

MARCH, 1900.

Rays of Light.

McPherson, Kansas.

*AN EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND NEWS MAGAZINE;**MONTHLY, EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST;**50c PER ANNUM; SINGLE COPIES, 5c.*

EDITORIAL STAFF.

C. F. GUSTAFSON, EDITOR IN CHIEF.	H. C. SLIFER, - - NEWS EDITOR.
EDWARD FRANTZ, - ASSOCIATE.	C. A. LOEWEN, } ASSOCIATE
SUE SAYLOR, - LITERARY EDITOR.	E. H. EBY, } NEWS EDITORS.
FLO RAMAGE, - - ALUMNI EDITOR.	ED. GLATHART, - ADV. SOLICITOR.
FRANK KAUFFMAN, EXCH. EDITOR.	J. O. HANSON, - - BUSINESS MGR.

Published by the RAYS OF LIGHT Publishing Co., McPherson, Kansas.

Entered at the Post Office in McPherson, Kansas, for transmission through the mails
as second-class matter.

FROM PRESS OF THE DEMOCRAT.

KERNS' The Store!

WITH NEW GOODS.

BEST OF VALUES.

Arden B. Clarke, PHOTOGRAPHER.

East side South Main Street.

Latest Styles. Special Rates to Students

RICHARD MILLER,

— UNION BLOCK —

Headquarters for BOOKS of all kinds,
also SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Tablets, Ink,
Pencils, Pens, Etc. We also carry a full
line of Watches, Silverware and Clocks.

Dr. A. Engberg, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

G. H. KITTELL, DENTIST.

Artificial Teeth without plates, known
as crown and bridge work, a specialty.
Irregular Teeth Straightened.
BARNES BLOCK, - McPHERSON, KANS.

G. L. McCourt, PIONEER HARNESS AND SADDLERY, McPherson, Kansas.

J. C. Hall, M. D. Physician : and : Surgeon, McPHERSON, KANSAS.

DR. HUSBAND, DENTIST. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK Gold and Aluminum plates and all kinds of dental work.

OFFICE—Over McPherson Merc. Co. Store.

Established 1890.

325 Stockholders.

Co-operative.

The Alliance Exchange Co

the place you always get lowest prices on
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES,
TINWARE, SHELF HARDWARE.

\$8,000 paid to patrons in 1899. Come
and investigate our method of business.

We have paid larger dividends than
any other co-operative store in existence.

H. L. SLOSSON, - - Manager.

Frances Mammel, M. D. Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

603 N. Maple Street. Phone 131.

MRS. DR. E. A. COX,

PHONE 125.

DR. OF VITAL (MAGNETIC) SCIENCE.

Vital Scientific treatment for diseases, without
drugs, medicine, surgical operation or hypnosis.
Has cured where other methods have failed. Con-
sultation free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

North Main Street, McPherson, Kansas.

CONN'S RESTAURANT,

For Ice Cream and Ices. All kinds
of Cold Drinks. He leads them all.

Hot Lunch always ready. Always Open.

Tourney Lumber Co

Yards 1 block North of Court House,

McPherson, Kansas.

ROBB'S STUDIO.

Cheap, Good and Up-to-Date Photos in
all the Latest Styles.

Cheap in Price, but not in Quality.

Special Rates to Teachers and Students.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Gallery, First Stairway South of Farmers
and Merchants Bank, McPherson, Ke.

McPherson College,

McPherson, Kansas.

FACULTY.

C. E. ARNOLD, Ph. B.; A. M.,
President.

Pedagogy and Philosophy.

EDWARD FRANTZ, A. M.,
Vice President.

Ancient Languages and Bible.

H. J. HARNLY, S. B. A. M.,
Natural Sciences.

S. B. FAHNESTOCK, A. B. M. C.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Supt. Com. Department, Gen. History
and Drawing.

F. G. MUIR

Director of Musical Department.
Piano, Organ, Harmony and Voice
Culture.

MRS. SUSIE SAYLOR, M. S. D., A. B.
English.

LENA M. WIEAND.
(Columbia School of Oratory.) Elocu-
tion and Physical Culture.

S. J. MILLER, A. M.,
College Field Worker.

JOHN F. DUERKSEN,
("Central School," South Russia.)
Principal German Department.

C. F. GUSTAFSON, A. B.,
Chemistry and Latin.

A. C. WIEAND, A. M.,
Greek.

PETER F. DUERKSEN, M. S. D.,
College German

B. S. HAUGH,
Vocal Music.

J. F. STUDEBAKER,
Shorthand and Typewriting.

G. J. GOODSHELLER,
Algebra.

ANNA FAKES,
Grammar.

MYRTA HOFF,
Guitar and Mandolin.

FLO RAMAGE, M. S. D.,
Director Model School.

MARY E. FRANTZ, Matron.

HISTORY AND GROWTH.

McPherson College, chartered in 1887, has grown to include ten departments under eighteen instructors, enrolls annually about four hundred students from about twelve states and territories, and has buildings and equipments costing about \$91,000.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Dormitory, 40 by 100, four stories; Main College Building, 94 by 117, three stories; Library, Physical Apparatus, Museum and Chemical Laboratory, adequate for the scope of our departments.

FACULTY.

Consists of eighteen instructors, eight of whom are Collegiate or University graduates, representing Harvard University, University of Chicago, Kansas State University, Illinois Wesleyan University, Etc., and eight others are graduates of special schools or departments—comprising a variety of talent and power not usually found in schools of this class.

DEPARTMENTS.

Preparatory, Normal, Collegiate, Commercial, Musical, Oratorical, Biblical, German, Stenography, and Model School, (for teacher training.)

STATE RECOGNITION.

Our Normal Course, two Preparatory Courses, two Collegiate Courses, Department of Pedagogy, and Model School (for teacher training) have been approved by the Kansas State Board of Education; and graduates of our Normal Course and Collegiate Courses get State Certificates to teach in Kansas.

OUR AIM.

Our aim is to afford high-grade educational opportunity in an atmosphere of social equality and Christian ideals. We have no aristocracy but the aristocracy of merit.

Our illustrated catalogue, which may be had for the asking, will tell the rest.

Address.

McPHERSON COLLEGE.

McPHERSON, KANSAS



Group of Students of McPherson College.

Teachers should plan to enter McPherson College for the Spring Term, which opens April 3.

Special classes will be formed to meet the wants of Teachers.

Rays of Light.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 4.

EDITORIAL.

WHAT is the real function of the college? What should the college course do for a man? What is education? The old idea that the object in going to college is chiefly to get information, an accumulation of facts, has been practically discarded. One need not occupy space in refuting this already antiquated conception. It has become the fashion nowadays to define education as the process of developing the latent powers of the mind. The purpose of the college course, according to this view, is to make the student a greater power than he could otherwise be. Power is the keynote to this conception.

This is such a vast improvement over the older view that we are tempted to rest satisfied with it, and stake down here, confident that at last we have arrived at the truth as to the purpose of education. But have we really? Have we reached the whole truth? Are there not signs of a modification of this view—signs, at least, of the shifting of the emphasis from the idea of power? Is power itself the end? Is the goal of evolution a race of intellec-

tual giants? Or is the real, ultimate object still farther on, and the attainment of intellectual strength only a necessary step in the process? Does the question whether power is a good thing or not depend in some measure on how it is used? Is it or is it not a part of the business of the college training to indicate the channels in which this power should flow? It is perhaps still too soon to attempt the final definition of education, but we suspect that it will include these two ideas—the development to the highest possible degree of of the potentialities of the entire being, and the direction of these forces along right lines.

EDW. F.

WHAT would Jesus do?" This is the question a great many people are asking themselves just now. New attention is directed to it by reason of Mr. Sheldon's experiment in trying to answer it as it affects the management of a daily newspaper. President Arnold's recent sermon on this subject was timely and illuminating. He showed clearly that the learned divines who criticise this attempt by saying that Jesus would not edit a newspaper at all, or that it is presumptuous for a man to undertake to say what Jesus would do, simply dia-

close their failure to apprehend the point at issue. This point is not whether Jesus, if he were here to-day, would be an editor or a carpenter. It is not what Jesus would actually do, with his own mission to perform and his own individuality. It is rather what would Jesus do if he were in my place, with my individuality and my environment. To do as Jesus would do—to walk "in his steps"—is to apply the PRINCIPLES which he taught and lived to one's own life and work, whether that be the life and work of an editor, a teacher, a blacksmith, a preacher, a lawyer, a student, or what not. To put this question to yourself in this light, and to decide the conduct of your life by it, is to make you a better man. And is this not an end worth while?

EDW. F.

HAVE you a lecture course in your town this Winter? You do not. Then you are losing the most excellent means of elevating the tone, the moral atmosphere of your town and community. You entertain your people with dog and pony shows and cheap minstrels and low class operatic performances instead. Would you not like to replace these with something nobler and better? "Overcome evil with good" is the divine method. It is the true method. Get after some of your public-spirited fellow-citizens. Work up a course of high-class entertainment and instruction. Cultivate the taste of your people for nobler things. Find out how much more real solid enjoyment may be had, not to speak of the

work for righteousness you will be doing.

EDW. F.

DO you not think a man should be something more than a machine? Is a man a real man who can only do what machines can do? Some thoughtless persons deplore the invention of machinery to take the place of the human laborer. This is very foolish. He ought rather to rejoice that so much can be done by the machine, leaving the hands and minds of men to do that which machines cannot do. But there is one very practical consideration about this matter. Whether you like it or not, young man, the work of the lower walks of life is coming so much more to be done by the machine, that if you have not made something more than a machine of yourself, you will probably wake up some morning to find yourself out of a job.

EDW. F.

"A REFORM IN SPELLING" is the title of an article in the Nov. number of the State Normal Monthly, by L. C. Wooster, which we repeat in part here. The high importance which we attach to the subject and our sympathies with the thoughts expressed are shown by the fact that we give it so much space in this paper.

"Our spelling, without uniform rule or system, has brought distress so frequently to every rationally constructed mind, while trying to master and practice it, that one cannot help but regard his correctly spelled

manuscript with feelings of pride and pleasure; and, when one has mastered the spelling in two such languages as Russian and English, or Highland Scotch and English, hardly life itself would be too dear to give in defense of such a conquest.

"It is the same feeling, the love of what we have mastered and long practiced, that prevents the adoption of the metric system in place of our cumbersome tables of weights and measures. In spite of the fact that the months spent on the tables of weights and measures bring no corresponding educational development, but, on the contrary, develop skill in doing things unsystematically, we cling to the old tables, permitting no unhallowed hand to throw them into the rubbish heap of abandoned habits where they belong.

"The mastery of English spelling costs, at the least estimate, one and one-half years of the school-life of every pupil who has completed the graded, high and normal school courses of study. Assuming that the time spent in preparation of the spelling equals the time in recitation, an equivalent of one hundred seventy-four school days, during eight years of nine months each, is used by the pupils of the city schools of Kansas trying to master spelling; and yet half of them cannot write a correctly spelled business letter without a dictionary at the elbow.

"Although the older teachers may not wish to blot out the year and a half of their lives which they spent in learning to spell, is it too much to ask, in the interest of innocent childhood, that

they unite on some simple and obvious method of reform of English spelling and permit their pupils to use it?

"The National Educational Association adopted but a single rule, in substance the one given first below, and may we not call upon all active schoolmasters to come to its defense, and also to use the three others suggested by the writer?

"In their own manuscripts they can do as the writer has done, use the spelling that they were taught in childhood, but, in their schoolrooms, permit their pupils to spell phonetically.

"RULE 1. All silent and useless letters should be omitted.

"EXAMPLES: Program, tho, altho, thoro, thorefare, thru, thruout, catalog, demagog, prolog, decalog, and pedagog.

"REMARK: We have already done this in axe, plough, labour, phaenogamous, and etiquette, and no serious harm has resulted. Nife and many other words might be added to the above list.

"RULE 2. All letters should be used to represent the sounds which obviously belong to them.

"EXAMPLES: Kat, korn, kave, waz, rugz, and sinjing (singeing).

"RULE 3. Letters shall follow the order of the sounds they represent.

"EXAMPLES: Hwat, hwy, hwen, and hwich.

"RULE 4. Only those rules of spelling should be taught which are nearly general in their application and which are sanctioned by phonotypy. Exceptions to such rules should be made to conform to them so far as possible.

"REMARK: For illustration of the need of this rule see the article, Orthography, in Webster's International Dictionary."

LITERARY.

OUR SHIP IS LAUNCHED, BUT WHERE IS THE SHORE?

[Read before the Elite Literary Society.]

Who has ever watched a ship as she put out to sea? How majestically she rides on the deep! How joyfully her gay streamers flutter in the breeze! O, fair ship! fortunate for you if you encounter no tempest to tear your masts, smite your side, and sink you in the ocean. May you be permitted to enter the harbor of your destination and carry on the grand intercourse of mankind.

Our soul is a ship launched on the great wide sea of existence. All is fair weather when we start. The morning never was so bright. Nature never smiled so lovingly. The atmosphere is balmy and tranquil. The ship decked in her bright sunshiny streamers of joyfulness, with her white sails the image of purity, aways restlessly, impatient for the time to start. On the shore stand our friends bidding us God-speed.

At last comes the tide—that opportunity for which we have been waiting. The anchor of character is weighed. the cable of habits is examined to see if it will stand great strain, our Captain Conscience cries “All aboard!” and out we go on the ebbing current, our sails of ambition speeding before the increasing breeze of encouragement.

But whither are we bound? What is our soul's mission? To engage in the slavery of vices and sins? To carry on the piracy of intemperance? To trade

at the ports of dishonesty? O, would that every one who sets sail would say, “No; a thousand times no; rather will I carry the merchandise of happiness and good wherever I sail!” This was the purpose of the great Shipbuilder when he built our craft and set it afloat.

We cannot have fair weather and smooth sailing ALL the way. Look toward the distant horizon of the future! A storm is raging and will soon be upon us! “Reef the sails! lower the anchor! all hands to their places!” Now we are ready for the test. Now the storm of trial and temptation bursts with all its fury upon us, sweeping its great mountain billows over us, beating us with its torrents, driving us hither and thither; then comes a lull in the storm. then it collects all its forces and hurls them against us with one overwhelming shock. Can we resist? Oh, what a calamity and awful shipwreck, if the cable is made of bad habits, and the anchor, character, is not strong enough to resist! Then the soul will be tossed to pieces in the tempest and be forever lost. Or it may be dashed against the shoals and reefs of despair lurking here and there in the ocean. Again, we are lost unless some brother ship finds us and pulls our stranded vessel out to sea, and helps us to repair the awful damage done to our soul by the frightful storm.

But safe we are if the strands of good habits in our cable can hold fast to our character, grand and strong, that it may overcome all the tugging and straining at our soul.

Now the storm subsides; the last dark clouds roll away, and the sun-

shine of heaven again beams upon us. But what a poor dilapidated vessel compared with the one that set sail some years ago! Yet we are not wholly disabled; we can just move along, till we see a shore in the distance. We steer out of our course, put into port, and take some time to repair our storm-beaten soul with a better defense of faith and hope. We replace the broken strands in our cable with good ones, we make our anchor weightier, we hoist up new sails of ambition in place of the torn ones. Now we can withstand a fiercer tempest than the one we have just encountered.

But this is not our destination. We start again with the wind in our favor. Again the storms rage, but our good strong ship is not overpowered and they make no impression upon her.

Now it is fair weather, but we are unconsciously approaching dangerous coasts. Captain Conscience, not aware of it and feeling that all is safe, goes to sleep. Meanwhile, the crew of evil inclinations and desires seize the opportunity to swerve from the right direction, and they steer the soul into channels of dissipation and sin. But behold! and hark! there are the warnings of our friends,—the beacon lights along the shore flashing out their signals, the foghorns sounding with all their might,—entreating us not to go that way, if we would not be wrecked, for there, just a little farther down the coast, is Satan's Gulf of Ruin! O, will not the Captain rouse, heed the signals, grasp the helm from the wicked crew, and steer back into the straight course? Yes, yes, with God's help, back she

goes, to continue her journey, much delayed in accomplishing good by the Captain's neglect and the crew's bad conduct.

But see, there is our port. O, joy for us! There are the golden gates of the city of splendor, with its winged inhabitants, ever singing, ever joyful, ready to give us a royal welcome. O, may our Captain guide our soul aright over the troublesome sea and through the tortuous channels of life, so that we may have the most blessed privilege of sailing into the port of heaven, and receiving the glad welcome and rich reward that awaits a "good and faithful servant."

RETTA GLICK.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Individualism is that "ism" which recognizes the personal independence of man. In religion it is exemplified by the personal responsibility each individual feels in working out his own salvation; in government, by that freedom with which each man in our republic may, with impunity, give utterance to his critique of the highest dignity of the land or may aid by his vote in making or marring the weal of the nation. In education individualism means more than the freedom exemplified in Church and State. It means the full development of all the capacities of the soul, a growth toward divinity, with every other consideration secondary and subsidiary to the highest evolution of the age.

One would infer from the title of this paper that the idea of individualism

had at some time in the world's history not been conceived of. We need only refer back to the ancient Oriental nations to find this to have been the actual state of civilization. In China, by a cramming process, which not only left the faculties undeveloped, but paved the way, generation after generation, for lower abasement and sluggishness, the fossilized being was fitted for his specified place in State affairs.

The Hindoo was a doubly-bound slave,—first, by accident of birth into a certain caste, from which there was no possibility of elevation; and secondly, by the restrictions of his pantheistic religion by which the "thought and will of the Hindoo perished in the mystic contemplations of the soul."

Even among the "chosen people of God" to whom He is said to have revealed and intrusted the keeping of His law, we find the individual sadly neglected. The aim was not to develop and save the man but to save the nation, exclusive of all others; for this end each was taught from childhood to strive. While the direct purpose of Hebrew education was not individual development, this people, nevertheless, contributed more to it than did China or India, in that their ideal of perfection was to become a faithful servant of Jehovah. The effort put forth to realize such ideal could not fail to give personal virtue and strength of character. They lacked intellectual culture, and no amount of culture along other lines can compensate for this lack, and bring forth a well-rounded, perfect man.

Persian education ignored the rights of the individual, but the tendency toward this principle manifests itself in the belief advocated by Zoroaster, of a dualism in nature. This belief is that there is a kingdom of darkness and an opposing kingdom of light. The latter of these will finally be triumphant, but toward this triumph EACH individual must contribute by faithfully performing his duties of every-day life.

Sparta was compelled to give her people that education which would enable them to preserve life, entirely ignoring other culture. Athens was somewhat broader, affording a superfluity of aesthetic culture to the neglect of morals. Socrates, by his ironical and interrogative methods of teaching, gave each mind opportunity to develop its own thoughts and to express them freely. Plato, in his statement of the purpose of education, — "to give to the body and to the soul all the beauty and perfection of which they are capable"—shows a gradual evolution of the idea of individualism.

Plutarch, a Roman philosopher, advances a step from the practical education of the Romans, elevates women to a higher place, and says that all education should be freed from sovereignty of the state, and be for individual development.

Thus we see the spirit of giving importance to personal worth, germinated and beginning to grow, but not until long after the advent of Christ does it attain its maximum development, "the full corn in the ear."

Individualism never had a stronger advocate than it had in the Ideal Man. That "God gave His only son to save WHOSOEVER would believe" proves that in the sight of the Creator each soul is of vast personal worth. "Henceforth," says Compayre, "education was not simply a question of training citizens for the service of the State; but the conception of a disinterested development of the human person had made its appearance in the world. On the other hand, in proclaiming that all men had the same destiny, and were equal in the sight of God, Christianity also raised the poor and disinherited from their condition of misery and promised them all the same instruction."

Notwithstanding the light with which these theories of Christianity shine, we find a poverty of individualistic sentiments in the practical education of the early Christians. The earliest of these schools were for the purpose of preparing the student to take his place in the church. This tendency was emphasized still more in the later monastic, parochial and cathedral schools. It was said of the bishops in one of these monastic schools that more than one of them could count on his fingers the letters of the alphabet with which he was familiar. It was so difficult to find a man who had ability to act as notary public that acts had to be passed verbally. The sole purpose of the Benedictine monks in studying mathematics was that they might be able to calculate the date of Easter.

During the Middle Ages the spirit

of Individualism springs forth more vividly than heretofore in the teachings of Charlemagne, who, as monarch of a vast territory, became ambitious to rule over a civilized society. He realized that political unity is maintained only by a unity of ideals and morals, and that this is secured by the development of the individual as the unit of society. His idea was far in advance of his time.

Not until after the Reformation did the great change in theory come. Luther struck the blow which ultimately emancipated the human mind from its bondage.

But just as this fuel begins to kindle the faint spark of Individualism already existing, the Abstract Theological educators quench it, and leave it smouldering until it is again re-kindled to grow forever by the liberal, progressive spirit of the educational reformers. A few of their principles will serve to illustrate the evolution of the true idea of education.

Montaigne says, "It is not a soul, it is not a body we are training up, but a man, and we ought not to divide him." "The end of education," as Milton conceives it, "is to know God, to love Him, to be like Him." Comenius added a jewel to his already gem-decked crown by elevating woman to her position beside man.

We find the worth of the individual exemplified by the general principle of the majority of the reformers — that the capacity of each pupil be studied, and studies adapted to his particular needs that all his faculties may be harmoniously developed.

Character building, based on psychological principles of development has for several centuries been the theory, but in the nineteenth century it is being realized, especially in our republic whose constitution frees us from the restraint of a monarchical government, by making all men free and equal and by providing schools whereby each may develop to the fullest extent all his native capacities and become what men and angels will rejoice to call a man.

ANNA FAKES.

ALUMNI.

Since our last issue, J. A. G. Shirk of Roswell, New Mexico, has become a stockholder in the RAYS OF LIGHT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Class of 1898, your biographies and photos. are now due. Please do not fail to respond promptly. The members are: Theodore Snowberger, Hattie Ecker Sohlberg, Francis A. Vaniman, Modena Hutchinson Miller, Elmer E. Vaniman, Laura McQuoid, Sadie Whitehead Beachly, C. E. Wallace and Hattie Flickinger Potter.

Suesette Harnly Heaston, of Blue Springs, Nebraska, writes: "The realities and practicalities of life now stare me in the face, and with these I cheerfully deal. We sometimes find poetry in real things of life, and beauty in the practical. I, in my four narrow walls, am learning to rule the world by rocking the cradle, and am begin-

ning to realize that all the arts and sciences ever known to humanity should be at the disposal of her who wishes to become accomplished in the greatest of all arts, — that of true home-making."

ALUMNI BIOGRAPHIES.

Myrtie Miller Netzley.

Class of '92.

From Mrs. Netzley we have received only a brief synopsis of her life history. She says that she spent her girlhood days in Pennsylvania, her parents moving to Kansas in 1880. She then attended McPherson College for five years and afterward taught in the district schools. On March 22nd, 1898, she was married to Mr. Netzley, and since that event has been enjoying farm life near Pickrell, Nebraska.

Hattie Yoder Gilbert.

Class of '92.

Hattie Yoder was born in Iowa, September, 1870. She spent her girlhood on the farm, entered Mt. Morris College at the age of sixteen years, then taught for a few years, and entered school at McPherson College. She graduated with the class of '92 after which she taught in the district schools until '95, when she accepted a position as guardian angel in the home of Rev. J. Z. Gilbert. They now live at Plattsburg, Missouri.



S. J. MILLER AND MODENA HUTCHINSON
MILLER.

Samuel J. Miller.

Class of '95.

S. J. Miller was born in Indiana, December 2, 1808. He entered the district schools at the age of six years and graduated from the common school course of Indiana at the age of seventeen. Then coming with his parents to McPherson Co., Kana., he taught in the district schools for five years.

He entered McPherson College during the Spring term of 1888, and graduated from this institution in '95 with the degree of Ph. B. He entered the State University of Kansas in 1896, as a graduate student in Biology and Geology, and received from that institution in 1897 the degree of Master of Arts.

During '97 and '98 he taught in Lordsburg College, California, as instructor in Natural Science. In 1899 he resigned his position in Lordsburg to accept a position in the Crafton schools of Redlands.

May, 1891, he was elected to the ministry in the German Baptist church. In August, 1897, he was married to Modena Hutchinson.

This year he is acting as general field agent in the interest of McPherson College. Next year he is to be a member of the faculty of this institution.

Modena Hutchinson Miller.

Class of '91.

Somewhere in the early '70s a little girl was born into the world. She was christened Modena Hutchinson. Her early home was in a log house among the dogwood blossoms and "red buds" at the foot of a mountain in Monroe Co., West Virginia.

Between the ages of two and sixteen her home was in Missouri. At the age of sixteen she entered McPherson College, completing the Academic courses in science and music.

In August 1897 she was married to S. J. Miller, and immediately left for California where two very pleasant years were spent.

At present her home is at McPherson, where Mr. Miller is field agent for the College, while his wife is taking care of the little daughter, Pauline, who has come to bless their home.

N. O. Conger.

We give here a copy of a personal letter which has been sent to a number of addresses. Readers of RAYS OF LIGHT will please consider it as addressed to them individually.

"We are pleased to send you a picture of our friend Noah Conger, a Christian young man with both limbs off, one above the knee and the other just below. The best method of helping him is to educate him so that he may do office work and be able to support himself.

"In order to do this he should be in school at least two years. It will require a little more than a hundred dollars a year for his expenses such as board, fuel, clothing, books, etc."

If our friends will help him we will donate his tuition which is \$38.00 per year. Please send contributions to S. B. Fahnestock, Secy., McPherson College, McPherson, Kans.



a well-pleased and enthusiastic crowd it was that left two hours later. Col. Copeland brought the application of his text directly to his hearer. We are all more or less guilty of judging the whole world by the indeterminate fragment of it with which we have come in contact.

Such lectures are of inestimable value to a community. They lift the hearer out of the pent up existence of daily life; they lead his thoughts out of the well-worn channels to the discovery or realization of larger truths; they arouse slumbering aspirations and inspire new resolution.

The next number of the Students' Lecture Course will be Dr. Jas. Hedley's lecture on "The Sunny Side of Life," to be given in the opera house, March 20. The sixth and last number in the course will be De Mott's lecture on "The Secret of Character-building, or, The Harp of the Senses," April 30th.

SEEING the World as the Blind Men Saw the Elephant" was the "text" of the lecture by Col. L. F. Copeland at the H. S. Auditorium on the evening of March 5. A well-filled and eagerly attentive house greeted the speaker as he entered, and

EXCHANGES.

Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.—Milton.

The February number of the *Midland* contains the picture and oration of each participant in the state contest.

The *Washburn Review* is full of rejoicing, since it was a "Washburner"—J. Frank Sell—who proved victor in the oratorical contest at Emporia.

In Mexico school children are allowed to smoke in school hours after their lessons are well prepared.

A man is like a steam engine—the more perfect he is the less noise he makes.—*Our Young People*.

A WISE CORRECTION.—Little Sambo came running to his "mammy" recently, crying out, "O, mammy, I've swallowed a seed!" "Now, Sambo," corrected Dinah, who had been to the "University," "don't say seed; only ignorant negroes say seed; say saw."—*Current Literature*.

Juniata Echo contains an interesting article on "College Spirit." It states that college spirit nowadays is manifested not so much by hazing and the like, but expresses itself more and more in this: "Christian character, christian manhood, and christian gentlemanliness." In other words college spirit means to-day,—be a gentleman in college, in society, among ladies, among men, among children, in the home.

The college men are very slow,
They seem to take their ease,
For even when they graduate
They do it by degrees.—Lowell.

He who takes the pains will take the prizes.—Ex.

Noise is not power; brilliance is not depth.—Ex.

If men could live their lives over again they would avoid all their old mistakes—and make new ones.—*Students' Herald*.

A man wears out more by inactivity in a year than he wears out by wholesome activity in a life-time.—Beecher.

SCATTERED SUNBEAMS.

Have you read last week's *Ram's Horn*? Its entire space is taken up in exposing Dowieism. So large has been the demand for this number that the publishers have had to issue a second edition of many thousand copies.

The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Musical Jubilee will be held in Hutchinson, May 15 to 19. Geo. A. Burdett of Boston will judge all vocal contests and E. R. Kroeger of St. Louis, the instrumental work. McPherson has considerable talent and should make a number of entries.

P. W. Toews has closed his school near Moundridge and is going to work for a machine company.

The Penmen's Publishing Company is the name of a new stock-company recently organized, with W. C. Stevenson of the Kansas State Normal School as president and S. B. Fahnestock of McPherson College as vice president. The company is composed of "teachers of penmanship in all grades of schools." An *ADVANCED TABLET* has been issued by the company. It contains

instructions from leading penmen, and twenty-eight plates—five by ten—photo-engraved from actual pen work. We wish the company success in its worthy purpose—that of securing better teaching of penmanship than the old copy-book system.

John Brubaker has a position in the steam laundry.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week Elder George Studebaker gave addresses in the chapel on the missionary work of western Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma. He has charge of this territory and is securing funds to help the cause by visiting the various churches.

While in Kansas City, Kansas, D. L. Miller gave three lectures on the bible lands.

Frank Stutzman is operating a store at Monitor and has recently been appointed postmaster at that place.

Kodaks are becoming popular. Jesse Brubaker has liberally invested in a new outfit and is doing good work.

Stick a pin right here. Read this extraordinary offer: RAYS OF LIGHT one year, *Advanced Tablet of Penmanship* just from the press of the Kansas Penmanship Company, and a beautiful pen study, 14 x 17 inches, representing a vase of calla lillies, all for fifty cents. The *Advanced Tablet* alone is worth a half dollar to any teacher. Be wise to-day.

Concerning the pen study of calla lillies referred to in the preceeding article another paper says: "This is a magnificent work of art, the original having been drawn by Prof. S.B. Fah-

nestock of McPherson College. It is suitable for framing and will make a beautiful ornament in any home."

We are pleased to know of the success that our former student, Mr. S. L. Lowrey, is meeting with as principal of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowrey taught schools in this county for eight years and concluded to specialize. He accepted this position several years ago at eighty dollars per month and we think his salary has been increased.

The past month has been quite eventful for the dormitory boys. After trying their "emersion act" a full bakera dozen were invited to interview the faculty. After the big snow they took a marauding expedition over College Place, and convinced others that snow initiations were conducive to good health and to arousing latent energy.

In the February number of the *Western Penman* is a page and a half of movement exercises in penmanship by Prof. Fahnestock which ought to whet up the inspiration of many a young aspirant.

The Elmdale school is taught this Winter by Miss Lena Gernert. A few weeks ago she gave a box social at the school house, and raised twenty-eight dollars for the purpose of adding more books to the school library.

Two of our students, Miss Alma Law and Miss Clara Pfaff, are teachers in the Lindsborg schools. Thirty-two dollars worth of new books will be added to their libraries soon. This money was made by an entertainment given

there recently. We are glad to see this library spirit. Over two thousand volumes were added to libraries in this county last year.

It seems difficult to get a full report of the oyster stew held at the bachelors' residence last week. A kodak picture shows six hungry couples relishingly eating crackers, and no one doubts that they had a good time.

I. A. Toevs and wife returned last week from Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Toevs is well pleased with the law department of Drake University. He informs us that Mr. Schmalzried, who is studying pharmacy at that place, will remain there until August.

Miss Lillie Hope of Herington visited her sister, Miss Hanna, last week.

Mr. G. C. Gregory, who is a commercial graduate, has resigned his position as dry goods clerk in the Alliance Exchange store, and gone to Janesville, Wisconsin, to pursue a course of telegraphy.

The officers of the alumni held a business meeting last week. Again we are reminded that commencement week will soon be here.

N. E. Studebaker writes from Bruce, Kansas, that he wants to finish his course and may be in school next year. He has the principalship of a two-roomed school at that place. He writes that Jesse Wolfe is principal of the Mineral school near by. He is married and has a good sized junior.

Clyde Ballantyne is doing private work in bookkeeping under Prof. Fahnstock.

Remember the many good things to be given by the Irving Memorial Society. Hear "Zion Awake" and "The Fairies' Song" by the choruses.

Many students are engaging rooms for the Spring term. Teachers are closing their schools and are entering college. Anna Westling has just enrolled.

Miss Effa Kuns gave an elocutionary entertainment at Canton last week. Her school closes March 16.

Miss Laura McQuoid went to Kansas City to hear the great pianist, Paderewski, when he appeared there.

Ralph Shirk of Ramona is now agent for the Rock Island company at Medora.

Harvey Brown, who teaches the Groveland school gave an entertainment March 7. Prof. Duerksen read a paper on "School Ethics" and Pres. Arnold delivered his popular address entitled "That Boy."

Roy Richey, who is still holding a position in the State Treasurer's office, visited here recently.

Chas. Slifer writes from Bird City that the Misses Martha and Lida Jones and Miss Van Winkle each taught successful terms of school. More than a dozen young folks of Cheyenne county have been students here and several new ones are expecting to enter soon.

John D. Milliken,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

McPHERSON, : : KANSAS.

Practice in all the Courts.

Reference:—Any public man in Kansas.

J. E. JOSEPH,

DEALER IN —

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles. Makes a specialty of repairing all kinds of Jewelry.

No. 208, North Main St., McPherson, Kans.

WALLACE GLEASON,

Proprietor of —

Star Livery Barn,

East Kansas Avenue,

McPherson, Kansas.

A. D. Barber, D. D. S.

[Graduate of University of Pennsylvania.]

Practices dentistry in all forms, including filling and treating of teeth; supplying artificial teeth; crown and bridge work; correction of irregularities and extraction.

OVER LADERER'S STORE, McPHERSON.
In Canton on Mondays.

G. H. Matchette, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases peculiar to women.

X RAY WORK.

Office over Scofield's Drug Store.

LINDBLOOM & ROSEBERG.

The :. Leading :. Grocers.

Also Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

Highest Market Price paid for Produce.

PHONE 84.

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

BIXBY & LINDSAY,

Are the Leading Druggists of McPherson County.

PALACE DRUG STORE

First door South of Post Office.

NEW TIN SHOP.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Tin and Sheet Metal Work, also Eave Trough and Spouting, Gasoline Stove and general repairing. Prompt attention given to all.

F. D. Street.

Opp. Dick's Store

VREELAND, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Not how Cheap.

But how good and Up-to-Date

Special Rates to Students and Teachers.

A. G. SOHLBERG

MERCANTILE CO.

Special Line of Carpets,
Rugs and Lace Curtains.

If you want Good Shoes

For the Least Money, call at

Lawson's Shoe Store.

A Complete Line of all kinds of Footwear

LAWSON'S SHOE STORE,

McPherson, Kansas.

The Pearl Milling Co.,

manufacturers of

HIGH GRADE FLOUR,

McPherson, Kansas.

EVERY : SACK : WARRANTED.

First Class Shoemaker.

Repairing Neatly Done.

Your Trade Solicited.

SHOP AT LAWSON'S SHOE STORE.

E. R. LARSON,

McPherson, Kansas.

TRADING AT THE RACKET

Means the saving of
DIMES & NICKELS

which in the aggregate represent a large sum. Do you trade there? Thousands do. We ask your business on the plain grounds of money saving.

THE RACKET DEPARTMENT STORE, McPherson, Kansas.

MILLERS MEAT MARKET,

Everything First-class. ————— Just Give us a Call.
Phone 86. South Main Street.



Until April 15th,

I will make special low prices on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, to reduce stock.

J. E. GUSTAFSON, First Door South of Post Office.

McPherson Meat Market,

F. D. ENTRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

Fresh and Salted Meats. :: Ice in Any Quantity.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

The Hygeian Supply Co.

O. S. VANIMAN, SECRETARY.

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

Hygeian Food Coffee,

made by THE HYGEIAN SUPPLY CO., of McPherson, Kansas, is as its name implies, a real health drink, made of cereals that supply muscle and nerve force. It has a pleasant flavor peculiarly its own that most persons, who continue its use for a week or ten days, learn to relish far more than common tea or coffee.

Children and delicate persons may use it three times a day, as a part of their needed food supply. Both Professors and Students of McPherson College use it, because it is healthful, nourishing, palatable and cheap.

Ask your grocer for it, or send 3 two-cent stamps to pay postage on a free sample package, with price per case, delivered at your station.

Printed directions on each package. Sold by the Leading Grocers.



F. A. VANIMAN, President.

CHAUNCEY VANIMAN, Cashier.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$18,000.00.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

Money to Loan on Real Estate on Favorable Terms.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. J. C. Hall,

John A. Moomaw,

H. Parker,

Daniel Schmalzried,

Chauncey Vaniman,

Wm. Mc'arty,

F. A. Vaniman.



HEITHECKER'S BOOK STORE,



For Books, Stationery, Miscellaneous Books, Tablets and Fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, Albums, Toys, Wall Paper, Etc. All kinds of Musical Instruments and musical merchandise. Agent for Harwood Guitars and Mandolins.

McPherson,

Kansas.

ALLISON & WRIGHT,

[OFFICE OVER SAM DICK'S STORE.]

LAW, REAL ESTATE, AND LOAN AGENTS.

We have some very choice **FARMS** for **SALE** cheap. Also **MONEY** to **LOAN** at **LOWEST** rate of interest.

McPHERSON,

KANSAS.

The Farmers Alliance Insurance Co,

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

\$14,000,000 AT RISK.

17,000 MEMBERS.

PURELY MUTUAL.



INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.



Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

I. F. TALBOTT, President.

C. F. MINGENBACK, Secretary.

For Sale!

I offer for sale my home on College Place, McPherson, Kansas, consisting of a good two-story, frame, eight-room house, all finished complete with stone foundation and good cellar, brick cave, good cistern and well, fair out buildings and about one acre of ground.

For price and terms, write the undersigned at McPherson, Kansas.

J. B. HOFF.