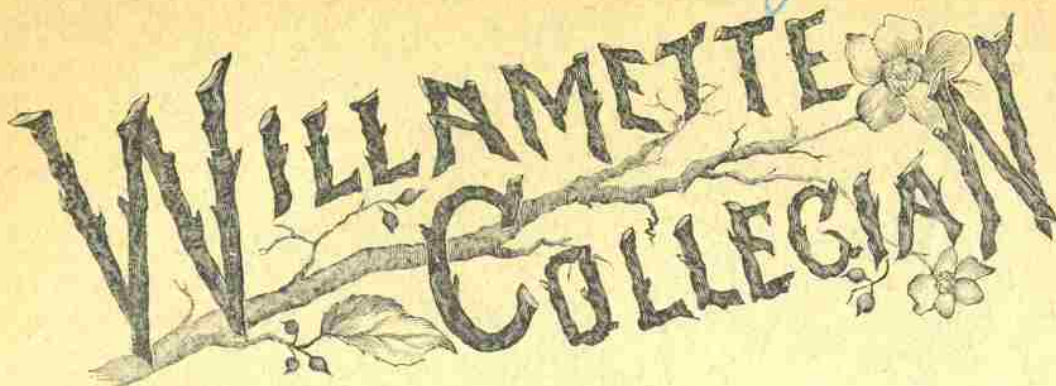


L. T. Reynolds



VOL. 6.

SALEM, OREGON, MARCH, 1895.

NO. 6.

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—CONCERNING—

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J M WOODWORTH,

CITY AGENT.

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

VOL. 6.

SALEM, OREGON, MARCH, 1895.

No. 6.

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

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The COLLEGIAN is published monthly during the College year by the Philodorian and Philodorian Literary Societies of Willamette University.

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Professional and business advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Students and graduates, and all others interested in higher education are requested to contribute articles, poetry, letters and any information of interest relating to the student world.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second class matter.

A LESSON FROM NATURE.

W. J. SHEPARD.

'Tis cold, and bleak, and barren,
Through all the wood and glade,
The grass lies withered at my feet
And nature seems to fade.
The trees unrobed and lifeless,
Hold their grim arms to the sky,
Pleading to God for mercy.
And the wind is heard to sigh,
No squirrel is seen nor chipmunk,
No bird is in the air,
Only the black and somber crow,
To keep his watch, may dare.
The swollen brooklet rushes
In a torrent toward the sea,
And its low deep roar is heard abroad
In woodland, hill and lea.

All seems but desolation
Where e'er I chance to gaze
And nature seems to sorrow
Through all these gloomy days.

Again, through wood and meadow,
I wend my steps to-day.
The scene has now been shifted,
Earth sings a joyful lay.
The birds are in the tree tops,
Singing in sweet accord.
The meadow lark and robin
Sweet music now afford.
The land is clad in verdure,
The flowers are all in bloom,
The brooklet ripples gently,
With laughing joyous tune,
The sun shines down in splendor,
From his castle in the air,
And fills my heart with gladness,
All nature seems so fair.

What is the lesson I must learn
From all this change I see?
That God who doeth all things well
Will shine once more on me.
When compassed round with trouble
And care on every side,
Remember Spring will surely come,
God's mercy will abide,
The darkness will not always last,
The winter soon will go:
The Spring in radiant blossoms clad
Succeeds the winter's snow.

Editorial.

The third oratorical contest is now a matter of record. The defeated orator and delegates from Willamette returned without the chagrin that might have been predicted for a company so hopeful of success. The general feeling seemed to

be, that it was not our turn, and that we should be satisfied to be disappointed.

In this number appears an article upon the state contest, and also an account of the business session of the convention, which renders an editorial discussion of the latter superfluous.

* * *

The criticism of the local contest which was published in the last issue, caused much comment, some favorable but much unfavorable. The complaint of those who disapproved was of course, that it was too severe. The effect of the article was, however, we believe, owing mostly to its novelty. It was an unheard of thing in a western college journal, where criticism has been wont to administer praise for merits, and censure only in the form of silence.

It was supposed that this form of critique, would have more interest and profit for a student body, while it could do no injury to the contestants in the minds of those who heard them. But an important objection is heard, that it will convey a false impression to those who were not present, and to persons not residents of Salem. As we would have none "damned by too faint praise," we would refer those to whom the COLLEGIAN may have furnished the only information concerning this contest, to the Daily Oregon Statesman of Feb. 2, which contains a well written notice, better calculated to give a correct impression to a stranger. The contest was highly creditable to Willamette University.

* * *

The first inter-collegiate field day will be held this spring at the State Fair Grounds, under the auspices of Willamette. The arrangements have not been fully

made, and the date is not yet determined. There will be about ten events, with medals as prizes. Willamette is fortunate in having the honor of the first Y. M. C. A. convention, the first oratorical contest, and the first field day meeting, of the Oregon colleges. Let us make the best use of this opportunity, and labor earnestly for its success. As soon as the arrangements are definite, they will be published in the COLLEGIAN.

Literary.

A TRIP TO MT. HOOD.

EDITH FRIZZELL.

Chapter VI.

The first of the party arriving at the tents discovered a fire in camp. The log against one end of which the breakfast fire had been built, had burned slowly away to the other end where the provisions and tableware sat on the sideboards of a wagon, which at the time were serving as a table; all were consumed and the tent would soon have followed but for the timely return. Luckily the party was camping in two divisions so that a combination rendered the misfortune more tolerable.

Early in the afternoon the small streams at snow line cease to run, for the snow freezes every night, so that, though tired and black, a fire had to be built immediately to melt the snow; but as the only kettle was small it would be an all night task to heat water for twelve very black faces; so collecting on a patch of snow hard by they began to rub. The snow found on the mountain in summer is not

like our soft winter snows; but is frozen in sharp, angular grains like sleet.

In the first stages of the whitening process, they presented a hellish appearance as they moved about in the twilight with their streaked faces; but snow and laundry soap finally transformed them, though bold suggestions of soot lingered near for several days.

After a slight supper all sought their blankets, but not sleep; for a heavy wind tugged at their tents, another fire was started and had to be put out and the horses breaking loose were caught and secured.

Towards morning all fell asleep, awakening long after daylight to find that the wind had increased in its fury and the tent, loosed from its lower fastenings, was flapping above them while the wind rushed over them down the mountain side.

After due preparation the party began the descent to Government Camp, stopping to bid Mr. Steele farewell, here they found that he had sent a man, early in the morning, down to Yocum Falls to clear a road for them; so nailing the college colors to his cabin, they took leave of their friend of the preceeding day with true regret and din of cheers and yells such as:

W. U. W. U.
Steele Steele good.
Rah boom! Rah boom!
Down Mt. Hood.
Hi yi the crater
Wah hoo the caves
Hi yi wah hoo
Willamette braves.
Hug him, hug him,
Steele, Steele, Steele,
Once around the neck
And twice around the heel

We are the people
We are the men
We've been to Mt. Hood
And we're going there again.

Soon entering the green timber, Mt. Hood was lost to view; but by noon they reached Yocum Falls. Though a mile or two from the main road, they more than repaid the party for the extra effort.

The falls are about seventy feet in height and forty in width, falling over a cliff of solid rock into a small basin at one side of which is a small silt flat covered with grass and elk brush with its large leaves fifteen or sixteen inches wide; these added to the deep moss on logs and trees lent a tropical effect to the scene.

The party rested here sometime admiring the foaming falls, the overhanging trees and the steep wall of the canyon which rose from the opposite bank.

Unfortunately no artist has as yet been able to photograph these falls owing to their seclusion from the sun, consequently their beauty is not generally known.

Undoubtedly a trip to Mt. Hood is not complete without a visit to Yocum Falls.

After lunch the party again took up their journey and late in the afternoon found themselves once more at the home camp.

This being the last evening at camp Willamette, the night was far spent ere they could bring themselves to seek their mossy beds whose comforts they would never enjoy again.

The next morning they folded their tents and began the homeward journey. One team having failed to return, some of the party were compelled to walk; nevertheless, there were many pleasing episodes during the return trip that will never be forgotten.

And so ended one of the pleasantest vacations ever spent at the foot of that grand old mountain which has for centuries raised its hoary head above its companions and guarded the progress of its children of valleys.

THE STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

W. P. MATTHEWS.

The third contest of the Inter-Collegiate Association of Oregon occurred on February 22, in Forest Grove, the seat of Pacific University. Nine schools were represented by as many eager, hopeful contestants for the victor's prize. The audience, consisting of the *elite* of the town, and the University *in toto*, together with many visitors from every part of the valley, supported the speakers with such interest and appreciation as seldom falls to the lot of more distinguished orators. Not one of the contestants failed to elicit general applause; every number on the program swelled the flow of enthusiasm till the full tide was reached in the presentation of the medal to the successful competitor.

The exercises began with an instrumental duet by Misses Stevens and Tongue.

Mr. W. Sidney Shiach, of Pacific University, spoke on "The Criteria of Success." With Napoleon as an example of false, and Washington as an example of true success, Mr. Shiach made a splendid application of familiar truths to the every day life of the young. His delivery, however, is neither graceful nor forceful. Both gestures and tones must be characterized as monotonous, and all his manner lacked animation. Nevertheless a clear enunciation, a good selection of words and pleasing composition placed him, in the estimation of many, very near the coveted goal.

Monmouth's representative, Mr. Irving E. Vining, did better in delivery, though his manner was somewhat stagelike. Under the spell of his glowing speech, "The Western Acropolis" seemed to rise in grandeur before the eyes of his audience. Mr. Vining is evidently a skillful writer and gifted speaker, but a little of the conversational in his style would have heightened the effect of his more eloquent passages. His gestures while extremely graceful appeared studied and timed for ornament entirely.

The COLLEGIAN has already noticed Mr. J. W. Reynolds' oration as one worthy of high praise. We pass it now with the remark that Willamette's orator honored his *Alma Mater* in placing his name among the very first of the competing colleges. Mr. Reynolds labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold, and thereby lost not a little of his usual power in delivery.

Miss Julia Veazie, of the University of Oregon, captivated her audience from the start. Although somewhat hesitating in manner at first, she spoke with a simplicity and directness that none of the other speakers attained. Her full, round, well modulated voice seemed to reach every part of the room without the least effort. Of oratory there was little; yet her production is not without strength of diction, and several passages were rendered with much feeling and power. Although not a few of the audience heard the decision of the judges with some surprise, yet none would have received the honors of the contest more deservedly than did Miss Veazie. Faults there were, in gesture and expression, but her effort was truly meritorious, and worthy the praise and reward obtained.

Mr. Austin T. Buxton, of Corvallis, had a well written oration on "Prospects of a

Brighter Future." With a splendid voice and some degree of naturalness, together with a forceful manner, Mr. Buxton did himself credit and greatly pleased his audience. But there is a touch of awkwardness in his movements, a want of fullness in his pronunciation, and a lack of finish in his gestures that tells against him in competition with more graceful speakers.

"Whither," by Mr. H. F. Allen, of Pacific College, was full of rich thought and original opinions. With a better voice and a more energetic delivery Mr. Allen might have taken the first place.

After Mr. D. Hasler Glass, of Portland University had spoken, many thought he had won, so highly did the audience esteem his oration on "Labor Reform." Yet he appeared too confident to be altogether winsome in manner. His gestures were strong, his voice well controlled, his thoughts earnest and convincing. But there was withal a suggestion of sermonizing that partly spoiled the effect of the best passages.

Mr. Chas. V. Galloway, of McMinnville, spoke about "The Native Races of the Pacific Slope." This oration showed much care in preparation, and not a little familiarity with the literature devoted to this great theme. We praise his composition, and his courage in entering a contest among so many so much older than he. Mr. Galloway evidently thinks too much of enunciation and gesture and all externals. He needs to learn to be natural and easy, to pass lightly by matters of little moment, and to dwell with real, not affected, earnestness on his stronger passages.

The next speaker and the last, Miss Abbie J. Fry, of Albany College, delivered some thoughts of rare beauty concerning

the "Siren's Song." Her application of the old myths to modern life was exceedingly fine, and her admonitions concerning the temptations of to-day were singularly apt. But her manner of delivery undid some of the better effects of her style of writing. The same criticisms made concerning Mr. Galloway may be applied in a lesser degree to Miss Fry. Animation was not wanting, but there was a lack of firmness and strength, a seeming program of delivery, so to speak, that detracted much from the value of her oration.

Lack of space forbids particular mention of the musical part of the program. Suffice it is to say that it was unusually good, and in point of fact was often more enjoyable than the orations. The ladies' quartet, the male quartet, and the soloists rendered such delightful music as we have seldom heard.

We compliment Pacific University on her possession of a faculty, kind and hospitable; a body of students merry, sociable, and talented; a situation of beauty and happy associations.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

I. P. CALLISON.

The question of qualifications for membership in the State Oratorical Association again came up this year at Forest Grove. This has been one of the most delicate subjects with which the association has had to deal since its organization at Corvallis three years ago.

For the sake of harmony in its infancy this question was temporarily waived and all schools represented there were allowed to become members until some-

thing definite should be determined upon. It may be well to emphasize the fact that the admission of the schools at that time was conditional.

Since that time three different committees have been appointed at the three different meetings of the association to determine what schools are eligible and what are not. The first two of these committees failed to take any action. This fact is sufficient evidence that the work was, to say the least, an unpleasant task. But it was evident to every one that some action must be taken, as the use of the word 'college' in the constitution and by-laws of the association was so indefinite as to render it very difficult to decide what schools are eligible. Any school which would assume the name 'college,' however low its grade, could become a member. With this fact in view the committee appointed at Forest Grove this year determined to act. It decided to take some school as a standard by which the other schools might be graded, and Pacific University was selected. It was further decided that any school having an equivalent of the first five years of this University including three years of the academy and the Freshman and Sophomore years of college, are entitled to membership. Graded according to this standard, the Normal School at Monmouth, McMinville College and the Agricultural College at Corvallis were excluded.

This report was adopted. As chairman of that committee I made the statement before the convention that I did not believe it in the power of the association to deprive any school of its membership, but I was not then aware of the admission being conditional. This fact convinces me that the association has the power to exclude.

It was suggested that the standard be made to apply only to schools hereafter seeking admission. But to retain in the association a school of a certain grade, and refuse to admit another school of the same grade would evidently be an injustice to the latter school. Hence the only possible solution was to establish a standard, and neither retain nor admit schools below that standard.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

MISS JULIA VEAZIE, U. OF O.

This Oration won the State Contest at Forest Grove, February 22, 1895.

In the sea of the tropics lies the little island of Nevis. Upon that sunny island, near the middle of the eighteenth century, a boy was born, a British subject, destined for an American citizen. From his mother he inherited the vivacity of France, from his father, the persistence of Scotland; tropical luxuriance enriched, English symmetry strengthened his nature, and later struggling America awakened his patriotism, made it the dominant motive of his life. Five nations moulded the boy's character; nations whose meetings dyed crimson the heath of Bannockburn, the gray ledges of Bunker Hill, the field of Waterloo, but in him they forgot hostility, and, fusing, formed the one man in the political history of the United States whom Daniel Webster regarded as his intellectual superior; formed Alexander Hamilton, one of the makers of America, himself a type of the nation to be fused from many nations.

At the age of thirteen, Hamilton sat in a West Indian countinghouse, managing his absent employer's large trade. Soon afterwards the precocious boy entered the

awe-inspiring portals of Princeton college, amazed the president by requesting freedom from class restrictions, liberty to advance as his ability dictated. He was refused. At seventeen he might be seen at Kings college, now Columbia, walking in shadow of the trees, a small, slight youth with clear cut features, piercing dark eyes bent down, hands clasped behind him, mind absorbed in meditation. That quiet looking student wrote articles which were attributed to leading statesmen; calmed turbulent Revolutionary audiences by wisdom of speech; advised Congress; unprotected, championed hated Tories, risking popularity, even life, until with truth he was called the "little lion." The Revolutionary alarm in one moment transformed the youth into a mature man. Advising statesmen, encouraging patriots, combining untiring energy, originality and courage, he hastened into the army, passing with almost incredible swiftness from soldier, captain, military secretary, lawyer, orator, writer, financier, to full majesty of statesmanship.

The Revolutionary war left America impoverished, without central government, constitution or commerce; with debt oppressing, anarchy threatening, uncertainty whether to revere or abhor the Declaration of Independence. Pre-eminently through Hamilton's influence, a Federal Convention of fifty-five men met at Philadelphia; men immortalized as framers of the Constitution of the United States, a document instinct with Hamilton's thought. It was completed; New York prevented its adoption. Hamilton, aided by Madison and Jay, wrote the "Federalist," educating, convincing, persuading the colonies to unite. When writing failed, by eloquent appeals attacking and re-attacking opposition, finally he

won. The Constitution was adopted. That patriotic achievement came not from a political aspirant, a believer in the people's voice, but from a foreigner, called "British," "aristocratic." He might have won less laboriously by dazzling promises. We picture patriots struggling through the Revolution, each encouraged, by visions of a great republic. Beyond resisting oppression, had they clear visions? After gaining liberty, they did what? They invited George Washington to become king. Bravely Hamilton answered every opponent. To monarchists replying—"The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people;" to calm indifference,—“We have neither troops, nor treasury, nor government;" to all he declared—"our national government is the rock of our political salvation." His magnetic mind, overcoming all lesser attractions, quickly drew political forces into one vast, radiating system, whose center was the constitution, transformed "one nation to-day, thirteen tomorrow" into the "Union forever."

As Secretary of Treasury under Washington, he did even more. It was Hamilton who created our nation's financial policy. It was Hamilton who lifted the nation, unconquerable yet enslaved by poverty, prostrated with debt, stung by foreign contempt, to security and honor. It was Hamilton who established commerce, trade and credit. It was Hamilton who, scorning dishonesty, assumed debts, national and state, instituting public integrity. America has never seen deeds greater, more sudden than his. Unequaled in constitutional writing, brilliant in statesmanship, far-seeing in finance, such was Hamilton. How worthy of admiration, of a nation's following! How adapted

to arouse bitterest enmity! Abruptly in his life's fullness enmity entangled him.

Aaron Burr, in revenge for political opposition, challenged him to a duel. Both knew it meant the death of Hamilton. Was Hamilton weak to accept that challenge? He obeyed custom. Many scorn custom in dress, manners, few its code of honor. Obedience is the price demanded for human companionship. Hamilton avoided isolation. He abhorred dueling, yet he must either live dishonored or die dishonorably. How he struggled! Everything incited, everything checked him. Desperately he repressed the

"Angels, powers, the unuttered, unseen, the
alive, the aware;

The whole earth was awakened, hell loosed
with her crews;

And the stars of night beat with emotion and
tingled and shot

Out in fire the strong pain of pent knowledge."

He yielded, as weakly as nations yield to war to vindicate their honor. The fatal morning arrives, and fascinating Aaron Burr stands carelessly on a rocky ledge by the Hudson, with the picturesque heights of Weehawken, darkened with foliage, rising behind him, the whole romantic scene illumined by the early morning sun. But see! A boat rapidly crosses the water! A figure ascends the bank. A moment more, the great statesman and the great politician stand face to face. The distance is decided. The signal is given. One raises his arm, aims carefully; the other firm and erect, holds his pistol at his side. A flash—a quick report—a murderer's horrified face—Hamilton reels,—has fallen! The mighty, the noble Hamilton has fallen! Pale and still are the powerful features, dull the brilliant eyes, unresponsive the eloquent lips. Hamilton has fallen; but that fall startled a nation; that fatal shot reverber-

ated throughout the land a curse upon Aaron Burr; a mourning nation saw overshadowing that death the hideous spirit of the duel, vowed to banish it forever.

Patriotism, nobility, wisdom, ability to place national interest before self interest, to see present events modified by past and future, these are requisites of great statesmen. Hamilton possessed them all. For his great aims, enduring structures, and part in the creation of a nation, he deserves the crown of highest, purest statesmanship. Washington was president of a government distinctly expressing Hamilton's thought, of a people united by Hamilton's labor, of a nation prospering under Hamilton's policy. At thirty Napoleon had overthrown French constitution and liberty; at thirty Hamilton had stamped his thought upon the greatest constitution ever recorded. Before he was thirty-five Beethoven composed symphonies unrivaled in majesty; before he was thirty-five Hamilton transposed discordant colonies into the harmony of a nation. Moses of old held peculiar glory as constitutional lawgiver, Alexander Hamilton holds the glory of writing the greatest of constitutional treatises. Raphael painted pictures that turned minds from sordidness to purity; Hamilton pictured thoughts which lifted a nation from contentious poverty to prosperous peace. Talleyrand said that of history's three greatest men, Napoleon, Fox and Hamilton, Hamilton is greatest, a world's wonder, a man who after having made a nation's fortune, worked to support himself. A statesman in the highest sense? More than that. Hamilton belongs to the greatest of great men, the illustrious circle of men whose history is the world's history.

Overcoming difficulties beside which those of to-day seem mere chimeras, he

hewed away obstructions of popular prejudice. He was the sculptor whose masterly skill shaped a nation's government; the wise prophet whose voice proclaimed the way of progress. His genius was positive, aggressive, constructive, promulgating principles of national government which, unassailable by reason, became the target for rage and prejudice from advocates of state rights. Whatever of safety, strength and endurance the constitutional basis of our government gives its fabric, is measured by the degree in which Hamilton's principles obtained acceptance. Had they gained full acceptance, the battle for disunion must have been fought, not under the banner of state rights and secession, but under its real ensign of slavery and rebellion. Upon the vantage-ground of partial acceptance of Hamilton's principles champions of the Union stood, and bloody war determined the issue in their favor. Scarcely more in success where accepted than in disaster where rejected, have his principles been justified. Only within a year we have seen the strange spectacle of a mighty government, harassed by internal disorders, unable to justify protection of lives and property except under pretense of preventing interference with mails and commerce. Triumph of principles of loyalty, unity and obedience, inculcated by Hamilton, in the people's hearts, *has* supplied in the past, *can* supply in the future, deficiencies in the written ground work of national organization.

No blood stained Hamilton's victories, no selfishness darkened his ambition; his influence shall endure with America. Countless eulogies may be pronounced, but none can vie with history in honoring him; tributes may be paid to his memory, but none can equal the tribute paid by the

inspiring march of the republic; ode after ode may be sung, but none can exalt him as shall the voice of the people in the years to come.

POPULI DUCUNTUR.

MARK H. SAVAGE.

In our last senatorial conflict, the fact that the American people, as a whole, do not do their own thinking, but are led by a few was too truly demonstrated.

During the June campaign, when Oregon was on the verge of an election, when the great issues of the day were staring the people in the face, when on the election of our senators and representatives, hung as, by a thread, the fate of the one who would be sent to Congress to represent this great state for the next six years, the choice of the republican party for United States Senator was Joseph N. Dolph, while the populists were crowding Sylvester Pennoyer to the front. In short it was recognized as a fact, that if the republicans were successful Dolph would be returned to the Senate, if the populists, Pennoyer would succeed him. With this fact in mind the people went to the polls and cast their votes for Dolph, electing an overwhelming republican majority. All went well for a time, when as suddenly as mushrooms from a dunghill, new men sprang up in different sections of the state aspiring for senatorial honors.

During the summer Mr. Dolph visited the Pacific Coast. The newspapers of the state recognized the distinguished visitor, saying he was here on committee business, some ventured to add, that he was looking after his senatorial prospects. Up to this time, all that had publicly been said, regarding the senatorship, had been said

in favor of Dolph. But when the time for the assembling of the legislature drew nigh, one or two of the newspapers began to advocate a new man. Everything that could be raked and scraped up against Mr. Dolph was published. He was even accused of having long whiskers, and it was alleged that his presence had a cooling effect on the atmosphere, which must be admitted were grave charges indeed. But the man who read the charges against Mr. Dolph, must admit, that they were very few. The greatest which were brought against him, were that he is a corporation lawyer, and that he has done nothing for the state he represents. The first charge in a sense is true. Mr. Dolph is one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. He has pleaded some of the greatest cases that have ever been pleaded; he is recognized as authority all over the land. Is it a wonder, that firms and corporations should employ such a man to attend to their interests? Is it a greater sin to receive compensation for labor, from a corporation, than from a private individual? Is it a sin for a man to rise in his profession so that he is able to perform his work well? No.

The very fact that Joseph N. Dolph is an attorney employed by corporations is proof that he is a man of great ability. But he has done nothing for the state he represents, this is the cry we heard after some of our newspapers had been howling for a time. Is this so? Have you kept yourself informed as to the stand Mr. Dolph has taken on the great issues of the day? How did he stand on the Nicaragua and Hawaii questions, the greatest issues before the American people to-day? While less than a year ago, California newspapers were upbraiding her senators, calling them blockheads, numskulls, etc.,

declaring, that Oregon was so well represented in Congress that she had received the entire appropriation for the Pacific Coast. How does Dolph stand in Washington compared with Oregon's other representatives? The answer comes back, "At the head."

No, it was not the thinking people who defeated Mr. Dolph, but a few men aspiring for notoriety by the aid of tongue and pen, misinformed the non-thinking people until they, worked up as a mob almost to frenzy, demanded that Dolph be not returned to the Senate.

Local and Personal.

Professor Reynold's "Umbrella Taken" was a misnomer.

Girls do you make tissue paper flowers, during your spare moments? If you do Patton Bros., the Booksellers have a complete stock of all colors in both plain and crepe, and can supply you anything in that line.

Chapel rhetorical began this term with a recitation by Mary Aitken on the 6th ult.

Bread at Strongs.

60 loaves for \$1.00.

30 loaves for 50cts.

15 loaves for 25cts.

3 loaves for 05cts.

State Supt. of Schools, G. M. Irwin, delivered on oration at Pacific College on Washington's birthday.

Lunn & Brooks wishes to see you.

On the 7th, an essay was read by O. J. Atwood, on "The Spoils System." Visitors upon that day were:—Senator Butler, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, Mrs. D. Holmes, Misses Henry, Marzall, Hibbard, Rock-

well, Guynne, and Byrd, and Prof. J. H. Atwood.

If you wish your prescriptions accurately compounded, take them to Lunn & Brooks.

Bishop D. A. Goodsell delivered an excellent address in chapel on the 8th, which was intensely enjoyed by students. Among the visitors present were:—Rev. E. L. Thompson, of McMinnville, Dr. Parsons, Reverends G. W. Grannis and J. M. Shulse, Gen. W. H. O'dell and Mr. Litchfield.

Candy made to order at the Spa. You can do no better than buy your lady friend a box of their cream candies.

Albany College had but two contestants for oratorical honors this year, Miss Abbie Fry, with "The Song of the Siren" and Bert Wight with "Mother." The former attended the State Contest.

If you are in need of drugs, call on Fred A. Legg; he can supply you.

The students were very much pleased to hear the words of reminiscence and counsel from Senator Butler, on the 7th. The Senator was a member of the class of 1866.

The place to buy your toilet articles is at Lunn & Brooks, on State Street.

L. P. Callison, on the 12th, recited "Rienzi to the Romans." Miss Belle Aitken and Miss Hewitt, of Albany, visited chapel.

Some of the latest designs in confectionary boxes at the Spa.

Chas. Galloway, who represented McMinnville at the State Contest, is a son of Hon. Wm. Galloway, a Willamette alumnus of '68. The other local contestants at that college were Messrs. Rontin, Root, and Weed, their subjects being respectively: "Opportunities and Duties of Young Men of the West," "Social Duties of the American Student," and "Will, the Great Stimulus to Success."

Call on Fred A. Legg for pure drugs.

The Medical Department of Willamette University has obtained a supply of Behring's diphtheria anti-toxine and is offering it free to physicians having cases of this disease.

Lunn & Brooks keeps the best of Perfumes, Patent Medicines and Drugs.

Pacific University had but two participants in her local oratorical contest this year; Messrs. W. S. Shiach and G. E. Larimore; whose subjects were, "Criteria of Success," and "Higher Evolution."

Whose all right? "Patton Pros." Who are they? The Stationers. Where? On State St.

G. W. Aschenbrenner, our accommodating "Professor of Brooms and Dust" at the Gymnasium is getting along nicely with his unpleasant injury recently sustained.

We would state for the information of M. G. and F. L. that visitors are not admitted at the Penitentiary as late as 11 p. m.

Those glass mounts made only by the Cronise Co. are something entirely new; drop in and see them.

"Hamlet to the Players" was recited by P. L. Brown for chapel rhetorical on the 13th. Miss Ireton, of Sublimity, and Miss Gaddis, of Roseburg were present.

Mrs. Nichols, a teacher resident in Salem, is pursuing several studies at the University.

Go to Lunn & Brooks' for your drugs.

Edith Field read an essay on "Prehistoric Possibilities" on the 4th.

See the immense line of holiday goods at the Spa.

The local contestants of Pacific College this year were, H. F. Allen, S. T. Stanley and Lida Hansen, their subjects being

respectfully "Whither?" "Our Aims," and "Wanted, a Thinker."

Remember the place to eat oysters with your girls is at Strong's.

Hetta Field read her chapel essay on the 18th, Miss Gardner, of Hubbard, a former student, and Miss Dimick, of this city, being present.

The finest candies are on sale at the Spa. Call and try them.

At the recent organization of the "Willamette University Athletic Association," Mark Savage was elected president and W. J. Shepard, Secretary.

Fred A. Legg sells pure drugs; get your prescription filled there.

Secretary W. C. Paige, of the Salem Y. M. C. A. visited chapel on the 19th. C. V. Fisher reciting upon that day.

Present your friend one of those superb glass mounts, made only at the Cronise gallery.

"The Ideal Man," by W. W. Smith,— "Should Senators be Elected by the People," by Chas. Chandler, and "Prospects of a Brighter Future," by A. F. Buxton, were the themes of the orations presented at the local Oratorical contest of Oregon Agricultural College last month.

Lunn & Brooks, the drugist on State Street can supply your wants. Try them.

Edith Frizzell recited "The Broom Train" on the 20th. Miss May Burcham, a former Conservatory student, attended chapel exercises.

The finest and largest stock, the lowest prices on HOLIDAY GOODS can be had at Dearborn's Book Store.

(Fac-simile of Telegram received at Forest Grove on the 23rd:) Chester—Will be over this evening. Save a girl for me.—Phil.

Patent Medicines of all kinds is sold at Legg's drug store.

Dr. Parsons has been chosen as Financial agent of Willamette University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. J. H. Roork.

Patton Bros., the young stationers carry anything you want in the school line. Have you tried them? We have, and found their prices right in every instance.

The following participated in the local oratorical contest at Monmouth this year: Irving E. Vining, "The Western Acropolis," Jno. A. M. Cue, "The Morning Cometh;" Mary Collins, "The Progress of Woman;" Myrtle Breithaupt, "The Mirages of Life;" Madge Hill, "The Needs of Our Country."

Margaret Lockley recited in chapel on the 26th and on the following day H. G. Hibbard read an essay on Mental Associations.

Master Robert Savage has been obliged to leave school on account of sickness.

The local contest at Eugene had the following participants: Julia Venzie, Alexander Hamilton, C. W. Keene, "Should War Settle Differences Between Nations;" Lulu Yoran, "Does the Perpetuity of Our Government depend upon the Purity of her Institutions;" B. B. Richards, "The Anglo-Saxon."

President Hawley occupied the Methodist pulpit at Turner on Sunday, Feb. 25.

The noble mission of Woman was beautifully presented in the recitation of Myrtie Marsh on the 28th.

Pres. Campbell, of the O. S. N. S.; Pres. Bloss, of the O. A. C.; Prof. Carson, of the U. of O., and Prof. Bush, of Portland University, were among the visitors at the State Oratorical Contest at Forest Grove.

The following orations were delivered at the local contest at Portland University: "The Labor Problem," by D. H. Glass; "The Coming Hero," J. W. Horne; "The

Republic, To Be or Not to Be," Alma Mills; "Phases of the Advancement of Woman," J. H. Whitaker; "Triumphs of the Present," Orange Eastham; and, "Character Building," E. M. Sanders.

Miss Edith Frizzell and Messrs. Floyd Field, W. P. Matthews, C. J. Atwood, I. P. Callison, W. J. Shepard, Phil Metschan and C. G. Murphy were present at the State Contest to encourage our orator, J. W. Reynolds.

The "Studio" and "Egyptian" Tablet sold by Patton Bros; are handsome and cheap at 25cts.

Rev. P. H. Tillman, of Queensland Australia, was present and addressed the students at the chapel exercises on the 28th.

President Hawley has in his possession the diploma awarded to Willamette University for the excellence of her exhibits at the World's Fair above those of the other colleges of Oregon.

Following is given a list of the college colors displayed at the State Contest: U. of O., Oregon Grape; P. U., Crimson and Black; Portland Univ., Royal Purple and Old Gold; Pacific College, Old Gold and Navy Blue; McMinnville, Nile Green and Pink; Albany, Orange and Black; O. A. C., Orange; O. S. N. S., Crimson and Pearl Gray; W. U., Cardinal and Old Gold.

Portland University will entertain the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association next year. The new officers are, Pres. Mr. Dotson, Portland; Sec. Mr. Shattuck, U. of O.; Treas., Mr. Nelson, McMinnville.

The very tragic "Confession of an Insane Man," was recited by Helen Mathews on the 1st inst. in a most realistic manner.

Rev. Fred Brown, of Beaverton visited his brother Frank last week.

For genuine helpful, all-round physical training, not circus performances, the Willamette gymnasium will compare favorably with any.

Miss Eva Dimmitt has finished her term of school in Polk County and will soon be "at home" in North Salem.

Those desiring to learn of the latest, cheapest and most healthful mode of travel may obtain such information of C. M. A.

J. A. Howard, who has been recuperating at his home near Amity, returned to school Monday.

W. P. Matthews recited "The Subscription List" in a very dramatic style on the 4th inst.

We are very solicitous for our dear Freshman whose head was so completely turned while at Forest Grove. He even thinks of leaving Willamette.

Miss Verna Leeman is wielding the ferule at McMillan, Washington.

There being some doubt as to whether or not "Mary had a little lamb," the question was considered in all its bearings by the Philodorian on the 1st, who after lengthy arguments pro and con, decided beyond a doubt, that Maria parvum agnum habebat.

Exchange.

The Delphic believes that the beneficial results of an oratorical contest are so far overbalanced by the evil that the contest idea is not a good one. It states that an oratorical match stimulates a man to selfish effort and a gloating over personal achievements; that the fact of a contest's stimulating oratorical study is overcome by overweighing objections, which are named as follows: dissatisfaction of every-

one at the decision of the judges; the stimulation of the study of oratory by only those who contest, the fact that schools are represented by those who are not fitted to do so, and that a contest is questionable from a purely moral standpoint.

We can not agree with the *Delphic* on this question for we believe there are few good objections to such a contest, and that the good resulting therefrom is great, in that it produces a general interest in oratory. As well as causing a study of this branch by those who participate, it also induces others to make the study. We believe that an effort of a man to improve himself in this direction is not a base and selfish attempt to gain praise and honor for himself, but that it is highly commendable. Considering a contest only as a means of obtaining trophies over which the individual may boast, it is wrong from a moral standpoint. No man can take a liking to that in which he has no interest, but let him be thoroughly interested and he has already taken the first step towards achieving success in that line. The contest unquestionably does create interest in oratory to those who are present. The fact that those who are not fitted sometimes represent a school, proves nothing against the usefulness of the contest. We cannot believe that everyone is dissatisfied with the decision of the judges. The contestants themselves, as well as their friends, can usually tell correctly who is the most deserving of the prize. To claim the decision was unfair simply because one's favorite was beaten, although plainly inferior to another is more blameworthy than to contest for glory only. Perhaps the decision is not always as it should be, but usually complaints of this kind are, to say the least, the opinions of persons with

no experience along this line or of youthful heads who venture to pit their judgment against that of persons who have made a specialty of oratory for years.

The *Calorwa Student* is one of the best exchanges which we receive, always containing something of a solid and practical nature. The editorials are full of information and of good suggestions upon current events and the literary articles are excellent. A short article on "Anger" in the last month's issue should be read by all.

One-third of the university students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired at school; one-third die from lack of exercise, and the other third govern Europe.—*Student Life*.

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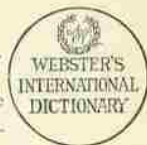
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