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## The Hatchet, December 22, 1885

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## THE MATCHET.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.  
In the interests of the Students of the University  
of the Pacific, by the

**MATCHET PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

### EDITORIAL STAFF:

JOHN W. MILNES, '86. FRANCIS W. REID, '87.  
CHARLES N. KIRKBRIDE, '87.  
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, '88. WM. O. RUSSELL, '88.

All letters should be addressed to

**THE MATCHET, BOX 741,  
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SAN JOSE, - - DECEMBER 22, 1885.

### EDITORIAL.

WE cannot say that during the past term the contents of this paper have been all that we could desire, yet a gradual improvement will be noticable. The disadvantages attending the publication of a weekly college paper are many, and it cannot be expected that it will show the careful preparation that should characterize the college literary magazine. While having our own ideal of what a college weekly should be, it has not been possible to work out that ideal. Most college papers are, to a great extent, under the immediate supervision of the faculty and all the ideas are moulded accordingly. While we are held responsible for our utterances, yet we have been given the greatest liberty and have striven not to abuse it.

An article is only inexcusable when it

tends to misrepresent the College, and even here supervision will not always answer. Our cotem. as representative paper is more closely inspected than this journal having no such pretentions, and yet a very innocent and harmless editorial is made by an Eastern college paper "to point a moral and adorn a tale" and we are informed of the surprising fact that at the U. P. students neglect their studies during the term and then sit up all night cramming for examinations! The truth of the matter is that those of low standing "trust to luck," while students of high standing cram that their examinations may not lower their recitation work. It is to relieve the latter that reform is needed.

Mistakes may be made by a college paper when not under a rigid censorship but it is better to make mistakes if one profits by the experience, than to lack sufficient intelligence to think and act independently. The mistake in too many colleges is to coddle the students and not permit them to exercise their own inherent judgment and sense of right.

When a Normal girl unhitches her tongue and starts into talk, you may put up your last collar button as a safe wager that she has a U. P. boy in tow, and is determined to make him keep pace with her Maud S. prattle. Such was the experience of some guileless University youths of last week who happened to travel homeward on the same train as some Normal girls.



ble and the liabilities of paper are too great. Silver is also needed as a standard of value and as a medium of exchange, both for the convenience of the people and the enlargement of our currency.

Gold is suitable only for large transactions, but the use of notes, checks, and the clearing-house system, grows with the increase of trade.

The business of the lower and country classes requires the use of silver as a legal tender, on account of its property—easy distinction, indestructibility, intrinsic value, and divisibility,—these have gained for it the faith and confidence of the world. The demand for silver will not lessen, and subsidiary coin is open to greater objections than standard dollars. That silver cannot circulate at its gold valuation, is evident from past experience, and its variations would prevent it from becoming a reserve fund for bankers and business men. There would be no demand then for silver only as it is purchased at a discount to be imposed upon the dependent classes. But we cannot afford to leave our laborers subject to the abuses of such a system, nor have that a speculating medium in which is paid the wages of the world. What the people want is a dollar with an established value, and that is the American dollar.

The single standard implies the demonetization of silver, and that ruins debtors and lowers prices.

Gold would not have to be imported, for to export articles at artificial prices would be selling below the cost of production and that would stop production. Again, when we are forced to export those articles in which we are not prepared to compete with East India or other nations, our laborers are compelled to compete with their laborers and submit to all the hardships and evils that are characteristic of foreign labor. Our laborers are a part of the government, their interests are identical. For laborers to receive a just recompense for their labors, production must increase, and its growth implies an increase of money no artificial prices can supply. With the expansion of trade, our present stock of gold with an addition of \$12,000,000 a month, cannot maintain an equilibrium in prices, so debts though greatly reduced in dollars by law, cannot compare with the products of human labor, and they exceed the original intrinsic value. Our five years were years of crises, bankruptcy, and financial disturbances. With our taxes, together with our annual pensions of \$59,000,000 added to the payment of our national debt, let us be oppressed by the demonetization of silver to gratify the crav-

ings of the credit faction, and we will thereby be oppressing them a greater hold upon capital which is the corruptor of our electoral and legislative bodies today. England and Germany tried this and she is experiencing the results now; for they were the credit nations and sought to enrich themselves by giving the oppression of their debtors. Our nation's greatness does not depend upon a favored few, so we shall not yield to the extortion of creditors' claims. If we do, we invite upon ourselves and posterity, the distress which such a procedure has caused in England and Germany. The people will never substitute bank notes for legal tender coin, thereby giving the bankers the power to contract or expand our currency. The present depression in business is the result of combined efforts of the banking officials to deaden the circulation of silver and the declared purpose of the administration to demonetize it. When the people are assured of a double standard every idle dollar will flow out to meet the demands of the people and be represented by a silver certificate.

J. C. Needham of the Archæan Society closed the negative.

The gentleman reviewing his colleague's arguments, further stated that for the sake of argument he would admit that the U. S. is now under the double standard; but that by the Bland bill, the coinage was restricted to a maximum limit of \$4,000,000, and a minimum limit of \$2,000,000 per month; also that monometallism does not imply an abolition of silver as specie, but only that it shall be coined in small sums suitable for change, and for legal tender in amounts up to \$10 or even \$50.

The statement that the bimetalists have laid great stress upon is that in case the U. S. should demonetize silver, we would not have enough money for the purposes of business. This is given in the standard text-book of this institution as a typical example of a fallacy in reasoning. The fallacy is in the presumption that prices would remain the same, though the money supply were reduced. Prices, however, are dependent upon the money supply. That man is just as rich who has \$500 as though he had \$1000, if it will buy in the market an equal amount of produce. [Silver, said the gentleman, is so plentiful that it is stored like cordwood in the vaults, and silver certificates cannot remedy this for they have to be redeemed.

From January to May of this year, the gold in the treasury diminished \$23,000,000; while silver increased nearly \$18,000,000. This shows



ereby the operation of "Gresham's law" under a restriction which in silver coinage. Silver should be demonetized because the silver dollar is worth today in the and she markets of the world about eighty cents. \* \* \* The speaker stigmatized this as an injustice, and giving the history of the depreciation of the trade nation dollar, stated that though the government stamp ed few was upon it, yet it was illustration of the fact that government fiat cannot change nature's laws. The history of the greenback was further given ocedure support of this theory. Continuing Mr. Needham said that silver is not the poor man's money tender for as he receives his wages in depreciated specie over to the capitalist exacts payment in gold.]

present The widening differences between the two met- combined causes an uncertainty in business transactions concerning what may be the future payments— whether in silver or in gold; thus turning all busi- ness enterprises into gambling schemes. \* \* \*

History teaches us that it is vain for a nation with a depreciated standard of value to ever hope to obtain any commercial importance. England dates her commercial supremacy from the time she adopted monometalism. \* \* \*

[The agitation in favor of silver was here attributed to parties interested in its production, and it was averred by the speaker that the country would gain more by fostering the hen interests than those of silver.] Any legislation made in Congress other than for the benefit of the whole country, is contrary to the province of national legislation. Silver men claim that the opposition of the East to silver, is caused by prejudice for gold; but the East cannot have any interest except for sound finance because she is not a producer of either of the metals. Finally, all legislation which attempts to interfere with natural laws of trade and commerce, with scientific doctrine with the truths of Political Economy, results inevitably in defeating the object desired.

Nearly a thousand years ago the English King Canute ordered his throne brought to the shore of the Baltic, and sitting there with his royal purple about him, a crown upon his brow, and surrounded by richly clad attendants, he bade the ocean recede. Ah! but nature's ways are governed by her own laws, in the sight of which man dwindles into insignificance, and every attempt to control natural laws results in failure—failure so complete as to teach man how useless, how futile, how utterly hopeless for him to exceed the province given to him by an all-wise Creator.

S. G. Tompkins, leading affirmative,

closed the debate by summing up the arguments of both sides and bringing evidence tending to refute statements of the negative. The debate having closed, an overture, "The Tourist," was given by the orchestra. L. L. Dennett of the Rhizomian Society then delivered an oration upon the "Transcendental Period."

"There was a new epoch in the history of the world," was the startling announcement of the speaker, and having so modestly proclaimed himself as the guardian angel of the r. p., he plunged boldly into the depths of antiquity and revealed some of the active principles of Grecian and Roman philosophy. The birth of distinctively American life was simultaneous with the reformations and new eras in the countries of Europe, but now American vitality gave an impetus to letters and there was born a new philosophy, Transcendentalism, which did not consider present utility in the standard it assumed but rose triumphant above mere selfish and sordid influences. American philosophy possesses an individuality characteristic of American environments—the rugged self-reliance developing from and characterizing her independence.

The orchestra having played a Spanish fantasia, "La Palma," A. S. Larkey of the Archanian Society was introduced and gave an oration entitled

#### "PARTY TYRANNY."

As the title indicates the oration dealt with the great evils resulting from the blind obedience of people to those party leaders who only hold power to abuse it. Political parties are led by men having in view selfish ends; men of a mercenary character seek for office and lead the party ranks that they may obtain the emoluments of office. It is from the obedience of the masses to these men that many of the evils of our political system have arisen. The spoils system has also caused many evils and to it is due much of the spirit that now actuates those holding political power to use that power to further their selfish ends. Civil service reform is one remedy for this abuse. The time must come when these malefactors will be driven from the political arena by a better popular opinion, by the education of the people, and by the forces of advancing civilization.



The exercises of the evening were concluded by a concert polka, "Minuet."

From a literary point of view the orations were of considerable merit, and also well delivered. The debate was interesting and showed much study and due preparation. The contest fully emphasized the fact that abundance of material is at hand for the formation of a live oratorical association.

### MIGMA.

THE members of Phi Psi on Thursday eve before the close of the semester, had a farewell "spread" at the residence of Professor Richards on University Avenue. In the first part of the evening, the fraternity gathered into the the fold, Shafer, '88.

The evening was well spent, first in the parlors, then in the banqueting hall and before departure, in the parlor. At an hour nearing midnight, the guests departed being highly pleased with the Professor's entertainment and feeling inwardly that the Phi Kappa Psi is indeed a fraternity.

"ROME was not built in a day," nor was the Phi Psi chapter house; it was built in a night. A local note in the columns of the HATCHET for last week stated that the "guardians of ye mysteries" had purchased a lot and would probably build; but when on Thursday eve the fraternity had a reception and the following morning revealed their new quarters ready for occupancy the average unprogressive student of the U. P. slid down the banister of his aspirations and felt how inactive and insignificant he really was in comparison.

A representative of the HATCHET was

detailed to inspect the edifice and found it a marvel of architecture. The building was of the Doric pattern and though hastily constructed bore evidence of patient labor and a due regard for comfort. A black flag waving above the edifice displayed a skull and crossbones in white underneath which were the Greek letters of the brotherhood in blood red. Over the massive portals the death symbol were again displayed and bore the simple word (though unintelligible to the barbs "Rats". A curio of the painter was the announcement of the culinary department. In bold letters the words "Phi Kappa Psi Chop-ter House", were indicative of deliciously concocted symposiums, but closer inspection disclosed to the right shield in whose center the figure of a coffin gave unpleasant suggestions of the viands of each symposium. The interior was characterized by a wealth of (barbaric splendor,—trophies captured from the "barbs," such as dictionaries, first honors, and offices of college politics.

The specimens of this class were numerous—quite so. A long corridor, dotted here and there with ancestral debris led to another apartment whose sensuous splendor was intoxicating; this is where the members are wont to congregate after a victory over the co-eds., and here doth the gay and festive "frat" regale himself with the memories of his unscheming, un-blue-stockinged and ingenuous maiden, whose "sweet smile haunts him still."

Though a small building, the chapter-house which the Phi Psi's so speedily erected, is a model of its kind; and the enterprise necessary for its construction, "shows the 'get up (in the night) and get' of the fraternity system."

[Our scribe fails to state that this mar-



of architecture was constructed out of  
sacks and fence rails. ED.]

The following program was presented  
the social given by the Preparatory  
students on Thursday evening, Dec. 17:

et,.....	Misses Hurst and Johnson
ng,.....	Miss Zuck
lect Reading,.....	Miss Johnson
strumental Solo,.....	Mr. Wilcox
adow Pictures,	
.....	Messrs. Chynoweth, Evans and Taylor
izomian Spread..	Pugilistic Encounter..
Method..	Sword Swallower. The Causes of
disposition..	A Modern Scene..
A Victim of the	Location Class..
The Modern Dentist..	Effects of
Months in a Boarding-House..	Play for Life.

### LOCAL NOTES

The campus presents a deserted ap-  
pearance.

Candies of all kinds for the holidays  
B. Straub's.

Clarence Urmy is home from Napa to  
enjoy the holiday season.

Miss L. Chamberlin, '88, is spending  
her vacation in Sacramento.

W. R. Shafer is the latest addition to  
the fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi.

Straub sells the finest Candies in San  
Jose at the most reasonable prices.

Two pounds of broken candy for 25 cts  
Straub's, 118 South First street.

The cheapest rates for the best candy  
can be had at Straub's 118 S. First St.

For the finest kind of pure home made  
candies go to Straub's, 118 S. First St.

Call at Cooks for everything in the  
way of material for fancy work. \*

San Jose Transfer Co. cheap, reliable,  
prompt. No. 7 W. Santa Clara Street.

Howard Gates was in San Jose last  
week; he intends to return to school next  
August.

E. C. Bronaugh, '88, will spend the  
coming vacation with his parents in Port-  
land, Oregon.

We refrain from perpetrating that old  
chestnut about a merry Christmas and  
a happy New Year.

Students, who wish to be in style, get  
their hair cut opposite Auzerais House.  
Best place in town. \*

Charles T. Springer, '84, was in San  
Jose last Wednesday and of course came  
out to the University.

The editors of the *Naranjado* are  
busy in their preparations for the pub-  
lication of that journal.

Miss Sadie Merritt, a former student  
has been spending the last week of the  
session at the University.

FOUND.—A bunch of keys. Owner  
can have the same by proving property,  
and paying costs of this notice.

Armstrong, '86, surrounded by a bevy  
of pretty girls enjoyed his ride to Salinas  
on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Miss Eva White, '87, and Miss Anna  
Reid, '88, will visit friends in San Fran-  
cisco and Oakland during Xmas week.

W. O. Russell and Alex. H. Stephens,  
our Sophomore editors, left us on Dec. 17,  
to spend their winter vacation at home.

Two Sophomores have pledged them-  
selves to refrain from puns during vaca-  
tion. It is to be hoped that the reform  
will be permanent.

J. W. Cook, at 56 South First Street,  
is now prepared with an elegant line of  
Holiday Goods to please those wishing  
bargains. Call and examine them.

Considerable excitement was occas-  
ioned among the members of the fra-



ternity by an item in the *De Patria Monthly* to the effect that the Phi Delta Theta's had granted a charter to the University of the Pacific.

One of our geologists classifies the puns and jokes perpetrated at the class exercises at the Normal as belonging to the Metazoic Period—and so funny.

John Van Eaton, lately returned from teaching in San Luis Obispo County to spend his vacation, recounts some thrilling experiences of his homeward journey.

It is reported that the Fraternity cremated the building(?) erected upon their lot to obtain the insurance. This is not true. It was a cold day and hence the conflagration.

A most demoralized game of base ball was played on the campus on the 18th. A miscellaneous club from the University were badly beaten by a ditto club from Santa Clara.

At the State Teachers' Convention to be held in this city the coming week, Dr. C. C. Stratton will deliver a lecture upon "The Private School and its Relation to the State System of Education."

John Van Eaton, who has been teaching in San Luis Obispo County during the past summer, has returned to his home in San Jose to spend the holidays.

Jack had a narrow escape from drowning during the latter part of his residence in that county.

Students when returning to school should remember that the Garden City Transfer Company has removed to No. 49 W. Santa Clara St. next to Auzeais House and will transport baggage at the lowest rates. Special rates (to students only) for trunks, 25 cents.

It is reported that the Lecture Bureau has secured Locke Richardson for three recitals.

Among those who enjoyed the charming Japanese opera, "The Mikado," were Professor and Mrs. F. L. King, Miss Mabel Urmey, Miss Fanny Barbour, Miss Meta Bowman; Prof. J. W. Wilkins, Clarence Urmey, J. W. Bowman, Ed. Fisher, Marshall Hale, Wm. Beach, S. G. Tompkins, Ralph and Percival Urmey, Ben Hatch.

The following poetic gem was recently found by us and from the tender sentiments expressed and the handwriting we would judge that the author was a lady. Will she please favor us with the locality of the paternal front gate, and relieve the load that now oppresses a sentimental Junior to whom her poem has been shown.

#### A DUET.

Loui, Loui,  
Adieu to thee

To-night our lives must part.

Ah me! it breaks my heart—

Ah me, it breaks my heart to think

That you should break the last love-link—

The last love-link that binds us here.

Ah me, ah me, 'twill be so dear,

Ah me, ah me, without you dear.

Adelle, Adelle,  
Say not farewell,

Our lives must never part.

Oh, love, it breaks my heart—

Oh, love, it breaks my heart to know

That I, your love, should cause you woe.

Oh, dearest, I'm not false to thee,

Oh, hear me, love, I could not be;

Oh, dearest, have no fear of me.

—Guilt

Within two years Harvard will make Latin optional. Then a student may graduate from what is claimed to be, and is one of our best colleges, and not know a word of Greek or Latin.—*Ex.*

## A GIFT

Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once.

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