

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 4

SALEM, OREGON, NOVEMBER, 1892.

NO. 2.

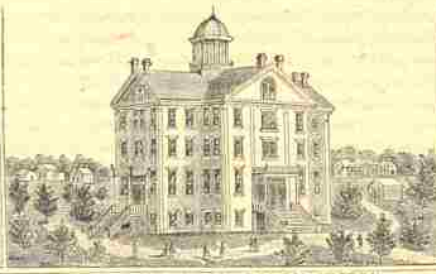
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THE COLLEGIAN is published monthly during the College year in the interest of education in general by the Philodorian and Philodorian Literary Societies of the Willamette University.

Terms \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. Single copies 15 cents. Professional and business advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Students and graduates, and all others interested in higher education or our Public Schools are requested to contribute articles, poetry, letters and general information, relating to these subjects.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter

Poetry.

A CHAIN OF PEARLS.

BY MARIAN T. COCHRAN.

Between green fringing banks flows a silvery stream.
 Its pure, sparkling water catch the sunbeam's bright gleam.
 A frail little boat gently rocks on its breast;
 Within, on the cushion, lies a maiden at rest.
 The o'er hanging boughs screen the sleeper below;
 While softly the waves wash the boats tiny bow.
 From the flower laden shores comes a rare perfume sweet,
 And birds charming songs fill the sylvan retreat.
 O'er the maiden's fair neck fall her long golden curls,
 Around it is clasped a pure circlet of pearls.
 But the thread that once bound them has broken
 In twain;
 They drop, one by one—a few only remain.
 The sleeper awakening, seeks her jewels to save,
 But alas! They are lost 'neath the silvery wave.
 This story, by some one I do not recall,

Contains, I am certain, a lesson for all.
 The moments we have, make up life's pearly chain.
 We strive, but strive vainly, these gems to retain;
 One after another, they follow so fast!
 When gone have we lost them, or are they but
past!
 Have we given to each some rare treasure to hold
 Which again we shall find in the city of gold?
 As they slip from our grasp into Time's flowing
 river,
 May each well improved be returned to the Giver.

Editorial.

We are glad to note the interest manifested in the College Christian Association. The delegates to the recent convention at Tacoma, report the work being done here compares favorably with that of other associations. Willamette Y. M. C. A. has thus far had the largest college delegations at the different conventions, only one other college association being represented at Tacoma—the Pacific College, Newberg, represented by one delegate. Conventions of Christian workers renew the enthusiasm of those who attend, and they thus bring new life and energy into the every day work. But behind all this public demonstrations there must be faithful, earnest work at home, out of the sight of others, unseen and unpraised, in order to give the qualifications for conducting successful conferences. The skillful evolutions of a regiment on parade shows behind it faithful, persistent drill in private, and so in the work of any organization, in order to leave the impress of its public councils it must present actual workers who are drilled in the service they represent. The new recruit cannot master his whole duty by individual drill. So our workers need organization in order to have stability and loyalty to that organization to reach the

highest success. Let us urge those who have not identified themselves with one of the associations to hesitate no longer, but unite and assume active work.

* * *

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the Alumni department. This will be made a regular feature hereafter, and we hope the members of the Alumni association will show their appreciation by sending us subscriptions. Let us receive one hundred new subscribers and you will derive the benefit.

* * *

Upon entering college, students often choose those courses from which Greek is omitted, deeming it useless and difficult; the girls preferring music and the boys mathematics; for which studies they have a natural inclination. Thus they foster those faculties which already predominate instead of developing the lesser powers, and by this means broadening their capabilities. Many of our words are derived from the Greek, and a knowledge of the language enables a reader to understand many words without reference to a dictionary, or assists a speaker to recall a desired word. The conversation of a scholar is unconsciously influenced by the varied expressions of a language more precise than his own, thus rendering him accurate in phraseology.

* * *

The absence of the use of slander against the opposing candidates, has been noticeable in the past campaign. The party leaders are beginning to use educational methods instead of working upon the prejudices of the voters. This augers well for the future American elections.

No user of tobacco has graduated from Harvard at the head of his class for fifty years.—*Ex.*

Literary.

JOHN RUSKIN, L. L. D.

MARIE G. CRAIG.

John Ruskin, the only son of a Scotch wine merchant, was born in London, in February, 1819. At an early age he developed a taste for art, science and poetry, entering Oxford at seventeen, where at twenty he gained the Newgate prize for poetry. He was graduated from Christ Church at twenty-three. While an under-graduate he wrote a series of articles for a London magazine on the Poetry of Architecture under the signature of "Kata Phusin;" he also devoted himself to the study of art, taking lessons in drawing and water colors from well known painters of the day. His pamphlet in defence of Turner and his school, written in the year in which he graduated, was published anonymously under the title of "Modern Painters, Their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to all the Ancient Masters." This, while greatly admired for the brilliancy of its style and the novelty of its ideas, provoked a storm of controversy which resulted in a complete revolution in modern art. Ruskin was seventeen years in writing the five volumes of this work, during which time he traveled much, visiting the principal cities of Europe, and making a lengthened stay at Venice, where he devoted much time to the study of art. His "Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stories of Venice," "Lectures on Pre-Raphaelitism," etc., were produced in rapid succession. In 1853 he delivered a course of lectures on Gothic Architecture at Edinburgh, and later he was appointed to first a professorship at Cambridge, then at Oxford. The Pre-Raphaelite movement, in which Millais, Hunt and the Rosettes were the chief leaders, is said to have been largely due to the study of Ruskin's earlier works. Since 1867, Ruskin has

published a large number of pamphlets and booklets under whimsical titles, such as "Ethics of the Dust," "Sesame and Lillies," "Cream of Wild Olives," etc. Many of these, advocating peculiar theories in political economy and ethics, have failed to reach the audience for which they were intended—the workingmen of England. His "Fois Clarigera," the outcome of his honor of machinery, railroads and other disfiguring objects in the English landscape, was also addressed to workingmen, inviting them to join him in the attempt to abolish these, to him, ugly blemishes on the face of nature. To this wildly impracticable scheme he devoted one-tenth of his entire fortune, about \$35,000. Ruskin was married but once. He generously obtained a divorce from his wife, a beautiful woman, that she might marry his friend, the now famous painter Sir John Millais. It is said that he went so far as to give her away at the altar. In appearance Ruskin is an insignificant looking little man, stooped-shouldered, with large blue eyes and a full white beard. He is quite sensitive about his defects, and likes to have flattering portraits of himself both in pen and pencil. He has a peculiarly delicate organization and is easily affected by changes in the weather; on a bright day he is joyous and elastic, but when it is dull and rainy he becomes moody and misanthropic. His two particular aversions are tobacco and stupid people, of which latter he is utterly intolerant. His hobby is a weakness for diamonds and other gems which he carries around loose in his pockets, playing with them when the fancy happens to strike him. Many stories are told of his eccentricities, how for instance, he ordered the waiter at his hotel to slowly pour out the contents of six bottles of champagne, one after another, that he might study effects in effervescence, and at another time engaged a band of the best musicians in London at great expense to play at the beach near Folkestone that he might

compare the rhythm of trained music with that of nature. His style, which some one has designated as "a picturesque Saxon and the glory of modern English literature," is not without its flaws. Like Wordsworth more perhaps than any other great writer, he occasionally descends to the homely and humdrum in a most aggravating and unexpected way, quite out of harmony with his usual lofty flights. As an example take his abrupt reference, in the midst of a learned description of Italian sculptures and frescoes, to his father's kitchen and cook. "I have never," said he, "seen a fillet of veal rightly roasted nor a Yorkshire pudding rightly basted since Mary Stone left us to be married in 1836!"

Ruskin at the age of seventy-two is now living in semi-seclusion at Brantwood, in Northern Lancashire. His once wonderful mind, which Mazzini called the most analytical in Europe, is in a state of almost total eclipse, and he is to all practical purposes dead to the world.

THE GLORY OF ART.

BY CARRIE CASTLE ROYAL.

"Good morning? And so you have come to take your first drawing lesson." A child stood at the studio door ready to be initiated into the mysteries of beauties that seem like fairies dancing just beyond the grasp.

Had you placed an apple before this child with instruction to copy it, the apple would have been represented by a circle with a straight line added for the stem. If a red apple and color at hand, this circle would have been filled with an even tone of red.

As time passes the student of nature discovers a difference between red in shadow and the same color in sunlight. He sees new forms, curves and angles spring into existence everywhere. Objects uninteresting before now hold a subtle charm.

More important than the actual work

done on paper thus far is the ever widening vision of the glories of nature. What is seen must be imitated, and comparing form with form the clumsy fingers toil with care until the outline grows in likeness to the original.

After patient study of light and shade, color, arrangement and expression, fair apples grow upon the canvass.

The picture hangs upon the wall of a cottage, where a mother sits rocking her three year old to sleep. His eyes unclosing, he looks at the picture long and eagerly.

Suddenly he says: "Mamma, I want that apple." "You couldn't have those apples child." "O, please," pleaded the little one, "I want to eat it; its ripe." But those are only painted apples and you can't eat them. "What are they good for then?" was the practical query.

What was the benefit of so much work? Was the picture useless and the development of the artist's thought and skill, the only good for all the labor spent?

A farmer and his city friend were one day looking at a collection of paintings.

"How is that for beauty?" said the latter, pointing to a landscape.

"Beauty, I should say so! the farmer answered. "That's prettier than the real thing."

As this man drove home he almost unconsciously compared the scenery around him with the painting he had seen.

His horse moved more slowly and more slowly, and at length stood still without his master's realizing the fact. This man whose broad acres, under thrifty, practical management had yielded a golden return, had never had time (so he thought) to study art.

He sat there looking down at the tender grass, let up by occasional patches of bright color; compared the varying shades of green in the distant trees, watched the ripples on the surface of the brook, which graced his

pasture, and said aloud, "The more you look at them the prettier they get."

At this his horse turned one ear and then looked back to see what was the matter. His curiosity was rewarded by being started into a sharp trot.

Our farmer had seen the world through the artist's eyes, and the picture went with him as long as he lived. It made grass mean something beside feed; trees more than fuel; water more than irrigation. Was the result of that painting worth the toil?

Find a house devoid of ornament, everything in straight lines and harsh angles, and then feel the change as a few simple rules of arrangement are carried out, your walls are covered with graceful patterns, and the whole blends in harmonious coloring.

We need not travel far to find ideals from which to build. Whatever is needed to impart symmetry to useful articles can be found by studying the models of beauty the Creator has placed about us.

Other things have beauty as well as flowers and sunsets, if you only know how to see it.

Is that piece of bark homely? Study it and see the harmony of color, gradually changing from light to dark. Let your artist take the same idea, and follow it in a design for fabrics. The result is a delight.

Do you admire brighter tints and exclaim over a combination of color in an expensive piece of silk? Where was that exquisite combination found? Very possibly in the soft, rich tinting of that caterpillar, which you shrunk from just now with repugnance.

It is the artist who delves for these treasures, hidden from the multitude. He cuts and polishes, and sets them, to sparkle, where they will have a refining influence on all. As he works there comes a dawning sense of deeper meaning, broader life to attain. Beauty is not all he seeks. It is often given to things not essential to life, while

many things more important have rugged forms.

Everything is adapted to its special ministration to life.

Divine life seems to spring up in each object. All nature is pulsating with the new revelation. A flower is no longer merely a pretty object. It expresses a divine idea. The moving waters and changing shadows are full of the same—something, which stirs the depths of the soul.

The attempt to fasten this upon canvass is followed by despair. Yet every true artist with a fixed determination struggles on. No sacrifice is too great. The public may applaud or frown, it is all a distant echo, which does not disturb the steady work and progress of his art.

Life in its highest form is now before him. Great thoughts and noble ideals fill his mind and heart. Mere ornamental pictures are left far behind. Each picture must now express some great idea. Every study from life has this end in view. Looking upon work done in this spirit, something appeals to us. Somewhat of the greatness of such an artists soul is in everything he touches. You cannot interpret it, but you feel its ennobling influence. Such work is not done to catch the critic's praises. Money is not the main object sought.

Technical skill is his tool, money means greater opportunity for the study of life, adorned by beauty and endowed with strength. Still studying? Yes, always! Ever striving to so interpret divine life that it may glorify the life of the beholder.

Art in its glory opens a new universe of life to the artist. A view of God through his handiwork before hidden. And only as the brush is held a sacred trust, a gift to be used in showing the world the Creator's glory, does the *true glory* of art appear.

The school is the corner stone of the State.

Miscellaneous.

SELF CONTROL.

BY A. W. PRESCOTT.

In reading the biographies of our great men, one end is usually kept in view—to discover the secrets of their success. With very few exceptions, if any, the lives of our successful men have been directed, their characters moulded, and their destinies determined by some one leading characteristic. Other peculiarities may exert a slight influence, but over all, the one ever-present power holds despotic sway and leads the man over almost insurmountable difficulties onward to success.

It behooves us, therefore, to diligently search out for our own benefit, the peculiar traits that have been conducive of good to others. Let us weigh those traits and decide for ourselves which is the most important. Our studies in this direction will be continued but a short time before it dawns upon us that the men who have led their fellows in the various paths of life, those who have attained the highest standard of excellence, those who have received "successful" as the verdict of the world, have been men who first learned to command themselves. This fact is everywhere evident. It is true that some men have been successful, and yet have not possessed complete self-control. They have not been able to control their appetites, or perhaps some other animal propensity. But it must be noted that such men are not among the most eminent but their position corresponds to the amount of self-control exercised by them.

Man has been endowed by an all-wise creator with many propensities and sentiments, which, if properly regulated in action, are a means of great pleasure and profit. He has also been given a will which has the power of limiting the action of the

propensities and sentiments. The operation of the latter is known as impulse and is regulated by an act of the will known as self-control.

It is obvious then that without a judicious exercise of self-control the animal nature in man would run riot, and in a very short space of time lower him to the level of the brute. But it is just as plain to be seen that a regulation of that same nature, guided by reason, will develop a being "noble in reason and infinite in faculties."

The action of the propensities and sentiments has been called impulse, for it is through them that we are impelled to various acts. These impulses are essential to our progress, yes, to our very existence for without them man would have no desires, no feelings, no aspirations. It is by an exertion of these faculties of the mind that man has a desire to acquire wealth, glory and power. Through these that he loves, hates, rejoices, grieves, admires, despises, hopes, fears, trusts, pities, contends, destroys, constructs, etc. Any of these faculties may be allowed to go to such extremes that it will be detrimental to the race or they may all be so guided as to increase man's powers and raise him to a higher standard. Self-control is necessary in order that they may be beneficial.

But this use of the term gives it a broader meaning than is usually attributed to it. We understand by self-control a restraint upon excessive mental activity in certain directions under peculiar circumstances. Thus a business man exercises self-control in being courteous to another person who tries his patience by occupying valuable time. A general exercise of self-control by overcoming the feeling of fear while leading an army to battle. A statesman exercises self-control while speaking in the legislative halls by subduing the temptation to resort to personalities in reply to the same. A teacher exercises self-control when seem-

ingly dull pupils make preposterous mistakes by maintaining a pleasant countenance and by avoiding unpleasant words.

In each of these instances self-control is plainly of the utmost importance, for without it failure would be certain.

Kellerman says that the success of a business man depends upon courtesy. If then courtesy depends upon the ability of the man to command himself, it is evident that success to the business man depends upon self-control.

Expulsion of fear and heroic conduct on the field of battle enabled Napoleon to achieve great military successes, and to lead his army to many a glorious victory.

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay owed their reputation in Congress largely to the fact that they never allowed themselves to be drawn even by insults into the use of personalities.

Everyone has noticed that the teacher who has the greatest command over himself is the most successful in his calling and the most esteemed by his pupils.

The poet Burns, in the "Bard's Epitaph," says:

Is there a man whose judgment clear,
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet run himself, life's mad career,
Wild as the wave,
Here pause, and, through the starting tear
Survey this grave.

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn, and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow,
And softer flame:
But thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stained his name.

Reader, attend: whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit,
Know, prudent, caution, self-control,
Is wisdom's root."

And thus we might show by illustration that in all pursuits self-control is essential to

success—that it leads to wisdom, wealth, and power—but in the end we arrive at the conclusion that not only does self-control lead to success but self-control is success. For,

“ 'Tis not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Nor the praise and plaudits of the throng,
That we find victory or defeat,
But in ourselves alone.”

Alumni.

Col. R. A. Miller, '78, tried by resigning his place on the Democratic ticket to make a fusion between the Democratic and People's Party nominees for presidential elector. Now, Colonel!

Prof. T. C. Jory, '77, whose long faithful service as Professor in Willamette University, overtaxed for a time his physical powers, is rapidly recuperating and is becoming a model farmer. He may at some time resume school work, for which he feels a returning inclination.

N. M. Newport, '90, a rustling collector and Justice of the Peace at Albany, is marrying, and giving in marriage, but can't get married. If at first you don't succeed —

J. N. Brown, '88, a rising young attorney at Heppner, will be in the next legislature.

Allyn H. Cooke, '90, is taking a post graduate course at the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, in California.

M. G. Royal, '75, is assistant Secretary of State at Olympia, Washington.

Mrs. Serelia Griffith Grubbe, '77, is making an excellent record as City School Superintendent of the Salem public schools.

A future alumnus translating in Virgil, Book I, verses 122, 123, reading, "All the ships receive the hostile flood of waters through the loosened joints of their sides, and gape open along the seams." Renders the passage as follows: "All the men take in the sea water through the loose joints in

their sides, and gape open along the seams." O, ye gods, what sort of men were they!

Willamette University asks of each alumnus and each alumna that each send at least one student each year to alma mater.

The officers of the alumni for the ensuing year are: Judge Wm. Galloway, '68, President; H. H. Hewitt, '70, Rev. H. Oberg, '88, Mrs. Elva Brown, '74, Vice Presidents; Allyn H. Cooke, '90, Secretary; Mrs. A. N. Moores, '78, Prof. W. C. Hawley, '88, Assistant Secretaries; Judge N. M. Newport, '90, Treasurer.

Societies.

Since the last issue of the COLLEGIAN there have been two debates in each society. On October 21 the Philodorians decided that the labor difficulties can be settled by legislation. It only remains now to settle them. J. F. Burcham led the affirmative, and L. T. Reynolds, the negative.

October 28, the question, "*Resolved*, That McClellan ought not to have been deprived of the command of the Army of the Potomac" was debated on the affirmative by A. W. Prescott, on the negative by F. J. Burcham. This was discussed without the light of subsequent history, as it was agitated at the time of McClellan's deposition. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative. The Philodorians do not leave the discussion to the six appointed, but often twelve take part.

The debates are spirited and the members are all intensely interested in the society work. Recently a question of constitutionality arose which has caused general study of the law of the society and the rules of order. The president is determined to "sit" upon everything that is out of order, and the result of this incubation is that most of the members will be competent to preside in

the legislature long before they are called upon to do so.

On October 28, Prof. Hawley, and several of the other boys, among whom was your reporter, visited the Philodossians. When we arrived they were more than half through the debate, that is, the affirmative leader was closing her first speech. The question was, "*Resolved*, That the United States should own the Nicaragua canal." The affirmative leader was Miss Emilie Henry, the negative Miss Mattie Beatty. Prof. Hawley and Bert Barker spoke upon the question. The visitors were disappointed, not at the quality; but at the length of the debate, for, as the programme was reported every member of the society was to debate. If "brevity is the soul of wit," the ladies were very witty. The affirmative won the question.

November 4, the ladies discussed the question, "*Resolved*, That morals are more powerful than principles." Miss Cora Winters and Mary Aitken affirmed, while Misses Myrtie Marsh and Edith Frizzell denied. The decision was given to the affirmative.

Columbus day was appropriately celebrated by the school in the morning by planting trees, and in the afternoon by literary exercises. At 10 o'clock the students assembled to the music of the university brass band, and the tree planting began. Each class planted a tree through a chosen member, who performed the ceremony with a few remarks. This was a fit symbol of the work of Columbus, the records of which are reaped by succeeding generations. The programme of the afternoon consisted of an essay by Miss Bradshaw upon "The Condition of the World at the Time of the Discovery." An essay by L. T. Reynolds upon "Incidents of the Discovery." Reading of the "Ode to Columbus" by Prof. Scriber, and an address by President Whitaker upon the "Results of the Discovery."

President Whitaker received a rising vote

of thanks for his eloquent address. The programme was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music furnished by the conservatory.

Local and Personal.

The friends of Miss Eva Foster were pleased to see her in town October 29th and 30th.

Mr. O. N. Nelson, one of Willamette's L. L. B.'s is at present in Minneapolis. He is writing a work entitled "Successful Scandinavians in America."

Miss Austin, on account of illness, was obliged to return home.

Mr. Newport's friends were delighted to see his smiling countenance last Friday.

The young ladies of the Woman's College have their messages delivered by the Lockwood messenger boys, because they are so polite and attentive to orders.

They say Winter's having her cooling effect on Senior Hume already.

During the past term Mrs. Cochran has had charge of the Latin classes, in the illness of Dean Hansee. Mrs. Cochran is a scholar in the fullest sense of the word and has done thorough work.

Miss Elvara Victor was in town Friday.

Mr. H. W. Foster is busily occupied doing—nobody knows what.

Can anyone explain why Mr. Stafford wears such a broad grin? His sister is here.

If you would encourage a young man and an old student, do your confectionery dealing at the Spa.

Miss Mabel Janes was in town some time since. On being asked how the Woodburn school is progressing, she replied, "scrump-tiously."

We are glad to note that Dean Hansee's health is improving. She expects to resume her classes next week.

Doesn't it seem queer that Mr. Newport and Miss Victor happened to be in town the same day?

Call on John Veatch, he can sell you the finest candies in the market.

The lecture given in the chapel by Profs. Cochran and Arnold was interesting and entertaining. The experiments in physics and chemistry were eminently successful and enjoyed by all. Professor Cochran is master of whatever he teaches, and he does not undertake anything to have it fail.

Patronize the Lockwood messenger boys. Blue boxes.

Why is it that our most dignified Freshman has recently centered his thought at Woodburn?

A certain young gentleman, of the musical department, has of late become interested in another art,—that of Carpenter-ing, as it were.

Query: How long is a class expected to wait for the teacher to arrive?

Why does the elementary zoology class object to visitors?

Call at the Spa if you want the choicest candies.

We are sorry to note the illness of Prof. Starr. He was always a friend to the students, and all hope he will soon recover.

Columbus day has come and gone and America still survives.

John Veatch keeps pure candies—try some and buy some.

The adage is: "Change not the old friend for the new," and *vice versa*.—Bert Savage.

Miss Hawley, dealer in Buns.

Boys, don't notice the rap on the north college door, as you pass by. She thinks it is McEl.

Who shall it be? Who shall it be? Van, Stafford, Brown or E. E.

Whose fault was it, Annie?

"Next."—Lee Wilson.

Hear Mr. E. W. braying, Haw'-lee', Haw-lee(ey). He is liable to see Starrs.

Wanted bad—A girl. Recommendations required. See F. E. B.

The most popular ice-cream saloon is the Spa.

Who paid for Prescott's and Brown's hair cutting?

Who suggested a college yell?

Hops seem quite cheap this year, at least they are used at the college.

Feathers on the college step; some one must have had chicken.

Ice-cream the year around at the Spa.

Who were the two young gentlemen(?) who disturbed (?) Miss C. Saturday evening.

Mr. P. and Mr. S. have had fearful colds since they stood out in the air that Saturday evening.

Advice.—Boys, when you are busted, take your mother.—B. B. B.

Ask F. E. Brown his opinion of tick-tacks.

I wonder if Miss Belle Aitken has any complaint to make now about the boys not—

Would Mr. VanWinkle give the residents of South High street a recommendation for good behavior.

It must be that Mr. VanWinkle does not intend to be under the new rule.

Hot Soda, the popular drink of the season, at the Spa.

Exchange.

The University of Pennsylvania offers nearly 400 courses of instruction.—*Ex.*

The revenues at Oxford and Cambridge universities represent a capital of about seventy-five millions of dollars.—*Ex.*

Most of the men in the island of south-west Japan, live lives of idleness, being supported by the women. The males are fond of music, some being excellent musicians, but it is disgraceful for a woman to play.

The shortest cut to poverty is to try to get rich in a hurry.—*Ex.*

Jumps at the conclusion—the sleepy man in church.

"That was a narrow escape, wasn't it?" You know he was just about to marry a girl when he found she spent \$1,500 a year on dress. "Yes, but he's married, all the same." "True, but he married her dressmaker."

The late Baron de Rothchild once took a cab to his office and on alighting tendered the proper fare. The cabman received it, but kept his hand open and looked at the money significantly, which caused the Baron to enquire whether it was right or not, "Oh, yes," replied the cabman, "its quite right, but your son's usually give me double." "They do, do they?" was the Barons reply. "Well, they have a rich father and can afford it: I have not."—*London Exchange.*

We would inform the CRESCENT that the WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN still lives and will live for many years to come we hope. Please cease to worry about us longer.

Every noble crown is, and on earth will ever be, a crown of thorns.—*Carlyle.*

WORSE THAN FREE TRADE.

Taxes paid in the states of Oregon and Washington during the year 1891 by Insurance companies doing a farm business.

American Fire Ins. Co., Phila.....	\$ 111.50	\$ 213.02	\$ 324.52
Continental Ins. Co., New York.....	40.03	119.19	359.19
Farmers & Merchants, Albany, Or....	[Not segregated]		752.37
Guardian Assurance Co., London....	None	294.11	294.11
Home Insurance Co., New York.....	None	332.74	332.74
Northwest F. & M. Ins. Co., Portland..	[Not segregated]		537.52
Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford....	None	332.74	332.74
Phoenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y....	None	227.39	224.39
Sim Insurance Co., London.....	None	138.57	138.57
State Insurance Co., Salem, Or.....	[Not segregated]		3,024.39

The above verifies the statement made by the State Insurance Company for years, namely: that when money is paid to eastern and foreign Insurance companies it is practically beyond the reach of the citizens of the Northwest for the purpose of taxation, and money that is sent to the East and to Europe goes where it is of no benefit to our people; while money paid to a reliable Home Company is kept in our midst where it is subject to taxation and assists in building up our country.

From the above it may readily be seen that it is to the interest of our people to patronize a strong, reliable, honest-dealing Home Company like the "State" and thereby assist in building up a Home Institution of which we all feel proud.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and other states require companies located outside of those states to pay a tax to the State Department of from two to three per cent. of the gross premiums received in the state during the preceding year and before they can procure a license to continue business in the state. This amounts to a very large sum in each of the states. In Michigan, for instance, it is more than sufficient to run the entire State Department, and amounts to about \$200,000 a year.

Under the laws of Oregon, outside insurance companies are simply required to pay a tax of one per cent. on the NET premiums received in the state during the preceding year AFTER DEDUCTING RETURN PREMIUMS, RE-INSURANCE, AGENTS' COMMISSIONS, TAXES, EXPENSE, LICENSE and LOSSES PAID in the state, which practically exempts many of the companies from taxation in this state, as is shown in the above figures; while a home company having its property located within the state must pay taxes upon it, which makes it discrimination against home companies and in favor of outside companies and is something that is not done in the other states named and is worse than free trade, and the state of Oregon is ANNUALLY LOSING about \$60,000.00 thereby.—*Capital Journal.*

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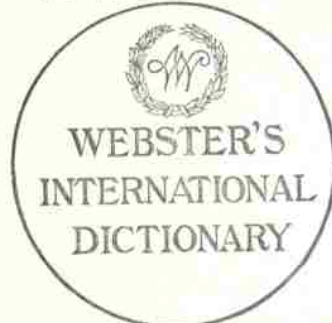
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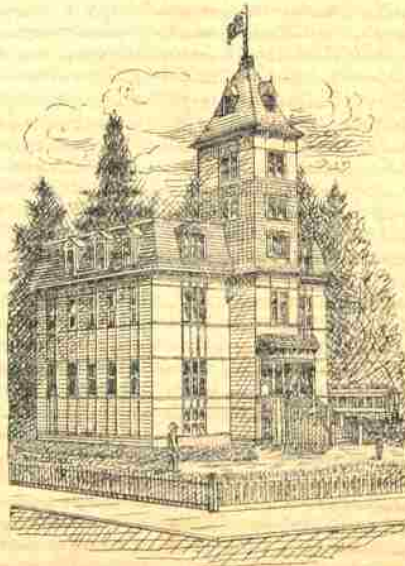
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