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Vol. 1.

May 1st.

No. 2.



THE KODAK

1895

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... OF THE

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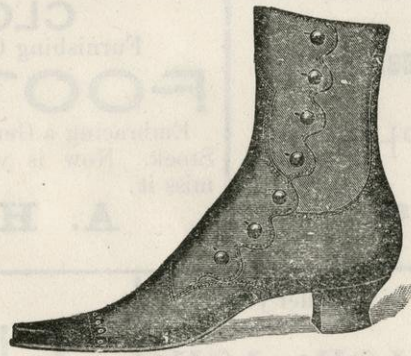
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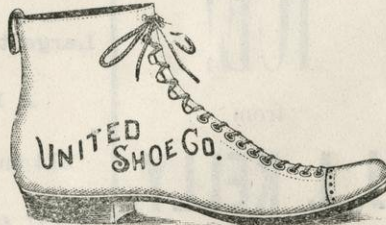
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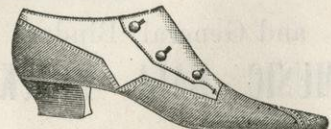
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SCHOOL YELL.

O! Y! Yah!
Eau Claire! Eau Claire! Ha! Ha! Ha!
High School! High School! Zip! Boom! Bah!
We are the people U! Rah! Rah!

EDITORIALS.

In this, the second number of our paper, we think that it may not be amiss to outline the purposes for which THE KODAK was established.

First, we are trying to keep alive and fan into flame the smouldering spark of literary genius and ambition, which we think we have detected from time to time in this school. Our intention is to keep this spark blazing continually, and this we hope to do if the citizens and pupils give us their support

Politically, our paper is intended to be, and will be, entirely non-partisan and independent. We feel justified therefore, in asking that Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, and Populists liberally patronize and assist us.

Primarily, as intimated in our first issue, this paper is intended to represent our High School and to chronicle the progress and interesting occurrences of the school, and things of interest to the people in general; this we will endeavor to do in as pleasing and accurate a manner as we are able.

And the last to be mentioned, but of primary importance in the thoughts of the society by whom this paper is published, is the purpose to secure some money with which to fit up the gymnasium; which is sadly in need of proper equipments, such as baths, new floors, and many other necessities too numerous to be mentioned here. We are endeavoring to do our share, and if the School Board would help us a little, we would be highly gratified.

We notice, in one of our exchanges, that the editor of the journal is opposed to having "write ups" on topics of the day, or a few little notes on interesting subjects from the National and State Capitals, in any school journal, and even goes so far as to dictate, and tell the High School journals in the State not to "dabble in topics of the day, or politics; it is such bad form you know."

We think that the scarcity of news in a High School warrants the use of a few items from outside, and again, the general public will be more interested if a few of the important and most interesting subjects are discussed. Of course the journal mentioned, has a right to its own opinion and can "practice as it preaches," but may not we and other similar journals do as we like as to this question? The policy already adopted by this paper will be carried out if possible.

VALUE OF SYSTEMATIC STUDY.

The ability to concentrate all one's power upon a given object is the fundamental condition of a successful career.

One-third of our existence here is concerned in learning how to live and another large portion is claimed by helpless old age.

The period allotted for actual life-work is, therefore, very brief, and any success which may be hoped for, can only be attained by singleness of purpose and concentration of effort.

The early years of life is the time, when this noblest of powers must be cultivated, and every

exercise of the school room should be made a means to this end.

Young students are too apt to allow their minds to wander aimlessly from one subject to another, forming loose habits of thought and acquiring no actual knowledge. Especially is this true of the general reading of students.

It is usually aimless and indiscriminate. This is a great mistake. Reading, like every other occupation, should be directed toward some definite end. Each student ought to have some subject upon which to spend his spare moments.

From the many problems which are engaging the attention of the thinking public, surely one can be chosen, the complete mastery of which would be a source of great pleasure and profit.

A comprehensive knowledge of any of the leading questions of the day can only be gained by continued study; yet if a student give an hour daily to systematic reading of this kind, he will be truly surprised at the amount of useful knowledge he shall have gathered at the end of the year. The repeated application of the mind to one subject furnishes the best of discipline, and a mind thus nourished by food from the best thinkers, will be able to originate ideas which will be profitable to itself and useful to the world.

Above all, the mind will be disciplined in the power to concentrate thought, and in this consists the superiority of a strong intellect over a weak one.

"THE ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE."

"We the undersigned pupils of the Free High School of the city of Eau Claire, do hereby pledge ourselves upon honor: **FIRST.**—To abstain from the use of tobacco in any form from this date until we reach the age of twenty-one years. **SECOND.**—To use all the influence that we possess to induce other boys to abstain from the use of tobacco until they attain the age of twenty-one years. **THIRD.**—By signing this pledge we become members of the Anti-Tobacco League of the Free High School of the city of Eau Claire."

This is the pledge, which the young men of our High School are asked to sign. The idea of forming this league was first brought before the pupils of our school by Prof. Frawley. He called attention to the fact that New York City had formed such a league, and asked why we could not do the same. Mr. Enge immediately took up the matter, and after canvassing the school for about a week, he had secured the signatures of about seventy of the boys.

Upon receiving this welcome news Superintendent McGregor wrote to New York for a copy

of the constitution of the society there formed. On Thursday, April 18th, the pupils who had signed the pledge, met at the close of the session, adopted the constitution which Mr. McGregor had received, and elected the following officers: President, J. J. Enge; Vice-President, Eck Morgan; Secretary, Frank Radensleben; and Treasurer, Edgar Snow. Similar leagues are being formed in all the schools of the city.

Eau Claire is the first city in Wisconsin in which these leagues have been established, and the pupils of the schools here should be proud of being charter members of this great and glorious society

SENIORS REFORM.

The other day we heard a teacher say; "Will the seniors please stop whispering". Why is it that the seniors do more whispering than the other classes? They seem to think that because they are seniors, they are privileged characters and may whisper and even talk without taking the trouble to get permission.

Before school is called in the morning, when all in the assembly room should be studying we notice that at least the majority of the seniors are whispering. If a person observes, he will notice that there is more whispering in the back row of seats than in any other part of the room. The seniors are seated in the back rows, not that their behavior warrants this, but because it is customary and looks better.

The freshmen look to those farther advanced than themselves, and principally to the first class, for an example. We fear that the seniors do not make a very good example. Of course all of the class are not meant, but the disorderly ones. "If the coat fits put it on"

Here is a specimen of the questions which it is averred will be asked of new pupils when they enter the schools of the twentieth century.

Teacher:—"Johnnie, have you a certificate of vaccination for small-pox?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Have you been inoculated for croup?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Had your arm scratched with cholera bacilli?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Have you a written guarantee that you are proof against whooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, mumps and old age?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Have you your own private drinking cup?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Do you promise not to exchange sponges with

the boy next to you, and never use any but your own pencil?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Will you agree to have your boots fumigated with sulphur, and sprinkle your clothes with chloride of lime once a week?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Johnnie, you have met the first requirements of the modern sanitarians, and may now climb over yonder rail, occupy an isolated aluminum seat and begin making P's and Q's for your first lesson."

CADET LIFE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The school life of a Naval Cadet is not the easy and enjoyable one that some people may think it to be. It has its pleasures, to be sure, but for the most part, there is a great deal of hard work which is not known in an ordinary college. Every thing that a cadet has, or every thing that he does, must be in accordance with the regulations, which enter into the minutest details of his life.

Cadets must go to bed at ten o'clock and get up at six, which hours are indicated by the sound of the bugle. They must go to all meals at a certain time and before going into the messhall, they must form the battalion and march in by companies. Everything must be done in a prescribed manner.

The strict military discipline pervades everything. Cadets are ever under the careful eye of the officers and every infraction of the regulations is very apt to be seen and reported. Cadets are quartered two in a room and these rooms are the embodiment of simplicity. There is nothing of luxury in them, no pictures are allowed on the walls, no carpets on the floors, nothing but articles of the barest necessity: a table, two chairs, two bedsteads, two wardrobes, two washstands, and a bookshelf comprise the copious furnishings of a cadet's room. Cadets must clean up their own rooms and make their beds and an officer makes an inspection every morning and if anything is out of the way, it is reported. Cadets are not allowed to leave their rooms, except during recreation hours, without permission, and cannot leave the Academic grounds except on Saturday afternoon, and then they must report their going and return.

The studies are harder here than in any college, and one must study in order to keep up. There are eight hours for study and recitation every day, except Saturday and Sunday; and cadets must remain in their rooms during study hours, when they are not at recitation.

After the semi-annual and annual examina-

tions, which take place at the end of Jan. and May, respectively, those who are unsatisfactory are asked for their resignations and if these are not tendered, they are dropped.

Cadet life, however, has a bright side to it: and when one is accustomed to its restrictions, it is pleasant enough. The regular mode of life and the strict discipline have a good effect on the health and strength of the Cadets. Sickness is rare, and the cadets as a general rule, are in a fine physical condition.

The Academy is an institution where athletics are encouraged to a great extent, and they form a very important feature of cadet life. A strong and healthy body, with strong and active limbs, and good bone and muscle being a great requisite in the making of a good naval officer, it is of the most vital importance that the cadets should have the benefit of the athletic training, which tends to bring these results.

The exercises at the Naval Academy may be divided into two classes; first the regular drills and exercises, which are laid down in a regular course; and, second all the different kinds of athletic sports entered into by the cadets. The principles of Athletic exercise enter into a great many of the cadet drills. Drill hours are from four to six p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and from eight to eleven-thirty Saturday mornings. Perhaps the most important of these is infantry drill which is the principal agent in the training of a soldier, and tends to give a military bearing and erect form. Artillery drill consists in going through the different manoeuvres of general artillery practice, and as there are no horses used in the Navy the work of hauling the guns around devolves upon the cadets, which is not such an easy task as it may appear to an on-looker.

The Academy being a naval institution, boat drill is one of the principal exercises. Cadets have drills in boats under oars, sail and steam. The first and second classes have drills in steam launches, while the third and fourth have drills in sailing launches and cutters. Setting up drill is for the special purpose of giving the cadets a military bearing, this takes place in the armory immediately after supper.

Gymnasium drill is given to the cadets during the first year and consists of calisthenics and exercises on the different gymnasium apparatus, together with instructions in boxing, wrestling, club swinging and the like. Cadets of the upper classes are instructed in fencing, and many become very proficient in this art of self defense. Besides these, there are seamen ship drills on the

Monongahela, battery drills on the practice cruiser Baneroff, landing parties from the same ship, and skirmish drills, which is a great deal like infantry.

The Athletic sports are under the general supervision of the Naval Academy Athletic Association, of which every cadet is a member. The expenses are met by subscriptions from the cadets and officers.

Facilities for training are furnished by a fine new gymnasium, built on the walls of old Ft. Severn. In the basement are the dressing rooms and bath rooms, while above this is the gymnasium, which is complete in every detail. It is circular in form and has an elevated track for running (all the way around.)

During the fall the principal athletic sport is foot ball. Those cadets who desire to play go into training from Oct. till Dec. They practice every day, and as their time is limited, every minute is used to advantage. Nearly every Saturday there are games with outside teams, and at the end of the season, in Dec., there are games for the class championship. Last fall the Academy had a very good team, which did some good playing; in the game with the University of Pennsylvania neither sides scored during the first half. During the spring, base ball and the boat crew occupied the attention of the cadets. Last year the base ball team beat Yale. The cadets have a very good boat crew, which promises to be very successful this year.

The Academy's field day is in May at which there are all kinds of athletic sports such as track races, pole vaulting, throwing the hammer, swimming and the like. Prizes are awarded to the winners, and field day is always quite a success.

On the whole, athletics are given a very important place at the Academy and the cadets are obtaining great benefits from them. And it is hoped that the Academy will hold in the future the high standing in this respect that it has held in the past.

H. D.

SNAP SHOTS.

Oh! ye Juniors, ye soon-to-be Seniors, ye students of physiology, ye demonstrators of geometry, ye seekers after the hidden mysteries of plant life, ye translators of Latin; it were well for you, had ye never seen this day. But candidly and soberly, had we been informed by the students that you could possibly have made such mistakes, we would have treated the news as a base fabrication, as a libel; verily we would not have believed it true. Nevertheless, we have facts and figures to prove our assertions. At the final examination in reading some of the spelling was — well, we will give a few examples: untill, speach, wating,

eather, debater, principle (event,) oratur, two (violent,) he *new* very little, allways, that is *two* say, if he had been *their*, together, *to* much, to far, etc.

Juniors, go study orthography!

The other day a pupil was asked to tell what words in the English language were derived from the Celtic.

His reply was: "I think mostly kitchen utensils, such as pillows, etc."

Front seats seem to fit the seniors very well. We think they behave better down in front.

Miss McGregor: "Edward, have you a skeleton key? I have forgotten mine."

The new piano is only here on trial, we are sorry to say. It is an improvement on the old one, and we hope the board will see fit to purchase it.

Cary handed in his botany book, and as he got a poor average, Miss Brown said. "Why what is the matter Mr. Cary?" Cary: "Oh, I am sick of it." "Sick of what?" "Sick of life!"—Total collapse.

The Sophomore class motto on rhetorical day is—"I left it home."

Richard Barry intends to enter all the bicycle races in the state this year. He has just purchased a new "bike" and will give our cyclists, Morgan and Williams, some hard rubs, on the turf this season.

Mr. Chickering, '95, was called on the other day in botany to describe the carrot and began by saying:—"Well, I didn't examine it very closely, but —"

Teacher:—"Why not?"

Mr. C.—"Because I didn't have one to examine."

Miss Brown: "Mr. Ely: is the onion a root, stem, scale, bud, leaf or flower? Mr. Ely, "Why! I thought it was just an onion."

In one of the freshman classes, they are required to hand in quotations. This was one of them:—

"Build thee more stately mansions, oh my *sole*."

It is told of Martin Olson that, being requested by one of the teachers to name the fruits of Italy, he informed the class that they were: Figs, dates, grapes, olives, citrons, pomegranates and *cheese*.

Wanted—By Pres. Brown of the debating Society:—A gavel.

Wanted—By Athletic Club—more apparatus.

Grace: "Did you take my tablet?"

Herbert: "Not guilty!"

Gardner Smith '97, on being reprimanded for creating disturbance; "Well, I'm not the only one."

Fred McGowan looking through the keyhole of room No. 4, at the teacher.

One of the teachers has been setting a bad example for the girls; sitting with the boys, in the main room.

Wanted by Joe Culver, when he plays with the Mandolin Club, on Rhetorical day—A high-chair.

One of the Freshmen,—“I don't know whether I shall have to speak a piece or speak a declamation.”

Prof. Frawley—If a circle, two inches in diameter, has 360°, how many degrees in a circle one inch in diameter?

Mr. Enge—“180°”

The following was reported as true by a person of good authority, but by special request the names are not published. They were riding in a two seated rig.

Voice from back seat: “How close they sit together on the front seat!”

Scrap of conversation floating back from front seat: “Yes it's dangerous, but it is awfully nice.”

Guido Faber is talking of returning to school. We'll be glad to see you back, Guido

Grace Marsh wants the platform removed, as she is so very far above the book, that, not being possessed of long-sightedness she is unable to see the letters.

Herbert Cay says that he has found “Paradise Lost” in Miss Grassie's room. Whether he means that he can find the paradise that he has evidently lost or what, we are not certain

Chick says Menomonie is a very nice town. We guess it is the girls over there who are so nice

Why does Charley Johnson spend so many evenings on Water St.

HEARD IN BOTANY.

Miss B—, to class examining seeds of pine: “Upon opening the cones, shake out the seeds, and then take off your coats and examine them”

Bert Williams is a frequent visitor in the third ward.

Sid is often seen on Menomonie street.

Miss McGregor to E. H. “Earl I will have to give you a front seat so you will have plenty of room for your feet.”

CHINA-JAPAN SETTLEMENT.

The treaty of peace between Japan and China, now reported signed, is of very great importance. The terms are as follows: 1st. The Independence of Corea; 2nd. Japan's retention of the places she has conquered and the territory east of the Liao River; 3rd. The cession of the island of Formosa to Japan; 4th. The payment of an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels; 5th. An offensive and defensive alliance.

The war indemnity is reduced to \$100,000,000,—whether gold or silver is not stated, probably gold. If silver, China is “let off” easily. Corea is independent, but, of course will be under Japanese influence. If Japan retains the places she has conquered, she will retain a considerable slice of Manchouria, Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei and the rich island of Formosa!

Most important of all is the offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. This means that England and Russia will find a formidable combination against any more stealing of territory on their part. It means probably, that Russia will not be allowed to run her Siberian railway to a terminus on the sea of Japan, at Port Lazareth, one hundred miles south of Vladivostock, her present naval station, which is blocked with ice part of the year. If she is permitted to do this, she will have to pay heavily for the privilege.

Japan's occupation of a part of Manchouria cannot be regarded with complacency by Russia. In the hands of Japan, Manchouria can be made a bar to Russian ambition. A defensive and offensive alliance between Japan and China would certainly mean the uplifting of China to the highway of progress along which Japan has been traveling so successfully. Such an alliance means no more Russian aggression from the north; no more British and French steals from the west and south. It means the rise of a great self-asserting power in the orient, civilized, developing the vast resources of each country, and the uprising of a vast trade for the western nations who have the diplomacy to keep on the right side of the combination.

ARBOR DAY.

Gov. Upham has proclaimed May 3 as Arbor Day. A day to be set apart for the enrichment of the parks and yards with vegetation and verdure, so amply provided by Dame Nature. A day on which it is the duty of everyone as a citizen, and his privilege as a lover of Nature, to take the spade in hand and beautify his residence by planting trees, whose cool, refreshing shades are so often sought. A day to devote to the planting of flowers whose fragrance and grateful odors, born into the open window by the still breezes, make so pleasant the interior of a home.

Man is asked to plant trees only about his residence, and the public boulevards in the city. At its outskirts and in the woods, our feathered friends are happily at work. The Blue Jay, the herald of morn, as the sunbeams quietly steal over the hill, is engaged in his peculiar habit of burying acorns in the earth.

The flowers of the woods do not require man's attention. Most of them have a natural process by which the seed is carried to various places. But many of our wild flowers are becoming extinct. How many seek the Trailing Arbutus in the Spring! And how many baskets full of this tender flower, roots and all, are torn from the earth every year. Often times only one small bouquet is selected from a basket full of flowers and the others left to perish. Is this not almost a crime? Would it not be better if only the flowers were picked, and the plants left to gladden the flower-lover's heart again, the next spring, by its sweet-scented blossoms? What has been said of the Arbutus is also true of many other flowers.

Let all who read this little article, join in the good work of making the world more attractive! Vegetation, besides flowers, will bring birds; and birds will bring songs and music. And, "Music," the poet says, "hath charms to sooth the savage breast."

DURING VACATION.

Miss Woodward, Miss McGregor, Miss Gardner, Irvine Desilets, Bert Williams and Bert Sherman drove to Mondovi and spent an enjoyable evening in that flourishing little burg.

Fred Brown '97 had an elegant time; went fishing three times out to Otter Creek, and returned with—well, you should have seen them! Perhaps Fred would have liked to see them also,—but he didn't. He says there isn't a fish in the Creek.

Eck Morgan '95 visited Merrilan, Augusta and Osseo.

Edgar Snow '95 spent three days with relatives at Sparta.

Miss Frank Hart was a delegate to the Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Rice Lake.

Miss Lura Burce visited at Minneapolis.

Elbridge Chickering—"Chick" as he is commonly called, visited Menomonie, and was unable to tear himself away until Monday evening; thus missing the first day of school.

Alfred Berg and Henry Kleinschnitz, started on their long contemplated trip to Florida, got as far as Chicago.—New Chicago, when their funds gave out and they returned on foot.

Edna Thomas visited friends at Neillville and had an enjoyable time.

THE SPRING POET

The spring poet has come forth from his den,—Listen!

With a wild and delirious howl,
With faces all a scowl,
Lined up the thinned eleven,
Of which there were but seven.
The ball goes back with a flash,
And Werner starts for a dash,
Alas! he just reaches the line,
When the umpire calls out:—TIME.
The thinned and sickened eleven,
Some are happy in heaven,
With sad and downcast faces,
Will hereafter remember their places.

A CHORUS CLASS.

It is a great pity that the chorus class, which was conducted by Miss Woodward last year, has not been continued. It surely accomplished a great deal in voice culture.

There is considerable vocal talent in this school which, if cultivated and brought out on rhetorical days in songs by the school, would improve those exercises.

The singing we had last year during opening exercises, led by the chorus class, was enjoyed by most of the scholars.

There is nothing like singing to arouse enthusiasm and prepare one for the day's work.

We might have as an outcome of this class a glee club, which with the mandolin club would help very much toward keeping up the interest in our school.

If such a class were organized, it would perhaps be advisable to put sound-deadeners between the walls and flooring of the room they occupy, so as not to disturb the usual tranquillity of the school. But seriously,—there are doubtless many in school who would gladly avail themselves of the advantages of a class of this character.

SHORT STOPS.

The first game with Chippewa ended in our defeat, the score being 15-12, the second game was in our favor 9-11. At both games, we had only high school players; can the Chippewa boys say the same?

We will probably go to Chippewa Falls to play again, on Saturday May 4th.

Both clubs say, they "can't be beat" on their own grounds.

The Chippewa boys say it was the umpire's fault.

Eck thought he was playing half back on the football team.

Some say that if Chick had hit the ball, it would have knocked a board off of the back fence.

ANOTHER SPRING POET.

And now cometh forth from ye cellar cool,
Where he puts in the winter alway,
Ye tender and blooming, long haired "poet-fool"
To sing us a roundelay.
And he tunes up his lyre to bleat of ye lambs
And the Jas—Acks musical bray
He's afflicted most sorrowly, perhaps with jim jams,
And so is his roundelay.
We take ye Spring tonic in very great dose
For "that tired feeling" we say
Ye ask of us, "Pray! what is the cause"
Ye Spring Poets roundelay.

The Spring Poet.

QUOTATIONS.

Alvin Sutter
"And his big manly voice
Turning again towards childish treble,
Pipes and whistles in his sound."
Will Cameron.

"Why was my voice ambition?

The worst ground

A wretch can build on! 'tis, indeed, at dis-
tance

A goodly prospect, tempting to the view;
The height delights us, and the mountain
top

Looks beautiful, because 'tis nigh to
heaven;

But we ne'er think how sandy's the foun-
dation,

What storm will batter, and what tempest
shake."

Anon.

We might say right here that Will's am-
bition is the stage.

Herbert Cary.

"Company, villanous company, hath been
the spoil of me."

Shakespeare.

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 the firms whose ad's appear in these pages are thoroughly reliable, and may be depended upon to give full value for money received. The managers were particular only to offer space to those who are of this class, and therefore have no hesitation in presenting them to the public as the most prominent, popular and reliable business men of this city.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

Little by little, sure and slow,
We fashion our future of bliss or woe,
As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the stairway bright,
Up to the region of endless light,
Or gliding downward into the night;
Little by little, and day by day.

M. B. C.

ANDREA BICYCLE AT KLAWITER'S.

TOBACCO.

From a Christian Standpoint.

While the mind occupies its earthly tabernacle, its vigor and activity depend much upon the healthy state of the vital sources. It has been proved by practical demonstration that the habitual use of tobacco depresses the vital forces and causes a gloom to hang over the mental and spiritual energies. And thus, on account of the depressed state of the nervous system, a spiritual despondency and apathy continually hangs over the habitual tobacco user. The use of tobacco not only dampens Christian love and zeal, but it blunts the mental susceptibility of those who have never known the power of Divine Grace.

Take two persons, one an habitual tobacco user, the other free from the habit though they be exactly alike in other respects, the one free from the tobacco habit is by far the more impressible under Divine influences. That this poison obstructs the intercourse of the Spirit, seems practically admitted by the generality of tobacco-using professors and they seem to be intently conscious of the fact that the tobacco habit and the Spirit have no affinity; for invariably, when about to enter upon the duty of prayer, they remove the tobacco from their mouths.

The sober question now comes, whether men should continue this habit, or divorce themselves from it forever. Has the habit been charged, or its consequences overrated by the lecturers and teachers who are continually bringing up before their audiences and their pupils the dastardly effects of this loathsome habit? If so, wherein? It is their intention to come up, if possible, to the standard of truth, boldly and honestly, and there abide. If fault be found with any part or style of such men's teachings, let it be remembered that the style and manner of treating a subject must be in some degree in keeping with that subject. Let that foul destroyer of human life and religion be purged from the mouth of civilized society and there will no longer be any occasion to speak of it. Physicians have a great responsibility in this matter. Let them *wake* up to the high standard of their high calling in this; let them see the number of cases of sickness and even death caused by this terrible habit and no longer sleep over this devastating scourge. I had a man once offer me fifty dollars if I would find for him a drunkard who had not at some time before he became addicted to the liquor habit, used tobacco. Let the Church take this matter up; let our preachers deliver more sermons on the filthy practice of using tobacco and fewer on Sunday base-ball and they may find, to their surprise, that the one did more

real good than the other. Can any man, in the exercise of common sense, give himself good reason for indulging for another hour in this uncleanly, ungentlemanly habit? If he can, then let him go on; if he can not, then let him stop it immediately.

N.

PROF. DANA.

It is proper in a paper of this character that we pay tribute to the memory of a man who for many years has been recognized as one of the leading educators of the world. Prof. James Dwight Dana, the most eminent geologist of his country and one of the highest authorities on geology, in the world, died April 14th, in New Haven, Conn., at the age of eighty-two years.

Prof. Dana graduated from Yale, in 1833, and after a short time accepted the position of geologist and mineralogist for the Welkes Expedition to the Southern and Pacific Oceans. He improved his exceptional opportunities well, and in his after life made use in many ways of the original knowledge thus acquired.

In 1855 Prof. Dana accepted the chair of Geology at Yale University, which he held until two years ago.

In his Career as a teacher Prof. Dana was noted for his inspiring enthusiasm and devotion to his work. His sympathy with humanity, his lovable traits of character and his sturdy piety, leave a gap that is hard to fill in the educational and scientific world.

Now that the gentle zephyrs of spring are wafting the soft, soothing air of the south, northward and turning the grass on the lawns, and the leaves on the trees, to a beautiful green, we hope that scholars (particularly freshmen) will refrain from treading on the grass. As the schoolhouse is nearly surrounded by walks, it hardly seems necessary for you, in your haste to get far from the maddening toil of the schoolroom, to cut corners and cross the lawn. We who attend the High School, should take pride in its appearance, and rather than to mar its beauty, should do all in our power to make it pleasing to the eye, if not restful to the mind.

So please remember to

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.

The last international squabble to attract attention is the difficulty which has arisen between England and our sister republic, Nicaragua. It grows out of England's attempt to collect a money indemnity for alleged insult to Pro-Consul Hatch, representing Great Britain.

The general opinion in diplomatic circles was that Nicaragua would grant satisfaction and make reparation by paying the indemnity, but that she delayed merely on account of the difficulty experienced in raising \$75,000 in money.

Later dispatches however indicate a positively expressed unwillingness to comply with England's ultimatum. It seems to be the policy of the administration at Washington not to interfere, as it is generally conceded that England has a right to demand, and collect, indemnity for insult offered to her representative. England has sent three battle ships to Nicaragua and has taken possession of Coriuto the principal seaport and fort of entry of the republic, and Nicaragua retaliates by declaring the port closed.

This outlines the situation at present. What further moves may be made are matters of conjecture. The dispatches are full of rumors, but the state department refuses information as to the further attitude to be taken by the United States in the matter. Revolutions have been passed by the legislatures of several states censuring Great Britain and calling on President Cleveland to enforce the "Monroe doctrine," but the facts, as known at present, do not justify direct action on the part of the United States, for England undoubtedly has redress in the way of indemnity for her wrongs, and has not infringed the spirit of the Monroe doctrine in proceeding to collect indemnity by means of force. A rigid enforcement of the rule prohibiting foreign powers from acquiring territorial rights in this continent, is desirable and right, but hastiness and meddling are not becoming to a great nation. Indeed they may indicate fear as truly as valor.

MAY.

Oh! beauteous month of all the year,

When nature dons her daintiest garb of green,

The tender coolness of thy first young buds

Is promise sweet of future beauties to be seen,

As rivulet springing from some sandy rock

Trickling toward the brook and river far away,

Gives promise of the depth of Ocean's wave,

So summer's richer glories are foretold.

In that sweet month, which we call—May.

J — n — — e B — k — t says that "Paradise Lost" was written by Homer B. Sprague.

On Miss Brown's blackboard, for the benefit of the reading class.

"Seven uncovered books! To-morrow any one coming with an uncovered book will be sent from class *and marked 100.*"

The Beloit College Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs again favored Eau Claire by their appearance at the Opera House on the evening of March 27. Although the audience was not large, they made up in appreciation and enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The boys were again and again recalled, and we have no hesitation in saying that a better pleased company of theater goers never left the Grand.

The three clubs united make a striking group, and lovers of education may well express the hope that the day may never come when interest is lacking in what our boys are doing at college. The Opera House was tastily decorated with the college colors, old gold.

Now, here's to the college boys! Come again!

What the Eau Claire Daily Leader thinks of us:

"THE KODAK" was issued yesterday. It announces itself as published in the interests of our High school, and by the Athletic club. After a brief glance through its pages one comes to the conclusion that the boys are equally well endowed with brains as with muscle—in fact are evenly balanced all round. THE KODAK is sparkling with good things and is particularly of interest to the scholars of the High school. The first issue breathes the promise of better ones to follow, and if suggestions are at all in order the Leader would offer one. Let the girls help you just a little. The editorial in the initial number regarding the use or misuse of tobacco cannot be too highly praised.

ANDREA BICYCLE AT KLAWITER'S.

AFTER THE GAME AT CHIPPEWA, APRIL 13.

(Written by one who was there.)

When thoughts
Of that last fatal ball game, come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad memories
Of the many "fan outs," and unpardonable
errors,
And the pretty (?) muffs
Make thee to rave, and go fiendish mad,
Go forth, on the old base ball grounds and
retrieve
The honors lost, while from all around,
Friends and small boys, make ring the depths
of air.
Now comes a voice—Yet a moment, and thou
The all beholding crowd shalt see no more
For thou shalt score; nor yet on second base
To which thou'lt run like mad, with mighty
stride,
Nor when thou'rt stealing third, shalt thou
Get out.
So play, that when the final score is run?
Decidedly in thy favor will it be, and
With many joyous shouts, each one may claim
That he, himself, has played his greatest
game.

A copy of this paper is sent to the principals of the High Schools of this state with the kind request to place it into the hands of our fellow students who, we trust, will find pleasure in the perusal of our impudent journal.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

We were much pleased to notice that Miss Frances James '98, of our High School, received second prize in the George Washington Essay Contest conducted by the Junior Wisconsin, published at the Evening Wisconsin office, in Milwaukee. We reproduce the article:

"More than a century and a half ago there was born in Virginia a child who was destined to become the leader of a nation. This was the young George Washington. Left fatherless at the age of 11 years, he was instructed by his mother, a wise, good woman whose lessons and maxims probably did much toward the formation of his character. His brother Lawrence had also a strong influence upon him. When Lawrence went away as captain in the army, George's mind turned to military life and he used to drill the boys at the school which he attended and many a miniature battle did they

fight with young Washington as leader. He was always strong and athletic and many stories are told of his wonderful leaps. It is also said that he was so just his companions appealed to him to settle their disputes.

When the colonists decided to send a message demanding the removal of the French forts which they claimed were on English ground no one was considered so fit to go on the hazardous errand as Washington. After delivering his message he returned home through many dangers. In the long and bloody war which followed he took a prominent part and when the revolution broke out he was chosen commander-in-chief of the army. We are all more or less familiar with his adventures in this momentous contest. After the independence of the states was acknowledged a turmoil and strife ensued and in the midst of this Washington was invited to become king. No wonder that the noble patriot was indignant!

After the disbanding of his army he returned to the quiet retirement of his home, but was called forth by his people to become their first president. He served his country well for eight years, and declining to be elected a third time, he retired after publishing his famous farewell address. He lived quietly on his large estate until his death in 1799.

The whole nation mourned for him, and well they might. Though some men may have been more brilliant, some may have had more dazzling genius, few have left such a complete record of good deeds, wise acts and useful thoughts as that noble patriot Washington. Among his virtues courage, truthfulness and sense of honor were native; but others, even more peculiarly characteristic, were acquired. Naturally passionate he became renowned for self-control, and though his antecedents had been more aristocratic than democratic he will always be remembered as the unselfish devotee of liberty.

Oh, would that all young Americans may emulate his glory and strive to follow in his footsteps "

Miss James is certainly to be complimented on her success, and that the judgment of the Editor of the Junior Wisconsin may not be questioned we published the article in full.

So many of the young ladies found it necessary to stand on tip toe to scan the pages of Webster, that a platform has been placed under the shelf on which it rests, and now that honored volume can be looked down upon by even the freshmen.

Perhaps if the scholars of this country would read the following article and then compare their life with that of their French cousins in Paris, they would not be so prone to bewail their lot.

LIFE IN PARIS SCHOOLS.

It Isn't so Pleasant as School Life in This Country.

The large Paris schools are called lycees, or lyceums, but the pupils refer to them as "boxes," and this is not at all surprising when you consider that the boys are kept shut up in the schools just about as if they were in a box or a prison. They are also required to wear a distinctive uniform, which is usually of dark blue cloth, with gold buttons and gold embroidery, and a peak cap bearing the monogram of the school in front. They sleep in dormitories, fifteen or twenty in one room, and get their exercises and recreation in a graveled courtyard in the rear of the school buildings. This yard is usually not very large, and the only games the scholars play are marbles, tops and leap-frog or tag.

There is no football or baseball or tennis, and even the childish games they do indulge in are under the supervision of a tutor. On Thursdays the boys are taken out for a promenade in charge of a tutor, and they are marched around the streets two by two for an hour or more. Those boys whose parents live in Paris and those who have friends in the city, are allowed once in two weeks to visit their friends and relatives on Sunday. Of course almost every boy can rake up some sort of a "relative" for the sake of getting out of the "box" occasionally, and those with imaginary relatives spend their time on the boulevards eating cakes and seeing the sights. This they would probably not do if they enjoyed the liberty accorded to American boys, instead of being confined for weeks in a walled yard.

The method of punishment is to make a scholar write several thousand lines as a task, or to deprive him of his Thursday walk, or to deprive him of one of his Sundays out. A minor punishment is inflicted by making the boys stand up against the wall of the playground and learn Latin verses by heart during recess.

The working hours are somewhat longer than in America, because certain fixed hours are set aside for the preparation and study. For instance, there is a recitation at 8 o'clock in the morning,

then a study hour, and the fifteen minutes recess, followed by another study hour. In the afternoon there are usually two recitation hours and one study hour. All studying is done in the class rooms under the supervision of a tutor, and no talking is allowed. As a result of this enforced silence the boys become adepts in a sort of deaf-and-dumb sign-language, and carry on lengthy conversations which they would never think of wasting time on if they might say what they had to say out loud. At 4 o'clock every afternoon the boys line up in the playground, and servants pass along in front of them with baskets of bread-and-butter, each boy helping himself to a slice as his turn comes.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Our exchange list is not yet as large as we hope to have it. With this issue we expect to add to it many more school periodicals.

We receive the "Daily Cardinal," from the University of Wisconsin regularly.

We were pleased to receive a copy of the High "School Rostrum," of Guilford, Maine; it is *our* most distant exchange.

"The Dial," La Crosse, Wisconsin, publishes an article on Athletics, in its April number, that surprises us. Come! La Crosse, wake up! We may be down to see you this summer.

"The Quill," Hinsdale, N. H., has the customary poem on Spring in its April number.

Among other exchanges to reach the Editor's table are: The Opinion, from Hudson, Wis., The Pioneer, from Willimatic, Conn., The Weekly Review, from Baraboo, Wis., The Quid Est, The School Times, from Willington, Kansas, and The School Outlook, from Fond Du Lac, Wis. We hope to see them regularly.

We notice that George Schroeder '96, was recently elected secretary of the Young People's Society of the German Lutheran church.

ANDREA BICYCLE AT KLAWITER'S.

THE EAU CLAIRE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Since the removal of the Public Library to its attractive quarters, so generously provided by one of the public spirited men of Eau Claire, the institution has apparently entered on a new era of usefulness, as is shown by the steady increase in all departments of the library.

The Reading room is provided with the leading reviews and newspapers, is flooded with light, furnished with comfortable chairs, and is equally well adapted for a place for quiet study and recreative reading. In point of popularity the illustrated papers easily lead, but the needs of all have been considered in the selection of the list, which comprises the general periodicals such as Century, Harper's Magazine, Review of reviews, Forum, Fortnightly review, North American review, Popular science monthly, Munsey's, Cosmopolitan, Forest and stream, Recreation, Public opinion, Nation and others. Here the artisan will find Scientific American and supplements, the Builder, edition and the Official gazette a source of pleasure and instruction.

The student of music will be helped by careful reading of Etude and Music, each designed to shorten the time of study necessary for reaching a given stage of progress. Besides articles on the theory and practice of music, studies of great composers ancient and modern, and reviews of new books on musical topics, "Music" contains a practical teacher's department with a large amount of interesting matter.

Persons interested in art will find the historical side of their subject ably treated in the Art Journal, while the Art Interchange more fully the practical workings. The supplements which appear with the Art Interchange describes from time to time are mounted and will be given out to applicants under the same rules that govern the drawing of books.

Among the critical reviews are the Literary World, Critic, Book news and others. The children are not forgotten, and Harpers Young People, St. Nicholas, Harper's Weekly, London illustrated news, Leipziger illustrierte Zeitung and others are constantly used by young and old.

Completed volumes are promptly bound and placed on the reference shelves where they are of the greatest use to readers and students. Periodical literature was never so rich as during the past thirty years. The best writers of the world, where they formerly wrote a book or pamphlet, now contribute an article to a leading review or magazine, and before the month is up it is read at home and abroad. Every question in literature,

science, religion, politics, social science and other lines of human progress finds its latest and freshest interpretation in the current periodicals, and no one can thoroughly investigate any subject without knowing what the periodicals have said and are saying concerning them.

Through the courtesy of the State historical society in Madison and friends in Eau Claire, the library has received during the past month a number of odd volumes and back numbers of periodicals, and doubtless more would be given if the donors could but know how much such gifts are appreciated.

In the circulating department and use of reference library there has been a marked increase of late. Since January 1895 the average monthly circulation has been 3500 volumes, and were it not for the fact that the reorganization of the library has caused more of an upheaval in this department than elsewhere, this increase would doubtless be greater still. The physical condition of the books necessitated the withdrawal of so much material that the 1300 new or replaced books, put in circulation since March 1st are a mere atome "little more than little." According to statistics relating to libraries in the U. S. in 1892, issued by the National Bureau of education, there are half as many books in public libraries as there are people in the U. S., and accepting this as a basis should there not be in the Eau Claire Public Library at least 10,000 well-chosen useful volumes instead of about 4500?

Much might be said in regard to library legislation, relation of the library to the educational system, the ever-increasing interest in similar institutions, and the bright outlook as to libraries in cities like Chicago, New York, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Madison and many others.

We cannot remain blind to the fact that a public library is a great educational and moral power, "to be wielded with a full sense of its great possibilities and the corresponding danger of their perversion." Surely there is no mode of expending public money which gives a more immediate return in utility and innocent enjoyment, and which tends in the same measure to "increase the self-reliance of a community."

S.

The seniors are wearing beautiful gold class pins, for which each and every one found it necessary to go down into his pocket to the extent of \$1.53. The members of the Athletic Club were pleased to notice that the ground-work is royal purple. In the center of the pin is the year '95 and surrounding this are the letters E. C. H. S. They are very pretty and the seniors are *very* proud.

Important Announcement,

—————

Commencement Day

Special Edition.

—————

- ☆ A SPECIAL EDITION OF **THE KODAK** WILL BE
- ☆ PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY JUNE 7.
- ☆ THE FEATURES OF THIS EDITION WILL BE THE
- ☆ ORATIONS AND A FINE PICTURE OF THE
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Virgil.

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Cæsar.

THIRD YEAR.
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FOURTH YEAR.
Second Term.
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Physics.
Theory and Art.
Virgil.

Third Term.
Book-Keeping.
Physical Geography.
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Third Term.
Algebra.
General History.
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Solid Geometry.
Botany.
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Third Term.
Review Geometry.
Theory and Art.
Virgil.

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Arithmetic.
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First Term.
Algebra.
General History.
Word Analysis.

First Term.
Plane Geometry.
Physiology.
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German.

First Term.
Review Algebra.
Physics.
Botany.
German.

FIRST YEAR.
Second Term.
Book-Keeping.
English Composition.
Physical Geography.

SECOND YEAR.
Second Term.
Algebra.
General History.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Word Analysis.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ English History.

THIRD YEAR.
Second Term.
Plane Geometry.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Physiology.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Botany.
Constitution—Wis.
German.

FOURTH YEAR.
Second Term.
Review Arithmetic.
Physics.
Theory and Art.
German.

Third Term.
Book-Keeping.
Algebra.
Physical Geography.

Third Term.
Algebra.
U. S. History.
English History.

Third Term.
Solid Geometry.
Botany.
German.

Third Term.
Review Geometry.
Theory and Art.
German.

ENGLISH.

First Term.
Arithmetic.
Sentential Analysis.
Book-Keeping.

First Term.
Algebra.
General History.
Word Analysis.

First Term.
Plane Geometry.
Physiology.
Constitution—U. S.

First Term.
Review Algebra.
Physics.
Botany.

FIRST YEAR.
Second Term.
Book-Keeping.
English Composition.
Physical Geography.

SECOND YEAR.
Second Term.
Algebra.
General History.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Word Analysis.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ English History.

THIRD YEAR.
Second Term.
Plane Geometry.
Physiology.
Constitution—Wis.

FOURTH YEAR.
Second Term.
Review Arithmetic.
Physics.
Theory and Art.

Third Term.
Book-Keeping.
Algebra.
Physical Geography.

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Algebra.
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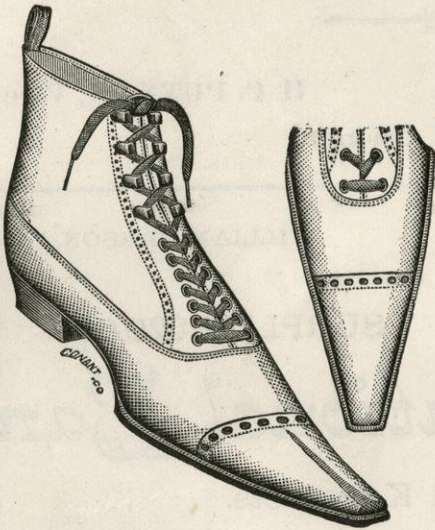
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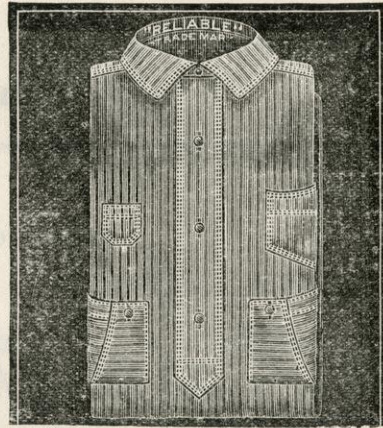
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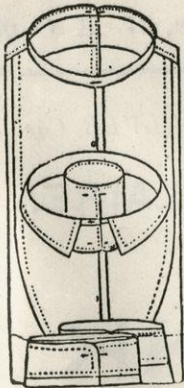
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On Friday evening, April 26, a Demorest medal contest was held in the Second Congregational church, in which five of the pupils of the high school were entered: Miss Hattie McDonald, Messrs. Geo. Polley, Chas. Boyington, Orrie Ely and Chas. Werner. The other contestants were four young ladies not attending school.

Geo. Polley was awarded the medal by the judges.

SPECIAL EDITION

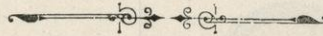
of the Kodak containing all the commencement orations and a fine picture of the class of '95 on June 7th. Don't fail to get a copy.

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