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The Pacific Pharos, February 23, 1887

University of the Pacific

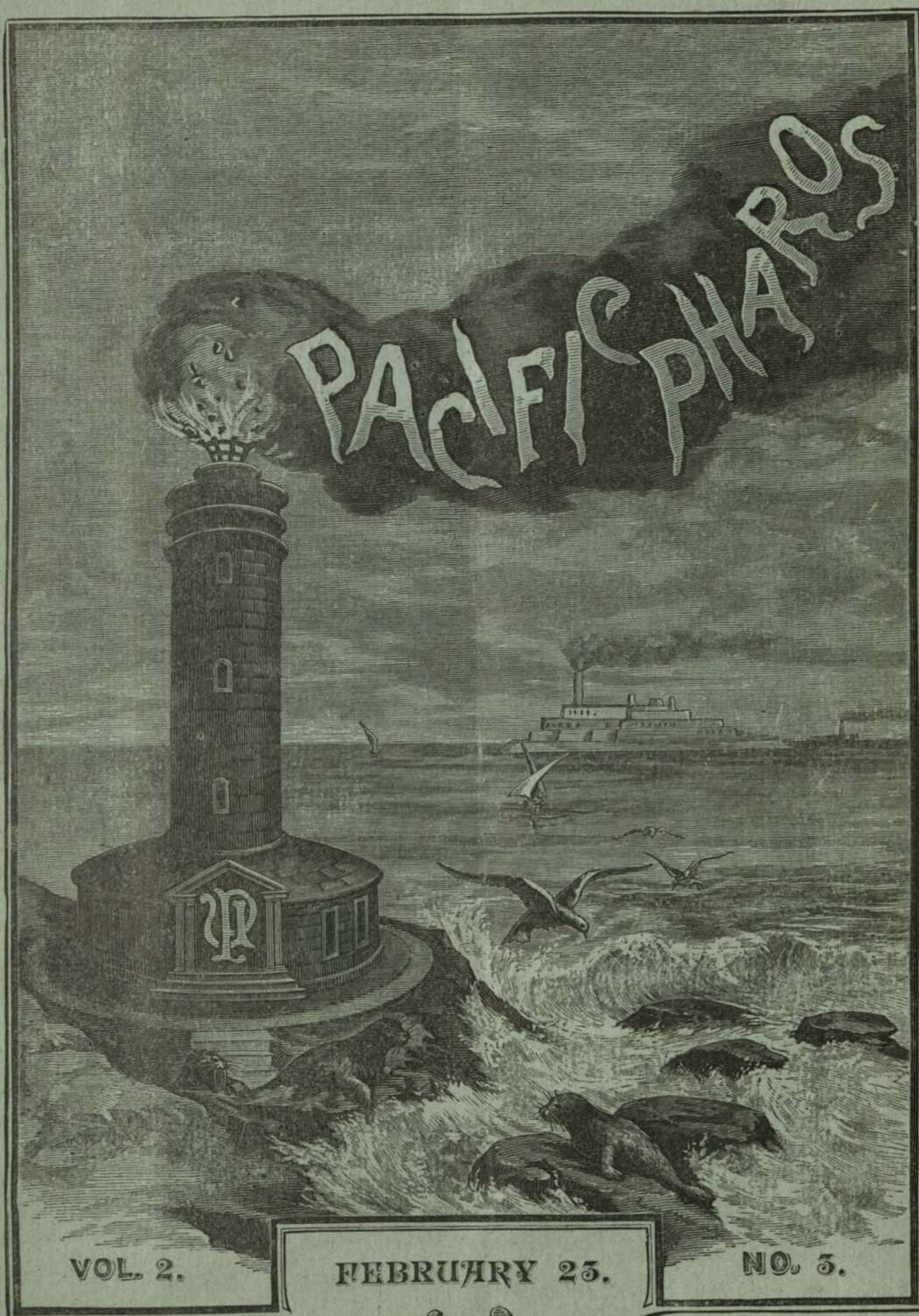
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EDITORIAL.

THE constitution of the Library Association which was published in our last issue as adopted by representatives of the College classes and East Hall students, having been rejected when brought before the Senior and Junior classes for ratification, it will be necessary for the committee to frame another. The objections of these classes briefly stated were as follows: No provision is made as to contingent losses which are extremely liable to occur when the funds of the Association wholly depend upon lectures and similar means; the qualifications for membership and duties of members are not even mentioned, indeed the constitution is very hazy on all points of this nature; the power of the president is such that for all practical purposes he is the entire association; it is not stated who are eligible to office; Article's V. and VI. are not only contradictory but also unnecessary; the Association has, or at least should have, for its object the building up of a college library, containing

works of high literary value and suitable to students of advanced grade and having their literary tastes somewhat developed; it is in this that the College library is deficient and the idea therefore, is highly amusing, to give the students of the first and second year Preparatory, whose standing is not higher than that of grammar school grades, or at best higher than the High School or Normal School, a voice in the selection of books concerning which they are not informed and care less.

If formulated in a proper manner we favor the scheme, but suggest that it be carried out more in accordance with the original idea of the Librarian to whom is due the honor of first agitating such an association; viz: The transferring of the library and its privileges to an association of students and Alumni whose members should pay a small monthly due for necessary expenses and contingent losses, the work of the association to be done by a board of delegates from the four College classes, and

the funds, increased by lectures, concerts and entertainments, to be expended by a proper committee. Such an association would add five hundred dollars worth of useful and necessary books to the library each year. The Senior and Junior classes would be more than glad to have an association succeed, hence their refusal to adopt a constitution that would cripple its usefulness at the outset, and give rise to more or less uncertainty and trouble.

PRESIDENTS of the College classes are to have a new duty added to their position.

Hereafter they will be expected to act as monitors and sponsors for their classes. It is a shame to expect a student, who, by devotion to the welfare of the class to which he belongs, has risen to the exalted position of class president, to be placed in jeopardy for behavior over which he can have no control. We are adverse to that kind of rowdiness that has lately been manifested in the chapel and would approve of its being suppressed by all suitable means since it is disgraceful and cannot fail to be detrimental to the welfare of the College, but we deplore any action that strikes at class organizations and makes their highest member responsible for the lowest. If manliness is desirable in a college student, it should not be discouraged by such means. It should occur that a student that has not enough regard for the name of the College himself, and the eternal fitness of things to refrain from disorderly behavior in chapel, will have little appreciation for the delicacy of the position in which his conduct places a fellow student.

THE custom of devoting the last bell on Friday afternoon to the use of lecturers is not an act of justice to the members of the literary societies, since the speakers often become so much interested as to exceed the three-quarters of an hour allotted to them. This works the greatest injury to the young ladies' societies which are maintained at considerable expense and have their sessions limited to the hour and a half after 4 P. M. on Friday, and it speaks

well for the patience of the young ladies that they have so long endured the unwarranted appropriation of their valuable time. The members of the other societies also have use for this time in preparation for the evening debates. In this connection we would inquire why have the lecture on Friday? On that day the students have their time more fully occupied than any other day of the week, are less able and willing to enjoy lengthy lectures, and still less to endure with patience the monopolizing of time that should be given to other duties. Why not change the lecture hour to Wednesday and avoid the difficulty.

FOR several years past, a military company has been the dream of a few students, but the time never seemed favorable for inaugurating such a scheme. Of late, however, the matter has been agitated and it does not appear why the U. P. should not have such a company. The steps that should be taken are as follows: To secure the names of all able-bodied students, over eighteen years of age, who are willing to enter the State militia; the passage of a bill by the legislature granting the necessary uniforms and equipments. The latter is not impossible. San Jose is entitled to one more company of the National Guard and why not have that company at the U. P. If the scheme is put on a vigorous footing there is no doubt of ultimate success.

A NEW lease of life has been taken by the Oratorical Association and there is every prospect of its making its first contest a grand success. The membership is steadily increasing and members from all the College classes have expressed their desire to compete. The organization was formed last year but held no contest because of the lack of a suitable time and place. The Literary Contest between the Archanian and Rhizomian Societies was too useful and of too long standing to be abolished, while commencement week was fully occupied. It was rumored that the Prize Contest in elocution would not be given after this year 1886, and the members of the Association reasoning that their organization might reasonably expect

to receive that day for a purpose that comprised all of the good of the elocutionary contest with few of its defects. The great disappointment of the members at finding a Latin contest substituted caused them to cease their efforts until hearing that the Latin contest had fallen through, the remnants of the old association were reinforced by an enthusiastic representation from '88 and '89 and prepared for active work only to learn that a day by precedent devoted to elocution and the use of the College students had been given to the Preparatory for "Commencement Day." The Association will not, however, let the matter drop and will endeavor to find a time and place suitable for their purpose.

LAST issue the proposition of establishing a College printing office was discussed and an estimate given. This estimate was not what would be necessary to print the PHAROS in as good style as at present, but the least sum that would print a paper of the same size if students would be content with the appearance of such a paper. The sum actually required to do creditable work would not be less than \$1200 and should be \$1500 to secure the best results. When this were done the amount saved by composing and other labor would not be more than \$300 each year and this amount would be more than offset by interest, wear and tear of material, loss of time and extra trouble, and the necessity of buying all stock at retail prices. The advocates of the scheme are not fully informed as to the immense expense and risks involved and the extremely small margin for profits, or they would not so earnestly advocate it. The Senior editors have become familiar with all the details of college journalism by an experience extending over nearly three years, and should know whereof they speak, and should be the first ones to advocate such a scheme since the profits, if any, must accrue in part to them. The only thing commending itself in the undertaking is that of teaching students to set type. Right here we would ask what a college student should want with an occupation which at best affords scanty wages and may be picked up by a bright boy in less than a

week's time. The money to be gained while in college would be very small and obtained at great sacrifice of lessons. Suppose a printing office of the best equipment, what must be the result of irregularities arising from examinations and other evils that students are heir to? How long before the Faculty would suppress what must absorb much of the student's time, and then what would become of the expensive outfit? What would recompense the college editor who has his hands full to prepare acceptable copy without being compelled to superintend its publication by amateur printers?

Our printers have offered to present us with one edition of this paper if we can find five students, exclusive of the editors, who can set up the type during their spare time within the seven days available between the issues. This means forty dollars to us and we will divide it among those students who may wish to accept the proposition.

LITERARY.

Hope.

What though troubles thick'ning meet thee,
And the way seems dark and drear,
Brighter days will ere long greet thee
Winter lasts not all the year.

As all nature seemeth brighter
After Winter yields to Spring,
So thy heart will be the lighter
When sweet rest life's blessings bring.

Present time alone is thine,
Past and Future not thine own.
Past has gone and left its line,
To-morrow comes, alas, to none.

Do thy every duty well,
Nobly bear thy daily care,
Let fond hope thy doubts dispel,
Sometime fate will seem more fair.
E. C. B.

STATE REPUDIATION.

THE Constitution of the United States is the bulwark of American liberty and the foundation of that superstructure which presents to the world the example of an irreproach-

able republic. Perhaps nothing impresses one more in considering our national history than the wonderful, almost miraculous foresight exhibited in the Constitution by its framers. An instrument formed for the government of three million people, it satisfies the wants of sixty millions. A document so broad as to be embraced in a few sections, it serves as a complete guide in the smallest details of legislation. The person who in some future period examines our Constitution will be surprised to learn what few real changes have been made in it. The first ten amendments are merely explanatory and restrictive. They were all proposed at the first Congress and do not change in any manner the original provisions. The eleventh amendment was called forth by the people's fear that the Federal Government had too much power and might exercise it detrimentally to their interests. It reads thus: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." Between the year 1794 and 1865, over seventy years, but one amendment was adopted and it only affected the method of electing the President and Vice President. The war resulted in three amendments, the sole purpose of the thirteenth being to abolish slavery, of the fourteenth to protect the emancipated slaves from hostile state legislation, and of the fifteenth to make them voters. Those who expected to see radical changes with reference to questions of state sovereignty and the States themselves reduced to mere municipalities as regards their power were sadly mistaken. True it was proven and is evidenced in our unwritten annals that paramount allegiance is due to the Federal Government but the sovereignty of the States themselves has been in no wise impaired.

After canvassing the objects of the different amendments we find, since the twelfth does not change any of the inherent political rights of the people, that there is only one, the eleventh, which in any degree alters the provisions of the Constitution. That that one ought to be re-

pealed and the Constitution left untarnished in the glory of its original power capable of ruling a mighty nation, I think no just person will deny. Its object was to prevent the State from being made a party defendant in a suit in the Supreme Court and thus hinder Federal tyranny over the States; its action is to prevent individual persons from receiving their just dues. The word "repudiation" has received the odium which it deserves but the fact itself is still a potent agent in the politics of the different states.

Repudiation dates back to the "forties" when the States began to feel the pressure resulting from that wave of extravagance which swept through all parts of the country. So called internal improvements were the cause and the different States seemed to vie with each other as to which could issue the most bonds and carry the greatest indebtedness. Indiana led the array, and with a population scarce exceeding that of some of her cities now, bankrupted the public credit by issuing enormous quantities of bonds on fabulous railroad, canal and other schemes. In 1840 she became hopelessly involved and failing to meet the interest coupons succumbed to the increasing pressure. Pennsylvania fared no better. In 1840 her debt amounted to thirty-one million dollars and in August of that year the Bank of Pennsylvania failed. The shock was felt throughout Europe and the bankrupt State met no pity at the hands of those who respected even a semblance of honesty. Ohio's vast resources came to the rescue of that state and the specious arguments of the "Repudiators" obtained no foothold. Georgia not only invalidated six millions of State bonds but by a constitutional amendment in 1877, wiped out every vestige of the bonds, refused to permit the claims of creditors to be referred to the Supreme Court, and prevented future legislation favorable to them. Minnesota did not propose that her sister states should reap all the benefit of repudiating principles and so she in 1880 scaled her railroad bonds at fifty per cent and offered to exchange the remainder for those at less interest. Mississippi in 1875 passed the Constitutional Amendment: "Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay any bond or bonds now

generally known as the Union railroad or Planter's Bank bonds." Thus by spilling a little executive ink and by use of a little political haranguing every hope of receiving anything in return for moneys due to the amount of seven million dollars was destroyed in those who had trusted to the state credit. In Louisiana at the Constitutional Convention in 1879, a minority of the committee to "readjust" twenty millions of bonds reported that the State had actually received 6,893,507 dollars out of securities, funded 7,294,744 dollars, all but 500,000 of which was to be repudiated. The question was closely contested and to show that there were those who could appreciate the difference between common honesty and highway robbery, I quote from the report referred to, "he who receives what does not belong to him should restore it. If the bonds are void, the State has received something for nothing. Law and justice concur in the enforcement of the duty on the part of the State to surrender that something to its true owner." The repudiated bonds originally bearing seven per cent interest were refunded at two, three and four per cent according to time. At their issue in 1874, the bonds in question had been hedged about with rigid restrictions to give them legal security so that it is not surprising that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court. It does not need a very acute mind to perceive that if there ever was such a thing as an impaired contract this constitutes one and so the Court decided. It held that the State had entered upon a voluntary contract in 1874 which had been violated in 1880, but that *there was no means to compel the State officers to carry out this contract* for the reason that the State in its sovereign capacity could not be sued without its permission. The decision reads thus, "neither was there when the bonds were issued, nor is there now, any statute or judicial decision giving the bondholders a remedy in the state courts or elsewhere."

Another celebrated case of impairment of contract brought before the Supreme Court was that of the Virginia bonds. An Act of the Legislature in 1871 declared that the interest cou-

pons of the refunded bonds should be "receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues and demands due the State." This condition was expressed on the face of the bonds and on it they were accepted by the creditors. In January 1882, the Legislature passed an Act providing that when coupons were tendered for taxes, such coupons should be taken and held by the tax-collector, whereupon the tax payer should be at liberty to prove the genuineness and legality of the coupons and if genuine they might be finally received for taxes and the money before paid refunded. Now it is noticeable that in refusing to accept any evidence other than litigation in the courts, the State virtually proceeded on the grounds that the State bonds never existed. Moreover by compelling the taxes to first be paid in cash, it actually nullified the clause making the coupons receivable for taxes, as in repaying, after litigation, moneys received, the State only bought negotiable securities and redeemed notes showing promises to pay on the part of the State. In this case the Supreme Court refused the relief sought and decided that for "a breach of its contract by a State no remedy is provided by the Constitution of the United States, against the State itself."

We thus see that the creditor can not compel the State to pay its indebtedness unless the State, of its own free will and at its own convenience shall graciously allow it. When a foreign power lends money to the United States it can compel repayment by war but when it performs the same action in reference to a State it can neither levy war on the State itself, for the United States guarantees to prevent that, nor can it appeal to any court to adjudicate its claims, unless perhaps the courts of the State.

There is absolutely no way by which these commonwealths shall be made to meet their just debts. Until the people by virtue of the power conferred on them by the Constitution shall repeal the eleventh amendment our country will rest under the merited stigma of refusing to pay its own contracted obligations. What excuse can individuals have for remaining honest when the State founded for purposes of pro-

tection against fraud and criminality shall itself be dishonest. Destroy the faith of the State and you destroy public faith. There is nothing secure if the State credit is untrustworthy. Every true American should echo Webster's sentiments when he said: "The doctrine of repudiation has inflicted upon us a stain which we ought to feel worse than a wound."

I do not wish to be understood as saying anything against State Rights or State Sovereignty as expressed and expounded in the Constitution. The true glory of the United States lies in the fact that the Federal and State governments are separate, that local affairs are left to local authorities and general affairs to general authorities. That nation is best governed in which the people have the most power, but when it is found that the people cannot successfully exercise certain privileges it becomes the duty of wise legislation to remove them from the people and transfer them to the general government. Such is the case with the eleventh amendment. Circumstances have proven that the States do not always attain the standard of purity which law and justice desire and that they frequently not only do not maintain their faith but enact laws which seriously jeopardize the rights of private individuals. If the Supreme Court has not jurisdiction in cases where justice demands a remedy, then the laws ought to be so modified as to confer jurisdiction. Therefore this amendment should be repealed and the Constitution left as the founders made it. The Federal Government will have gained jurisdiction over the State in the matter of maintaining unimpaired, contracts legally entered upon. The State governments will still possess their sovereignty, and security will be given to the public credit.

C. N. KIRKBRIDE.

There is none made so great, but he may both need the help and service, and stand in fear of the power, and unkindness, even of the meanest of mortals. —*Seneca*.

The night
Shows stars and women in a better light. *Byron.*

MIGMA.

ONE DAY.

A LONG a dusty, thicket-bordered, mountain road, a youth whose countenance would be familiar to an University student, might have been seen one summer's day slowly trudging beneath the glare of a sun fast approaching the meridian. The cause of his presence on such a scene beneath such a sun was not evident until a seeming deformity of his left side revealed that he was concealing something from the vulgar gaze. Inspection would have disclosed a pouch in whose cavernous depths reposed a morocco bound volume of some three hundred pages, the prospectus of a quarto work rejoicing in an extended title and "containing- full-and-systematic- treatises - on- subjects-connected-with-the-interests-of-every-individual-etc. -etc.,--thirteen--hundred--pages-and-illustrated-with-over-one-thousand-illustrations." A constant twitching of his mouth gave evidence of a severe mental struggle in the attempt to reduce to a fine point the description of the "magnificent" work he was "introducing-at-the-extremely-low-price-of-nine-fifty--substantially-bound-in-sheep" to the benighted inhabitants of the mountain district. This was not the only struggle however. Even the charms of the five pound prospectus could not divert his attention from the necessity of soon filling the vacancy caused by a long walk and an early breakfast. He therefore hastened his steps as he approaches a small dwelling perched upon a hill along the roadside and overshadowed by a few trees that seem the only possible growth of the scanty soil. A mangy dog, too lean to prove a very formidable Cerberus, mournfully wagged a welcome with the relicts of a once proud caudal appendage.

The chances for securing an order did not seem very promising, but the agent's instructions were to "canvass thoroughly," therefore he summons up his energies and animated by the prospects of securing at least a square meal, he raps at the door. As he drinks in the "delicious mountain air" so freely advertised by a

neighboring summer resort, his eye falls upon a bench upon the rustic porch and he at once recalls that affecting scene in the '86 *Naranjado*, where the agent "shows up" his work to the female parent while at the same time he slyly encircles the fairy waist of the flower of the family. As this scene recurs to him, his fancies run riot and he pictures within a lovely mountain damsel, a nymph in disguise, and he wonders if similar joys are in store for him. The pangs of hunger at last arouse him from his day-dream, and he ventures to repeat his unanswered knock. A slight stir within spurs his imagination and he murmurs:

"She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread
My heart would hear it and beat,
Were it earth in an earthy bed."

Even the "airy tread" of a pair of number seven brogans fails to prepare him for the round, red, Irish face, with inflamed saucer eyes, that bursts like that of an ogress upon him. Before the extended arm, raised in wrath because of all the paint knocked off the "parlur dure," he beats a hasty retreat, at the same time becoming aware that the arm is not nearly so much extended as the combined odor of cabbage, garlic, soapsuds, etc., that issues through the open door and soon fills the atmosphere. "Is-is the proprietor of this palatial residence in the vicinity?" he faltered. "Th' WHAT?" "Is the gentleman of the house on the premises?" "Spake English, can't you?" "Where's the boss of this shanty?" "Right here, and it aint a he nather. What d'yer want ye masly spalpane?" A glance at the virago showed that she was not dressed for company or inclined to improve her mental condition, while any desire on the part of the proud representative of the U. P. to be invited to dinner was quickly dispelled by a glimpse of the interior of the back room where a cat was upon the table investigating the contents of a milk pitcher, and a hen with her numerous family of half grown chicks were promenading around the eatables in a way that showed their familiarity with the position.

Hastily apologizing for his untimely intrusion our hero resumed his journey. As he thought of the two miles of dusty road that lay between

him and the next house and remembered that the dinner hour would soon be past, his hopes dropped to zero, but the sun continued at 108 degrees above. Fortunately he noticed a road turning off from the highway, and remembering rule five in his instructions, "Do not follow beaten paths," he resolved to investigate. An uphill walk of fifteen minutes brought him to an orchard in the midst of which was a dwelling, unpretending but better than the usual mountain home. Never was Pope's line

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast,"

exemplified more fully. All ambition to "take an order" was lost in the desire to secure an invitation to dinner, the possibility of which was evinced by well kept flower-beds and the cosy sitting room that exposed an organ and feminine handiwork through the open door. The comely matron who answered his knock, called from an inner room, where the rattling of dishes showed that dinner was in progress, a pleasant, middle-aged gentleman, who, favorably impressed by the mention of the U. P., gave a wonderfully patient hearing which lead the agent to believe that if he were careful, a square meal would reward his efforts. Two pages of description having been given in the most approved and fascinating style with no appreciable result, the agent felt that something must be done and said with a meaning look, "With-your-permission-I-will-give-a-complete-synopsis-of-the--thirteen--hundred--pages-which-the-work-contains." The proprietor "caught on" and moved to adjourn to the dining room. Here the agent was introduced to the lady of the house, a grown up son, the hired man, and—Miss X., late of the Normal School.

Those Normal girls! They seem not only unknown quantities, but also omnipresent. They come to the "Garden City," wear beatified expressions, drop their adjectives like rose leaves in the streets, flirt with the unsophisticated youth, spend three years in the pursuit of knowledge, then flit away to all parts of the State to impress country bumpkins with their wisdom, to teach—perchance to get married, more often to become old maids.

The U. P. student did not stop to moralize,

however, but realizing that he was handicapped as far as the time for dinner was concerned, concentrated his energies in that direction, stopping occasionally to question or answer his host. Finally the son, who was evidently an admirer of the Normal girl, losing his awe of the agent by seeing him eat like ordinary mortals, ventured to remark that the agent did not seem to be as talkative as others of his profession. Ye gods! Was a U. P. student, a Society member who had often stemmed the tide of debates and had even had articles published in the PHAROS, to have his reputation for loquacity damaged like that? Perish the thought. He therefore replies in a mellow—yes, in a sort of melodramatic tone, “You evidently do not apprehend that my method of procedure is a systematized ratiocination of remarkable subservience.” The youth having shut up like a jack-knife, the agent turned his attention to the Normal girl who was enjoying that interesting experience known as applying for her first school and was visiting at this, the house of the clerk of the board of trustees. Not being able to open the conversation with the “Ah, there” to which the fair one was doubtless accustomed, he felt at a loss, but avoided the difficulty by inquiring as to her acquaintance with persons at the Normal who proved to be friends of both parties. All who have conversed with a Normalite recently graduated will have no difficulty in realizing the patronizing air of the lady who seemed to consider her education the highest attainable. The agent on the other hand full of the importance of a collegiate education and knowing the superiority of his position, led the conversation into the most abstruse subjects until he had established his claim to at least a slight degree of wisdom, and then returned to the chit-chat that seemed more suited to the real capacity of his hearer. Finally he ventured to ask if she had ever seen the PHAROS. “No, was it anything like the *Index*.” “No, but by a strange coincidence the *Index* was wonderfully similar in appearance to the PHAROS.” “And do you have lots of those nice essays in your college paper?” “No, the editors did not seem to appreciate the fruits of genius.” “But surely, you have puns in the pa-

per?” “No, the early education of the editors seems to be neglected and unfortunately much that makes the *Index* a thing of beauty and a joy forever, is entirely lacking. Why I have even heard students whose experience is entirely confined to College exchanges, say that the *Index* was incomparably “snide.” “The horrid things. Why I think it is too nice for anything.”

Dinner over the agent after an hour's chat with the proprietor resumed his journey. We will not follow him as with varying fortunes he enters the various dwellings on his route. Not even when he interviews the pretty “sweet sixteen” post-mistress of the mountain village as to the shortest path by which to reach his destination, will we listen to their conversation as she kindly goes a little way to point out the path so that he will not miss it; but we will leave him at a friendly saw-mill where the winds rustling through the redwoods soon lull him to sleep in which he forgets the toils and scenes of the day.

THE REASON WHY.

Adown the street,
Her dainty feet
Made rhythmic sounds, and lightly;
But I, behind,
Was not inclined
To do the honors knightly.

My pulses beat,
At fever heat,
As once, she glanced behind her;
But strange to say
I was, that day—
Oh, you know!—backward, kinder.

Uncommon? Yes;
But can't you guess?
Her voice, so soft and mellow,
Was not for me
Just then, for she
Was with another fellow.—*Ex.*

We want not time, but diligence for great performances.
—*Johnson.*

But truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

Charles Mackay.

LOCAL.

Ledyard the Dentist. *

Examinations are fast approaching.

The criminal rested well last night.

How many Latin students can tell what A. U. C. means?

Ask the late president of the '89 class how Katie is getting along.

The Oratorical Association has been very active of late and we shall expect large results.

Students will never regret patronizing F. K. Ledyard, Dentist. Rooms, 3 and 5 Phelan Building. *

Go to the Auzerai's barber-shop, where R. J. Mills is now situated, and you will be well treated. *

For a good shampoo, shave, or hair cut go to Koch, opposite the Auzerai's House. Best place in town. *

How the Sophs trembled the other day when they heard the word "dance." Crime is its own detective.

The Rhizomians have been busy lately cleaning their hall, preparatory to putting down their new carpet.

The young ladies in East Hall have formed a Bean Bag Club. Their practice hour is from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

If any one can make more than thirty words out of the letters in the word Pharos, will he please report the same.

The Sopholechians have placed a neat plate on the door of their hall, bearing the name "Sopholechia" in gilt.

Young ladies should not forget Mrs. S. L. Chappel, the fashionable dressmaker, No. 66, South First street, San Jose. *

We would suggest that some gravel be placed around the stable for the convenience of those who come to school in conveyances.

High collars are all the fashion, but don't do like the gay and festive young Sophomore, and get one that the chapel can't hold.

R. J. Mills, formerly with Koch, is now proprietor of the Auzerai's Tonsorial Parlors, where you can get the best shave, hair-cut or shampoo. *

The Fair has had a fair attendance although the weather is so unfair as to prevent the fair sex spending their carfare to reach the fair 'Fair,' so farewell.

A very beautiful and touching poem was sent to a certain editor of the PHAROS lately, for which many thanks are returned. It can not be published as it was not signed.

Students who stand near the north window of the library often find that their credits diminish at an alarming rate. What can be the reason.

FOR SALE. Three unused tickets to Honolulu. Inquire at PHAROS office.

The ball game on Saturday by '90 against all comers was a defeat by 17 to 11.

The paper read at the East Hall Reading Club last Wednesday afternoon was spicy and very personal.

A parlor concert will soon be given at the residence of Miss Mabel Urmy, in aid of the new Chapel Fund.

Young man, invest your last dollar in photographs, for at South Hall likenesses of future husbands are in demand. You should supply the home market and thus prevent any more supplies being sent from the East.

"Burns was in a very gallant mood last week when he one balmy afternoon he told Nellie and Hattie they were the "two best looking girls that ever strolled past the engine house door". The Blarney stone has surely felt the impression of his lips.

Quite an excitement was caused at East Hall last Thursday by the chimney of the furnace catching fire. Did Prof. Reid wish to amuse the "Prep." students when he rushed frantically toward the front gate of the campus crying, "Something must be done boys?"

The card at the head of the editorial page being too small to admit the names of the officers of the PHAROS Publishing Association, we insert them here: President, F. C. Ross; Vice President, Miss Zaida Tyrrell; Secretary, Miss Grace Huggins; Treasurer, Miss May Johnson.

Miss Carrie Foster McClellan, well known in University circles, gave a very pleasant concert at the California Theatre on Friday evening last. She was ably assisted by Herr Karl Formes, Basso; Henry Seiring, Violinist; Messrs. Schloh and Lippitt. Quite a number of students availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a rare musical treat.

An observant student noticed the following breach of etiquette on the part of a lady and gentleman of the Junior class. They walked together a few blocks and then stopped at a corner to say farewell, which ceremony, our informant avers, occupied over ten minutes. Really now my dear Junior, if you are afraid to walk all the way and your poor stricken heart wont let you say farewell, just doff your hat, "cut and run" and don't say farewell at all.

Some of the young ladies of South Hall lately received several mysterious looking boxes labeled "Grub." The same young ladies congregated in a certain room late one evening of this month and after sampling the contents of said boxes, they proceeded to tell ghost stories. As they were in the midst of a "Mary" ghost story Mrs. — suddenly darkened the doorway, and the way that the midnight revelers dispersed is said to be a substantiation of spiritualism as they vanished without any visible means of exit.

The *Naranjado* is enjoying a boom.

The class in Physics had their fourth experiment last week!

We are indebted to an Alumnus for the following interesting item.

It is rumored that several of the Seniors are champions checker players.

A Shakespeare class to begin active operations in March, is being formed.

Three Juniors attended a Faculty reception the other night. "They report a pleasant time."

A readjustment of the apportionment of the gas bill of the U. P. is being agitated by the societies.

The sentiment of the college students is decidedly against the bestowal of the best day of commencement week for the Preparatory performances.

A diminutive, '88, has been courting the muse lately to the edification of his less poetical classmates.

Wilcox, '87, not content with treading the higher walks of journalism is learning to "sling" type.

One of our printers took to himself a spouse last week, and celebrated the occasion by enlarging his advertisement. Several other advertisers would do well to follow his example.

Officers of the Oratorical Association: H. W. Wilcox, President; P. S. Driver, Vice President; J. Surface, Secretary; E. C. Bronaugh, Treasurer.

The young man who was so much interested in the effect of his Y. M. C. A. badge on Saturday last that he did not see a lady friend will hear something to his advantage by applying at this office.

The other day one of the Seniors was considerably surprised to receive a letter with "Mrs." prefixed to his name. It proved to be for someone else, and now he would like to make the lady's acquaintance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. If you will pay that subscription to the PHAROS you will confer a favor.

J. Your desire to become an honorary member of one of the ladies' societies is a commendable one. Our advice is, "Learn to labor and to wait."

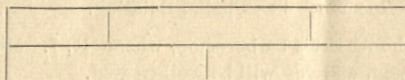
Greek Student: Yes, your spelling of "Sopholecthia" is correct. It should be Sopholechthia, but as Sopholectia is much prettier, the matter has been compromised by omitting the last h.

Enquirer. It costs \$1.00 to join the Oratorical Association and \$1.50 a year to belong to the Athletic association. We appreciate your doubt as to whether they will give your abilities full swing, but would advise a trial.

A substantial movement is being made by some of the ladies to establish a Sorority at the U. P.

Would it not be well if some provision were made for the maintenance of the bovine herd appertaining to the commissary department of the U. P., without pasturing them upon the gravel walks to the great peril of the life, limbs, etc., of pedestrians and the '86 class tree.

During the past week the mathematicians of the College have been investigating the puzzle published in a late number of the *Scientific American*. After they have solved it will they please try this. Trace the following lines without crossing a line more than once, or lifting the pencil more than twice:—



A student having been seen to rush frantically into a fruit store last week, a reporter followed him up to obtain an item and was rewarded by seeing him pull forth a purse in which reposed a solitary ten cents and invest the amount in peanuts. Investigation proved that it was a PHAROS editor investing his monthly dividend.

PERSONAL.

Frank Urmy is working in a San Jose drugstore.

'78, Clarence E. Dunn is practising medicine in Prescott, A. T.

'76, Fannie M. Davis is taking a musical course in Chicago.

'82, Herbert E. Cox is the Principal of the Santa Cruz High School.

Dennett and Turner visited Washington during their Christmas vacation.

Cecil Mark, '88, visited his home in Contra Costa county, on Friday and Saturday last.

Wm. Black, Preparatory, has returned to school. He has not yet fully recovered from the effects of his recent illness.

Our Pennsylvania Medicos-Ballard, Bryant and Larkey, are debating whether they will spend their next vacation in California or in Europe.

E. C. Bronaugh, F. L. Stewart, and E. S. Simpson will represent the Rhizomian Society at their anniversary during Commencement Week.

Wm. Wise, a former student, is now studying for the ministry at the Pacific Theological Seminary, Oakland, but expects to enter Oberlin College next year.

J. W. Milnes, '86, who was recently connected with the *Humboldt Standard* as assistant editor, has accepted the

position of reporter on the *San Jose Daily Times*. Our former associate editor appears bright and happy as usual, and we doubt not that promotion will rapidly follow as his abilities become known.

"Larkey, '86, is now the proud possessor of a struggling mustache, between which and his young lady friends, he occupies almost all his time. He made a young lady the present of a pair of gloves, and the next day took her to a Quaker church; the sidewalks being icy and slippery necessitated his holding to her snug and fast. Cards may be expected soon."

EXCHANGES.

The *College Days* has an *exchange* editor but we look in vain for an *exchange* department.

The *University Mirror* rejoices over a gift of \$100,000 to the library of its Alma Mater.

The *Tuftonian* contains the second of its articles on "Advice to Students," upon the subject of mercantile pursuits. It sets forth the advantage of a college education to a business man.

Why does the *Monmouth Collegian* not appear in magazine form? It is a pity that so much good matter should appear in such an uncomely and inconvenient form when it might easily be made attractive.

The *Swarthmore Phoenix* comes to us as bright as ever. We greatly admire the neat appearance of this journal. The editorial positions seem to be monopolized by the young ladies. Perhaps this accounts for the neatness.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* contains an article on "The position and duties of men in a Republic," by Senator Warner Miller of New York, that is well worth reading. It contains many good thoughts and sets forth much good advice.

The *Exchange* editor of the N. C. University *Magazine* waxeth extremely poetical in his New Year's greeting to the college world. He might have been a little less ethereal for the benefit of us in whom the muse does not rage so freely. But we reciprocate his fraternal spirit and good wishes.

The *Carltonia* expresses our feelings when it complains of the indifference of the students in regard to subscribing for the paper. It very aptly says, "if you want a college paper, and one that you may be proud of, you must show your appreciation of it in a *substantial* manner." Them's our sentiments too!

The *University Courier* seems to imagine that it is going to supplant us in the affections of the Rockford Seminary *Magazine*, and rashly supposes that its regard for the *Magazine* is reciprocated. And yet the *Courier* seems easily satisfied when it begs for a tin type. A tin type is

a *negative* and we don't want that. We propose to exchange photos since the fair editress of the *Magazine* is unable to publish her picture as a frontispiece. We give you fair warning *Courier*, not to go too far.

The *Ogontz Mosaic* publishes a poem on "Logic" which would be of great interest to U. P. students now struggling with the mysteries of "All X's are Y's." For their benefit we quote the concluding stanza:

I want to be an angel!
But if, as here below,
In heaven are syllogisms,
I do not wish to go.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

The dignity and wide-spread influence attained by Journalism has placed it in the front rank of the professions of the day. Such prominence has it gained that the advisability of placing chairs of Journalism in our Colleges is being seriously discussed.

Considerable space has been given to the subject by the College papers and the press in general has taken up the discussion. The number of college men now known as journalists is by no means inconsiderable and that number is being constantly increased by recruits from recent graduates. Still more would, from preference, select this profession were it not for a mysterious uncertainty that seems to surround the guild, a doubt as to the proper preparation and a lack of encouragement.

Hence has arisen the question of College or University training for that particular calling. Other professions, it is claimed, have their special courses of technical training, and why not Journalism? The *Nation* takes the negative, maintaining in substance, that the requirements of journalism are such that no special course would be at all adequate. What is needed is just the opposite. The broadest of culture is necessary for one to be truly successful in that profession. Every branch of learning is called into play and everything that tends to specialize tends also to narrow, and thus defeat the desired end.

Be that as it may, a certain amount of instruction on this important subject would be of value and that, too, in all our colleges.

In nearly every class there are some who purpose to follow journalism as a profession. If such could have the benefit of instruction, however brief, say one or two lectures yearly, containing good practical advice, the service thus rendered would prove invaluable.

Dartmouth.

Oratory as a fine art is upon the verge of the grave. So, as a matter of fact is almost everything else, as a fine art. The practical is gaining possession of the colleges, which have for so long withstood its ravages. There is no learning for the love of learning, nor oratory that flows like poetry, any more. Even in colleges, orators are going out of date, and a style of speaking that is plain and unadorned is coming into use.

Fortnight.

ALAS!

THERE was a young maiden of Worcester,
Who wanted to kill a fine Worcester;
The bird took a tree,—
Immediately,
The maid got a small boy to Worcester.

CLIPPINGS.

THE AVOVAL.

He sat on a bicycle as straight as an icicle,
 And she on a tricycle rode by his side.
 He talked like a jolly fop,
 And naught could his folly stop,
 With all kinds of lollipop, enlivening the ride.
 At last incidentally,
 More instinctive than mentally, he
 Grew sentimentally sacharine sweet,
 And he told with intensity
 Of love's strong propensity, its
 Force and immensity, its fervor and heat.
 Just then o'er some hummocks
 He sprawled out kerflummux,
 And she thought what a lummux
 To tumble just then!
 But he climbed to his station,
 While she said, with elation,
 "Renew your narration; say it over again."

—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE MISOGYNISTS.

When the old Greeks, in metred lances,
 Started a war on woman's glances,
 They little knew
 Of such as you;
 Far were their thoughts from such sweet fancies.

What could their lives have been I wonder,
 That they should volley forth such thunder,
 Against the names
 Of Grecian dames,
 In caustic lyrics without number.

The moon beams glimmered full as brightly,
 Fair Athens' maids were not unsightly.
 The night-winds sighed,
 And softly died,
 Young Eros plied his trade as lightly.

What then, if Nature had no failing,
 Set all those toga'd fogies railing
 Against the names
 Of Grecian dames;
 All woman's petty faults detailing.

I paused then, busy with my thinking,
 Pluto, the house cat, at me blinking.
 The tall clock ticked,
 The French clock clicked,
 Slowly the fire to coals was sinking.

Softly a small hand touched my shoulder;
 I kissed it, ever growing bolder,
 "Well," Maud began,
 "I know *one* man
 Misogynists could not win over."

Dartmouth.

HIS PET.

AN IMPROMPTU IN C MINOR.

He gently takes her on his knee,
 And strokes and smooths her glossy head,
 With fingers touching ling'ringly
 Her hair, as fine as silken thread.

His dark blue eyes on hers of gray
 Are fixed, in long and steady gaze;
 She drops their lids, lest hers should say
 The secret that a look betrays.

He whispers in her shell-like ear
 (No doubt some *douceur* on her eyes),
 But does not care to wait and hear
 The purring answer she replies.

For rising quickly from his chair,
 He drops her lightly on the mat,
 And pushes from his sleeves the hair
 Of his dear pet—the Maltese cat.

Every addition to true knowledge is an addition to human power.—*Horace Mann.*

A man who does not look well to his own accounts, is not fit to be trusted with other people's—*John Ploughman.*

There is no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise, and closing it with an exception.—*Anon.*

JILTED.

I marry a girl for the girl herself,
 She marries a man for the man's base pelf.
 Alas! That there should difference be,
 As much as this 'tween her and me.

For I loved her then with a love to wed;
 And she,—she loved me too, she said,
 But learning, beauty, youth and health
 Were naught compared with boundless wealth.

With a cruel press of her finger tips,
 She smothered a sigh on her trembling lips;
 No, never, while will in man holds sway
 Might her silly heart lead her mind astray!

At those wayward words my pride returned;
 They lost my love, my pity earned;
 Lady, for shame! To think to sell
 Your hand and heart for your soul's death-knell.

For shame! That you in likeness hold
 A good man's heart and a miser's gold.
 Accept my thanks for saying me Nay;
 And pardon my presumption, pray,—

For I was young and thou art fair;
 I thought with thee my life to share;
 Youth that I was, I knew not then
 How little to thee are the lives of men.

W. T. I.

PACIFIC PHAROS.

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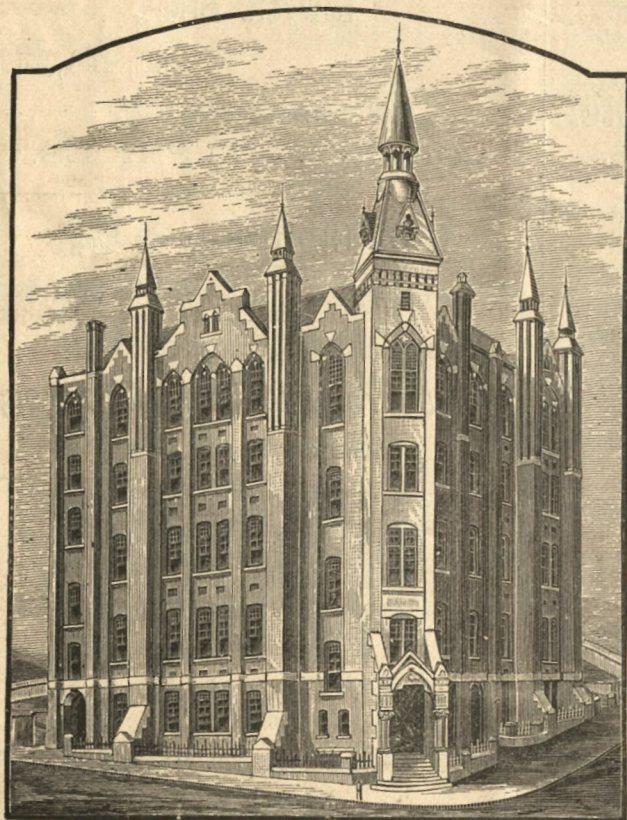
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C. H. STEELE, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
SAM'L O. L. POTTER, M. D.,
Professor Princ. and Prac. of Medicine.
JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.,
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The Three-Year plan of instruction is adopted by this college. A matriculation examination, or other evidence of the possession of a fair education, will be required on entering the college. The attendance upon three summer courses of lectures in as many years is obligatory.

The regular Course of Lectures commences on the first Monday in June of each year, and continues until November. The Intermediate Course commences on the second Monday in January of each year, and continues nearly four months.

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BROAD GAUGE

TIME SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 1ST, AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at San Jose Passenger Depot, foot of Market street, and Santa Clara Station as follows:

LEAVE Santa Clara.	LEAVE San Jose.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE San Jose.	ARRIVE Santa Clara.
7:20 A.	7:15 A.	Menlo Park.	10:30 A.	10:23 A.
*8:31 A.	*8:26 A.	Redwood, San	12:19 P.	12:13 P.
3:06 P.	3:00 P.	Mateo, San Fran-	*5:02 P.	*4:56 P.
5:47 P.	5:40 P.	cisco.	6:19 P.	6:12 P.
6:12 P.	6:19 P.	Almaden and Way Stations.	7:15 A.	7:20 A.
10:23 A.	10:33 A.	Gilroy, Hollister,	*8:23 A.	8:31 A.
*4:56 P.	*5:02 P.	Tres Pinos, Paja- ro, Castroville, Monterey, Salinas	5:35 P.	5:47 P.
10:23 A.	10:33 A.	Watsonville, Apto- sos, Soquel (Capi- tola) and Santa Cruz.	*8:23 A.	*8:31 A.
*4:56 P.	*5:02 P.		5:35 P.	5:47 P.
10:23 A.	10:33 A.	Soledad, Paso Ro- bles, Templeton and Way Stations StageConnections with this train.	5:35	5:47 P.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A., for morning. P., for afternoon.

Two-Day Excursion Ticket to San Francisco, \$1.75.

These Tickets are sold for the last train Saturday evening, and the first train Sunday morning, good for return by any train on Sunday.

SPECIAL RATES FROM SAN JOSE

TO

MONTEREY, APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

Single Trip Tickets to any of the above points, \$1.75.

EXCURSION TICKETS—Round Trip to any of the above points sold on Saturday and Sunday, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, \$2.50.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS—Round Trip, to any of the above points, sold on Sunday, good for return on same day, only \$1.75.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS

(Good for return within six months),

To Monterey and return...	\$3 00
To Aptos and return.....	3 00
To Soquel or Santa Cruz and return.....	3 00
To Monterey and Santa Cruz (inclusive) and return.....	4 00

STANDARD OF TIME:

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, which is ten (10) minutes faster than local time.

TICKET OFFICES:

SAN JOSE—No. 7 Santa Clara street West; Passenger Depot, foot of Market street, and Fourth street station.

SANTA CLARA—Station ticket office.

A. C. BASSETT,
Sup't.

H. R. JUDAH,
Ass't Pass. and Ticket Ag't

E. B. LEWIS,
Stationer and Newsdealer.

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Water-Proof Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.
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FRESH CANDIES MADE EVERY DAY.
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Clara County. RESIDENCE. N. W. Cor. Benton & Jackson Sts.
SANTA CLARA, CAL.

DR. J. R. CURNOW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—31 West Santa Clara Street, Magenheimer's Building.
RESIDENCE—360 S. Second Street
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 5, 7 to 8 P. M.

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College Text Books & Stationery. 
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Athletic Goods, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.
Goods not in Stock Procured at Short Notice. [Under Front Entrance, East Hall, University of Pacific.]

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