, from Saxton's River, Vt., is also one of our old friends. It has an interesting review on the recent presidential campaign.

The Tattler, from Tomah, Wis., is a new paper added to the list of amateur journals. It is a neat 8-page paper, in magazine form. THE KODAK wishes it success.

We have received for the first time as a new exchange Res Academicæ, from Wilkesbarre, Pa. It is a neat 16-page paper, well edited and well printed.

The Vedette, from Janesville, Wis., one of our old friends, is on the exchange table. The Vedette is not only improved in form and appearance, but in quality.

We welcome the Hornblower, from Danville Ill. This paper could be improved in appearance by having its contents covered, and in interestingness by an exchange column.

The Union School Quarterly, Glen Falls, N. Y., another one of our old acquaintances, has made its appearance. It contains that which very few papers possess—an excellent exchange column.

We again gladly welcome the Academy Review, from Foxcraft, Me., to our exchange table. We think the new board will keep up the Review's standard of excellence, judging from the November number.

The Review, from Washington, D. C., is a welcome visitor. The Review has always published an excellent exchange column, but we failed to

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find one in the November number. It must have been lost in the press room.

The Beech Grove Oracle, from Pittsfield, Mass., has made a radical change in the form and size of its paper, adopting the magazine form.

We were really surprised when the Mercury, from Milwaukee, Wis., made its appearance to our exchange table. This is the first one we have seen in a year. Having read in other exchanges so many favorable comments on this paper, we have always endeavored to get one, but our efforts were in vain until last month the November number reached our table; and now we can join in with our contemporaries in saying the Mercury is an excellent paper.

BURT MCGOWAN.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

ALL readers of this paper will please take note of the advertising and oblige the editors and managers. Especially members of this school should patronize those that patronize them. All firms whose ad's appear in these pages are thoroughly reliable, and may be depended upon to give full value for money received, and therefore have no hesitation in presenting them to the public as the most prominent, popular and reliable business men of this city.

QUOTATIONS.

St-nl-y B-r-l-t,—“He would laugh at the wagging of a straw.”

J-e C-lv-r,—“He's a man, every inch of him.”

W-ll S-h-an,—“He could have sung before he broke his left shoulder with whistling.”

At Recess—“Hungry as a church mouse.”

St-i-f-l-t,—“He knew what's what and that is as high as metaphysic wit can fly.” (Butler.)

Senior Girls,—“The reasons why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets instead of making cages.” (Swift.)

St-s-y,—“I came up stairs into the world, for I was born in a cellar.” (Congreve.)

Miss Br-w-n,—“To err is human, to forgive divine.” (Pope.)

F-a-k J-y-e,—“The bashful virgin's sidelong looks of love.” (Goldsmith.)

B-r-y,—“The beating of my heart was all the sound I heard.” (Milnes.)

Senior to Freshman,—“Magnificent spectacle of human happiness.” (Smith.)

FOOTBALL COMMENTAIRES.

“The day was cold, and dark, and dreary,
It rained and the wind was never weary.”

‘T WAS Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26, 1896,—a cheerless, drizzling rain was falling from a cold, leaden sky—everything in nature seemed to presage the downfall of our heroes of the gridiron.

The arrangements for the game between the St. Paul Telegraph Operators and the High School Football teams had been completed weeks previous, and the announcements in the morning newspapers stated that, rain or shine, the great game was to come off at 3 o'clock sharp. Few were the stragglers that braved the inclement weather and gathered along the side-lines of the field—a field dotted here and there with pools of muddy water—to witness the last and greatest struggle of the ‘Team of '96.’

After some delay in securing an umpire the game was called a little after three o'clock. Eau Claire kicked off, but the ball was carried back into our territory, where after a gain of five yards it was lost by the visitors on downs. An attempt on the center by our men gained an advance of only two yards, then the criss-cross was worked to perfection, and Werner went down the field for a gain of forty yards. From this time to the end of the first half neither team made a brilliant play, but it was noticed by the spectators that the ball was constantly kept in the enemy's territory; showing clearly that Eau Claire had the advantage. Score 0 to 0.

In the next half St. Paul kicked off, but our man is downed, before reaching the middle of the field. Ball was in Eau Claire's territory. For the next ten minutes neither side has any perceptible advantage; but St. Paul now slowly but surely begins to advance towards our goal line. They are still gaining, “St. Paul's Ball.” “First down—five yards to gain. Second down—three yards to gain. Third down—one yard to gain. Fourth down—Eau Claire's ball.” Excitement running high. We plunge at the center—no gain; Gagnon tries around the end—gains a yard; another try at center—again no gain;—next a punt kick attempted—St. Paul blocks, and gets the ball. Again they proceed to slowly but surely advance to our goal, until with about six minutes left to play they have the ball on our five yard line; they gain two yards, and are within three yards of touchdown. Eau Claire pulls herself together, and the next bluff at the center is made. Only one more down and three yards to gain. An end play and the ball is downed between

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the goal post, and just over the line. The goal was not kicked. Score 4 to 0.

Again the teams line up with four minutes to play, and after three minutes the ball is fumbled, Rogers of St. Paul getting it, and making a run of about thirty yards scores another touch-down. The goal, however is not kicked, and the final score is 8 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

Thus for the first time this season, and the second time in the history of our school Eau Claire found it necessary to bow to the inevitable with the best grace possible.

Percy Allen, as manager, and George Blackwell as captain, can scarcely be given too much credit for the exceptionally satisfactory manner in which they have handled the team. The snap, vigor and pluck that Capt. Blackwell displayed in playing his own position as full back; his quick perception of weak points in the opposing team; the judgment shown in giving signals to take advantage of every opportunity offered, all showed that no mistake has been made in the choice of captain.

KODAK.

Thou shalt not wink thy opposite optical organ at thy lady neighbor nor at thy neighbor's lady neighbor.

Thou shouldst dispose of the apples and lunch in thy neighbor's desk for "the Lord helps him who helps himself."

Rule of Greeks about drinking at a banquet: "Drink as much as he could carry home without a guide."

Miss H-lc-mbe,—“What is that rule concerning drinking?”

N-th-n R-thst--n,—“Drink all you can hold.”

Miss H-lc-mbe—“What was the rival of Rome in the Punic Wars?”

J-e El--s.—“Cartledge.”

Ole thy noble head of hair,

Please take a front seat and stay there.

For you have performed one too many a prank,

So hurry along my funny F—k.

Now F—k take a student's advice,

And before you cut up find out the price.

H. S. Poet.

And when the game was nearly o'er
 Richards who was ne'er heard of before
 Went through the center with the ball in store
 And it touched the ground where it counted four,
 And when the excitement was nearly through
 Richards kicked the ball and then it flew
 Between the Minnesota goal where it counted two.
 —T. F.

CUBA LIBRE.

LATELY our thoughts have been taken away from Cuba because of questions more closely connected with matters at home. I have said our thoughts have drifted from Cuba but not our interest in her welfare, for our interest is not abated in the least particular. I believe every one will be pleased beyond measure when Cuba gains her freedom.

When Captain-General Weyler took control of Spanish affairs in Cuba the Spaniards thought the war was ended, but the war is not yet ended and will never end until Cuba is a free and independent nation.

The first thing Gen. Weyler did was to issue a decree excluding all war correspondents from the field and establishing a war bureau with himself as editor-in-chief. All war news has to be had through this office and this is the reason of so many reports favorable to the Spanish army. A few daring and enterprising correspondents, however, have evaded this decree and have gone on the field to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. Perhaps it will please you to know that in this enterprise, "America is always ahead." The reports from American war correspondents tell different stories from those of Weyler's. Weyler's are all one sided, all in favor of the Spanish side of the question; he has control of the cables, therefore, no news leaves Cuba by that source unless approved by him.

The world has again been shocked by the recent Armenian massacre, but if you will look near home you will find such atrocities committed within a few miles of our coast.

When a village is entered by a Lieutenant-Colonel who, with no cause whatever, kills thirteen men and takes twenty-two prisoners, Weyler in his war bulletin says that a battle has been fought and the loss of the Cubans, thirteen killed and twenty-two taken prisoners. Weyler has a unique but cruel way of disposing of his prisoners; for some time it has been noticed by persons who have watched that every night from three to four prisoners under the charge of officers have gone out in a small boat but have not returned, and the names of these men are put on the books as released. This is the way they are released: they are taken by these officers in the boat and fed to the numerous sharks off the coast of Cuba. Does it make you shudder? If it does, think what these men must feel when a shark's jaws closes over them. In this way some eighty-three prisoners are known to have been "released." It was not so very long ago that thirty peaceful farmers were killed in cold blood

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for only being suspected of helping the Cubans. I think it is time that the United States was doing something to stop such atrocities. Weyler claims he is not responsible for these, but I ask the question, why did they not occur under Martinez Campos?

Weyler has learned his lesson well from Valmasada, "the butcher" who was an able teacher. When Weyler left Spain for Cuba the Bishop of Barcelona in his farewell sermon exhorted him to be as cruel as possible and kill off "those insolent Cubans."

Weyler would have us believe that the Americans are ill treated by the Cubans, but it is the Spaniards who illtreat the Americans. The "Americano" is a favored person among the Cubans.

All of the priest-hood are Spaniards, this is the reason they have turned over to the Spanish forces the churches erected and sustained by the Cubans, (for the purpose of barracks). The Cubans are a very religious people and to use their places of worship as barracks for the Spanish soldiery is the extreme of wickedness. The places that were wont to hear the prayers of Cubans are now compelled to listen to the curses and vile talk of the rough soldiers. Can you blame the Cubans for destroying their churches to keep them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards?

Some few people think and say that the Cubans have no right to rebel, and that they are an unorganized band of men unable to govern themselves and just fighting for selfish ends. The Cubans are not unorganized and unable to govern themselves; they have organized forces working in harmony with each other. True, they wander about the island striking a blow whenever chances permit, but they are an organized army with a commander who plans expeditions for his various divisions. That the Cubans are able to govern themselves has been shown ever since the war began. Their system of dividing the country held by them into districts and appointing a governor for each has worked well, even under the unfavorable conditions brought about by the war. They have driven the bandits out of the island, which is something the Spaniards have failed to do.

The military campaigns have been so ably conducted that the Spaniards have now only Havana under control, all the rest of the country is under the control of Gomez, the Cuban leader. The Spaniards did have a roadway about a dozen miles in length, called the "Trocha" but recent news tells us that the Cubans now have this. This "Trocha" is acknowledged to have been one of the grandest military achievements known; it was built to shut Antonio Maceo in the Pinar-del-Rio, but he got out

and in turn attacked it at night, and destroyed this once great impediment to his joining Gomez. Only Havana remains.

It has been reported that Weyler has at last accomplished something but presumably they will turn out as the other reports have done. It is Spain's interest to make the largest splurge possible to ally the impetuosity of the American people.

The insurgents have held out against the greatest strain possible for over twenty-two months. Does not this prove that the Cubans are capable of something? President Cleveland in his message seems to think the Cubans unworthy of help. He says Cuba ought not to be recognized as belligerent because they have no government, but does he not know that the Cubans have divided all the territory occupied by them into districts, and also appointed magistrates to govern them? Does he forget that the Cubans have not had the strength and time to establish an out and out republic? Does he forget that the Cubans would have been free months ago if Spain could not have reinforced her army? The Spanish have, or did have, large resources to draw upon for her army. If perseverance amounts to anything Cuba would have been free long ago.

But what the President thought wise not to do Congress has deemed advisable to do. A resolution recognizing Cuba has passed both houses without opposition, and a bill resolving that the United States should occupy Cuba by force for the sake of suffering humanity is now pending in the Senate. Perhaps by the time this come, under your notice it has been passed. I think the following expresses the sentiments of the American manhood: A gentleman well advanced in years and quite prominent in our circles, said that if it becomes necessary for the United States to call for troops that he will be among the first to enlist.

It is thought by some that should the United States gather an army in preparation for war that Spain would sue for peace upon any conditions. But be that as it may, "war, war, inevitable war" will surely come if Cuba is not justified and gains the reward due to a sacred cause.

It is also believed that a declaration of war with Spain would involve us in a war with all Europe. But I say let it come, and if the nations of Europe are so willing to crush humanity as that, the sooner war is declared the better; then it will be seen whether the nations or humanity shall prevail.

Let all America sound "Cuba Libre,
Let music swell the breeze
And ring from all the trees
Sweet Freedom's song.

Thus sings the Cuban sentinel as he paces

Skates, Knives, Carving Sets, Boy's Buck Saws, Tool Chests and all the

back and forth upon his beat in the lonely mountain wilds of Cuba.

Is our sympathy going to be passive or active? Cuba calls; will we answer? Hundreds, aye thousands of lives depend upon our answer. My dear reader, say deep down in your heart, what shall the answer be?

The storm windows that have been put into the assembly-room were much needed. The seniors no longer shiver in the back seats, but spend their time in study.

In political economy—Teacher—"Name some of the products that cannot be raised in this country."

J-u-e R-n-us—"Well, ah! cutlery can't be raised in this country."

Mr. Th-s-m thinks that some ladies are more fit for painting than for teaching. Whether he means as an art or otherwise, we are in the dark.

St-n-ey B-r-l-tt in Athletic Club meeting, "They haven't paid their tuition yet."

K-nu-th H-me to Miss V-n H-v-nb-rg, "Yes Sir."

J-l-a B-rg-r,—"Is midnight 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock?"

Freshman to Librarian,—"Mamma would like a book of poems."

Librarian—"By whom?"

Freshman,—"By Mis(s)-cellaneous."

A man must accept what his employer pays him, pay what other men charge him, put on the underwear his wife puts out for him, eat the food she spreads before him and sleep in the bed the way she makes it, still occasionally there is talk of a man being free and independent.

Mr. Th-ss-n,—"I'll stick up for my boys as well as for my girls."

The moon stays out all night, while the sun never shows up until morning. Can it be possible that they are out together during the night?

W-ll C-m-r-n presented a "swell affair" after he had his ears frozen.

HIGH SCHOOL YELL.

O! Y! Yah!

Eau Claire High School, Ha! Ha! Ha!

Zip-a-la, Zip-a-la, Boom, Rah! Rah!

EAU CLAIRE FREE HIGH SCHOOL.

Schedule of Courses of Study—1896-97.

English	General Science	Latin
FIRST YEAR—B CLASS.		
Algebra Eng. Composition Bookkeeping Reading	Algebra English Composition Bookkeeping Reading	Algebra Latin Physical Geogr'hy Reading
A CLASS.		
Algebra Physical Geography English History Reading	Algebra Physical Geography English History Reading	Algebra Latin English History Reading
SECOND YEAR—B CLASS.		
General History Word Analysis U. S. Con. (4 mo) Reading	General History Word Analysis U. S. Constitut'n (4mo) Reading	General History Cæsar U. S. Con. [4 mo] Reading
A CLASS.		
General History Wis Con. (3 mo.) U. S. History Political Economy Reading	General History Wis. Constitut'n (3 mo) U. S. History Political Economy Reading	General History Wis. Con. [3 mo] Cæsar Physiology Reading
THIRD YEAR—B CLASS.		
Geometry Rhetoric Physiology Reading	Geometry German Physiology Reading	Geometry German Cicero Reading
A CLASS.		
Geometry Chemistry Botany Reading	Geometry German Botany Reading	Geometry German Cicero Reading
FOURTH YEAR—B CLASS.		
Physics English Literature Review Algebra (3 mo) Rev'w Arith'ic (3 mo) Reading (3 mo)	Persics German Review Algebra (3mo) Review Arith'ic (3 mo) Reading [3 mo]	Physics German Virgil Reading
A CLASS.		
Physics English Literature Review G'metry (3 mo) Theory and Art (6 mo)	Physics German Review G'metry (3 mo) Theory and Aot (6 mo)	Physics German Virgil Theory & Art (6 mo)

First Senior—"How many lbs in a sack of flour?"

Second Senior—"Two, I guess or perhaps two and one-half."

W-ll G-eg-ire, (In class)—"Does a snake walk like an alligator?"

Miss M-G-eg-r—Always looking for a good excuse.

Now the football season is over the price of hair mattresses should fall.

Prof. F-a-l-y—He whistled to keep up his spirit, but some put down spirits to keep up their spirit.

WANTED—A grandfather resembling Gen Alger, by M-nn-e McD-n-gh.

Junior Physiology Class—Question is quiz—"What is fabrin?"

Ed S.—It causes the blood to blow in a sore.

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Walsbach Lamps

Eau Claire Gas Light Co.

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Has removed to its new quarters on S. Barstow St., and is now prepared to do all kinds of laundry work.

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