# McPherson Gollege

MePherso Kansas

McPHERSON COLLEGE, McPHERSON, KANSAS.

## ANNUAL CATALOGUE

## McPherson College

1903-'04

WITH ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR

1904-

McPHERSON, KANSAS, 1904.

## CALENDAR FOR 1904-1905.

1904,	September 6, Tuesday	1st Term Begins
9.0	November 8, Tuesday,	and Term Begins
10	December 24, to January 3, -	- Vacation
1905,	January 17, Tuesday,	3rd Term Begins
91	March 21, Tuesday	4th Term Begins
**	May 14, Sunday Evening, Bac	calaureate Sermon
19	May 15, Monday,	- Field Day
20	May 17, Wednesday Evening, -	Musical Program
20	May 18, Thursday Morning, at 10 a. m., C	lass Day Exercises
29	May 18, Thursday Afternoon,	German Program
19	May 18, Thursday Evening, -	Alumni Banquet
99	May 19, Friday Morning, at 10 a. m.	Commencement

"The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do right things, but to enjoy right things; not merely industrious, but to love industry; not merely learned but to love learning; not merely honest but to knuger and thirst after honesty."—Rushin.



W. J. MARRILY, PH. D.

B. B. FANNESTOCK, M. C. SICY AND ISSAE.

F. G. MUJR, mus supervos.

B. W. FRANCIST.

B. W. S. MULER, R. M.



FROR MUIR AND GROUP OF HIS MUSIC STUDENTS.

#### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS FOR 1904-05.

"I maintain, my friends, that every one of us should seek out THE BEST TEACHER whom he can find, regardless of expense or anything."

> EDWARD FRANTZ, A. M., President, Biblical Languages and Interpretation.

H. J. HARNLY, A. M., Ph. D., Natural Sciences.

S. B. FAHNESTOCK, A. B., M. C., Secretary, SUPREINTENDENT COMMUNICIAL DEPARTMENT, Commercial Branches and Drawing.

> S. J. MILLER, A. M., English and German.

CLAUDE SHIRK. A. M., Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics.

JOHN A. CLEMENT, A. M.

Pedagogy and History.

F. G. MUIR,
DIRECTOR OF MURCAL DEPARTMENT,
Piano, Organ, Harmony and Wiles Gulture.

MARY E FRANTZ, A. B.,

C. A. LOEWEN,

(COLUMNIA SCHOOL OF SHATONY,)
Elecution and Physical Guiture.

JOHN F. DUERKSEN, ("CENTRAL SCHOOL" SOUTH RUSSLA.) Principal of German Department.

AMANDA FAHNESTOCK, B. S. L., Assistant in Bible Department.

> E. P. NELSON, Arithmetic.

HANNAH HOPE,

Shorthand.

O. W. WAMPLER, Bible History.

#### McPHERSON COLLEGE.

English Grammar.

J. E. THRONE, Book-keeping.

Grammar.
ANNA NEWLAND.

Orthography.

EMMA HORNING, Director of Model School.

HANNAH HOPE, Typewriting.

OLLIE CLEMENT,
Director of Gymnasium for Ladies.

H. J. YODER, Taxidermist.

F. G. MUIR, Chapel Music.

OTIS VANIMAN,
Director of Gymnasium for Young Men.

MRS. EVA BRUNSKILL,

Others supplied as class necessities demand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elder Edward Frants, President,
S. B. Falmestock, Vice President,
F. A. Vasiman, Treasurer,
E. J. Haruly, Scortery,
Elder J. J. Yoder,
Conway, Kanses

## ADVISORY BOARD.

Elder A. P. Miller, - Darlow, Kansas Elder Urhas Ehler, - Holmeeville, Nebraska Elder Michael Keller, Nickerson, Kansa

### General Information.

#### AIM.

The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Brethren church, but all other denominations are made welcome. Its aim is to provide a thorough, Christian education. This implies such intellectual, moral and religious training as shall harmoniously develop the entire being. It advocates plainness of dress, simplicity in the habits of life, and discourages caste, thus making it a home for rich and poor alike.

#### LOCATION.

The college is located on College Place, a beautiful site in the reached by any of the four leading railways of the west: Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific. All coming on the Santa Fe or Rock Island Railroad can, by notifying the conductor, stop at College Place within two blocks of the campus.

#### BUILDING.

Two large substantial buildings furnish ample accommodations. The main building, ninety four by one hundred and seventeen feet, contains the chapel, recitation rooms, library, and laboratory.

A second building, forty by one hundred feet, is used as a dormitory. The students' rooms are furnished with carpet, spring-bed, table, chairs, and whatever is necessary for convenience and comfort. The college office and reception room are also in this building.

#### ADMISSION.

The college is open to all persons of good moral character who may wish to avail themselves of its privileges, and who are suffi-

ciently far advanced to prosecute successfully the studies of the course they may wish to enter.

#### LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

A good collection of books, pamplets, etc., has already been secured to which additions are continually being made. The friends of education are especially solicited to make further contributions. The Reading Room contains various magazines and periodicals, and the reading of good books is encouraged.

#### APPARATUS.

The college is supplied with apparatus for present purposes and additions will be made as the growth of the institution demands.

#### REPORTS.

A card giving the standing in each branch pursued and the deportment will be sent to parents or guardians twice each year.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The students of the college sustain four literary societies. The Elite Literary Society consists of beginners and of those having had little literary experience. The Eureka Literary Society is composed of the more advanced and more experienced literary workers. The Irving MemorialSociety is composed of collegiate and advanced Normal students. The students of the German department sustain a German Society. The literary work prescribed in the Courses of Study, except thesis work may be done in the literary societies; and it is expected that it will usually be done in this way. But students beyond the first year Academic and first year Normal will be expected to work with the Irving Memorial Literary Society.

All students are encouraged to do literary work, which is regarded of equal importance with class work; and the Faculty will encourage a high order of literary taste.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

True education aims at the culture of the heart no less than the development of intellectual power. The moral and religious influences surrounding the McPherson College student are of the highest order. Four religious exercises are held each Lord's Day, two preaching services, a Sunday School, and a young peoples' meeting. Each Thursday evening there is a mid-week prayer meeting.

Chapel exercises are held daily, consisting of a devotional service of song, Scripture reading, and prayer, followed by a discussion of some topic of current interest, or an address on some subject pertaining to the development of true character.

#### GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

General good conduct, such as becomes true men and women, is expected of all. Every student is encouraged in the formation of character of the highest type.

Promptness and fidelity in all college duties are insisted on as a necessary discipline and preparation for a successful life.



#### COLLEGIATE AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

#### THE LANGUAGES.

No equivalent for Latin or Greek has yet been found in the curciourse should be culture, which these ancient languages so well afford. In the study of LATIN the reasoning powers are exercised, the judgment is strengthened, and the mind as a whole is trained to concentration of effort.

The study of the GREEK LANGUAGE leads to the highest intellectual development and is indispensable to those who wish to make a

critical study of the New Testament.

GERMAN is required two years in all the courses, during which time the student is enabled not only to read the works of the best authors fluently, but also to speak the language and become familiar with some of the best German literature.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS LITERATURE.

This department includes, Orthography, Word-Analysis, Grammar; Composition work, in all its phases; the Foundation and Principles of Rhetoric; and a systematic survéy of the whole field of English Literature.

Far two few even among scholars, know how helpful and fasci-

nating it is to analyze and trace the history of words.

Our course in Grammar is unusually thorough and practical. The object in studying grammar is threefold,—to afford mental discipline, to help in unlocking the meaning of sentences, and to aid in acquiring correct use of our language.

The fundamental principles of RHETORIC are studied in the Academic Course, and in the Collegiate Courses this work is continu-

ed more thoroughly.

In the Academic Course, one year is devoted to a general study of the Authors and the LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, while throughout the Collegiate Courses, the study is more particular, minute, critical, and philosophical. In this study of our best English literature the aims are:—to gain the testudent in the choice of books; to train him in true and skillful literary interpretation; to purify and cultivate his literary taste; to make him acquainted with master minds; to put him in possession of the greatest thoughts expressed in the best language; and finally, to enable the student to make the most of his own powers of thought and gifts of expression.

As an aid to this English work, and in connection with it, there is a thorough and systematic course in Composition, Letter-Writing, Punctuation, so arranged as not to interfere with other work.

#### MATHEMATICS.

The object of the course in Mathematics is twofold: 1st, to train the mind to habits of logical and independent thought; and, to furnish it with practical knowledge and at the same time give it an increase of power.

ARITHMETIC, both mental and written, is taught as a foundation for the mathematical course, for the requirements of the teacher, and for practical life.

ALGEBRA is intended to enable the student to reason by means of letters. The real subject matter of Algebra, however, is the EQUATION, and the student is occupied chiefly it learning the methods of transforming and reducing it, and of using it as an instrument for investigation in higher mathematics.

GEOMETRY is studied as a branch of practical logic, and abundant exercise is given in the original demonstration of theorems and solution of problems. Two terms are devoted to this study in the Preparatory department.

TRIGONOMETRY is taught with reference to its practical applications to Astronomy, Surveying and Navigation, and abundant practice is given to the student in solving problems, and in actual field work.

The study of General Geometry and Calculus extends throughout the Junior year.

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#### NATURAL SCIENCE.

There was a time when the Natural Sciences found but a meager place in the College Curriculum. Slowly but surely the courses in Science have been extended and elaborated until today they occupy a place second to none. In McPherson College the Natural Sciences are given that prominence which the age demands.

The end of all scientific study should be through Analysis to reach Synthesis. In order that the student may properly analyze, the power of obsevation must be developed. To this end the work is made practical, the laboratory method being used whenever possible. The student is furnished with materials and apparatus and

put to work from the first.

Physics. Two courses are offered in Physics. 1st. A Preparatory and Normal course of two terms. Appleton's School Physics is used as a text, supplemented by lectures and experiments. The student is required to master thoroughly the elementary principles of this science. A fee of a dollar per-term is charged for the use of apparatus. 2nd. A Collegiate course of one year. Des. Chanel's Elements of Physics is used in connection with lectures and laboratory practice. Fee, \$1.00 per term.

CHEMISTRY. Two courses are offered in chemistry. 1st. A course of two terms, open to Academic and Normal students, also to Classical Collegiate students. Remsen's Briefer Course is used as a text. Recisations three times a week. Laboratory work four hours a week. Laboratory fee, \$2.00 plus breakage per term. 2nd. A course of two terms in qualitative analysis, consisting almost entirely of laboratory practice. Open to College students and special students preparing for the study of medicine. Fee, \$3.00 per term and bseakage.

Borany. Two terms, consisting of laboratory practice, lectures, recitations, and analysis and proper mounting of fifty species of

plants. The student is required to study not about plants but plants. Brozogy. One year, open to Collegiate and fourth year Normal students. Recitations and lectures twice a week. Laboratory practice six hours a week. This course is especially valuable to medical students. Fee, \$1.00 per term.

Physiotogy. Two courses are offered. 1st. Elementary course

open to Academic and sub-Normal students. Martin's Human Body is used as a text, supplemented by dissections, microscopic demonstrations, and lectures, especially on Hygiene, the last five or six weeks being devoted to this subject exclusively. 2nd. Advanced course. Open to Normal and Collegiate students. Martin's Human Body, Advanced Course, is used as a text, supplemented by lectures and laboratory practice four hours a week. Fee, \$1.00 per term.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. This is one of the most interesting and profitable courses open to Academic and Normal students.

ZOOLOGY. Packard's Briefer Course is used as a text, supplemented by lectures and laboratory practice four hours a week. The object of this course is to give a general idea of the structure and classification of the entire Animal Kingdom. The course is open to Academic and Normal students.

GEOLOGY. Open to fourth year and Collegiate Normal-students. The subject is preceded by a few lessons in Crystallography, Mineralogy and Petrology. Ample facilities are at hand to make the study both interesting and profitable.

ASTRONOMY. Open to Normal and Collegiate students. Young's Astronomy is used as a text, supplemented by observations of the principal Constellations and Stars, and making of a star catalogue and star maps.

PHILOSOPHY. Construing this term in 4ts broader sense it empraces Logic, Ethics, Psychology, Metaphysics, Christian Theism, Theory of the State, International Law and related studies. An examination of our Collegiate Courses will show that they are especially strong along these lines. The texts used are such as have been produced by recognized leaders in the various lines: Psychology, Dewey, James; The State, Wilson; Metaphysics, Bowne; Christian Theism, Samuel Harris; International Law, Woolsey; Logic, Mc-Cash; Sociology, Small and Vincent.

It is the purpose of a Collegiate Course to give the student a performance foundation for his philosophy of life. In order that he may be given a true conception of reality it is necessary to put him into touch with those great thinkers who have thought so much of truth. It is especially the mission of the Christian College to show in its true significance the influence of Christ's teachings in the evolution

of modern society. The outcome of such a Collegiate Course is not simply a degree to be attached to one's name, nor yet a state of culture, but a true conception of life and a character in harmony therewith.

#### PEDAGOGY.

Those who complete one of our College Courses, including the Pedagogy here outlined, will receive from the State Board of Education a State Certificate for three years. After having taught successfully two of the three years and having shown a satisfactory interest in the literature of the profession, a Life Diploma will be issued. The only examinations are those given by the College when the studies are taken. Following is an outline of the Pedagogy required:

- I. A course of twenty weeks in History of Education.
- 2. A course of ten weeks in Philosophy of Education.

3. A course of ten weeks in School Law.

- 4. A course of ten weeks in School Management.
- 5. A course of ten weeks in Methods of Instruction.

All the above courses to be given by the Professor of Pedagogy.

6. One teachers' course of twenty weeks in some other department of the institution, which must include (a) a broad review of the field in which the course is given; (b) a development of the principles involved in the successful teaching of the subject 2nd its correlates in the secondary schools of the state; (c) a study of the comparative value of authorities and methods and the uses of material aids in teaching; and, if possible, (d) actual practice in teaching for not less than ten weeks.

The above is the work in Pedagogy outlined by the State Board

of Education for the approved colleges.



COLLEGE GRADUATES 1904.



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#### NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

#### OUR AIMS.

It is the aim of this department to offer every inducement, to afford every opportunity to teachers to thoroughly qualify themselves for the best success in their noble calling—to make teaching not a mercenary business but the noblest profession.

It is our fixed purpose and strongest motive to maintain the highest standard, to afford the rarest advantages, and to inspire such noble and wholesome enthusiasm as shall most certainly and most fully accomplish this aim. We purpose to meet competition, not by cheapening our goods, but by superior advantages.

#### SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We are convinced that there is not a school in the state that can homestly offer greater inducements to ambitious, hard-working, dead-in-carnest teachers, than McPherson College. For all teachers who have a righteous ambition to do higʻ grade work, our Normal course is provided.

We are confident that our facilities for instructing, training, and inspiring teachers for the best work and the highest possible attainments in the profession of teaching, are not surpassed in the state and seldom equaled. What school, for instance, has so many courses so well arranged? Where can you find better instruction, more scientific methods, or a stronger faculty? and best of all so much personal attention, or such inspiration?

#### GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT

Without doubt this is the growing department of McPherson College. Heretofore we have done very little to advertise or push this department; yet it has grown more rapidly than any other, and in order to meet the demand we must enlarge our work here.

#### COURSES AND CREDENTIALS.

THE FIRST THREE YEARS' work has been arranged, as far as possible, parallel with the Academic course, so that whoever has finished an Academic course of equal scope and thoroughness can take up the distinctively professional work and so complete the course the more readily.

THE NORMAL COURSE as here tabulated has been approved by the State Board of Education, and graduates who pass a final examination in the five following branches: History of Education, Philosophy of Education, School Laws, Methods of Teaching, and School Management, receive a certificate valid in any public schools of the state for three years. After teaching successfully at least two years of these three, a Life-Certificate is issued, superseding all other certificates and examinations.

Those taking twenty weeks' practice teaching in the Model School will be granted a Three Years' Certificate by the State Board of Education, without taking under the Board the examinations on the Professional Branches. By taking the examinations within the three years, and having taught successfully during two of the three years, a Life Certificate may be gotten.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION to this course are the same

as those for a second grade county certificate.

Degrees.—The degree, Bachelor of Scientific Didactics (B.S.D.) will be conferred upon all those completing the Normal Course.

#### BRANCHES OF STUDY

The subjects of study in Normal courses are usually classified as Academic and Professional. The Professional include Psychology, School Laws, History and Philosophy of Education, Methods and Management, School Supervision, School Hygiene, etc. The Academic subjects include all common school branches, plus as much Language, Literature, History, Science, and Mathematics as is taught in any High School.

These subjects are taught not only with a view of mastering the facts, but with special reference to methods of teaching.

The Professional subjects, first studied, are those most funda-

mental and essential to every teacher and every school. Psychology is studied with special reference to discovering those fundamental laws of mental activity and growth which are the determinants of all rational methods of teaching, school management, school laws, principles and science of education, and which are the true interpreters of the history of education. Ten weeks are devoted to Psychology Applied To Teaching.

It is the business of the Philosophy of Education to discover and formulate the essential nature, elements, forms, scope, limits and the relations of the science of education.

The HISTORY OF EDUCATION shows the efforts of all ages and nations to apprehend and carry out these principles announced in the Philosophy.

In METHODS OF TEACHING and in SCHOOL MANAGEMENT we seek to learn the practical application of the knowledge thus gained from Psychology, Philosophy, History, and exeprience, to untangle the difficulties of the school room.

One term is devoted to KINDERGARTEN and CHILD STUDY.



#### ELOCUTION DEPARTMENT.

#### COURSE IN ELOCUTION.

The main and highest purpose of this course is to develop the characters of young men and women. Our method of teaching is based upon psychological principles. No mechanical methods are used except in cases of special difficulties. The student is taught to think and feel and to express these thoughts and emotions through his own individuality. The result is breadth of thought, elearness of vision, depth of feeling, naturalness of manner, and strength of personal power.

The work of this course is especially valuable to teachers; ministers, and all public speakers.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

An education that develops the mind at the expense of the body is not true education. True education is the harmonious development of body, mind and soul. It is impossible to reach our highest possibilities without this all-round development. One of the principles of education is that "body affects the mind." A healthy mind can dwell only in a healthy body.

The exercises taught are the Emerson System, together with exercises adapted from the Sargeant and Checkley Systems, Marching and Rhythmic exercises.

The careful practice of these exercises will increase the health, develop and beautify the form, and produce grace of movement.

#### VOICE CULTURE.

Nothing is of greater importance to a reader or speaker than a practical knowledge of the proper use and care of the voice. The object is to realize the possibilities of the individual voice—to fee the voice and make it the servant of the soul.

#### BODILY EXPRESSION.

The body is the only medium through which we can express the soul. All that one individual can know of another individual is what

the body expresses. Some bodies hide the soul; others badly misrepresent it.

In this department of our work we aim to make the face and body transparent so that the soul may shine through the body. The face may become so transparent that it will mirror every shade of thought or emotion, and every part of the body will assist in expressing it.

#### LITERARY INTERPRETATION.

Literature is the content of the art of vocal expression. It is the work of the student of expression to analyze literature, and to interpret it truly to others. Interpreting the thoughts of others, realizing the author's purpose, and expressing it, awakens the pupil's emotions, broadens his intellect, and cultivates the will.

#### Reales for Special and Private Lessons.

One special class \$5.00 per term in advance; or \$18.00 per year; two classes \$30.00 per year. Private lessons \$5.00 per ten lessons, or 75 cents per single lesson.

#### COURSE IN ELOCUTION. (Two Yours.)

#### JUNIOR YEAR.

#### Fo.II Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary Interpretation, American Literature, Anatomy.

## ist Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary Interpretation, American Literature, Anatomy, Recitals.

#### 2nd Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary. Interpretation, American Literature, Grammar, Recitals.

#### Spring Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary Interpretation, American Literature, Grammar, Recitals.

#### SENIOR YEAR. Fall Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Oratory, Rhetoric, English Literature, Recitals.

#### 1st Winter Term-

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Oratory Rhetoric, and Extemporaneous Speaking, English Literature, Recitals.

#### 2nd Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Bible and Hymn Reading, Psychology, English Literature, Recitals.

#### Spring Torm.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Bible and Hymn-Reading, Psychology, English Literature, Recitals.

O. A. Loewen is a graduate of the Elecutionary Department of Morberson College and has been taking a course the past summer in the Columbian School of Oratory in Chicago. Mr. Loewen is a thorough student, and shows careful preparation for each particular lesson. He presents his work in a thorough, scholarly manner. His work is characterised by both system and finish. Mr. Loewen is a Christian man whose influence will be for the uplitting of humanity.



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WILL SOME DAY, we hope, be a man. He will be one of the many millions to carry on the great work of the world. He will be either a great worker, exerting an influence for good in the community, a medium worker, neither helping nor hindering human progress, or a social and moral deadweight whose existence will be a constant menace to the best interests of society,

In which class will THAT BOY OF OURS take his place?

In the one for which we fit him.

We should appreciate the grave responsibility resting upon us in deciding how we shall best qualify him for the work of life that is before him.

A piece of steel, no matter how fine may its quality and temper, may be shaped into a common, dull spade, or a fine, sharp, scientific instrument; and THAT BOY OF OURS, by means of education, may made one of the shining lubb of the or full, plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than to the contract of the shining lubb of the or full, plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than to the contract of the shining lubb of the or full, plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than to the contract of the shining lubb of the or full, plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than to the contract of the shining lubb of the or full, plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than the contract of the shining lubb of the contract of the contract of the shining lubb of the contract of the shining lubb of the contract of the co

Now let us carefully consider that important

What shall we have thin taught?





HE' TRANSACTIONS of the business world must be "réduced to writing." The commercial raintitions of mankind are so extended that a man can meet face to face with but comparatively few with whom he has business dealings. Hence, in a business way, the pen does more talking than the tongue. It is very important, then, that That Boy of Ours should be taught to write neatly, gracefully and legibly. A scrawling, illegible hand

is a fruitful source of errors, misunderstanding and law-suits, and a neverending annoyance to those who are compelled to decipher it.

A bad handwriting is the result of education and habit. If a boy is not helped to form good habits, by means of education, he will be very apt to form bad ones. Then, too, we must consider the fact that there is an easy and a nard way of doing almost anything. It would be very unjust to That BOY OF OURS to compel him to do an important part of the work of life in the most irksome way.

the work of life in the most frksome way, because in his youth he was not thoroughly instructed how to do it in the easlest way. We can save him and those with whom he will have business relations much trouble by giving him the most thorough instruction attainable in penmanship.

The hand that responds to the dictates of the brain should be educated in order to do its duty well. "The pen is mightier than the sword," and it is well that it is, for it has a mightier work to perform.



# Commercial Calculations



LONG AS WE OBEY the Scriptural injunction, to "deliver all things by number and weight," and so long as the food we eat, the clothes we wear and the comforts we enjoy depend upon human labor and its interchangeability, just so long will the manipulation of figures in their relation to dollars and cents continue as an important factor in human industry. No matter what avocation we may follow we are compelled to be buyers and sellers, exchanging values

for values. That Boy or Ours will be made no exception to that general law. Every day of his life he will have occasion to add, substract, multiply and divide. The greater his prosperity the more occasion will be presented for the use of figures.

But there are long methods and short methods, difficult ways and easy ways, for arriving at certain results. Much valuable time can be wasted by cumbersome methods, and much time and labor saved by improved

methods. THAT BOY OF OURS must be made thoroughly familiar with the principles involved in commercial calculations, and he must be well drilled in their application. To be correct in figures is to possess a qualification that will be a powerful help in the struggle for success in life. To lack this important knowledge is to go through life at the mercy of others, who may, either by design or mistake.

miscalculate enough money to pay for the education of an entire family.

That Box of Ours .. What Shall We Have Him Taught?





NY A FINANCIAL SHIP has been stranded on the rock of bad Bookkeeping. THAT BOY OF OURS may not place in his nature the qualities that would make him arthorough accountant or a successful business man, but it is very certain that he cannot avoid having business relations with his fellow-men, it is very certain, too, that a thorough knowledge of accounts will be a protection to him in the management of his own business affairs.

So long as human nature is liable to err, so long will it be necessary for accounts to be kept at both ends of the line of a business transaction. The there is a great mental discipline gained in the study of Bookkeeping, apart from its value as estimated from a commercial standpoint.

Bookkeeping requires exactness to the closest degree, and it leads to the formation of correct habits. It impresses upon the student's mind the importance of transacting business in a business-like way. It sharpens

and strengthens the faculties of his mind.
and gives him a fund of practical knowledge that will be useful to him in any
business he may follow.

That which is of, so general an application should be generally taught; hence THAT BOY OF OURS must have a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping.

If, with this practical knowledge to help him in his journey through life he







NOWLEDGE IS POWER, if the knowledge is utilized; and a knowledge of the minutiæ of business affairs is power, because it must be utilized. Unless we live as hermits we must exchange values with our fellow-men, and the business must be transacted in such a way that it will stay transacted, and not give occasion for future trouble by its looseness and ambiguity.

No one can afford to be hampered by slip-shod business methods and thus run the risk of losing the property he has acquired. He must be thoroughly familiar with all kinds of business paper, such as notes, drafts, bills of exchange, checks, etc., without which the business cannot be safely and correctiv transacted.

THAT BOY OF OURS should be taught to do whathe has to do, well.

It is perilous to transact business in such a way as to leave loopholes through which future trouble and misunderstanding may creep.

A business document should be so plain and clear that it can have but one meaning; and those who fully understand the requirements of business realize the importance of absolute correctness in the papers that express the terms and conditions of a business transaction. Carelessness and ignorance fatten the lawyers' purses. We would rather that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent the application of the purse.

that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent that depletion of his purse by avoiding the middlines that would transfer money from his pocket to that of a lawyer.







REAT IS THIS AGE OF SPEED! A wooden flail was once used to thresh the grain. Now the steam thresher does the work of months in a few hours. Messages were sent from one portion of the country to another by mounted couriers.- Now the electric current carries the message a thousand miles before the courier could strap the saddle on his horse. The railroad, the telegraph and the telephone have brought people into closer relations, while enlarging

the domains of business. Everything that is to be done we try to do with the greatest possible speed. Business men have no time to attend to the details of an extensive business and write letters. They employ stenographers, who take the letters as they are dictated, and then furnish neat. clear and legible transcripts by means of the typewriter.

THAT BOY OF OURS may have a taste for business, and it will be a wonderful help to him if he can commence by taking a position as stenog-

rapher. He will thus be in close relations with the business manager, and will gain a clearer insight into the workings of the business than would be possible in any other position,

But even if he never has occasion to utilize his knowledge in this way, the ability to write shorthand and operate a typewriter will be a great convenience to him personally. and he will never regret the time and labor expended in acquiring it. Shorthand and typewriting are two very practical branches of a business education







GREAT VOLUME OF THE BUSINESS of the world is conducted by correspondence. We negotiate, buy, sell exchange and make settlements by letter. It requires time, care, tact and skill to construct a business letter that will convey in the clearest and most correct manner what is in the writer's mind. A careless or an ambiguous expression in a letter may disrupt business relations entailing damages that thousands of dollars would scarcely

The letter of many meanings is the lawyer's friend, for it is the foundation of many disastrous law-sults.

THAT BOY OF OURS will have transactions with many people whom he will never meet. They will form their estimates of his character by the letters they receive from him. If he writes on dictates a clear, straight, unambiguous letter it will carry the impression of an honest manly nature. If his letter is carelessly written, equivocating in its tone, inconsiderate or discourteous in its expression and verbose without

being clear in its statements, it will help in the formation of an unfavorable rating.

If we spend years of time in educating the tongue to speak correctly, can we not profitably spend a few months in teaching THAT BOY OF OURS to write correctly? Certainly no branch of an education can have a more universal

application than Business Correspondence.

Hence, it is indispensable in a course of practical business training.



## That Bog of Ours .. What Shall We Have Him Taught?





OW CREAT AN AMOUNT of money is thrown away every year in law-suits which a fair upderstanding of commercial law would have avoided! It is far easier to steer away from a rock than to repair the damage caused by runnilling against it. It is an old maxim that "ignorance of the law excuses no one." Every person is pressured to know and understand the laws that govern him.

THAT BOY OF OURS should know to a certainty that in every transaction with which he is connected he has the law on his side. "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

If he has a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the law he will not often be a sufferer from the penalty of its violation. If he understands fully the requirements of contracts, notes, bills of sale and all the various documents pertaining to the transfer of property, the disagreeable aftercisp of law-suits on account of their being incomplete or incorrect will be a rare

experience. We want THAT BOY OF OURS to go through life with a mind unclouded by avoidable troubles. We want him to save and enjoy what he has honestly earned. We want him to have the advantage of the best practical education attainable, because this is a practical world, and to succeed he must be able to perform well the duties he will encounter. If he leads a useful

life the chances are that it will be a happy one.

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

#### A Second Year Course.

#### BETTER

Preparation for Business Afforded at McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas.

For more than thirty years we have been instructing young people of both sexes in these important branches; Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, English, Letter Writing, etc. These are the essentials and should precede all higher branches. They prepare young people to carn a living,—the first consideration. But \*fer these a higher and broader training is desirable, to develop and \$trengthen the mental power, and enlarge the intellectual vision of those who are contemplating entering business life.

Business requires as thorough an education as the learned professions.

A prominent judge of Chicago recently declared that "ten per cent of the lawyers did ninety per cent of the business." So it is with the other professions.

In order to succeed in business a young person must have a better education than was necessary ten years ago, and ten years hence a still better preparation than now will be required.

Hence we are prepared to offer to the young a course of practical education suited to the requirements of to-day.

We have provided a course in HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

#### HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

After completing the ordinary commercial course we have provided a year of advanced work in which the student receives a broad and extensive insight into the affairs of the business world. This course is designed to fit the student for the position as manager of a husiness.

#### COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

A study of trade centers; routes of commerce by sea and land; chief manufacturing industries, etc.

### HIGHER ACCOUNTING.

Advanced work in blookkeeping, such as expert accounting, labor-saving methods, auditing, banks, railroads and other corporation accounting.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A study of the laws governing wages, prices and interest; system of taxation, influence of legislation, tariff, free trade, trusts, and a host of other important items influencing commercial development.

#### ADVERTISING.

What constitutes good advertising, illustrations, relative value of different mediums.

Fifty lessons on the Theory and Practice of How to Advertise.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A study of our systems of national, state and municipal governments, as embodied in their legislative, judicial and executive departments; duties and obligations of citizenship.

#### PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

Drills, how to call a meeting, organize, conduct public meetings. A very important course for any business man.

#### COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

History of Banking, Clearing house, transportations. Tuition in this course same as regular tuition. Those completing this course will receive the degree Master of Accounts.

Diploma fee \$5.00.

#### WHO SHOULD STUDY ADVERTISING?

FIRST AND FOREMOST—Any man who is engaged in business (or expects to so engage) and more particularly if the business has not assumed such proportions as to warrant the employment of a trained advertising manager. The merchant knows the details of his own business and, when fortified by a thorough knowledge of how to advertise it, can wrest success from failure or become a giant among his competitors who are not similarly endowed. If advertising was the mere writing of copy or the clever juggling of words, pictures and space, its paramount importance to any business man would not be so imperative.

SECOND—Any woman who expects to support herself or hopes to marry a business man to whom she desires to be an intelligent helpmeet and companion, fitted to ably share his cares and duties, relieve his responsibilities and assist him in attaining success.

THIRD—Any salesman, stenographer or clerk who is ambitious to advance to a higher plane of usefulness, who desires to fit himself to work with his employer instead of under him, who wishes to acquire the knowledge which will entitle him to be consulted instead of directed.

FOURTH—The young man or woman who is desirous of caruing an independent livelihood, of being so or her "own boss." There is no pleasanter employment than that of the independent advertisment writer, who produces booklets, circulars, follow-up letters, or plans and executes the advertising campaigns of a number of merchants whose appropriations may be too small to require the entire time of an advertising man. And this is the direct stepping stone to one of those high-salaried positions with some mammoth house, where the "advertising man" is given credit for the millions of dollars' worth of mechandise disposed of each year.

FIFTH—He who desires to better understand his neighbors; who wishes to acquire that psychological knowledge, that ability to subtly analyze human character and impulse, which makes it possible for the skilled advertiser to strike unerringly the chord of human desire with the same facility that the trained musician manipulates the strings of his instrument.

#### COMMERCIAL AND SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT.

#### BOOK-KEEPING.

In this department the science of accounts is treated in a logical manner. The student is thoroughly drilled in the correct and practical use of all the various books used in business.

Transactions and books are varied in accordance with the business in which the student is engaged. This fully prepares him to enter successfully upon the work of the business department, of to take a position as assistant bookkeeper or bill clerk.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The students are themselves obliged to make the transactions, keep the books, and do all the work in the Business Practice.

The methods used in this work are entirely practical, and of the same nature as the duties actually performed by a bookkeeper, or business manager in a business house. We furnish the students' from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in College Currency, with which to engage in business

All the work of the business practice is directed daily by the inspector. The student is supplied with all kinds of commercial blanks, of the same form and style as those used in first class houses.

Among those of the sets designed to illustrate practical bookkeeping are: 1st, Retail. This is especially adapted for the use of grocers, shop keepers, etc.

and, Retail Coal Business. This illustrates a system of book-keeping especially adapted to the retail coal business, and in most respects, to any business where a Weigh Book is required.

3rd, Produce Commission Business. The books required in a produce commission house, differ, in form and number, from those in a commission business devoted to the handling of manufactured products, where sales are made to jobbing trade.

Then we have the Installment House and State Agencies, Joint Stock Companies, etc.

We teach every form of account from that of a two column Day book to a sixteen column Exercise book.

#### BUSINESS FORMS.

Students in this institution learn to draw correctly every kind of paper which they have occasion to use in business.

#### BANKING. FIRST NATIONAL COLLEGE BANK.

Our system of banking is the one most generally used by all leading Eastern bankers.

#### DIPLOMA

Those who complete the prescribed course in a satisfactory manner are awarded an elegant diploma made by our penman.

To be the possessor of a diploma from an Institution of such eminent standing as McPherson College is not only an unquestioned endorsement, but a token of honor which every young lady and grulleman should strive to obtain.

## LETTER WRITING AND BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

The essential points in a business letter are subject matter, expression and mechanical appearance.

The object of instruction in this branch is to familiarize the student with good English forms of expression and with language peculiar to business transactions.

# COMMERCIAL LAW.

The young man who is about to engage in business should consider carefully what is necessary to success.

Pres. Garfield said: "Men succeed because they deserve success. Their results are worked out; they do not come to hand ready made. Poets may be born; but success is made."

We labor to equip our students thoroughly for the battle of life by spending sufficient time to explain the laws and customs they are certain to face in after years.

## COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

The first element of a business education is the ability to calculate. The best compendium of commercial arithmetic now before the public is the principal text book we use on the subject. It contains useful hints, showing short methods, quick results, and all manner of calculations involving the use of United States Money, Commission, Brokerage, Discount, Loss and Gain, Percentage, etc.

The latest and best methods of computing interest are used, to prepare the student as an expert calculator.

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The latest and best methods of computing interest are used, to prepare the student as an expert calculator.



Good business writing is a very important element in a commercial training. An easy, legible, rapid business hand, always has commercial value. He who possesses a good business handwriting always receives the preference, provided he is equal to his competitors in other respects. About one busings man in a dozen writes a peassable hand. Very few teachers of our country are competent to those who will make themselves masters of the beautiful art. We impart instruction in the best systems, and guarantee improvement yourself accomplished—a specialist.

This department has all the advantages of experience and skill and is directed by one of the best penmen in the west.

"We have many times during the past few years had occasion to comment favorably upon the pen work of Mr. S. B. Fahnestock, Principal of the Commercial and Penmanship Department of McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas. Mr. Fahnestock is equally clever at script, lettering, and designing, and is an ornament to the penman's profession."—Penman's Art Journal, New York.

"I entertain a very high regard for you and your work. It is a pleasure to examine such beautiful work as that which falls from your skillful pen. Your taste and touch are alike exquisite."

H. W. FLICKINGER, Phila.

"Your penmanship is fine."

WILLIAMS & ROGERS, Rochester, N. Y.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

"It gives me pleasure to state that I re yd Mr. S. B. Fahnestock one of the ablest teachers of penmanship and the commercial branches in the profession. Moreover he is a perfect gentleman in every respect."

> C. P. Zanzer, President Zanerian College.



# GREGG SHORTHAND

Is today taught in more public and private schools than any other three systems combined; it is epuipping the stenographers of today to successfully cope with the ever increasing demands put upon them by modern business and professional needs.

BECAUSE—Gregg Shorthand requires no useless study, writers of it are able to outdistance writers of other systems in point

of time in learning and practical results accomplished.

BECAUSE—Achievements of today, not deeds of the past, have awakened enthusiasm in young men seeking reportorial skill, Mr. Raymond P. Kelley, a writer of Gregg shorthand, attained a speed of 235 words a minute in a public test. Mr. Kelley is a mere stripling in shorthand experience—a young man 22 years old—and his record is the highest ever achieved by any one so young.

BECAUSE—Of the wonderful capabilities of Gregg shorthand for the highest class of reporting, it is receiving such endorse-

ments as these:

COURT REPORTING.

"I have been using Gregg Shorthand in my official capacity as reporter of the several courts of Venengo County, Pennsylvania, for almost three years. The system is amply equal to the demands of my office and I have so besitation in recommending it. I am able to do all that Pitmanio writers are, and pan read my notes more readily than any writer of öther systems I have known." —H. B. Bennett, Franklin, Pa., Official Reporter, Twenty-eight Judicial District of Pennsylvania.



M. A. LICHTENWALTER, HEUTRAL, KENSAS. J. P. BOWERS, ROSHOKK, LOVE F. W. CLIME, DECKY FORD, COLOGOGO,

O. R. WARHMAN, MYHERION, ZAMGA.

J. E. THORROS, DECK GLOGGOGO,

L. E. THORROS, DECK GLOGGOGO,

R. W. BUTTCH, DESCRIPTION, ZAMGA.

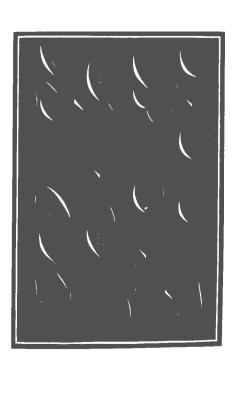
F. R. CLIMPTORD, GENERAL, VARIABA, M. B. HUPPORD, GENERAL, M. C. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, GENERAL, M. C. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, GENERAL, M. C. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, G. HUPPORD, GENERAL, M. C. HUPPORD, G. HUP

READ WHAT THESE YOUNG MEN SAY.

We have completed the 855.00 Course of Advertising under Prof.

Fahnestock, whom we regard as unexcelled in this line of work. He not
only teaches Theory of Advertising, but his broad experience and success
in business enables him to give his students principles of success that can
not be obtained from text books.

These men aught to know, because they have completed the Course. FAHNESTOCK.





Chas. E. Bichboltz, Harring Colorado.

Several years ago this young man came to McPhercon Goliges with Bif in his pocket—all he could rate up. He had a common school education. Graduated in the Business and Shorthand Departments His salary has been raised frequently and has long since passed the thousand dollar mark.

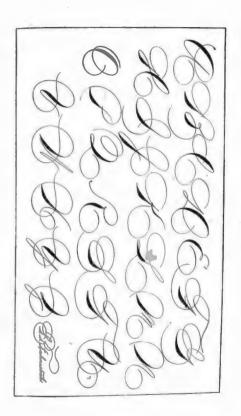
since passed the thousand dollar mark.
"I averibe my success to the benefit I received at Mcl'hersus College." Chas E Richbotz



ONE OF THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

## TEN POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

- Finest equipped Commercial rooms in the Central West.
   Fine building, we'll lighted, steam heat, steel ceiling.
- 3. Accredited by State Board of Education.
- 4. A beautiful city. No saloons. A moral community.
  5. Best Penman in the West.
- Graduates hold good positions in all the leading cities of America
   The best for the least money, in the shortest time, from practical business instructors.
- Faculty are specialists who have had long experience in teaching.
   McPherson College is one of the staunchest and ablest institutions in
- the West, -McPherson Commercial Club, 10. No trouble in securing positions for our qualified students.



## MEDICAL REPORTING.

Extract from a letter from Dr. Wilson A. Smith, recording secretary, American Institute of Homeopathy, in regard to work of a Gregg writer—22 years of age—as reporter of a medical convention:

"This was Mr. Niklaus's first attempt, and while I will not say that he did any better than the other three—one had twenty years' experience in this line, one had many years experience, and another had been doing medical reporting for several years—yet I can truthfully say he was exceeded by none. His transcript was of such a high character that of all returned, his had the fewest corrections. When you take into consideration beta a good convention reporter should have at least ten years' experience in old line shorthand to undertake convention work of this kind, then recall the fact that Mr. Niklaus had but five years' experience altogether, that it was his first attempt, and that he had no knowledge of medicine, I have no hesitation in affirming that there is but one system of shorthand which meets the difficulties of technical reporting, and that one is GREGG SHORTHAND."

These are some of the reasons why Gregg Shorthand is used by the best schools in America today—the schools that are equipping young men and women, not to do business at the "old stand" but at the new one, where skill and speed and accuracy are indispensable.

There are other reasons which we should like to submit for your consideration. A postal will brit, full particulars.

## TYPEWRITING.

As no stenographer's education is considered complete without a knowledge of typewriting, it is taught in connection with the shorthand, each student being given at least two hours' practice per day.

Students in this department are taught correct fingering, touch and the proper care of the machine.

## SHORTHAND IN CONNECTION WITH BOOK-KEEPING.

The call for assistance in Business and Professional offices is for a combination of Book-keeping and Shorthand. One who understands these two branches will not only secure employment more readily, but will command a better salary.

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### MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is established for the purpose of affording superior advantages for pursuing the study of music in its different branches. It aims to produce intelligent musicians of liberal culture in the various departments of musical activity. The course has been planned with reference to securing that symmetrical development of the musical faculties which is essential in the true musician, whether teacher or virtuoso.

## BRANCHES OF STUDY.

These include Piano-Forte, Guitar, Mandolin, Organ, Voice Culture, Harmony, Literature, History, Violin, and Chorus Drill.

## PIANO-FORTE.

The objects of Piano study are, (1) To cultivate musical discrimination, (2) To afford an *intelligent* and *true* interpretation of the works of the great composers in all styles and schools.

To accomplish these results, such exercises, etudes, and pieces will be given as will meet the needs of each individual pupil. In the use of exercises and etudes the measure of value will be, not their quantity, but their power to correct, improve, and establish the mechanical and mental habits of the pupil.

#### PREPARATORY COURSE.

Elements of pianoforte playing, including hand culture, touch, notation, together with melody construction, rhythm study, elementary harmony, ear training. Instruction books used according to individual needs. A limited number of etudgs by representative composers; sonatinas and rondos by Kuhlau, Reinecke, Gurlitt and others; smaller compositions by Handel, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and others; easiest sonatas of Hayden and Mozart; selections from easier works of Schumann, Grieg, Kullak, Reinecke and others.

## ACADEMIC COURSE.

Further development of technique, including major and minor scales in various forms, chords, arpeggios, octaves, etc. A limited

number c. etudes from the best authors, such as Heller, Krause, Czerny, Cramer; preludes, two-part inventions, dance forms of J. S. Bach; sonatas by Haydn, Mozart and others; easier sonatas of Beethoven; compositions of moderate difficulty by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Grieg, Raff and others.

#### COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Selections from suites of Bach and Handel; a limited number of etudes by Czerny, McDowell, Liszt, Chopin and others; the more difficult sonatas of Beethoven; solo works of Weber Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, Schubert, Rubenstein, Grieg and others.

#### HARMONY.

No one is a musician who is not acquainted with the science of Harmony and Musical Form. The purpose of this course is to give the student a thorough knowledge of the rules and laws which govern a composition; in short how to compose a piece of music.

#### ADVANCED CHORUS CLASS.

The chorus work in this class will 'iglude church music by the best classical and modern composers. Oratorio music from Handel, Mendelssohn and others, also standard choruses of the Italian, German and French Opera.

#### STUDENTS' REHEARSALS.

One of the most important advantages of this department is the Monthly Rehearsal, at which students perform such pieces as may be assigned by their teacher, for the purpose of giving them selfcontrol and ease in public appearance.

# CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Certificates are given to students who have completed the course as specified in the Academic Department, and have passed successful examination. This includes one year's study of Harmony, and Musical History.

Diplomas are awarded to those who have completed the full Collegiate Course.

Candidates for graduation must pass a satisfactory examination in Piano, Harmony, History, and Musical Analysis.

The time for graduation cannot be fixed in advance. This will depend entirely on the previous knowledge and the capacity of the pupil. Proficiency is the criterion and this can be secured only by variable means adapted in each case to the individual. Results that follow from a systematic training directed with reference to individual necessities, are the only test. Every case must stand upon its own merits, and when the honors of the institution are awarded, it may be assumed with safety that they are deserved.

#### TUITION.

Piano, Organ, Mandolin, Guitar, per term	\$1	0 00
Voice Culture, per term	1	0 00
Harmony (private lessons), per term	1	0 00
Single Lessons		75
Advanced Chorus Class		2 00
Pant of Dinno pan terms	to S	te no

## THE BIBLE SCHOOL.

It is the purpose of the Bible School to afford the best possible advantages to all who wish to acquire a better knowledge of the Bible. Complete courses are now offered both in the English Bible and in the original languages. These courses are open to all who may wish to pursue them. Since it is evident, however, that the more general education the student has acquired the better prepared he will be for his Bible work, students whose educational advantages have been limited are advised to take a portion of their work in the literary department of the college.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

#### Two Years' English Bible Course.

	FIRST TEAR.
	O. T. History
First	Life of Christ
Term	O. T. Laws and
	Institutions
	Church History

Institutions Church History O. T. Mistory Life of Christ O. T. Laws and

Term O. T. Laws at Institutions Church History

Second

Fourth

Term

Third Teaching of Jesus
Term O. T. Wisdom
Literature
Church History

History of English
Bible
Homileties and Pastorial Duties
The Pasims
Caurch History

BEOOND TEAR.
Book of Acts and
Apostolic Age
O. T. Prophecy
Apologetics
Elective

Life and Epistica of Paul O. T. Prophecy Ethics Klective

Life and Epistles of Paul O. T. Prophecy Christian Doctrine Elective

General Epistles
O. T. Prophecy
Christian Doctrine
Elective

#### Three Years' Course with Greek and Hebrew

D. T.
O. T.
ew Text
ew Text
BW

#### THE COURSES IN DETAIL.

Old Testament History. This covers the entire ground of events described in the Old Testament from the Creation to the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, about 445 B. C. A firm grasp of the Biblical history is fundamental to all further Bible study.

Bible Geography. The omission of this subject from the schedule does not indicate any lack of attention to it. The geography is casefully studied in all the historical courses. Indeed the only proper way to study the Biblical history and geography is to study them together.

History of New Testament Times. The political, social, and religious fortunes of the Jewish people from the close of Old Testament history to the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A. D., with special attention to the Messianic hope of the Jews, and the religious conditions in which Jesus and the Apostles lived and worked. The historical background of the New Testament:

Life of Christ. A thorough study of the events of the life of Jesus in chronological order. The transcendent importance of these

events is well worth the effort required to fix them firmly in memory.

Teaching of Jesus. This might be called the "Inner Life of Christ." It is an examination of the teachings of Jesus as contained in his discourses and scattered sayings, particularly in the Sermon on the Mount and in the parables.

Book of Acts and Apostolic Age. An introductory treatment of the book of Acts and a historical study of the Apostolic Age, the period from the ascension of Jesus to the death of the Apostle John about 100 A. D.

Life and Epistles of Paul. The work of Paul, in its relation to Christianity, stands next to that of Jesus himself. This course includes a thorough study of the life and labors of the great apostle, and also the historical setting and contents of each of the Pauline epistles.

The General Epistles. A study of the occasion, purpose, theme, and contents of each of the general epistles of the New Testament.

Homiletics and Pastoral Duties. This is designed to furmish practical suggestions and help to ministers in the preparation and delivery of sermons, as well as in the performance of the numerous other duties belonging to this sacred office.

History of the English Bible This is the story of the manuscripts and versions, how the sacred documents were brought together and preserved and at last given to us in the convenient form in which we now have them.

Old Testament Laws and Institutions An introduction to the legal books of the Old Testament, and a classification and systematic study of its laws and institutions.

Old Testament Wisdom Literature This is a name applied to the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, and portions of other Old Testaments books. The study of these much neglected books is very profitable and especially interesting.

The Psalms This is a study of the origin, growth, and use of the Psalter, and an exegetical study of selected Psalms. Old Testament Prophesy. Next to the most essential historical facts, there is no more important Old Testament subject than this. The work includes a study, in chronological order, of the historical background and contents of the prophetic books, the ature of the prophetic office, the development of prophetic teaching, Messianic prophecy and its relation to New Testament fulfillment.

Church History. This is a study of the history of Christianity from the Apostolic Age to the present time. Special attention is given to the Ante-Nicene and Nicene periods, the Reformation, and the history of the Brethren church.

**Apologetics.** An examination of the evidence for believing that the Bible is a revelation from God, and the Christian religion of divine origin.

Ethics. The science of human duty. A study of the principles that underlie moral obligations, and of the nature of those obligations.

Christian Doctrine. A systematic study of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

Exegesis. This is the thorough, critical study of any portion of Scripture. Its object is to discover, not what the passage under consideration might be made to mean, but what the writer actually did mean. The work includes a study of the principles of interpretation, and the application of these principles to select passages in both the Old and New Testaments.

The Biblical Languages. Every Bible teacher should desire to read his Bible, if possible, in the languages in which it was written. The added satisfaction and clearness of thought which comes from the ability to do this, is well worth the time and labor involved. Especially is this true in respect to the New Testament, and even in the case of the Old Testament it is desirable to have at least a sufficient knowledge of Hebrew to enable one to use critical commentaries intelligently.

The Greek New Testament. After a sufficient knowledge of the language has been gained, the work in the Greek New Testa-

ment includes, (1) Translation and Rapid Interpretation, (2) Critical Study of selected portions, (3) Textual Criticism.

The Hebrew Old Testament. This work is similar to that in the Greek New Testament, the critical study including also a comparison of the Hebrew text with that of the Septuagint and other ancient versions.

Elective Studies. The tabulated courses are intended to indicate, in general, the character and amount of the work embraced in them. It is not expected that the courses of all students will conform exactly to this schedule. The field of Biblical knowledge is so vast that even in a three years' course, selections must be made from a large number of important subjects. Other subjects than those mentioned, of equivalent extent and value, will be offered from time to time. While certain subjects will be regarded as fundamental, reasonable liberty of electing subjects will be granted.

## SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLE WORK.

The Students' Volunteer Mission Band conducts weekly classes in the study of missions. Other special classes in Methods of Christian Work, Sunday School Problems, and various subjects are frequently formed. For all this work due credit is given in the Bible courses.

Local Bible Institutes are co-lucted in communities desiring them whenever arrangements can be made to do so.

#### GRADUATION.

A Diploma will be awarded to those students who complete the English Bible course and who have also completed an academic course or its equivalent. Students who complete the three years' course with Greek and Hebrew and present a satisfactory thesis upon some Biblical subject will receive the degree, Bachelor of Sacred Literature.

#### EXPENSES.

Tuition in the Bible School is free. Students who wish to take one or two literary studies in connection with Bible work will be charged a proportionate rate, reckoning four classes as a full program. That is, one literary study with three Bible studies will cost one-fourth regular suition. Two Literary studies with two Bible studies, one-half regular tuition. This is a special concession made to Bible School students only, and no one will be regarded as entitled to its benefits, who does not take at least two classes in the Bible School

The expense for text books cannot be definitely stated, but as

the Bible is the principal text book, this item is small.

For cost of tuition in the literary department, and of board and room, see table of expenses.

## GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the German which belongs to the Academic and College departments, the College offers a special GERMAN DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of our German speaking patrons. This department embraces German Bible Studies and German Literature.

Prof. J. F. Duerksen, a teacher of thirteen years' experience in German schools, has charge of this department. Prof. Duerksen has attended several schools and is a graduate in the Pedagogic Course of "Central School," at Halbstadt, South Russia.

Those taking German belonging to Prof. J. F. Duerksen's department will be charged tuition per term: \$1 for one branch; \$1.50 for two branches; \$2 for three branches; \$2.50 for four or more branches.

Those taking English besides the German in Prof. Duerksen's department will be charged tuition per term for the English branches; for one branch, one-half regular price, or \$5.25; for two branches two-thirds regular price, or \$7; those taking more than two English

branches besides the German in Prof. Duerksen's department, pay full tuition, \$10.50.

Students who wish to take one or two literary studies in connection with German Bible work will be charged a proportionate rate. reckoning four classes as a full program. That is, one literary study with three Bible studies will cost one fourth regular tuition. Two literary studies with two Bible studies, one half regular tuition.

From the above it will be seen that the tuitions, for the German and English departments are kept separate. A student who may wish to take some work in each department should add together the tuitions for the studies he selects from each to determine what his full trition will be

We believe it hard to find another school offering such advantages in both English and German as are offered in McPherson College. Our German friends will appreciate the following statement: McPherson College sustains the German language by a special German Department and offers high grade work in other branches, such as will be credited in the State Normal and State University, and every grade earned will be so much toward a State Certificate, which may be gotten upon the completion of our Normal Course.

expenses.	
(Four studies constitutes a full program )	
Tuition, per term in advance	\$10 50
Tuition, per week	1 25
Tuition, Two terms in advance	20 00
Tuition, Three terms in advance	30 00
Tuition, per year in advance	40 00
Tuition, Single study, per week	50
Tuition, Stenography alone, per term in advance	7 50
Tuition, Stenography with other studies, per term in advance	5 00
Tuition, Typewriting, per term in advance	6 00
Tuition, Full course advertising	35 00
Beginning Chemistry, per term	2 00
Advanced Chemistry, per term	3 00

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EXPENSES.		
(Four studies constitutes a full program.)		
Tuition, per term in advance	\$10	50
Tuition, per week		25
Tuition, Two terms in advance	. 20	00
Tuition, Three terms in advance	. 30	00
Tuition, per year in advance		00
Tuition, Single study, per week		50
Tuition, Stenography alone, per term in advance		50
Tuition, Stenography with other studies, per term in advance	e 5	00
Tuition, Typewriting, per term in advance	. 6	00
Tuition, Full course advertising		00
Beginning Chemistry, per term		00
Advanced Chemistry, per term	- 3	00

Physics, per term	I 00
Advance Physiology, per term	I 00
Biology, per term	I 00
Board, in advance for the year	66 oo
Board, Three terms	51 00
Board, Two terms.	34 00
Board, One term	17 50
Board, Less than a term, per week	2 00
Holiday week.	3 00
Board, Less than a week, per meal	15
Ink, ger term	10
Fuel, Fall or Spring term	1 00
Fuel, Winter terms, each	-4 50
Fuel, per year in advance	10 00
Fuel, per week, Fall or Spring	15
Fuel, per week, Winter terms	50
Furnished rooms, per week	50
Board, Tuition, furnished room and fuel per year in ad-	4
vance, \$128 to	132 00
Graduation Fee, College \$5.00; all other departments	3 00
Special Examination Fee	1 00
Private Lessons, each, in advance	50

All expenses are due and payable one term in advance. Students paying a term or more in advance and having to quit school before the time paid for is expired, will be charged at the term rates for whole terms, and at week rates for less than a term. Students whose conduct is such as to require their dismissal, forfeit all claims to the money paid by them.

No rebate for students going home Saturdays and remaining till Monday. No reduction for absence for less than two weeks.

Text books and stationery are kept on sale at the College office.

Students should bring with them any text books they may have.

For further information address,

McPherson College,

McPherson, Kansas.

Students voluntarily rooming alone two rates for Room Rent.



# COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

## IN THE

# Collegia to Department.

This department embraces two courses—the Classical, and the Scientific, each requiring four years of study,

The degree, A. B., will be conferred upon those completing any one of the college courses.

Students from other institutions bringing satisfactory testimonals will receive credit for work done.

#### Freshman Year.

OLABORDAY.

Term

Second

Torm

University Airebra Bhotorio

German Sight Reading

Memorabilla

Victorian Posts

Plato (Apology)

Chamidley

SOTTOTTEN.

University Algebra

**Ebetorio** 

Latin.

Latin

Biology

Biology

Advanced Physiology

Victorian Posts

Tores	De Amicitia	German
3 400 001		Chandstry
	Anabada	Chimmery
	University Algebra	University Algebra
Second	Ehsterie	Shetorie
Term	Live	German
	Anabasis	Chemistry
	Trigonometry	Trigonometry
Third	Posts of America	Poots of America
Term	Livy	German
	Homor's Hod	Advanced Chemistry
	Trigonometry and Surveying	Trisonometry and Surveying
Fourth	Poets of America	Poets of America
Term	Bornon (Odes)	German Levilee
1 00100	Homer's Died	Advanced Chemistry
	Buonys and Orations du	
	Sontomero Ye	
	9	Advanced Physiology
	Chemistry	Victorian Pasts
First	Victorian Poets	Associate sann

Torm

Fourth

Term

	GLASSECAL.	SCHREFFIC.
Third Term	English History Zoology German Lyrics Sophocies	English History Geology Latin Biology
Fourth Term	Demosthenes DeCorona German Lysies French History Zoology	Latin French History Biology Geology

	Loology	Geology
	Orations and Theses du	ring the year.
	Junior Yes	Mr.
First Term	Tacitus Advances Physiology Psychology History of Messation	18th Century Literature Psychology History of Education Mechanics
Second Term	Horace (Epistles and Satires) Advanced Physiology Psychology History of Education	Elizabethan Literature Psychology Elistory of Education Physics
Third Term	Latin Poets Astronomy Geology Philosophy of Education	Elizabethan Literature Astronomy Philosophy of Education Physics
Fourth Term	Juvenal Astronomy Geology Methods of Teaching	Prove. Fiction Astronomy Methods of Teaching Physics
	Thoses and Orations du	ring the year.
	Senior Ye	9.Fe
First Term	Metaphysics Byldeness of Christianity Biblical Exegosis International Law	Metaphysics Evidences of Christianity Biblical Enegosis International Law
Second Torns	Christian Theism Biblical Emogesis Ethics History of Philosophy	Christian Theism Bibliosi Exegens Ethics · History of Philosophy
	The State	The State

Third Boolelegy Sociology

Logie Logia History of Buglish Language History of English Language Bohool Management School Management Philosophy of History Philosophy of History Psychology

Paychology Pedagegical Review Pedagogical Review School Law and Child Study Reviews, Theses and Orations during the year.

For State Certificate, School Law, Kindergarten and Child Study are added.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

#### IN THE

# Academic and Normal Departments,

The two courses of study in the Academic Department are intended to prepare students for the corresponding courses in the Collegiate Department, or for practical life. The Normal Course is for those preparing to teach, or who wish to obtain Life Certificates or State Diplomas.

#### First Your.

	CLAS	BIO	LE.

Arithmetic
First U. S. History
Term Penmanship

Ferm Penmanship
English Grammar
and Composition
Arithmetic

Second U. S. Eistory
Term Penmanship
English Grammar
and Composition

Primary Algebra
Orthography
Term Descriptive Geography
English Grammar
and Composition

Fourth Orthography
Term Descriptive Geography
Buglish Grammar
and Composition

Arithmetic U. S. Higher Penmanum Haglish Granmar and Composition

Arithmetic U. S. History Penmanskip English Grammar and Composition

Primary Algebra Orthography Descriptive Geography English Grammar and Composition

Primary Algebra Orthography Descriptive Geography English Grammar and Cemposition

Term

#### MCPHERSON COLLEGE.

English History English History
Third Zoology Geology

Term German Lyrica Latin Sophocies Biology

CT-ARRICAT.

Fourth German Lyrics Franch Elstory
Term French History Biology
Zoology Geology

Orations and Theses during the year.

# Junier Year.

ACCEPTATION.

Taction J 18th Contury Literature

First Advanced Physiology Psychology
Term Psychology History of Education

History of Education Mechanics
Hornoe (Epissies and Satires) Elizabethan Literature
Advanced Physiology
Psychology

Term Paychology History of Education
History of Education Physics

Latin Poeta Elizabethan Literature

Third Astronomy Astronomy
Term Geology Philosophy of Education
Philosophy of Education

Fourth Astronomy Astronomy

Term Geology Methods of Teaching
Methods of Teaching Physics

## Theses and Orations during he year.

Serior Year.

Metaphysics Metaphysics Evidences of Christianity Evidences of Christianity

Term Diblical Exegosis Diblical Exegosis International Law International Law

Obristian Theism Christian Theism Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos Ethilos

History of Philosophy
The State
Third Sectology Southlessy

Term Logie Logie Logie History of Baglish Language

School Management School Management Fourth Philosophy of Elistory Philosophy of History

Psychology
Pedagogical Review
Pedagogical Review
School Law and Child Study

Reviews, Theses and Orations during the year.

For State Certificate, School Law, Kindergarten and Child Study are added.

# COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

#### IN THE

# Academic and Normal Departments.

The two courses of study in the Academic Department are intended to prepare students for the corresponding courses in the Collegiate Department, or for practical life. The Normal Course is for those preparing to teach, or who wish to obtain Life Certificates or State Diblomas.

#### First Your.

CLASSICAL,	SOIBHTIFIC

Arithmetic First U. S. History Torm Penmanship English Grammar

Term

and Composition Arithmetic Second U. S. History

Penmanship English Grammar and Composition Primary Alcohra-

Third Orthography Torm Descriptive Goography Roglish Grammar and Composition Primary Algebra

Fourth Orthography Torm Descriptive Geography English Grammar and Composition

Arithmetic U. S. Elistory Penmanehip Blagtich Grammar and Composition

Arithmetic U. S. Mistory Penmanship Buglish Grammar and Composition

Primary Algebra Orthography Descriptive Geography English Grammar and Composition

Primary Algebra Orthography Descriptive Geography English Grammar and Composition

## seend Year.

First Your.

CHARTICAL	SCIENTIFE

	CLASSICAL	
	Algebra	
First	Mocution	
Term	Higher Grammar	

	Algebra	Algebra
Second	Elocution	Moontion
Torus	Higher Grammar	Higher Gramps

Hoontion	Elecution
Higher Grammar	Higher Grammas
Latin	U. S. History
Algebra	Algebra

	Algebra	Algebra
hird	Haglish Language	English Language
erm	Latin	Letin
	Civil Government	Civil Government

WORMAT.

	Algebra
Fourth	Rhetorio
Torm	Latin
	Civil Government

Physics

Gorman. Closro

Telli

## Penmanship during the year.

Declamation, linear or Debate twice each term

# Third Your. Second Year

	CAMMINGOLIN	SACRED STREET	81 O montes
	Caesar	Osessa	Latin
Firet	General History	General History	General History
Torm	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
	German	Physiology	Drawing
		Dr	Higher Arithmetic
	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
Second	Oncone /	Countr	Latin
Torm	General History	General History	General History

Torm	General Eletory German	General History Physiology	General Histor Drawing
Third Term	Geometry Physica Geometr German	Geometry Physics Caesar Botsay	Geometry Physics Latin Botany
	Wieher Arithmetic	Highes Avishwania	Histor Avishm

rithmens	Higher Arthuntie	Higher Arithmetic
	Physics	Physics
	Botany	Botony
	Cicero	Coccar

Two Bmays, Debates or one oration each term.

#### Fourth Year

# Third Year

	CLASSICAL	SCIBMINIC	NOBMAL
First Term.	American Literature Greek Clearo Bible History	American Literature Cicero German Zoology	American Literature Paychology Zoology Chemistry
Second	English Literature Greek	American Literature Virgil	American Literature Psychology

Term.	A SERVE	German	Zoology	
	Bible History	Zoology	Chemistry	

Third Torm.	Virgil Greek Physical Geography Botany Political Economy	Virgil German Physical Geography English Literature	English Literature Political Economy Physical Geography Sook Keeping
----------------	--	--	---

	Physical Geography	German	Word Analysis
	De Senectute	De Senectute	Management
Fourth Term.	Greek	Physical Geography	Physical Geography
o do jui,	Botany	English Literature	English Literature

Oration or Thesis each term.

## Normal Course, Fourth Year.

PIRST THRM	SMCOND TREM	THIRD TERM	FOURTH TERM
Advanced Paysiology History of Education Kindergarten and Child Study	Advanced Physiology Hist, of Education Rthice	Philosophy of EN/ Trigonometry or Logic Geology Astronomy	School Law Trigonometry and Surveying Methods Geology

Oration or Thesis each term.

Latin may be substituted for Chemistry and Geology

## GRADUATES, 1904.

#### COLLEGIATE

Allen, Herman C., A. B. Onlyant, Marris Q., A. B. Clement, J. A., A. M. Mby, Enoch H., A. B.

Franks, Mary E. A. B. Harter, W. L., A. B. Horson, H. A., A. M. Johnson, Lucette, A. S.

Kuns, Geo. D., A. B. Motoror, Anita H., A. B. Miller, S. Ence. A. H. Savior, J. Harvey, A. B.

Bookner, W. O., B. H. D. Bolinger, Porter N., Baff, D. Brubaker, Mary E., B. S. D. Orumpacker, H. C., B. S. D. Davis, Clincies J., B. S. D. Moker, Gertrude, B. S. D.

NOR.MAL. Gibble, Mary E. B. S. D. Hinkson, Neltie M . B. S. D. Hoffman, Harvey B., B. S. D. Miller, Silva L. B. S. D. Mohler, Bouben G., B. S. D.

Studebaker, J. E., B. S. D. Statemen, Anna, B. S. D. Toows, Heary F., B. S. D. Vaniman, Braces, S. S. D. Yoder, Wm. H., B. S.D.

BIRLE. Ehr. Bnoch H., B. S. L.

REGULARY DIRECT Mousiey, Hattle Mac Hoy, Mrs. Huston

> ACADEMIC. Wagoner, Ira B. GERMAN.

Nikkel, Frank H. HUSSCAL. Orabb, Pani Fuhr, Phyllis

Wiebe, Elisabeth V. Nash, Ethel

Breon, G. P. Carleon, Gottfred Clarpeol, d. G. Dalp, H. J.

Crabb, Flo

COMMERCIAL. Dudte, Margaret Green, Fred O. Harrison, Floyd Lindberg, Noise

Morris, Ralph E. Behoemaker, A. C. Mool, Walter Boots Stonebusker, J. A. Malaon, M. B. Thomas, Jacob Raiston, Edward Youngs, Hugh SHORTHAND.

Agrelius, Hell Corbin, Ray E. Bowman, Biward. Dissident, C. O. Bowman, Wallage W. Drake, Colonto E. Chester, Clyde E.

Rufford, W. B. Mohler, Gertrude Coborno, Julia A. Spectine, Ross E. Stephene, Frank T.

# STUDENTS.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Post Graduate. Morton, H. A.

Clement, John A.

Allen, H. C. Frants, Mary E. Calvert, Morrill Q. Harter, W. L. Hay, H. B. Johnson, Lucette

Enns. G. D. Motoger, Anita Junior. Shifer, C. H.

Miller, S. E. Saylor, J. Harvey

Harnly, Sarah

Elepinger, J. C. Molača, B. F.

Weaver, C. D.

Mossing, Ill

#### Sonhomore.

Baldwin, Ed. Baldwin, R. W. Barwick, W. Boone, W. R.

Clement, Cords Biebert, P. C. Crumpacker, F. H. Miller S C Frantz J. J. Newland, Anna Goodwin, Margaret

Sargent, J. G. Vaniman, O. S. Wagoner, J. R.

#### Freehman.

Bartels, Minnie Buck O D

Duerkson, J. Matchette, Orral Hamm, David Vaniman, Vernon Weaver, Mata

#### NORMAL DEPARTMENT. First Year.

Anderson, Nina Ardinger, Chas. Barkley, Leia Belfield, Emma Bowers, J. F. Breneman W. A. Brown, Naomi Brubaker, Floasie Brubaker, Minnie Ohristensen, N. C. Cline, F. R. Conrad. Nora Crawford, Mattie Criseman, Anna Crissman, J. W. Dean, T. A. Detrick, Rerbert

Doorksen, J. T. Dotzour, G. C. Dresher I I. Dudte, Margaret Ebbert, Ella Ember, Mabel Flory, N. F. Gish, B. F. Gauss, Appa Gauss, Alva Gates, Mayme Goodsheller, Grace Hoffman, Homer Halferty, Isabel Halferty, Gladys Horning, Minnie Hudson, Guy

Hendricks, Harvey Hoff, Rmily Hunt, Mac Hill, Almeda Janzen, C. C. Knisely, Nellie Kittell, Amanda Lohrenz, G. W. McGill, Lloyd Miller, Bruce Morris, Ralph Mason, H. A. McCov. Harriet Mobler, Gertrude Neher, Lizzie Neher, Sune Nikke' F. H.

Price. Sadie Pollogk, S. A. Sawyer, Iva Snowberger, Harvey Strauss, A. F. Shamberger, Alma Shamberger, Mary Sandberg, Emil Stonebraker, J. A. South R. L. Steele, D. C. Thiessen, G. R. TOOWS, A. F. Voight, J. O. Voth. J. J. Young, Austin

# Second Year

Burnworth, B. F. Reckner, Emma Blondefield, Penci Brubaker, H. M. Bartels, Martha Brubaker, Ida Bush, Jennie Brubaker, Bessie Brubaker, A. J.

Hedlund, Vivian Cline, Foster Clark, W. H. Herr. Elva Delp. Berths Herr, Ivan Edgecomb, Mrs. Geo. Lightenwalter, M. A. Hawkinson, Hildegard Loowen, C. A. Borner, Wilbert Pearson, Mary Hildebrand, Lulu Rasp, Conrad Shirky, Howard Hope, Hannah Hope, Lily

Snyder, Olive Shaw, Verna Vaniman, Grace Vaniman, Della Wiebe, P. V. Weisthaner, Martha Wampler, C. W. Wiebe, Mrs. Elizabeth

# Third Year.

Detter, R. W. Edgecomb, Geo. Engle, Sadie Gilohrist, Lulu

Lohrens, H. W. Stutzman, J. M. McGIIL Mary Shirky, Emily Rothrock, Jas. Stafford, Madge

Slossen, Helen Wicklund, Nattle Shirky, Mohler

#### Fourth Yeo.r.

Beckner, W. O. Brubaker, Mary Bolinger, P. N. Crumpacker, H. C. Davis, C. J. Eloker, Gyrt Gibbel, Mary Hinkson, Nellie Hoffman, H. B. Mohler, R. G. Miller, Silva Studebaker, J. E. Stutuman, Anna Toows, H. F. Vaniman, Bruest Yoder, W. H.

# ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Adrian, Jacob Burgin, Geo, W. Bridgens, Chas. Roone, Sadie Casey, Hugh Delp, H. J. Fisher, Sessie

Garst, Eay Myers, Minnle
Honer, Ewe Honer, Edite
Horner, Eme Sterner, W. E.
Hisyer, E. F. Stansel, Ella
Laing Roy Smith, De Witt
Myers, Oorda Specifice, Ross

Shepherd, Barl H. Wampler, O. M., Wolf, J. B. Ward, O. M. Wohlgemuth, Beuj. Wohlgemuth, Jac.

Andes, Luiu Seanblossom, D. W Buckman, Glen Brubaiter, C. O. Crine, Elden, A. Entriken, F. K. Kittell, Albert
Elliott, Albert
Myers, Lela
Fukr, Fhyllis
Hoffert, K. A. Miller, S. D.
Insalla Rosco

Noison, Fred Neighbors, Oilie Puckett, Afthur Reiff, Mary Throne, J. E.

Wampier, N. J.

Yoder H. J.

Buck, fl. E. Eiseline, C. J. Manon, B. A.

Third Year
Ebel, B. E. Goodsheller, Helen
Eouth Year

## Wagoner, Ira B. Ferris, O J. Matteon, Martha

Unclassified
Norris, La Motta Schman, Anna
COMMERCIAL DEPAR TMENT.

Adams, Elmor Adrian, Jacob Arnold, Ella Bowers, Willie Breon, G. P. Bridgens, Chas. Brubaker, A. J. Brubaker, C. E. Burgin, G. W. Button, B W. Calhan, Rifle Carleon, C. A. Carlson, Godfred Castson, O. E. Carter, Thomas Clark, D. W. Claypool, Belle Claypool, G. G.

Coover, Mary. Larson, C. A. Oripe, M. Lichtonwalter, M. A. Curtin, V. O. Lindberg, N. L. Dela, H. J. Martone, H. H. Drake, Coleste Metzler Bertha Dudte, Margaret Morris, Ralph Hby. Daniel Myers, A. H. Ek. Elmer Neel, Walter Fisher, Harry Nelson, N. B. Frants, G. I. Nelson, Theo. Frants. O. C. Norton, C. O. Gates, Mamie Peel, O. Gray, Chas. S. Pets, Grace Green, Fred Pets, Morrie J. Harrison, Floyd Ralaten, Ed. Hill. Josefo Rostine, William Kittell, A. Sheeler, L. L. Kinsie, A. E. Shepherd, Earl

Schoemaker, Arthur Smith, S. E. Snowberger, Harvey Stensel, A. Stangel, G. L. Stanger, Ella Stonebreaker, J. A. Stump, Levi Talbott, Walter Thomas, Jacob Ware, James Webber, Geo. Will, Albert. Wohlgemuth Benj. Wohlgemuth, James Youngs, C. A. Youngs, Hugh

## SHOR THAND.

Agrelius, Nellis Hell, W. E. Heaty, Floyd Bridgebs, Ethel Bowman, W. W. Clark, R. D. Corbin, Ray E. Coover, Mary Chester, Clida Drake, Celeste Dierdorff, C. O. Hufford, W. E. Hill, Jessie Lichtenwalter, M. A. Mohler, Gertrude Osborne, Julia

Puckets, Arthur Stephens, F. T. Sperline, Ross Stover, Mathens Thomas, Jacob

Youngs, John

## ELOCUTION DEPARTMENT.

Aidizger, Chas. Dresker, J.C. Adrisa, Jacob Ebbert, Elle Brown, Navina Fiseline, C. J. Brubaker, Floorie Entriken, F. R. Brubaker, Minnie Elliott, Albert Brubaker, C. O. Edgecomb, Maude Brubaker, C. H. Frants, O. C. Bridgens, Chas. Frants, Irwin Bridgens, Ethel Glichrist, Luia Buckman, Glen Gauss, Ruth Sarkley, Lalla Gates, Mayme Bush, Jennie Gauss, Alva Beanblossom, D. W. Runt, Mac Cortia, V. O. Herr, Elva Conrad, Nora Herr, Ivan Crissman, Anna Hoffman, Homer Crissman, J. W. Hoerner, Eme Christensen, C. N. Hendricks, Harvey Crawford, Mattle Hudson, Guy Cripe. Eddon. Horning, Minnie Cline, F. R. Hildebrand, Lulu Detrick, Herbert Horner, Katie Dotzour, G. C. Hill Almeda

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Weisthauer, Martha

#### 2nd Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary Interpretation, American Literature, Grammar, Recitals.

#### Spring Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Literary Interpretation, American Literature, Grammar, Recitals.

# SENIOR YEAR.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Oratory, Rhetoric, English Literature, Recitals.

### let Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Oratory Rhetoric, and Extemporaneous Speaking, English Literature, Recitals.

## 2nd Winter Term.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Bible and Hymn Reading, Psychology, English Literature, Recitals.

## Spring Torm.

Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Bodily Expression, Bible and Hymn.Reading, Psychology, English Literature, Recitals.

C. A. Loewen is a graduate of the Elecutionary Department of McPherson College and has been taking a course the past summer in the Columbian School of Orstory in Ohiosgo. Mr. Loewen is a thorough student, and shows careful preparation for each particular lesson. He presents his work in a thorough, scholarly manner. His work is charedterised by both system and finish. Mr. Loewen is a Ohristian man whose influence will be for the uplitting of humanity.



WILL SOME DAY, we hope, be a man. He will be one of the many millions to carry on the great work of she world. He will be either a great worker, exerting an influence for good in the community, a medium worker, neither helping nor hindering human progress, or a social and moral deadweight whose existence will be a constant menace to the best interests of society.

In which class will THAT BOY OF OURS take his place?

In the one for which we fit him.

We should appreciate the grave responsibility resting upon us in deciding how we shall best qualify him for the work of life that is before him.

A piece of steel, no matter how fine may be staged into a common, dull spade, or a fine, sharp, scientific instrument; and That Boy or OHEA, by means of education, may be made one of the shining light of life or policy plodding tool, with no higher aspirations than up the shift of the shift an animal existence.

Now let us carefully consider that important



That Hop of Ours .. What Shall We Have Him Taught?





NY A FINANCIAL SHIP has been stranded on the rock of bad Bookkeeping. THAT BOY OF OURS may not have in his nature the qualities that would make him arthorough accountant or a successful business man, but it is very certain that he cannot avoid having business relations with his fellow-men, it is very certain, too, that a thorough knowledge of accounts will be a protection to him in the management of his own business affairs.

So long as human nature is liable to err, so long will it be necessary for accounts to be kept at both ends of the line of a business transaction. Then there is a great mental discipline gained in the study of Bookkeepingapart from its value as estimated from a commercial standpoint.

Bookkeeping requires exactness to the closest degree, and it reads to the formation of correct habits. It impresses upon the student's mind the importance of transacting business in a business-like way. It sharpens

and strengthens the faculties of his mind, and gives him a fund of practical knowledge that will be useful to him in any business he may follow.

That which is of so general an application should be generally taught; hence THAT BOY OF OURS must have a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping.

If, with this practical knowledge to help him in his journey through life he does not achieve success, the fault will be his—not ours.

#### That Bap of Ours .. What Shall We Have Him Taught?





and a knowledge of the minutize of business affairs is power, because it must be utilized. Unless we live as hermits we must exchange values with our fellow-men, and the business must be transacted in such a way that it will stay transacted, and not give occasion for future trouble by its looseness and ambiguity.

No one can afford to be hampered by slip-shod business methods and thus run the risk of losing the property he has acquired. He must be thoroughly familiar with all kinds of business paper, such as potes, drafts, bills of exchange, checks, etc., without which the business cannot be

safely and correctly transacted.

THAT BOY OF OURS should be taught to do what he has to do, well.

It is perilous to transact business in such a way as to leave loopholes through which future trouble and misunderstanding may creep.

A business document should be so plain and clear that it can have but one meaning; and those who fully understand the requirements of business realize the importance of absolute correctness in the papers that express the terms and conditions of a business transaction. Carelessness and importance fatten the lawyers' purses. We would rather that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent that THAT BOY OF OURS should prevent that

depletion of his purse by avoiding the conditions of

