

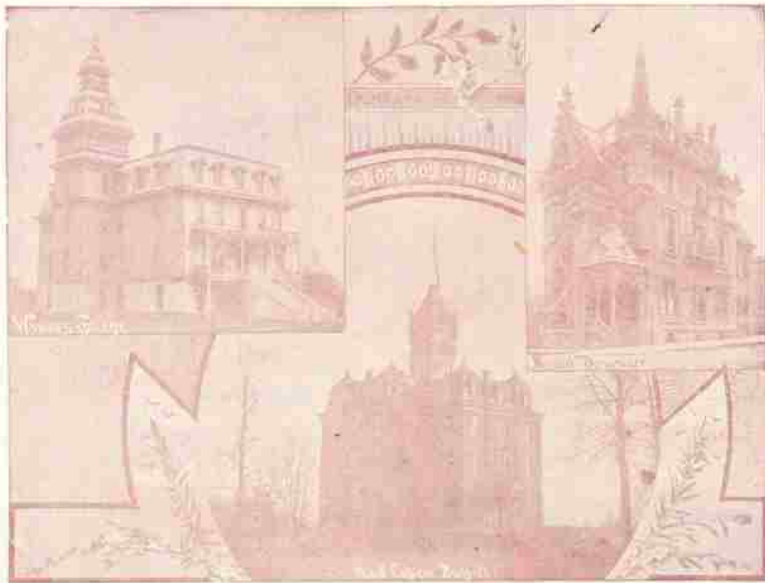
L. P. Reynolds

WILLAMETTE COLLEGE

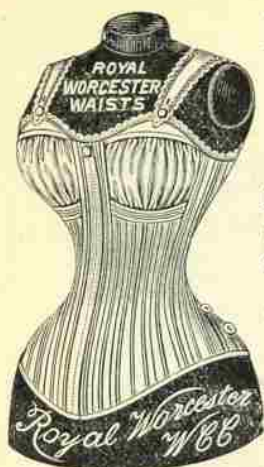
VOL. VIII.

Salem, November, 1896.

NO. 2.



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NO BETTER VALUE.






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 Woolen 
 Mill  
 Store.  

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DEPARTMENTS.	
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Good heavy cotton gloria, 30 inch.
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Beginning Nov. 16th inst. we will give another "Special Sale." All lines in the house **reduced.** Right from the start in our first "Special," which was given only a short time ago, we convinced everyone, that to advertise a reduction, we **did reduce!**

Boy's Suits, worth more money,	\$1.50.
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And many others which we have not space to mention.

Call at "The Cash Store" of 

E. F. NEFF,

"The Boy's Outfitter."

297 Commercial Street,

Salem.

THE COLLEGIAN.

VOL. 8.

SALEM, NOVEMBER, 1896.

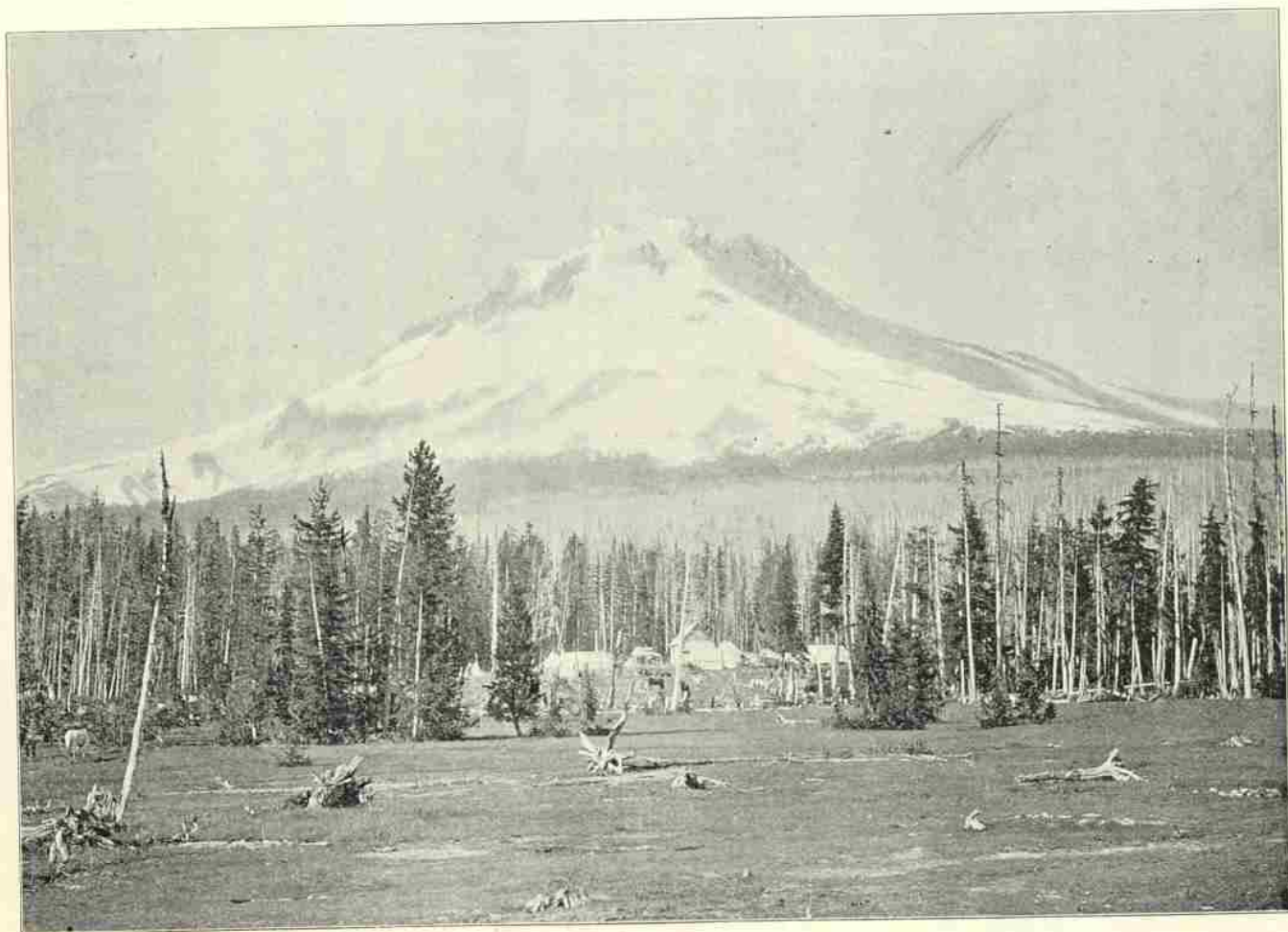
NO. 2.

CHILDHOOD.

A Sonnet.

NETINA CHARLOTTE.

*The branded summer fields oft sigh for
rain,
The limpid brook longs for its rippling
flow:
From out the west no gentle breezes
blow,
Nor sighing zephyrs rustle o'er the plain.
And so when youthful aspirations wane,
When youth's bright phantoms lose
their radiant glow,
And men life's sterner duties learn to
know,
For childhood's happy hours they sigh
in vain;
Look for the impulse that made life so
grand,
Long for the courage that no danger
feared,
Yearn for the heart that gave to
weakness strength.—
Under these throes do nobler powers
expand—
The loftier day-star which hath then
appeared
On childhood's golden pillars reared
at length.*



Mount Hood from Government Camp.



COLLIER HALL.

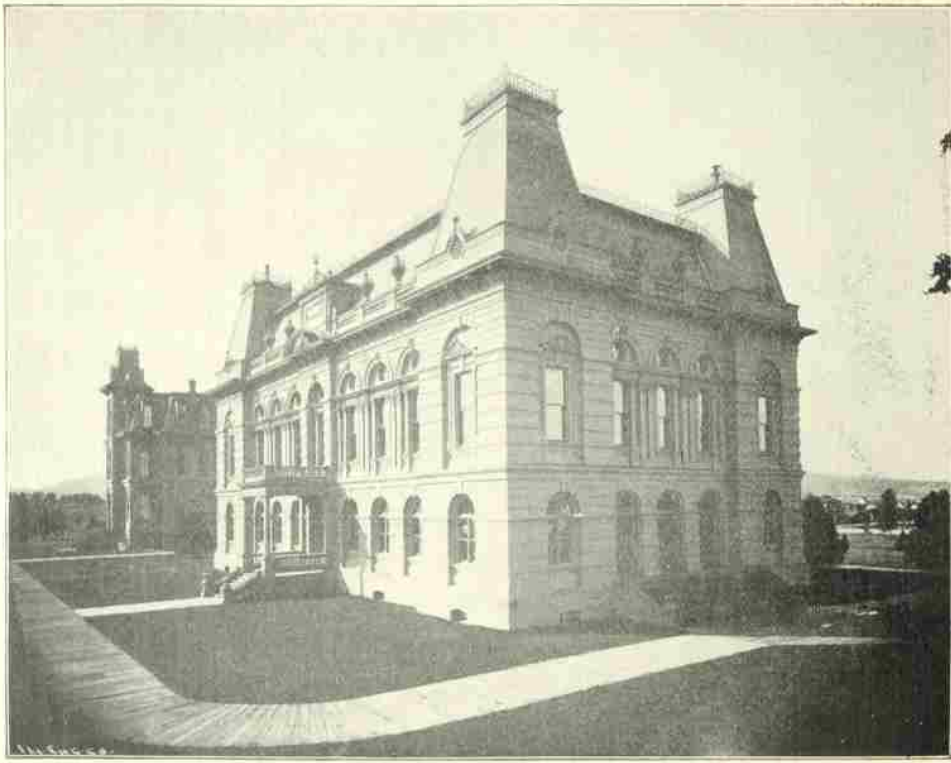
Hall contains the psychological laboratory, the engineering work rooms, the music room and other class rooms. The gymnasium contains a large drill room, baths, lockers and furnace; and in the basement is the shop where the advanced courses in electrical engineering are practically illustrated. The department of mines is united with that of chemistry for lack of room. The university is greatly cramped for room. The number of students in attendance is much larger than can be accommodated with the present amount of space.

Three first degrees are offered; bachelor of arts, for which latin and greek or german are prescribed; bachelor of science, which offers a choice of various sciences and requires two modern languages; and bachelor of letters which requires special work in English literature and two modern languages. The degrees all require eight years of work above the eighth grade. The university does not

encourage students to come to Eugene until they have taken all the courses offered in their home schools. It is the purpose of the university, as soon as possible, to cease doing preparatory work altogether and confine its teaching to regular college and graduate courses. The rapid growth of higher work in all our progressive city schools will soon make this possible.

At present the university offers four years of preparatory work, all above the eighth grade. No students are admitted who have not completed the course of study prescribed by law for elementary schools. It will be the future policy of the institution to drop these four years one by one from its curriculum as the rise of the upper schools in the cities makes it possible. To mature and ambitious students the privilege is granted of completing the preparatory work in three years.

The university articulates with the other



VILLARD HALL.

OREGON COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

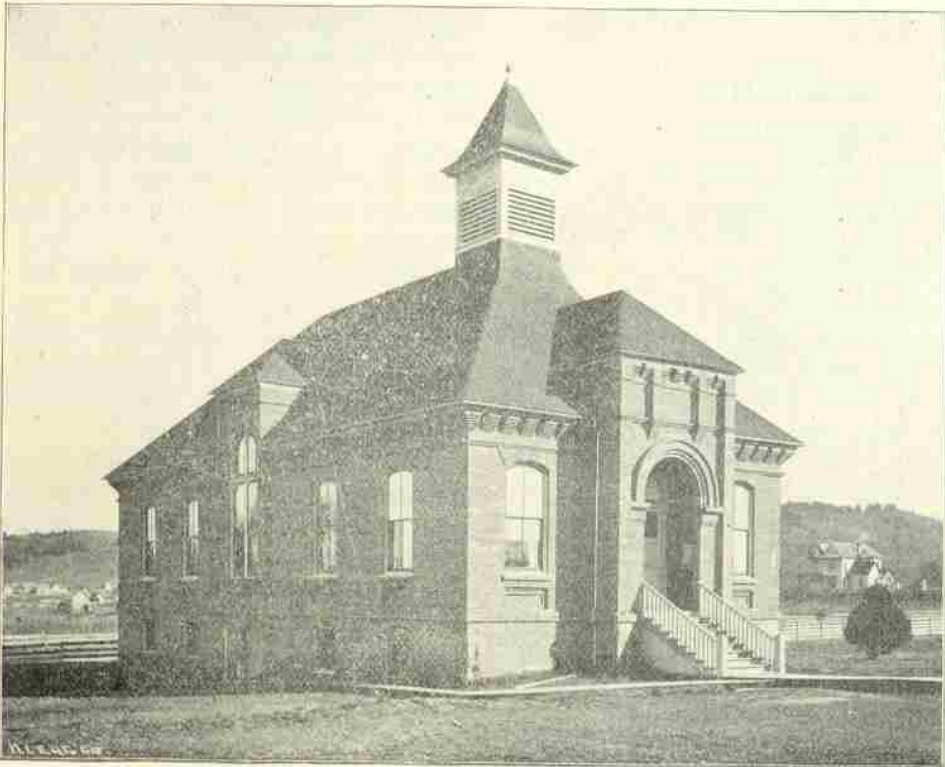
PRES. C. H. CHAPMAN.

The University of Oregon is an institution of learning maintained by the state for the free higher education of all citizens who wish to take advantage of its opportunities. It is an essential part of the common school system of the state, since it coordinates and completes the work of the elementary schools. All work done in the elementary schools is recognized at its full value in the university, just as work done in one grade of the city schools is recognized in the next higher grade. The work of the university bears the same relation to that of other schools in the state as the ninth grade work in other public schools bears to the eighth grade. The university is a public school in the fullest sense of the term. Its ideals are intensely democratic.

It is supported by the people and it exists for them.

The university is not a rival or competitor with any other institution of learning in the state. Just as it recognizes the work of the public schools it also recognizes the work of normal schools and colleges. It aims to accept all that has been done already and carry the student on to higher attainments. The university does not at present offer regular courses leading to any degree higher than the Master's. Its equipment and the attainments of students do not warrant it in offering that of doctor of philosophy; but the time will probably soon come when the necessities of students will make it imperative to offer higher graduate courses.

The University of Oregon now has five good buildings upon the campus. Villard Hall is devoted to class rooms and the general assembly hall. Deady Hall contains the physical, chemical, and biological laboratories; the library and various class rooms. Collier



GYMNASIUM.

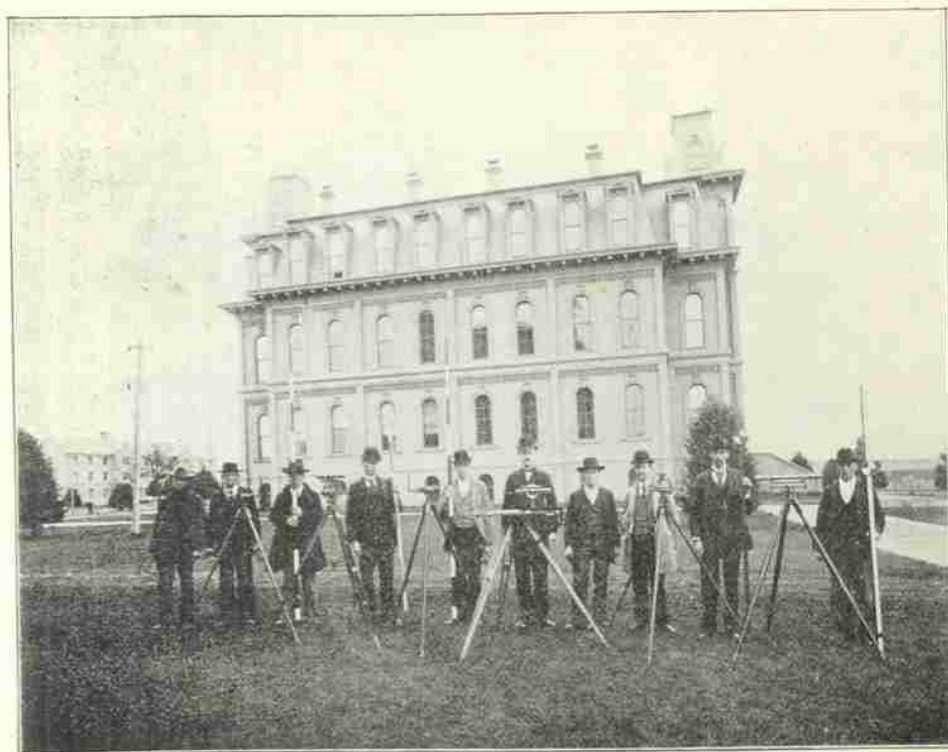
It will be seen from this brief description that the University of Oregon aims to inspire and stimulate educational work of all kinds, but to rival or hinder none whatever. It says to every school in the state "keep your students until you have done all you can for them and then send them here. We will try to push them one step higher." It says to all students, "stay at home as long as your home school can do anything for you. Then come here and we will supplement and complete its work."

The attendance at the university is now three hundred and fifty students. This is an increase over the total enrollment of last year, which ran up to three hundred and thirty-three. The present senior class numbers twenty-six; that of last year numbered twenty.

The ultimate source of authority in the university is the board of regents composed of nine members. The president of the board is Hon. Henry Failing of Portland; and the

local executive committee includes Messrs. Hendricks, Hovey and Friendly of Eugene. The other regents are located at various places in the state. The regents are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is twelve years.

The university is supported by an appropriation from the state treasury which amounts to seven cents for each inhabitant of the state yearly; or fifty cents per average taxpayer. Its gross amount is one eighth of that given by the state of Michigan for the same purpose. The university has also other sources of income which make its total yearly revenue somewhat over \$40,000. Its expenditure per student last year was \$130. During the same year the expenditure of Haverford College in Pennsylvania per student was \$775. This will give some idea of the rigid economy with which the affairs of the university are managed by the board of regents. They regard themselves as the administrators of a sacred



DEADY HALL.

common schools of the state by means of a system of credits. The measuring unit in estimating credits is one recitation per week, forty-five minutes long, continued through forty weeks. In this way all work done in the schools can be accurately estimated and the student coming to the university has his rank determined by a simple arithmetical calculation. The university collects each fall all possible information about the courses in the schools of the state and publishes in the catalogue an estimate of the number of credits allowed to the work of each of them. In this way the university acts as a stimulus to its sister schools in the towns of the state and offers a laudable goal to the ambitions of their students.

A department of advanced pedagogy is developing in the university which aims to carry graduates of normal schools on to the higher degrees. This department is in no sense a rival to normal schools. The university has no training department and is neither able nor

willing to undertake the work of training grade teachers. This belongs specifically to the normal schools. The object of the department when it is fully organized will be to take normal graduates and give them training in the higher theory of their profession.

The university has also a commercial department, but here again it is not a competitor with any other institution. The commercial course is two years in length and gives a broad culture in science and literature as well as in special commercial branches. Students who wish rapid preparation for the practical details of office work are warned not to enter this department, unless they wish the other work in connection with it. The object of the Commercial department is to give a broad outlook upon life and literature to students who aspire high but lack means. Graduates from our excellent business colleges might find this course a useful supplement to the practical preparation which they receive in those institutions.

The captors then commenced to gather wood and pile it in a heap, then, building a large fire, commenced to dance in a circle around it. The brothers wondered whether they were to be tortured, and how long these fiends would let them live before killing them.

John and Henry had learned a few words of the Indian tongue and from what they could understand they learned that the main band of Indians would soon arrive. The ponies were picketed about one hundred yards distant in an open space where there was good grazing.

Suddenly Henry noticed two dark forms moving among the ponies. Who were they? Surely they were not Indians. And peering into the shadow on the other side he thought he saw other forms. The Indians saw them also, and with a savage yell they rushed toward their ponies. But they were too late, for twenty armed soldiers stepped into the open and covered the Indians with their rifles. A scout had carried the news of the actions of the Indians to the fort, and a company of soldiers had been sent to quell the savages. Having been attracted by the fire they had turned from the trail and found the Indians as described.

Although John and Henry are now old men and prosperous farmers in Colville valley, they tell this story of their adventure as being the narrowest escape of their lives.



THE SORCERESS OF THE NILE.

SARA NOURSE BROWN-SAVAGE.

The drowsy haze and warmth of midsummer brooded over the pleasant villas and stately palms of the eastern city. The smooth surface of the river reflected back the dazzling rays of the sun, as if from burnished silver.

Seated in state, surrounded by his brilliant court, the great Roman triumvir was giving public audience to some important tribunal. Presently he discovered that his words were unattended, that the market place was fast being deserted. Every one was hastening to the river-banks, lured thither by strains of wierd music which rose sweet and clear above the noises of the city.

As the people gathered on the shore, they saw, slowly gliding up the river, a wonderful barge, resplendent in gold and silver furnishings, with silken sails of royal purple. It was crowded with graceful beings, apparently nymphs, sirens, and nereids; some playing upon flutes, lyres, or cymbals, others working the silver oars in time to the music.

In the center of the barge, beneath a gorgeous canopy, reclined a beautiful woman attired as Venus. She was attended by charming little Cupids, who, with long fans of rare and brilliant feathers, fanned the perfumed air above her.

Thus did Cleopatra, the "rare Egyptian," come at the call of Mark Antony to answer to the charge of hostility to Rome. All the kings and potentates of the east have hastened to do him homage and win his favor by costly gifts. But Cleopatra has delayed; and though repeatedly summoned, has dared choose her own time. She knew well what arts would conquer the conqueror.

Cleopatra lived in that last great century of Paganism, the time of Caesar and Augustus, and by right of her influence upon her age, deserves a place in the group of colossal figures which graced that period. She was, herself, the fruitage of the two most perfect ancient civilizations, the Grecian and the Egyptian. For though queen of Egypt, she was of Greek descent.

While the few other women portrayed on the pages of history previous to the Christian era are but dimly outlined, Cleopatra stands forth with clearly defined personality. It is true the vivid impression she makes on our minds may be largely due to Shakespear's skill in his tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra." But that play is itself a marvelously faithful piece of historic painting. Shakespear's Cleopatra is undoubtedly the real Cleopatra, the Cleopatra of Plutarch.

The character of our charming Venus of the Cyduns is a perplexing enigma which defies analysis and dazzles our judgment. To study it with any degree of justice we should take into consideration her ancestry and the circumstances under which she passed her early life.

trust for the people of the state and every cent of the money placed in their hands is spent wisely.



A NIGHT RIDE.

NELLIE CLARK.

In the year '60 there were very few white inhabitants along the Columbia River Valley.

To this valley in the fall of '60 came two lonely wanderers for the purpose of seeking their fortunes in this wild country.

In their distant Eastern home they had heard frequent vague rumors of the richness of the Pacific coast, and not being wealthy these two young men, John and Henry Mason, left their boyhood home and turned their faces westward. On their journey they encountered many adventures, and finally in September arrived at Fort Colville.

They soon located a mining claim about fifteen miles from the fort. Once every three months it was necessary for the brothers to go to the little town, called Pinkney City, for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

Their mining claim was rich, but provisions were so expensive that they could scarcely make enough to support themselves. They generally made the trip to Pinkney City and back in two days. Part of their journey was made over a rough mountain path, so they used pack horses for the purpose of carrying supplies from the little town.

One morning as the brothers were returning home with their supplies, while they were passing through a deep ravine about four miles from their home, they heard branches crackling near as if broken by the tread of some heavy animal. Then every thing became quiet and the brothers decided that the noise had been caused by some wild animal. Their Indian ponies however, were very restless, and they would sniff the air, now stop in the path, now break into a rapid trot, would often jump sidewise, almost throwing their riders.

The conduct of the ponies was a source of uneasiness to John and Henry, but they finally decided that their restlessness was caused by their anxiety to reach home.

Once John thought he heard the tread of

hoofs but he quickly dispelled his fears, and as it was dark, and late in the evening they urged the frightened ponies more rapidly onward. But as they approached nearer home the ponies became more restless, and when about a half a mile from home they refused to go farther. Looking in the direction of their cabin Henry saw a red gleam through the trees to which he called John's attention. They then remembered the snapping twigs and the hoof beats, and decided to retrace their way to Fort Colville. "For," said John "the red-skins are surely on the warpath and we can reach the fort and safety before morning. We have not yet been discovered and we can make good our escape."

But the Indians did know of their presence and even then several dusky forms mounted on ponies were peering through the darkness watching the brothers, and as the ponies were turned around these dusky riders dashed out into the peth a short distance behind.

On they went, pursuer and pursued, each urging their horses to their utmost speed.

The two pack horses soon turned off from the trail into the timber and were seen no more. On sped the brothers, their sure footed ponies leaping over fallen logs, now through some deep ravine, now on the edge of some high precipice, closely followed by the savages. Once they lost their way, but they were soon on the trail again speeding along in the direction of the fort. But their ponies had been climbing rough mountain trails all afternoon and were tired, while the ponies of the Indians were fresh.

Could they ever reach the fort? The Indians were rapidly gaining and would soon be upon them.

When they were about five miles from the fort they saw two dark motionless forms standing ahead in their path. A glance backward revealed the fact that the band of savages had separated and two of the Indians were riding in the timber on either side of them. All hope of escape was now gone and they were soon the captives of the Indians. Their ponies were taken from them, and they were bound hand and foot by means of stout thongs.

with the calm bravery of a noble soul, but with the haughty, tameless spirit of a willful woman, unused to contradiction. In her desperation and selfish anxiety to make terms for herself she agrees to betray Antony, the man who had bartered honor, home and country for the fatal sweetness of her love. Then fearing the rage of her victim, she artfully determined to expell his anger at her treachery by the grief which she knows will overwhelm him, if he imagines she has died because of his savage denunciation.

Too truly did she reckon on her power, for when the false report of her death reaches him, grief and remorse drive him to suicide.

Now indeed is Cleopatra's misery complete. Her wretched heart is torn by the violence of her passions. Realizing that the charms which had been so irresistible to Caesar and Antony are unavailing with Octavius, she is confronted with the unsufferable certainty that he preserves her life only that she may grace the triumph by which he will celebrate his victory over fallen Egypt.

A grave in her own land is now the only boon to be prayed for. This frail woman lashes her shrinking mind to such a pitch of desperation that the extreme physical cowardice, which had proved so fatal at Actium, is overcome by mere force of will, and she resolves to die, "after the high Roman fashion." She makes the most elaborate preparation for an effective death scene. Arrayed in her costliest and most becoming robe, surrounded by the agonized devotion of her handmaidens, she invites death by the bite of an asp, which she had previously discovered would do the work with the least physical disturbance. When Octavius rushed in, too late to save his victim, she was dead, but queenlike in her repose, and triumphant in her beauty,

"As she would catch another Antony,
In her strong toil of grace."

A PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHER.

ALUMNUS DEGENER.

We knew he was a tramp, and on that very account we chose to rest in his company. When I say tramp I mean a genuine tramp,

one who is wont to give a very light knock of several taps on the back door and beg for food in such a soft and modest tone that, if his appearance did not aid him, he would never be understood in the world; one who travels on the brakebeam when he can and only uses his "tie pass" when he has to. I make a very careful distinction between that kind and others who forget that they are out of place at the front door, who speak without that timidity of voice and manner, who pay for their meals, and who walk from preference as a change in their experience. He was of the former type; we the latter. Our first attempts to engage him in conversation were unsuccessful. He answered our sallies on the state of the roads with a faint murmur of assent, and was again lost in a languid, middle-of-June reverie.

Finally my friend played a leading card, even better than he knew. "It is hard," said he, in a reflective manner, "to make the world think it owes us a living. I doubt, myself, if it does. I have half a mind, sometimes, to settle down and become a useful member of society."

Our new acquaintance actually sat up to express his contempt and indignation. "Young man, you don't know the first thing about the ethics of the profession. If I had no better grounds to justify me than you have, I would leave the road tomorrow. I could not have the conscience to eat another free meal. If you are out collecting your dues from the world, you are in a poor business. You may say what you please of yourself and your motives, but you need not hint that the rest of us are not useful members of society. Now listen and I'll teach you morals."

At the prospect of such a treat, we settled into the most comfortable postures we could, ready to hear all he might say, in hopes of hearing something of tramp nature and modes of thought. Our kind instructor then proceeded more calmly and leisurely with his lecture, speaking concisely as if to avoid the exertion of many words.

"The men that despise us think it is much to their credit that they labor. Now, I ask, where is the merit of their labor? They labor

The earlier Ptolemies were distinguished for their wisdom and the liberality with which they patronized the arts and sciences. Their successors, on the contrary, were remarkable for disgusting vices and unnatural crimes. That Cleopatra descended from them, inherited something of their disposition as well as their regal power, is shown by the dark developments of her life.

Being a younger daughter, Cleopatra, during her girlhood, must have held an important position in the turbulent affairs of the royal household. Still she must have enjoyed every advantage which Egyptian culture could afford, for she was one of the most learned as well as the most fascinating woman of ancient times.

She could converse in nine different languages, a fact the more remarkable as none of her predecessors had been able to master even the Egyptian. How we wish that some potent influence for good could have entered that young life and turned those wonderful powers of mind into a blessing to the world! But there were in her heart no high ideals, no noble aspirations, while in the profligacy, selfishness, and revengeful cruelties of her father's court there was nothing to enable or in any way to improve a receptive nature.

Of the vicissitudes of her life, of how, made queen in her youth, she was soon driven from her throne by civil strife; how she was restored by Julius Caesar; how she long held that great general captive by her beauty and wit; of her mad revels with Antony; of the reckless extravagance and barbaric splendor of her feasts and parades; of how retribution, at the hands of Octavius, pursued her fleeing galley from Actium to Alexandria, and at last overtook her in her magnificent mausoleum; of these we need but to make mention, and they stand forth in our memories like the sculptured scenes on some antique frieze.

"This laughing queen, who caught the world's great hands," owed her wonderful power of attracting men and moulding them to her will, not so much to her physical beauty, which Plutarch declared "was not, in itself, so remarkable that none could be compared to her," but to her unerring apprecia-

tion of character and ability to adapt herself to all the varying moods of her companions. She won Julius Caesar by throwing herself unreservedly upon his protection, flattering his love of power by her submission and deference. With Mark Antony, she held the reins from the first, and ruled him with wayward despotism and playful tyranny.

We are too apt to think of Cleopatra as merely a fascinating woman, vain and capricious. She was, nevertheless, a queen, and by no means an insignificant one. As a ruler, she must have been judicious, for her people were contented and prosperous. If we contrast Egypt during her father's reign with its condition in her own, we are surprised to discover how much she accomplished for her country. After all the neighboring states had been absorbed by Rome, Egypt was raised to an independent kingdom. Cleopatra was no warrior, but won her victories by her manifold charms, with which she overcame the generals who fought her battles for her.

While ambition and love of power seem to have been the strong under-currents of her nature, the unstable surface waters were stirred by a thousand conflicting impulses. There was "infinite variety" in her character, and what Mrs. Jameson says of Shakespear's Cleopatra was equally true of the living woman. "Her mental accomplishments, her unequalled grace, her woman's wit and woman's wiles, her irresistible allurements, her starts of irregular grandeur, her bursts of ungovernable temper, her vivacity of imagination, her petulant caprice, her fickleness and her falsehood, her tenderness and her truth, her childish susceptibility to flattery, her magnificent spirit and royal pride, the gorgeous eastern coloring of the character, all these contradictory elements are mingled and blended into one brilliant impersonation of classical elegance, oriental voluptuousness, and gypsy sorcery."

Nowhere are the inconsistent elements of her character more strikingly exemplified than in the tragic events which close her life. Finding herself hemmed in by disaster and face to face with most shameful ruin, she gathers up her faculties to meet the crisis, not

We think we certainly have some insight into the early *dawn* of the Twentieth Century, and we may portray with some degree of accuracy its glorious *noon-tide*; but we would indeed be lost in conjecture if we attempted to prophesy of all the great achievements for its splendid *even-tide*.

Paradoxical as it may appear, we know that during the closing years of the nineteenth century, the journalist has been the slave, the puppet, the guide, the prophet, the arbiter of the destinies of the people. But let us earnestly pray for him, as we realize all he has been and still is, that the twentieth century finds him no longer the mere mouth-piece of corrupt party schemes and unscrupulous schemers.

The twentieth century reporter will be one of the triumphs of his age. He will not only *think* that he knows everything, but he will; and at a little labor to himself or anybody else, for appliances will be such that he will gain the news of the world in a moment's time. He will not have to labor as he does now to reproduce the news, but instead of reading the daily or putting up a bulletin board, the reporter will be placed on the street corner, and by the pressure of a button the 'x' ray will be turned full upon him and all the knowledge that he possesses will be revealed. He will not only be an accretion of knowledge and wisdom himself but there will be such an emanation of wisdom scintillating from his brain that we shall at a glance know all the news of the world. Of course the electrical display will, at times, be terrible, but we shall have to endure it, but I doubt if it will serve us as it did Paul. It dazzled *him* into blindness, we of the twentieth century shall be better prepared for it. Paul was not used to "x" rays and things like we are. I really apprehend no *actual danger*. However, if there is, we won't do it; but will turn inspirational force upon him and attach the invisible wires of our own minds to him and receive the shock directly from his brain in that way. We shall have the news regardless of consequences.

When John, the Revelator, in apocalyptic vision beheld the saints in glory he said, "These are they who have come up through great tribulation." 'To a body of journalists

these words are applicable. But many a journalist has had the "great tribulation" and has failed to "come up," nor is he always a "saint in glory." Neither will be the journalist of the twentieth century. He will sometimes lapse back into his old ways, and occasionally rise and soar upon the wings of his imagination to realms of cloud, and sky, and star; but for practical purposes certainly, he will be more than ever inclined to walk and run upon his common everyday legs and feet. And, metaphorically speaking, just use his wings for Sunday Excursions as it were. Strong and sure his feet will have to be to carry him down into the depths of the valley, and up the rugged mountain steep. Long since, perhaps, he realized that feet and legs were better for practical twentieth century purposes than airy wings. For the manifold duties of the twentieth century, while different from, and pleasanter than the past, will close in about him everyday, and during each hour in the day. But after all, he will have more time to meet them, and far more freedom to treat them, fearlessly, bravely, from his own standpoint. He will not be the party dog to bay at the moon, or bark and growl at some other party dog, or advance vague theories at the instigation of corrupt office seekers and powerful corporations.

The nineteenth century has been a preparation for the blessings that shall be enjoyed in the twentieth. While, with the diffusion of knowledge, the world must in the outcome grow wiser and better, yet it is forever sadly true that one generation is sacrificed that the next may be blessed. Every invention, every revolution of the wheel of progression's car of knowledge as it rolls onward crushes thousands of ignorant yet innocent victims, and while every step of *evolution*, causes the breaking up of old conditions and in more ways than one brings *revolution*, yet progression rolls onward over old theories and time-honored customs and institutions, over helpless hands and bleeding hearts. O! these awful adjustments that *must* come. It would almost seem that the words of James Russell Lowell are literally true, "Right forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne." But in

that they may eat, wear, and be comfortable. I have heard a preacher say in my childhood, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' but it appeared to me to be a curse and a necessity and no direction about morals. For that matter, who eats with a sweatier face than we do? But we don't sweat for our conscience's sake; it is because we must get to our next meal, and that is why most of these prouder men labor. They deserve no praise by looking out for themselves, that is what any brute will do. If they are to be virtuous, they must be unselfish and care for others. Here we come in, to be those others, and give all men a chance to develop moral worth. So we are public benefactors."

I suggested that there is no lack of helpless persons to receive bounty. "Yes, that is true," he replied, "but they do not reach all classes of the people. Many of the prosperous never go beyond their thresholds to find the unfortunate, and we are their only hope of grace. Remember, too, we not only supply objects for their charity, but cultivate their sympathies by the tales of suffering we tell. I see you are about to ask how those same tales are to be justified, and I am free to confess that many do it so poorly there is no justification for them. They are not fitted for the profession and ought not to be in it. Those who do it well—they are artists and art needs no more justification in our line than in literature."

After a short silence my companion started him again by the remark, "Yet we ourselves dispense no charity, but merely work and eat our bread."

This after all our pains roused our newfound eloquence. "And do we make no sacrifice to fulfill this noble mission? Do we not leave our homes, abandon all hopes of domestic happiness, peace, rest, political and social honor? Are we not despised, insulted? By our wandering life are we not exposed to suspicion and false conviction for crime; and without the possibility of a reputation to protect us from the tongue of malice and calumny? What else can we sacrifice? What else, I say?"

"Don't ask me," interposed my friend.

"Your arguments are unanswerable."

The orator was apparently gratified, for he presently said as he arose to go on. "A company of us meet tonight at the first barn on the right, west from N. to parcel out the valley, and if you boys want territory, come and go cahouts. The counter sign is 'Running water purifies itself.'"

"But not us, I would add," said I.

"But not we, I would add," said my friend.

"Settle that among yourselves, but when you are longer on the road, you will put it 'us.' Think that over. There is a nice distinction there," was the parting advice of our roadside professor.

"That man ought to have been a theologian," said I.

"He ought to have been a lawyer," said my friend, and I noticed no contradiction.

THE JOURNALIST OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MRS. OLIVE S. ENGLAND.

We will move the hands of the clock of time forward a little, as we tell you of—The Journalist of the twentieth Century.

What manner of man shall he be? It were in vain to prophesy truly, or cast an accurate mental horoscope in regard to him. But judging by his rapid evolution during the last decade he will be among the wonder workers of the world. He, the especial marker of the world's progression, shall not fail to keep step, aye, to be, as he has ever been, in the advance guard of true progression. He, who begins as a devil (and doesn't always lose that early attribute), advances until he becomes the true evangel of light, torch-bearer of the enlightenment of the world.

Of course the Twentieth Century means a hundred long years. Think what probabilities, what possibilities, what bitter disappointments, what glorious hopes, what clashing of the forces of weakness and of might, what adjustments between Capital and Labor, what unification of religious forces, what upheavals of almost all mundane schemes before the Twentieth Century passes into the realm of historical things. But always a part of it, in, and through it all, will be the Journalist.

NOTED ALUMNI OF WILLAMETTE.

A PROMINENT EDUCATOR.

John B. Horner was born in Texas, August 4, 1856, came to Walla Walla in May, 1862, and moved with his parents to Union county of this state in the early "sixties." Here he served as a hired hand wherever he could get such work as a boy could do, laboring on farms and ranches; and it is said that he helped make the brick of the first brick building in Union county. But the desire uppermost in the boy's breast was to be a teacher; so one day while he was driving an



J. B. HORNER, A. M.,
Prof. English Literature, State
Agri. College, Oregon.

ox team from Oro Dell, he expressed his ambition to an intimate friend, and said, as he pointed to the white school house in the upper portion of old La-Grande, "The man who teaches in that building exercises a greater influence than any other man in this county." The friend urged him to attend college and the advice was heeded. This with the counsels of a mother influenced the life of the boy. He had already acquired the rudiments of an elementary education at public school and at Whitman Seminary (now Whitman College), and collecting his means went to Philomath College which at that time was one of the best patronized institutions in the state. Here he made his way without assistance, chopping wood, doing janitor work, teaching school at the age of sixteen, and performing such other work as could be had. Mornings, evenings, and Saturdays were never his own; but while other boys were amusing themselves with the many interesting college game, he was developing his muscle in the garden, or at the machine, or on the sturdy oaks which he made into fuel. At Philomath College he received the degree of M. S., graduating with the largest class ever sent out by that institu-

tion. He also attended Blue Mountain University, and Willamette University where he received the degree of A. B. in 1885.

He has been principal of the public schools at Brownsville, Union, Roseburg, and Albany. In 1891 he was appointed to a position as teacher in the Oregon State Agricultural College where he assisted the president; but upon the death of President Arnold which took place that year, the chair of English was created and Professor Horner was elected to that position, which he has since filled. Being an enthusiast on the subject of literature, he has, at his own expense, made the largest collection of portraits of authors, also other apparatus, to be found in the northwest.

Prof. Horner's life has been a very busy one. While pursuing his regular work he has edited three journals, one of which was the "State Teachers' School Journal" founded by Rev. J. R. N. Bell, now of Baker City. He was secretary and manager of the Oregon State Teacher's Reading Circle during one of the years of its greatest prosperity; has been secretary of the State Teachers' Association during fourteen years; and is the senior member of the State Board of School Examiners at the present time. He has lectured at different times; published several pamphlets, one of which is "Book-keeping for Beginners;" and is now preparing a manual of literature.

A VERSATILE ALUMNUS.

M. G. Royal, A. M., of the class of '75, was born in Nevada, October 6, 1853. He is a son of Rev. T. F. Royal, who came to the State of Oregon as a missionary teacher and preacher, and who has been for over forty years identified with the work of religious education in this state.

He was graduated from the Umpqua Academy at Wilbur, Douglas county, in 1866, and taught his first school in the "Looking Glass" District of that county, the year following.

He entered the Freshman Class in the Willamette University in the fall of the year, 1868. As it was necessary for the most part to earn the money for paying school expenses, it was not till the year 1875, that he was enabled to complete the Classical course of study. In

the near approaching century, to translate a-right, to make clear to the people God's eternal purposes, to show the more humane and better methods of adjustment, shall be the mission of the journalist. Already he is the preacher, teacher, yes, physician as well. We as a nation are sick, aye, sick unto death; yet who is wise enough to prescribe the remedy—apply the healing balm to our wounds. Anyone can point out the existing evils. It no longer requires either skill, learning, or wisdom to do that. It is easy to say, lo here! and lo there! but where is the physician for the great moral, social, and political sickness that is swiftly and surely undermining the life forces of America today? Taxes go up, up, and wages go down, down. It is plain that the people will soon prescribe their *own* remedies. When, to the already dangerously sick, the remedy is applied by unskilled zeal, *well may we tremble*. Heretofore the politician was the physician, and the journalist the nurse; yet the politician has proved himself an unskilled quack. During the last fifty years, yes, during the last five, the moral, religious and social sentiment has passed through most wonderful changes. There is already being a reconstruction of society. There will be a reign of the common people. The twentieth century journalist will not talk so much *about* freedom as we do, but he will *enjoy more of it*, and will tell us more of federation, union, co-operation. He will, no doubt, often revert back to the time when these practical realities were nothing more than shadowy dreams, but that now as an actual fact, love, fellowship, justice, are the essentials in social, political and religious life. The differences of which we have heard so much are certainly the non-essentials. When that golden age is reached of intellectual attainment, of spiritual, social and political development, we shall, without prejudice, without fear, with perfect fidelity to personal convictions, pass over with indifference all our differences, and cheer each other in all that is great, noble and true. One of the progressive signs of the times is the growing interest human beings are taking in each other. The immense impetus now being given to the great reform movements, the un-

usual agitation in all conditions and branches of society, conclusively proves that man is becoming interested in his fellow-man as never before. Each thoughtful individual is beginning to realize that he is to a certain extent "his brother's keeper." The trend of thought is to greater fraternity, federation, unity and welding together of the people than ever before known in the history of the world; while the breach between capital and labor is widening. Labor federations may, in many ways, be far from right, yet they will *force* capital and corporations *into right*.

(Continued in December Collegian.)

AN APPEAL TO THE STUDENTS.

The literary editor in his quest for articles has met with many excuses, the principal ones being lack of time and want of ability. Students, this is your paper and upon you depends its success. If you do not respond the paper will fail. Can you not take time from something else to write an article? Many of you do not know your ability and fear that your articles will not be interesting. In the latter you are mistaken for any article written by a student is sure to be interesting to the general reader. If you do not know what to write take some incident from your own life such as a fishing expedition or an outing at the coast and give a simple description of it or use it as the basis for a story; or describe some bit of scenery or some noted building you have seen, and be assured that any article will be welcome. Lastly, do not wait for me to come to you, but send your articles. If you are bashful the editor will not divulge your name unless you desire it.

By observing these sundry hints and taking this advice the students will greatly oblige the Literary Editor.

Yes, McKinley got there. Jones says he is elected, and Jones must be right. Jones also says that the most palatable bread in Salem is made at Strong's Restaurant. Jones, he is a very smart man. Take his advice and buy your bred at Strong's.

THE ENGLISH CIRCLE.

This is a society recently organized for self culture and the diffusion of knowledge among its members by the study of classical English authors as is declared by the constitution. By the kindness of the faculty and Philodorian society, meetings are held every Saturday night in the society hall. The membership is limited to fifteen and only those invited by the circle are permitted to join. The present officers are: President, Ralph Watson; Vice President, Jessie Settlemier; Secretary, D. Gans.

At the first meeting the first part of *Evangeline* was read and discussed and an interesting paper on the history of *Arcadia* read by Agnes Brown. The following works will be studied during the year: *Evangeline*, *Sketch Book*, *Merchant of Venice*, *The Newcomes*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Macaulay's Essays on Addison*, *Scott's Clinton*, *Durward*, *Julius Caesar*, *Macaulay's Life of Johnson*, *Snow-Bound* and the *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* from the *Spectator*.

 Humor of the Class Room.

A few jokes gathered from the unsuspecting students:

Teacher in rhetoric: "Correct this sentence, 'He made a big haul from the government.'"

Student: "He had been in office for some time."

Example of metaphor (C. G. M.): "That girl is a peach."

Professor: "The name Edinburgh originally meant Edwin's Borough."

Student (inquiringly) "Did that mean Edwin's Donkey?"

An observation from mythology Professor: "'Pandora signifies 'all gifts,' meaning that all the gods were engaged in woman's creation."

Young lady student: "But it took only one god to make man."

A complete line of typewriting material is kept at Stone's Drug Store.

PHILOSOSIAN.

The affairs of the Philodosian Society have glided on smoothly as usual during the past month. The Philodosians were favored by a visit from a few members of the brother society who expressed their appreciation of the Program in a few well chosen words.

On the sixth instant a program was given on the results of the election and although not carried out in all respects the parts rendered were excellent.

The society cordially invites visitors and would urge upon its members the necessity of attendance.

 PHILODORIAN.

The month just closed has been a prosperous one for the society. Many new members have been added to the roll. The programs have been especially interesting. The opening meeting was a pleasant event, and those attending learned much of politics.

Neither are the regular meetings devoid of political interest. The raging "Gold Bug" ardor of Messers. Garland, Bowersox, Swafford & Co., is offset by the soul-subduing eloquence, impassioned gestures, and Bryan-like delivery of Callison, Brandenburg, Shepard, et al. The Philodosians have visited us several times and caused the complexion of their "Dear Brothers" to rival the rose as they cast their little pearls of thought at the feet of Beauty and Wisdom. We hope they will come again; by saving the pearls they may someday have enough for a necklace.

Mr. Atwood has had his name placed on the inactive list on account of too much work. Mr. Cochran is an authority on domestic troubles as was evinced by his talk the other evening. Those having troubles can tell them to him.

All students of the school are cordially invited to attend our meetings. Not the chivalry alone but the beauty also. We would like to see fifty or even a hundred in attendance at each meeting, and trust our hopes will be realized.

This is dreary weather but there is nothing dreary about those Cronise photographs.

the mean time he taught school at Lafayette, Yamhill county, at Cornelius, Washington county, and in the Portland Academy and Female Seminary. During this time, he finished the course at the Portland Business College, and returned to the University in the Fall of 1874.

Immediately after graduation, he was elected to the position of Principal of the Olympia Union Academy, at Olympia, Washington, and for the greater portion of the time since, has been identified with the educational work of the Pacific Northwest, having had at various times under his instruction quite a number of men who are now prominent in affairs.



M. G. ROYAL, A. M.
President of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School
at Weston, Oregon.

For four years he was President of the Ashland College and Normal School, four years Principal of the public schools of Pendleton, this state, for three years Assistant Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington, and is now President of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Oregon.

As a student, President Royal has given much attention to the study of law, and has been admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law in the Courts of Washington; as a student in

theology, he completed the prescribed studies of the local and the itinerant courses and is an ordained minister in the M. E. Church. His specialty, however, is the subject of Psychology, to which much time and attention is given. During the last year, he attended the lectures on Psychology, Child Study and Pedagogy at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and a course in Experimental Psychology under Dr. E. W. Scripture, of the Yale University Psychological Laboratory. Regarding his work, the Western Journal of Education says:

"To the people of Oregon Mr. Royal needs no introduction; for during the past eighteen years his academic and public-school work has made him well known on both sides of the mountains. As an institute conductor and lecturer he is so favorably known that he finds it impossible to fill all the requests for work that come to him. His favorite lectures are: 'The Teacher and the State,' 'The Reality of the Unreal,' and 'The Use and the Abuse of Words.' The Normal, under his able management, is making rapid strides, both in point of numbers and in the excellence of its work.

By his lectures Mr. Royal has awakened among the teachers such professional spirit that many who could easily pass the county requirements are coming to the Normal for training; and few graduate from the Normal without plans for university work.

THE COLLEGIAN PRIZES.

The COLLEGIAN offers two prizes, one for the best poem and one for the best story to be published in our Holiday number. This contest is open to all students in the various departments of the University. The prizes will be announced later in chapel.

CONDITIONS.

1. Productions must be original.
2. They must be handed to the Editor-in-Chief or to President Hawley by Monday, December 7.
3. Poem must not be over 100 lines or verses.
4. Story must contain not over 2500 words.
5. They must be legibly written with pen and ink or type written on one side of the paper only.

still a young man with the best part of his life before him, has already taken a very high rank as an educator. For two years at the Chatauqua Assembly on the lecture platform with the great lecturers of the east he maintained a most honorable place. Indeed his great historical lectures won for him the unstinted praise of the most profound scholars. Oregon may yet expect much from him.

Thus Oregon's educational prospects were never so bright as today. May the expansion and growth continue until we take rank by the side of the most favored states in our proud Union.

AID FOR STUDENTS.

Numerous ways have been devised for aiding indigent boys and girls in completing a college course. Money has been loaned to them without interest, scholarships have been granted under certain conditions, and means have been provided by which the student could earn a part or all of his expenses. All these methods are worthy and have something to commend them, but the first two are necessarily limited in their applications. It is the last which holds out inducement to all worthy and ambitious students. We believe it should be the policy of every institution of learning to provide some sort of work by which those who are unable to pay their way may earn their expenses during their spare hours. No school should refuse the impecunious young man or young woman assistance of this kind until that person proves himself unworthy of aid. The school can lose nothing and gain much. Such a policy is the most humane and beneficial conceivable. The student will, if worthy, soon discover means by which he can earn his expenses without the aid of the school. Thus the school will reap a direct financial benefit; but the greatest benefit she receives for her act is the friend she has won. Society will bless her for turning the current of a strong life into right channels. If the student is unworthy it will soon be discovered and he may be dealt with according to his merits.

Again we appeal to the students for their financial support. Our paper is costing us dear-

ly. Our expenses last month were over forty dollars. We can not keep this up without your assistance. Our first issue is before you. If you like it hand your name to the business manager. We are making big plans for our Holiday number. In that we especially need your help. Every cent you subscribe will be used to make the magazine better and more attractive. The subscription is only fifty cents. The Holiday edition alone will be worth that amount and the June edition will be worth twice that sum. Then "come over and help us."

Patronize our advertisers. They are helping you nobly, you must return the favor. Let them know you are a student when you deal with them. Wear your colors.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

There has been some little complaint about the medical students disturbing the literary department (and injuring the grass) by kicking a football during school hours. This matter was discussed at a meeting of the medical faculty and Rev. Grannis was appointed to report the deliberations of the faculty to the students. This he did in a few and well chosen words and hereafter we can not play in Pres. Hawley's yard except out of school hours and on Saturdays.

Prof. L. G. Cochran who held the chair of chemistry tendered his resignation to the board of trustees Thursday Oct. 22. This resignation was accepted and Dr. C. H. Hall was elected to fill the chair. It is with great regret indeed that we see Prof. Cochran leave this chair which he filled so successfully in the past year and the Medical College of Willamette University truly has lost one of its ablest and most painstaking professors. But since Prof. Cochran has seen fit to resign this chair we note with pleasure that it has fallen into such efficient hands as those of Dr. Hall.

For some reasons entirely unknown to us and very much to the inconvenience of the students, the dissecting house has not been

Willamette Collegian.

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Assistants.....	ANNA CARSON F. E. BROWN
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Personal.....	MATTIE BEATTY
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EDITORIAL.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN OREGON.

The outlook for higher education in Oregon is encouraging. The years of unrest and uncertainty have passed, and the people at large are gradually growing into the conviction that genuine culture is after all one of the most substantial elements of modern civilization. In the days of the town boomer and the mine speculator when fortunes were accumulated as by magic and lost equally as rapid, the allurements held out to the youth of the state by these ventures left little room for thoughts of class room monotony. The path of the student's life was too tame, too lengthy, and too difficult. The attractions of the mining camp and the real estate office were too great. Society was restless and unsettled, and while the few toiled on in the dark the voice of education was unheeded by the many. But happily that day has passed. One of the most wholesome results of the recent years of depression is the sifting process to which society has been subjected in these western states. The restless, speculative, adventurous

element has been completely winnowed out, leaving the genuine substantial citizen.

The mirage of sudden wealth no longer lures away the best brain of our state. Society is assuming a normal and healthy condition. A thorough exhaustive education is now regarded as a necessity for every young man who expects to win.

The colleges themselves are keeping pace with this advanced condition. Within the last few years the leading institutions of higher learning in the state have extended the scope of the curriculum and modelled their courses on a broader basis. The smaller institutions are beginning to realize that the inducements of a shorter course for a degree is no inducement at all. The student is seeking culture and not degrees. Another healthy indication is the dropping of the academy grades. Some of the better schools have already dropped this department entirely, while others have declared their intention of so doing in the immediate future. This argues a great increase in the numbers who take the complete courses.

But altogether the most encouraging phase of higher education in Oregon is the quality of educators who have charge of our universities. They are for the most part men of unquestioned culture and rare ability. They are educators in the truest sense of the term. The state is sending some of her brainiest young men to the eastern schools who bring back with them the latest methods, the culture, and the enthusiasm of these great centers of learning. At the head of our larger institutions are men of great power.

President McLelland of Pacific University, on account of his unselfish devotion and untiring labors in the interest of his school, deserves the greatest praise. He is at this moment in the east soliciting aid for the university. The advancement of his school means the advancement of education in Oregon, and all desire success to crown his efforts. Pres. Chapman of the State University is everywhere recognized as a profound scholar and a most skillful instructor. His influence is the most potent factor in harmonizing and coordinating the educational interests of the state. Our own President Hawley, though

THOROUGH,

PRACTICAL.

Capital Business College

PROGRESSIVE,

POPULAR.

First National Bank Building, Salem, Oregon.

W. I. STALEY, Principal.

Courses of Study and Rates of Tuition.

The Business Course

INCLUDES

Spelling,	Business and Legal Forms,
Grammar,	Commercial Law,
Business Writing,	Banking,
Commercial Arithmetic,	Business Practice,
Correspondence,	Inter-Communication
Single and Double Entry	Practice,
Bookkeeping,	Office Practice.

Tuition in the Business Course.

Scholarship, valid for two years, gentlemen	\$50 00
Scholarship, valid for two years, ladies	50 00
By the calendar month, either sex	10 00
Fee for diploma on graduating	2 50

The two-year scholarship is intended to accommodate those who wish to take a part of two seasons to complete the course. Any who do not wish to pay for the complete course on entering, may attend as long as they desire at the monthly rate of \$10.

Books and Stationery for the business course cost from \$12 to \$16, about half of which is paid on entering.

The English Course

INCLUDES

Spelling,	Reading,
Business Writing,	Geography,
Arithmetic,	History,
Grammar,	Letter Writing.

Tuition in the English Course.

One calendar month	\$10 00
Two calendar months	15 00
Three calendar months	20 00
Six calendar months	30 00

When a student in the English course afterwards takes the business or shorthand course, one-half the tuition already paid is applied on the latter course.

Books and Stationery for the English course cost from \$3 to \$6.

The Shorthand Course

INCLUDES

Shorthand,	Correspondence,
Typewriting,	Manifolding,
Spelling,	Letter Copying,
Business Writing,	Business and Legal Forms,
Grammar,	Office Practice.

Tuition in the Shorthand Course.

Complete course	\$50 00
Complete course to students of business course	25 00
By the calendar month	10 00
Fee for diploma on graduating	2 50

A student who has taken the business course, may take the shorthand course any time afterwards for \$25.

Books and Stationery for the shorthand course cost from \$5 to \$8, about half of which is paid on entering.

Special Branches and Rates of Tuition.

Tuition in Special Penmanship Course.

By the calendar month	\$10 00
Three calendar months	25 00

A reduction of one-half is made on the above rates to students of the business or shorthand department.

Tuition for Business Writing Alone.

By the calendar month—one lesson a day	\$ 5 00
Two calendar months—one lesson a day	8 00
Three calendar months—one lesson a day	10 00

Tuition for Typewriting Alone.

By the calendar month—one lesson a day	\$ 5 00
Two calendar months—one lesson a day	8 00
Three calendar months—one lesson a day	10 00

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Time to Enter—This school is not divided into terms. Students may enter any department at any time with equal advantage. Now is the best time to enter.

Qualifications to Enter—We receive students of all stages of advancement. When the general education will not justify taking up the work of the business or the shorthand course, sufficient time is spent in the English department to make the necessary qualification.

Time Required—The work being individual, the time for completing any course depends entirely upon the personal efforts of the student. Merit receives its just reward better and more justly in this way than is possible by any other method. We do not promise to graduate a student in a specified time, but we do guarantee to give as much in a given time as can be acquired in any other similar institution. The average time required to complete the business course is from six to nine months; the shorthand course, from six to seven months.

Board—We are able to secure good board and furnished room in private families for our students at a cost of \$2.50 a week. We keep a list of places where students may secure board or room, or both, and are always ready to assist any person in securing a suitable boarding place when requested.

Self-Boarding—Many students who desire to practice economy in boarding do so by renting a room and boarding themselves. Persons who live near Salem may reduce board to about 75 cents a week in this way.

Further Information—Do not hesitate to call at the college or write for particulars on any point not understood. We do not publish a catalogue this year. We have a little book entitled, "The Story of a Learner while eight Months in the Capital Business College," which will give full information in regard to our courses of study and methods of instruction. Send for it. It is sent free for the asking.

renovated and put in order for the year's work as it should have been. We understand the professor of anatomy has no authority to do this, and for some unaccountable reason the dean has not seen fit to do it, so the prospects are that dissecting will be deferred to some future time. This is not as it should be for the hardest part of the year's work comes in the last few months and the students have some leisure time at present that could be utilized to a good advantage in dissecting.

Since writing the above a little saw dust has been sprinkled on the floor and the skylight repaired so now the place is probably ready for work.

DEATH OF DR. HOLMES.

Dr. R. H. Holmes, one of the best known members of the medical profession in Oregon, died at the Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, Wednesday, October 21 at 9:30 a. m., after a few days of painful illness.

Dr. Holmes was born in Polk County, Oregon, July 30, 1856. He graduated from Willamette Medical College in 1877 and from the Long Island Medical College in 1880. He also attended the post graduate and polytechnic schools of New York City and the post graduate school of Harvard.

Dr. Holmes was recognized as one of the best gynecological surgeons on the Pacific coast, if not one of the best in the world.

The following taken from the Oregonian of Oct. 22 well shows the esteem in which he was held as a surgeon and a man:

"He was a surgeon of rare tact, skillful in diagnosis and of indomitable will and perseverance at the operating table, ambitious to do good work, and with an iron will, coupled with a keen and active brain, and a marvelous touch. Dr. Holmes had become one of the best gynecological surgeons in the world. In the death of Dr. Holmes this community suffers an actual loss, and the state of Oregon is bereft of one of its brightest minds. The news of his death will bring regret, not only to the members of his profession in this state, by whom he was universally respected, but his loss will be felt by gynecologists all over

America and the leading medical centers of Europe, where he had studied and made personal friendships of the most eminent medical men of his day.

MICROBES.

"It is a well known fact in natural history that the animal with the least amount of sense makes the most noise."

Prof. Hall enrolling the class alphabetically 'J?' "Any more 'J(ays)' in the class?"

The following notice one day appeared on the blackboard:

"STUDENTS, TAKE NOTICE. Hereafter Mr. Fisher on account of his superior ability will occupy Dr. Gillis' hour."

The name of W. E. Webb was unintentionally omitted from the list of students in last month's issue.

Saturday morning, Judge Moore listening to loud noises overhead; "It seems that you are not the only ones who make noise around here." Applause.

"Go where you will, seek where you may,

Yet it will always follow

That the loudest noises ever come

From vessels that are hollow,

And so with men, it is the same;

He that is always blowing,

Would, if good sense were measured, make

The very poorest showing."

Dr. Geo. Stuart of Dayton, Or., a student of last year, visited the college on Monday, November 2.

There were no lectures on November 3 in order to give every one a chance to cast an honest ballot for McKinley and prosperity.

Mr. Shroeder, the "August" senior was slightly offended and objected very much because we had him say in our last number that "Zeln beer ist besser" than "Zwei beer."

The editor of this department begs Mr. Shroeder's pardon, but agrees with the professor who told him that this was probably the first time he had ever objected to any number of "beers."

each year. The De Reszke brothers are to appear in "Seigfreid" and "Walkure" in New York this season. It is said that Frau Wagner has made a fortune out of the royalties paid her for her late husband's works.

Melba has been engaged to sing at the Metropolitan in New York this season.

We regret very much that the college of music is to be deprived of the most valuable services of the dean even though perhaps for a short period. His place is to be filled by Prof. Werschkul of Portland who is a thoroughly competent substitute and will sustain the reputation of the college in a creditable manner. He is the intimate friend of Prof. Heritage who was connected with him in musical work for several years. He comes highly recommended both as teacher and a man of honor and integrity. Prof. Werschkul has studied with such masters as Dudley Buck, Charles Adams, and others of equal note. His pupils are doing excellent work in Portland, and there is little doubt that he will be successful in his work in Salem. Most of the pupils of Prof. Heritage have expressed their intention of continuing their study under Prof. Werschkul.

The M. E. choir is busily engaged in the study of Mendelsshon's 42nd Psalm and expect to render it in a week or two, and if the future may be judged by the past the song-service will be a decided success. Much praise has been given to the rendition of the "Messiah" and great credit is due to the untiring efforts of Prof. Heritage. The faithfulness of the different members of the choir must not be overlooked as the attendance to the rehearsals was always good through rain or shine.

At the last meeting of the Choral Society it was decided to secure the services of Miss Bloch and Mrs. Walter Reed to take the soprano and alto roles, respectively, in the "Elijah," negotiations relative to their engagement having been carried on for some time past. Mr. Henry Kundret is succeeding in mastering the tenor role and he needs no introduction to Salem people. Prof. Heritage will sing the grand old prophet's part and "Elijah" will be well represented. These

artists are all well known by the music loving people of Salem, and there is little doubt that the house will be well filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience on the 18th of December. Presumably, there is not a choral society of any capacity that will not study the oratorio of "Elijah," this being the fiftieth anniversary of the production of Mendelssohn's masterpiece. "Elijah" has been produced at the Crystal Palace this season with 2500 singers and 500 players in the orchestra. Two interesting features of this performance were, the presence of one of the basses who had the honor of singing in the oratorio fifty years ago, and the presence of the grandson of Mendelssohn, the son of his eldest daughter. We hope to publish a short biographical sketch of Mendelssohn in the next issue of the COLLEGIAN as it will be published just previous to the rendition of "Elijah" in December.

Prof. Heritage expects to leave on the eve of the 24th of December for a short business trip east.

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ATHLETICS.

It does not look like we shall have such a good football team as we had last year as the boys do not come out enough to form a good first team, and when the first team is out there is no second team to play against it.

Athletics at Willamette seem to be the efforts of a dozen or so boys interested in that line who wish to see athletics take its proper place in the work of the college.

But these boys can not bear all the troubles which come in organizing a team. So we are now lacking in enthusiasm and financially handicapped.

These conditions cannot last always as these boys will give up in disgust and athletics will be dead, so far as we are concerned, in intercollegiate contests.

This seems to be the cause of the poor showing of the number of boys on the field. Most of them who do get out are new at the game but take hold like they wished to make a good team.

A good many of last year's team are with us but not all, and those who are here do not come out regularly for practice. The line-up of the team is not the same every night and thus the team does not get the practice it should with all the men in their regular places.

There are a good many heavy men but they are new and do not understand the game as yet, but they have improved nicely and will make good players.

On October 31, Willamette beat Chemawa by a score of 10 to 0. This game showed how much the team needs practice in order to play a better defensive game and improve its interference.

Harry Olinger, who plays left end, was elected captain and fills the place very creditably.

The principal candidates for positions on the team are: For center, guards, and tackles, Webb, Judd, Pugh, Fruitt, Ridings, Robnett, Bert Savage, Chase, Brandenburg, and Macy if he ever comes back from his surveying trip. Ends; Olinger, Looney, Winters, and J. Evans. Quarter back, Moir and Miller. Full and half backs, W. Evans, McCormick, Legg, Burns, and Babcock if he will play.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Who is not moved with concord of sweet
sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus,
Let no such man be trusted.

—Shakspear.

Musically, Salem has not been particularly alive during the past month, except in the rendering of campaign songs at the political meetings. In fact, the Presidential election has been the most important topic of conversation and thought for some time past. However, now that election is over and Salem has "ratified" we may hope for a revival of interest in other matters and as an index of this, we had the pleasure of anticipating an excellent programme from the Schubert Symphony Club Wednesday evening. This promises to be a concert deserving of patronage and support and no doubt they will be greeted by a crowded house. The programme consists of instrumental and vocal solos by the artists of the company and several orchestral numbers. We regret that the COLLEGIAN will not be published in time for this reference to be more seasonably noticed.

The lovers of music are also endeavoring to secure the celebrated Grau Operatic Company for a performance in Salem. They are billed for this week in Portland and will present "Bohemian Girl," "Black Hussar," "Paul Jones," and other well known operas. Salem would indeed be fortunate if she could witness a performance by these artists.

Another interesting musical event hoped for in the future is the entertainment under the leadership of Mrs. Parrish Hinges of the Lady's Minstrels. She has been successful in securing the services of the best musicians in town and the success of the entertainment is already assured. The Lady's Minstrels are very popular in the east and will be well received in the capital city.

A few paragraphs relative to some of the different musical celebrities may prove interesting to many of our readers.

Despite the many prejudices of long ago the Wagner music is becoming more popular

Miss Cook Martzell and G. W. Jones were married at Woodburn, Nov. 5. Prof. and Mrs. Jones are both former Willamette students. Their many friends extend to them their hearty congratulations and good wishes for a happy future.

Go to the Home Bakery for best bread, fancy Christmas cakes, pies of all kinds, candies, nuts, anything you want may be had at the Home Bakery.

Mr. Howell of Tangent is now a member of the Theological department.

Students know a good thing. That is why they do their buying at the Home Bakery. See?

Mrs. H. V. Matthews was a chapel visitor Nov. 10.

Whether it rains or whether the sun shines, whether the wind blows a hurricane or wafts a breathing zephyr, "Cronise" continues to take the neatest and most artistic photos in the city of Salem.

Mr. J. Rex Byars, a former student, visited chapel Nov. 13. Mr. Byars is now employed as prescription clerk in Basket's drug store.

Your spirits may be damp as also your pantaloons may be, but you will have the brightest face in Oregon if you will go to the Cronise Studio and have a dozen photographs struck.

At the recent teachers' examination Mr. W. P. Matthews was a successful applicant for a state diploma.

"He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a profession hath an office of profit and honor."

The lectures are often interrupted in the morning by the noise of the literary students going to chapel. The noise was louder than usual one morning when Prof. Hall, who was lecturing at the time, suggested that "Brother Hawley must have the Salvation Army upstairs."

Information concerning "Die Gans" will be gratefully received by some members of the Academy classes.

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PERSONALS.

Mr. W. P. Matthews '96 is in the city, the guest of his brother, Prof. Matthews.

Miss Adda Irwin, a former student, has again entered school.

Mr. J. W. Reynolds '95 attended chapel exercises, October 26.

Miss Stelta Isbell has been compelled to leave school on account of illness.

Miss Gertrude Hibbard, a former student, visited friends at Willamette, November 4.

Mr. J. W. Kline '97 has been elected as a contestant in the Oratorical contest to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Matthews' resignation.

On Monday morning, Nov. 9, Miss Emma Reader, Coast Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., gave a very instructive and entertaining talk on "Why we should identify ourselves with the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A."

On Friday evening, October 30, Prof. Marion T. Cochran gave a party in honor of Miss Anna Bopp of Fayette, Iowa. The evening was pleasantly spent in social converse, after which delightful refreshments were served. At a late hour the party disbanded, voting Prof. Cochran a most delightful entertainer. Those present were: Miss Anna Bopp, Fayette, Iowa; Misses Anna Carson, Jessie Settlemier, Edith Field, Hetta Field, Helen Matthews and Mattie Beatty; Messrs. C. J. Atwood, R. W. Williams, F. E. Brown, I. P. Callison, Floyd Field and W. J. Shepard.

Mr. L. H. Van Winkle was so overcome with Republican zeal, or something else, he was unable to attend his classes for several days after election.

Miss Eva Geer has been absent from her classes for several days on account of illness.

Grover Cleveland expects to join the Willamette foot ball team in a few days, and he has sent in a big order for that delicious bread made at Strong's. Of course he has. "Go thou and do likewise."

Mr. Herbert Foster, a former student, was a recent chapel visitor.



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Course of Instruction.

The regular course of study in the College of Law occupy two years, the students being divided into two classes, the junior and senior.

State Library.

Students have access to the state library, which contains over thirty thousand volumes.

State Legislature.

The legislature of Oregon holds its regular biennial session in this city, and students thus have a chance to learn how the laws of our state are made, and will be granted special privilege to attend its sessions.

Connection with University Advantages.

Students in the Law College, upon presentation of receipt for tuition in the Law College for current term, may be admitted to all courses in the Academy or College of Lib-

eral Arts at three-fourths regular tuition of Academy or College; or they may study elocution, or grammar or Latin at one-fourth regular tuition.

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Scholastic Year.

The school year begins on the first Monday in October and ends on the first Monday in June, and this year constitutes four terms. Students will not be admitted for a shorter period than one term.

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J. H. Whiteaker passed through Salem last week on his way to Singapore where he goes to teach in the missionary school. He expects to remain three years, and perhaps longer. Mr. Whiteaker was a former student at Willamette and has many friends in Salem who wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

Just as we go to press we learn that invitations are out for the Reynolds-Frizzell wedding. Both are graduates of Willamette. L. T. Reynolds graduated in the class of '94 and Edith Frizzell in the class of '95. Both have a host of friends among the students. The COLLEGIAN joins with their many friends in wishing them long life, peace, prosperity, and happiness.

Rev. G. M. Irwin, superintendent of public instruction, has been an interested visitor to the college a number of times and addressed a few words to the students on Monday morning, November 9.

J. N. Sanden of La Grande, Ore., matriculated as a freshman Friday, November 13.

Miss Margaret Geisendorfer was a chapel visitor Oct. 22.

MARRIED.

PRESCOTT-WEST.—At Clatsop, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1896, at high noon, Miss Mand West to A. W. Prescott, Rev. R. E. Dunlap of Warrenton M. E. church officiating.

Mr. Prescott is a former student of Old Willamette, was a graduate in the Academy class of '93, and was also a graduate from the College of Law in the class of '96. The most cordial good wishes for the happy future of our old classmate and his fair bride are extended to them by all the friends of Mr. Prescott.

The University football team will play the Newberg team at that city on Thanksgiving. A large delegation will accompany the Willamette boys to Newberg. A rate of seventy five cents for the round trip has been arranged on the boat.

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