

C. D. Schneider

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 2.

SALEM, OREGON, MAY, 1891.

NO. 8.

EXPENSES.

A lady's board and tuition a school year, in the Woman's College, with everything furnished, except towels, napkins, sheets, comforters and pillow slips, will cost but \$185, payable in installments of five weeks each, in advance.

A gentleman's board, in the University Boarding Rooms, will cost \$1.60 a week and \$1 a mo. for room.

CALENDAR.

No. of Students in attendance last year, 450. Commencement, June 11, 1891. Third term begins, January 26, 1891.



COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
PORTLAND, OR.



UNIVERSITY HALL, SALEM, OREGON.



WOMAN'S COLLEGE,
SALEM, OR.

DEPARTMENTS.

- 1.—COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, with Classical, Latin Scientific, Literature and Art, and Scientific Courses. THOMAS VAN SCOY, President.
- 2.—COLLEGE OF LAW, GEO. G. BINGHAM, Dean.
- 3.—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Portland, Oregon, E. P. FRASER, M. D., Dean.
- 4.—WOMAN'S COLLEGE, with a Conservatory of Music and Art Department. MISS MATTIE L. HANSEE, A. M., Dean.
- 5.—CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, with two courses for graduation. One hundred and thirty pupils in Music last year. Z. M. PARVIN, Director.
- 6.—COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY, Rev. N. DOANE, Acting Dean.
- 7.—UNIVERSITY ACADEMY, with the four Preparatory Courses for the College of Liberal Arts and besides a thorough BUSINESS COURSE of two years and a TEACHER'S COURSE of three years, for which diplomas are given.
- 8.—ART DEPARTMENT, Painting, Drawing, Decorative Art and Architectural Drawing, are taught.

Send for Catalogue and Information to THOMAS VAN SCOY, President, or C. C. STRATTON, Chancellor, Salem, Oregon.

PLEASE NOTE THIS FACT!

— THAT —

T. McF. PATTON.

— At the old established Book Store, —

98 STATE STREET

Will furnish all Students with their Text Books

FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER

than you can buy elsewhere in the City. This can be verified by many Students now in attendance.

If you consult your own interest you will buy your books at the State Street Book Store.

WILLIAM BROWN & CO.



FINE SHOES.

231 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

T. HOLVERSON,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings,

*Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks
Shawls, Underwear and
Fancy Dry Goods.*

301 Commercial St. SALEM, OREGON.

W. F. BOOTHBY & CO.,

— DEALER IN —

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Etc.

235 Commercial St. Salem, Or.

— HELLENBRAND'S —

EATING PARLORS AND CANDY MANUFACTORY.

295 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

OYSTERS AND MEALS AT ALL HOURS

FIVE PRIVATE DINING ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

Regular Meals at 25 Cents.

R. S. WALLACE, Pres.

W. W. MARTIN, Vice Pres.

J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

**CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK
OF SALEM, OREGON.**

Loans made, Accounts kept Subject to Check. Drafts drawn direct on all the principal Cities of the World.

**DUGAN BROTHERS,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,**

295 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM.

The Most Complete Plumbing Establishment on the Northwest Coast.
Steam and Hot Water Heating for Residences and Public
Buildings a Specialty.

JOHN HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in:

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Artists' Materials, Etc.

State Street, SALEM, OREGON.

Subscribe for the Willamette Collegian, 50c. per Year.

issue been greater. Never has the issue been more doubtful.

France offered money, England sympathy and Sweden unlimited devotion. All these Gustavus accepted for what they were worth. But, for the success of the undertaking, he relied solely upon himself. In his brain the whole plan was worked out, and for sixteen years after his death that plan was almost literally followed.

Landing in Northwestern Germany with a few thousand Swedes, Gustavus Adolphus offered thanks to the Almighty. For his army, like Cromwell's, was composed of soldiers who were praying men as well as fighting men.

The men following the Snow King were not all from the North pole. For his army was a strange combination of nationalities, passions, and interests. Nevertheless, they all had to submit to the strictest military discipline and attend public worship. The greatest curse that was inflicted upon Germany during the thirty years' war was the laxity and rapacity of the German soldiers commanded by German generals, such as Tilly and Wallenstein. On the contrary, Gustavus enforced rigorous rules, compelling his men to pay both allies and enemies for whatever they received; whereby he gained the love and admiration of his friends, the respect and estimation of his foes.

The Protestant States of Germany had implored the Lion of the North to come to their rescue. But their hesitation, despair, and anarchy rendered them unworthy objects of charity. Notwithstanding this, his success were marvelous. Even the invincible Tilly was completely defeated and mortally wounded.

The Snow King was a happy mixture of justice and mercy, which inspired confidence and hope in every breast. For, as Schiller has said: "Such a leader was followed to victory alike by coward and brave, and his

eagle glance marked every heroic deed which his example had inspired.

"With a sword in one hand and mercy in the other, he traversed Germany as a conqueror, a law-giver, and a judge, and in a short time, almost as the tourist of pleasure.

"He was the first and only just conqueror that the world has ever produced." But the same author adds, "In the height of his success he was ever a man and a christian—in the height of his devotion, a king and a hero."

When the Lion of the North and the invincible Tilly met on the field of Breitenfeld, the civilized world were the spectators. The issue was between Romanism and Protestantism, between Monarchy and State-rights. The prize was the honor and distinction of being the greatest general of the age. In 1633, about one year after Tilly's defeat, the same issue had to be decided again; the same prize had to be contended for. But this time the Snow King was opposed by the greater, the more daring, the more cruel Wallenstein. Lutzen had the honor of furnishing the combating ground.

Before the battle commenced Gustavus seemed to be conscious that this would be his last victory. He took final farewell of the Queen and his great prime minister and life long friend, Oxenstiern.

History would consider many men much greater if they had died earlier. The great mistake of Napoleon was that he failed to die before the Russian campaign. But as my hero had lived a virtuous, successful life, so he died. For, on the battle-field of Lutzen, waving his sword above his head, crying, "Forward in God's name: Jesu! Jesu! Jesu! help us to strive to day to the honor of thy Holy Name," then rushing towards the enemy leading his men to victory, he was shot and trampled in the dust.

Beneath that heap of mangled bodies lies the "bleeding clay" of my hero. But the

spirit of Gustavus Adolphus conquered Wallenstein, killed Pappenheim, nerved Baner and Torstenson to daring deeds, dethroned Rome, and made Reason and Freedom the Goddesses of the world.

"History," says the cool statesman, Oxenstern, "furnishes no example of such a man as Gustavus Adolphus; and I doubt if coming generations will have his equal." In short my Hero King was among the noblest of all men. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man'!"

THE RAPACITY OF MAN THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

At the beginning of this marvelous era it was natural to expect, and it was expected, that labor saving inventions would lighten the toil and improve the social conditions of mankind generally. The enormous increase in the power for increasing wealth would make real poverty a thing of the past. Could the men of the last century, a Franklin and a Washington, could they have seen in a vision through the misty clouds of the future, the steam-ship taking the place of the sailing vessels, the railroad train that of the wagon, could they have heard the throb of the engines that in obedience to human will and for the satisfaction of human desire exert a power greater than that of all the men and all the beasts of burden of the earth combined, could they have conceived of the thousands of other improvements which these only suggest, what would they have inferred as to the social conditions of mankind? Methinks that the very sight of imagination their hearts would have leaped for joy and their nerves would have thrilled could they have beheld these new forces elevating society from its very foundation, lifting the poorest from the possibility of want and exempting the lowest from anxiety for the material needs of life. But had our Cre-

ator deemed it best that these benefactors should have lived to the present time they would never have witnessed the realization of their former dreams. And notwithstanding the fact that disappointments have followed disappointments, yet it is true that discovery upon discovery and invention after invention have neither lessened the toil of those who most need rest, nor brought plenty to the poor. But, the onward march and progress of civilization have not only failed to alleviate the wants and miseries of the poorer classes, but have actually *produced* poverty.

The temperance question has been discussed until at last those who are vested with the highest authority have begun to open their eyes and see their duty. The race question has been argued pro and con ever since the adoption by Congress the fifteenth amendment.

The world to-day is belted with organizations, the object of which is to better the social conditions of mankind. But the greatest enigma of our times is the association of poverty with the onward march and progress of civilization.

Why is it that in these United States within the sound of our church bells and under the very shadow of our Colleges and Universities, squalor and misery and the vices and crimes which spring from them everywhere, increase as the village grows to the city, and the march of development brings the advantage of the improved methods of production? There must be a cause. The answer of the current political economy is, that wages are fixed by the ratio between the number of laborers and the amount of capital devoted to the employment of labor. In current thought this doctrine holds all but undisputed sway. It bears the indorsement of the very highest names among the cultivators of political economy. It is taught in nearly all the great English and Ameri-

can institutions of learning. And it is laid down in text books which aim at leading the masses to reason correctly upon practical affairs. And yet, widely accepted and deeply rooted as it is, it does not tally with obvious facts. For if wages depend upon the ratio between the amount of labor seeking employment and the amount of capital devoted to its employment, the relative scarcity and abundance of one factor must mean the relative abundance and scarcity of the other.

Thus capital must be relatively scarce where wages are low and relatively abundant where wages are high. And high wages must be accompanied with low interest and low wages with high interest. But this is not true, wages and interest have in California for instance, gone down together. When common wages were five dollars per day the ordinary bank rate of interest was twenty-four per cent. per annum. Now that common wages are from two and one-half per day the ordinary bank rate of interest is from ten to twelve per annum. And I affirm that nowhere can any instance be adduced that will support the current theory that population tends to increase faster than subsistence, that nowhere can want be properly attributed to the pressure of a population against the power to procure subsistence.

The world may be surveyed and history reviewed in vain for any instance in which poverty and want can be properly attributed to the pressure of an increasing population, that everywhere vice and misery attributed to over population can be traced to warfare, tyranny, and oppression, which prevents knowledge from being utilized and deny *security* the *spur* to production. The cases commonly cited as instances of over population will not bear investigation. India, China, and Ireland furnish the strongest of these cases. In each of these countries large numbers have perished by starvation. And still greater numbers have either been re-

duced to abject misery or compelled to emigrate. But is this due to over population?

No, it is tyranny and extravagance in the highest degree. According to statistics the population of India is but one hundred and thirty-two thousand (132,000) to the sq. mile; that of China, one hundred and nineteen thousand (119,000); whereas that of Saxony, Belgium, and England are each more than three times as dense. This arises from no deficiency in the people, for the Hindoo, as comparative philology has shown, is of our own blood. And China possessed a high degree of civilization when our ancestors were wandering savages. But it arises from the form which the social organization has taken in each of these countries which has shackled productive power and robbed industry of its reward. Ireland, of all European nations, furnishes the great stock example of over population. The extreme poverty of the peasantry, the Irish famine and Irish emigration are constantly referred to as a demonstration of the current theory worked out under the eyes of the civilized world. But the truth is, Ireland has never yet had a population which the natural powers of the country could not have maintained in ample comfort. When her population was at the highest, Ireland was a food exporting country. Even during the famine, grain and meat and butter were carted for exportation along roads that were lined with starving humanity, and past trenches into which the dead were piled in countless numbers. This food went not out as an exchange but as a tribute to pay the rent of absent landlords; the *Jay Goulds of to-day*, a levy wrung from the producer by those who in no-wise contributed to production. And so long as these covetous *Ahabs* remain unbridled, so long will poverty tend to increase as progress and civilization advances. Thus it is evident the current theory is inconsistent with the general fact that wages

and interest do not rise and fall inversely. Therefore the poverty of to-day is not due to the niggardliness of nature, but to the greed and rapacity of man.

O. A. W.

Of all the hollow shams that have come down to us from a ruder but more pretentious time, none is more absurd and few are more mischievous than the solemn farce of maintaining "diplomatic reserve" and making "state secrets" of simple matters of business affecting the safety and welfare of the people.

The American people wanted to know whether there was any, and how much truth in the reports telegraphed from Rome. The matter concerned the people directly and it might concern them vitally. If war were threatened they must bear its cost in blood and treasure and in the disturbance of business. This Government is theirs and they had a right to any information it could give in the case.

Yet all day the State Department assumed which in official circles does duty for the gravity of wisdom.

In this country there is no occasion or excuse for secrecy in anything the Government does, and "diplomatic reserve" is as absurdly out of place as that other solemn sham, the dignity of the Senate." This is the people's country.

* * *

The Centennial Celebration of the American Patent System closed on the 10th inst. after a three day's most successful session. Eminent speakers were present from various parts of the United States, and Canada was represented by her Commissioner of Patents. President Harrison presided at the first meeting and delivered an address of interest. Fully 3,000 inventors were present, and all expressed themselves highly entertained by the series of brilliant speeches, and, last,

though not least, by the trip by boat to Mt. Vernon to shed tears, not at the ice-house as was done a few years ago by a visiting patriot, but at Washington's tomb. The entire programme of the Celebration was so crowded that even during the trip to Mt. Vernon the passengers were entertained by a speech from Col. Butterworth of Ohio, who opened by saying he had possession of his auditors, as they could not get away except by swimming ashore. After the Celebration the inventors effected a permanent organization.

The following is a part of an address by Miss Ames, given before the Teachers Institute of Southern Oregon:

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF GOOD READING IN
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

No doubt all believe that good reading is based upon good thinking. A quick grasp of the thought, the ability to see at a glance the groups of related ideas and to subordinate mere explanation, intellectual preception like this, and that appreciation of the sentiment which give appropriate quality and variety to expression, all these powers must be cultivated in the one who would be a good reader. Such is much of the work to be done by the teacher whose pupils, twelve years of age and over, have had their previous training along natural lines and by natural methods. Unfortunately, however, primary and home training is greatly at fault in not caring for the voices of young children. Within a year, I have heard words only too familiar to my own childhood. Said the teacher: "Get the feeling and read right out: read LOUDER!" A shrill little voice responded, reading a simple thought not simply, but with an effort at dramatic effect which meant a tight little throat, a physical and nerve strain, and a forced artificial style. The time, nevertheless, is hastening when parents and teachers

will value and strive to keep the musical beauty of the child's voice.

EXPRESSION is the manifestation of the inner, higher intellectual and emotional nature through the body. A clear conception of the meaning does not, however, assure good reading. In how few young people is the body an obedient servant of the Soul. The *channels* of expression are tightened and clogged instead of free and open, and effort is not properly directed, so pupils think better than they read, feel the sentiment more than they can convey it to their hearers. Along with this higher work there must be training that will remove, at least to considerable extent, mechanical difficulties. The props which an artificial way of speaking and reading have built up must be knocked away.

The more the subject is studied, the closer pupils are observed, the stronger becomes the conviction among teachers that the CAUSE of the acknowledged poor success in this very important department of education lies in the fact that there is generally little or no attention paid to the mechanism of the voice and to the right direction of effort. The correct application of a rightly taken breath is a revelation to many. It is so little understood.

Three things in what may be called the mechanical part of reading, cannot be overvalued:

First have pupils take and control the *breath* properly. Study nature for methods. Watch the canary as it sings in a way that would rend most human throats. A healthy child that has not formed incorrect habits of breathing will teach the best lesson to be had. Thus in all things from the facts of nature deduce the laws of this art.

The breath is the material of speech and the proper driving force, all know, is in the diaphragm and the muscles that control it. Through its bent condition, the main spring

of a watch is made an instrument of power; and so the diaphragm, lowered by the expansion of the waist, has, in its tendency to rise an elastic force that gives the correct upward pressure to the column of air that supports the voice.

A hard voice results from using the chest muscles as the motive power. It is essential to resonance that the upper cells of the lungs be open. A good exercise is the following: With the tips of fingers on and above the waist, directly in front, and over the spine opposite, expand the waist letting the expansion continue until the chest expands. Care should be had that the expansion lifts the chest at the collar bone. Hold. Slowly relax the waist, not the chest. After the muscles have for an instant relaxed, repeat the exercise. From this, get a hint of the use of the diaphragm in speech. Learn to expel the breath forcibly, remembering always that the diaphragm works under the chest. In the exercise the will may direct the effort, but it should be practiced until the action becomes automatic. In reading and speaking such an expansion takes place at the pauses. Ordinarily the breath is taken through the nostrils, but in speech, as a vacuum is created in the cells of the lungs by expansion, the throat should relax and breath be taken through the mouth.

Without a correctly taken and applied breath, no matter what may be the higher attainments of the mind, so great will be the mechanical hinderance that the thought and feeling will not be best conveyed to the hearer. Another verification of the text, "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak."

Incorrect breathing can no longer be attributed to tight clothing, since fashion now joins hands with common sense in the interests of grace and health in women, and, too, this fault is nearly as noticeable in men. No doubt it is somewhat a matter of inheritance; but it seems to be traceable largely to bad

carriage, to studying in such stooped positions that the muscles of the waist are cramped, and the chest lowered, to want of suitable exercise, and to the custom of reading and speaking for dramatic effect in school and platform exercises, using the chest and throat as the motive power and throwing into disuse the proper set of muscles.

The second difficulty appears to be want of muscular relaxation. Other than vocal there should be no effort above the chest. For the expression of feeling, for the power to persuade, we depend upon tone color, or the communication of the emotions through the resonance of the voice. The vowels are the resonant elements and through them the soul should speak. The muscles of the face must be pliant, allowing free channels for the resonance; and since use of the deep cavities of the voice depends upon a true condition of the larynx, it is absolutely essential that there be no local effort of the throat muscles.

Chief among the fetters and that which may be spoken of as the third difficulty is nerve tension, want of repose. To watch the young reader or speaker is often to realize the amount of nerve force squandered through little motions of the hands and feet, jerking of the head, nervous energy in the face, and still worse a nerve tension of the whole body. It seems that this can only be remedied through a system of physical culture that so trains the muscles as to enable the will to remove nerve-tension at pleasure. Such a system must penetrate, free and strengthen the mental and spiritual nature. More than phenomenal physical development is needed power of a kind that can be utilized, health, elasticity, self-possession, self-control, graceful mien to translate graciousness of mind and heart. To another paper will be left the discussion of this important topic. All this the *delsarte* Philosophy and system of physical culture seeks to accomplish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRYSTAL.

ALMA MILLS.

AWARDED PRIZE FOR BEST STORY.

The sun glowed in the cloudless, deep blue heavens. Golden rod and tall stalks of purple flowers bloomed on the hill sides. The birds seemed bursting their throats in attempts to tell their joy. Crystal stood in the splendor wondering if such were the brightness of earth what were the brightness of heaven.

"Crystal, mamma is sick," Guy called.

She felt what would happen. "Go for papa," she said in a low firm voice.

With a gasp the dear life went out. Crystal was holding the dead hand when her father came. He looked at his wife, then sat by the window. A few hot tears rolled slowly down his sun burned cheeks. A great pain came into Crystal's heart that left no room for other feelings.

"Do you feel better mamma?" Guy sobbed. "Mamma, Oh mamma, are you drefful sick?"

"Guy, mamma is dead," said Crystal with grim determination to face the horrid truth.

"Can't folks talk when they's dead?"

"No they can't see us, they can't love us! They put them in the cold ground!" she said piteously.

She looked at her father, and thought of the time he struck his wife. There was no hate, no love, no pity in her heart, only pain. She put her arms around his neck and laid her cold cheek against his. He rose and folded her in his arms.

He went for Mrs. Mason. Crystal dropped into the chair he left. She was there when the woman came, her eyes stark and hungry, her face white as the dead one. Guy was sobbing on the floor. Mrs. Mason began to comfort him. Crystal went to her room and tried to pray. Words died on her lips. She lay on the bed vaguely wondering if the

ache would ever leave her heart. When it seemed breaking she sighed deeply and caught her breath.

She had read that sorrow is forgotten in helping others. Guy was on the back porch, the tears dried on his dirty face. Between sobs he swallowed huge mouthfuls of warm ginger bread that Mrs. Mason had made to console him.

"Guy" she said, "the part of mamma that loved us will go to heaven and live always, and if you're a good boy you'll go there too, when you die."

"When 'ill I die?"

"Not for a long time I hope."

"I don't want to wait a long time. I want to tell her suffin' right now. Oh! mamma, mamma!" He burst into a spasm of tears.

"She don't 'pear to care much, and she seemed to think a heap o' her ma tew," said Mrs. Mason to Mrs. Hines as they were settin' up" with the corpse.

"She allus was the queerest piece o' humanity I ever laid my eyes on ter," said the other.

When she did not come down to breakfast Mrs. Mason began to think something besides queerness ailed her.

"Now see here, honey," said she, "you aint a-goin' to feel airy a bit better for actin' o' this way."

The lids with their long dark fringe fell over the heavy eyes. Mrs. Mason went away feeling pity in her motherly heart.

The next day a minister came. After a short, earnest prayer, the coffin was laid in a secluded corner of the garden. With tearless eyes Crystal saw the earth fall upon it. Each thud smote her heart that was turning to stone.

In parting the minister held her cold hand, and said tenderly, "In the world ye shall have tribulations but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

She looked at him with eyes of mute anguish.

She went to her room and sat by the open window. She *must* not let her sorrow crush her. She *must* live above it. Other girls had lost their mothers. Surely God knew what was best. Some time she would see why. She attempted to pray. Heart and mind were benumbed. She only repeated words from other prayers.

In the morning she prepared breakfast. Flowers were on the table. The windows were opened and the cool fresh air floated in. When her father entered she smiled a little. He looked surprised but pleased.

Thus the days passed, she doing the duties that each one brought. Yet she was unhappy. Her heart was not in her work. Deep beneath all, lay her sorrow, and intense, eating her life away.

She found a work of a deist. The leaves were warped and yellow with age, just such a volume as a book-worm loves. Crystal was a book worm, and she read it. As usual she thought much of what she read. She desired to believe it was true, yet she would not shrink from knowing the truth. It must be that God took no thought of individual cases and sorrows. If he did why didn't he help her? "Oh God!" she sighed, "If Thou lovest me, send me peace." When the words passed her lips, she doubted if he heard them. Perhaps her religion was fancy, had not her dream people been real to her as any she had seen? Real even as her religion?

She threw a sun bonnet on her head and wandered down the road. Thistles grew in wild, rank beauty by the way. She went through the pasture filling her arms with flowers. The sun was low in the western heavens. The tinkle of the cow-bell fell on the still air. The laborers were leaving the fields. Now and then a twitter came from a bird that seemed to say, "A few more notes and I too will rest." Restfulness seemed brooding over all things, glad and sweet and

tender as the light that fell in long standing rays upon the peaceful scene.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSISTENCE.

Fickleness caused by a lack of patience is one of the besetting sins of the present generation. Although on every hand there is increasing activity, there is also increasing failure; all due in a greater or less degree to this want of fixity of purpose and consequent want of application.

Men have a general idea that the more things that they engage in, the more they will prosper. Such is not the case. If they would not spread so much, but concentrate more and apply themselves with persistent effort to one thing, they would achieve a much greater success.

There is some one thing, to which every man, according to his natural qualifications is better adapted than to any thing else. The time given us to act our part in the drama of life, is very short. If we are to play one part successfully, we have no time or opportunity to try another. Men, who engage in several lines of work, achieve success in none, and go to the grave forgotten; while he, who applies himself to one thing and sticks to it to the end, will gain the approbation of his own conscience for having done his duty, and the praise of the ages for the example he has set before the world.

To this latter class all great men belong. I might give numerous instances; one will suffice, Edison. How much we owe to him for his discoveries in electricity, which are working such a revolution in the mechanical arts! Such discoveries would never have resulted, except for the patient and persistent activity with which he has devoted himself to this branch!

The fact that over 90 per cent. of the men that go into business are unsuccessful, is not without a cause. Want of capacity and de-

termined purpose, says Dr. Hopkins, is the chief cause of failure. Therefore the necessity of having a fixed purpose and determination in carrying it out cannot be too highly magnified from a business standpoint:

It is so also from the standpoint of the College student. The student, who comes to school without knowing what he comes for except to have a good time, might just as well stay at home. He will receive no benefit from his books until he realizes that he is there for the purpose of getting an education, and lends his efforts toward that one thing to the exclusion of every thing else.

The young American of the present day complains he hasn't time for a full College education. Let him take time. He wastes enough time on unimportant things, which if properly improved would take him through College twice over. Four or five years of good honest study is never time lost. He will accomplish far more in the end by it. He will then be able to take hold of life in earnest, and the world would never regret that he had waited a few years longer in order to qualify himself better for his life work.

So what ever you are doing, do with your might, and keep at it until it is finished. As some one has said, "Hang on with your fingers, and when you give out, hang on with your teeth, and when they give out, hang on with your eyebrows; at all events hang on," and success cannot help being yours.

The results of such a course are of the greatest worth to the person himself. It gives him a strength of character which he would not otherwise have. He has learned to put duty first, to make what he wished to do subservient to what he ought to do, which is an attainment of the highest value. His intellectual powers are far superior to what they would have been, but for these habits of industry. He has not only acquired power to learn, but power to think and use

what he has learned. The greatest happiness or satisfaction is his, because of his being interested in whatever he is doing. Such may not have been so at first, yet when these habits of which I have spoken are once formed, they are a source of constant pleasure, since he knows he is carrying out the highest end of his being, his own development.

"F."

LOCAL.

The Etiquette-club at the Womans College has been revived and meets every Thursday eve.

Beware the La Grippe and Portland interests many of the teachers are frequently absent.

Miss Judkins has gone to spend the remainder of the spring and summer with her friend, Miss Lettie Taylor at Centralia, Washington. She expects to return to Willamette in Sep.

The commencement of the Law department occurred April 25th, the following programme was well rendered:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Invocation, | - - - | Dr. Doane. |
| Vocal Solo, | - - - | Grace Scriber. |
| Oration, | - - | Criminal Retribution. |
| | | J. F. Ailshie. |
| Oration, | - - - | American Law. |
| | | C. H. Spalding. |
| Piano Solo, | - - | Nellie Carpenter. |
| Oration, | - - - | Trial by Jury. |
| | | J. B. Denny. |
| Oration, | - - - | The English Judges. |
| | | O. N. Nelson. |
| | | Orchestra. |
| Address, | Judge Bean, of Snpreme Court. | |
| Presentation of Class, | - | Mayor D'Arcy. |
| | | Conferring of Degrees. |
| Vocal Duette, | Miss Florence Smith and Mr. Ross. | |

In a certain class of a certain college not a hundred miles from Salem is a certain gen-

tleman noted most for his own good opinion of himself. At one time during the absence of the teacher he thought it would be a good time to air some small part of his stock of knowledge, and incidentally add to the confusion of the young lady in charge. Whereupon it occurred to a class-mate to write out a statement of this young gentleman's many merits and high intellectual attainments, requesting the President to promote him to a higher class, it being a manifest injustice to a person of his abilities to be restrained by a class so much inferior to him. The paper having been passed around the class for signatures and having served its purpose of creating a little merriment at the expense of the unconscious cause, was placed in a book from which it fell unnoticed. Being addressed to the President, it was handed to him by one who found it. The President's astonishment and sympathy for the victim of the joke can easily be imagined but he has not yet promoted him.

F. S. Dearborn, the Job Printer has a fine line of Programs suitable for commencement exercises. See them.

263, Commercial St.

F. J. Catterlin's work in Photography will stand on its own merits. Call and see it. *Reduced* rates to students.

Students should remember that Cherington Bros., are the friends of the students, and always give them reduced rates or a better finish picture. Before you go elsewhere, notice their Porclan Finish and Paris Panel pictures.

PERSONALS.

M. C. Carter enjoyed a visit from his father lately.

Prof. Arnold had friends visiting, who attended chapel exercises.

Miss Eva Bruce will teach near Toledo this Summer.

Homer Van Winkle attended chapel exercises lately.

Delia Stout of Yamhill is expecting to attend Commencement in June.

Edward Bennett, a graduate of the business course of Willamette, is visiting friends in Salem.

Lottie Dimmick, class of '89, is a successful teacher at Palouse, Washington.

O. N. Nelson, Law graduate of '91, will go to Seattle for the present, then contemplates a trip to Europe, his native land.

C. F. Pence, Junior class in Law of '90, is reading Law and is engaged in the Real Estate business at Fairhaven.

Amanda Combs was called to her home at Prineville on account of the sickness of her mother.

Isaac Heitman has returned to his home near Vancouver.

L. L. Rayfield is thinking of going to the Sound soon. He expects to have employment there for the Summer.

Virgil Perringer, class of '90, is teaching at Clearbrook, Washington.

C. H. Spalding, Law class of '91, will practice Law at Goldendale, Washington.

Miss Hansce, the Lady Dean, has been indisposed for some time, but we hope soon to see her in her accustomed place.

O. A. White took a trip to Portland and reports a pleasant time.

Several of the Willamette boys will go out to work for the Gaskell Literary Club this Summer vacation.

W. M. Higdon and B. L. Manning have entered this term at Willamette in the Classical course.

C. Kallgren has entered Willamette in the Classical course, he is from Sweden and desires to have an education in the best English courses.

J. B. Denney, of Seattle, Washington, finished the course in Law with the class of '91.

A. M. Reeves, a former student of Will-

amette, is a successful Principal of Philomath school, of Benton Co., Oregon.

Miss Ida Paul has been out of school for several weeks on account of sickness, and will soon leave for her home in Walla Walla. The third year class regret to lose her from their ranks.

SOCIETY.

The entertainment given at the Opera House, on April 28, under the auspices of the University, was a pronounced success.

"The Reflector" published by the students of the Oregon State University, has the following regarding the entertainment given in Eugene by Miss Ames:

On the evening of March 13th Miss Stella Ames, of Willamette University, gave an Elocutionary in the M. E. Church for the benefit of the City Library. The entertainment was well attended by students, all of whom testify that it was a decided success. Miss Ames is easy and graceful in appearance upon the stage, clear in articulation and vivid in her portrayal of character.



\$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us, Reader, you may not think as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. FAVORABLES FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

183 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM.

Ladies and Gents' Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Hats, Feathers, Flannels and Fine Fabrics dyed and made to look like new. Ad Waldemar Nelson.

PATENTS

Trade Marks, Caveats, Labels and Copyrights promptly procured. A 40 PAGE BOOK FREE. Send sketch or model for free opinion as to patentability. All business treated as sacredly confidential. 16 years experience. Highest references. Send for book. Address.

W. T. FITZGERALD, 800 F St., Washington, D. C.

J. H. LUNN

— DEALER IN —

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Carpets, Cloaks, Trunks, Valises, Mens Furnishing Goods, Etc.

239 COMMERCIAL STREET, CORNER OF STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

MONEY

can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new line, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. **TRUE & CO., AUGUST, 1916.**

SQUIRE FARRAR & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

FAMILY GROCERIES

— AND —

PROVISIONS.

COMMERCIAL STREET SALEM, OREGON.

— Founded in 1868. —

LADD & BUSH,

BANKERS.

Salem, - Oregon.

The oldest and largest Banking House between Sacramento, Cal., and Portland, Or.

WILLIS & CHAMBERLIN,

Real Estate Agents,

INSURANCE AND BROKERAGE.

Office in Opera House Block,

Court Street, Salem, Oregon.

STEINER & BLOSSER, always keep a good supply of the latest and best Cook and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Table and Pocket Cutlery.

GEO. E. GOOD,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

New Bank Block,

309 COMMERCIAL ST., SALEM, OR.

A full line of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc. Prescriptions accurately filled day or night.

J. K. GILL & CO.,

— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

73 FIRST STREET,

PORTLAND, - OREGON.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

"CHAUTAUQUA" BOOKS.

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND.

The Best and Cheapest Legal Blanks in the State.

A Full Line Kept by

ROSS E. MOORES,

— POWER —

PRINTER

OPPOSITE THE CHEMEKETE HOTEL,

SALEM, - OREGON.

Work promptly executed at low rates.

Subscribe for the Willamette Collegian, 50c. per year.

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

JAMES DENHAM & Co.,
118 STATE STREET,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Sold at Eastern Prices.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly taught. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's **NEW** and **SOLID**. Full particulars **FREE**. Address at once, **E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.**

M. T. RINEMAN,
—DEALER IN—
*Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Fruits and
Vegetables of all kinds in their season*
—Fresh Bread and all kinds of Mill Feed.—
Highest price paid for produce. 132 STATE STREET.

JAMES AITKEN,
Groceries and Produce.

The Best Canned Goods. Choicest Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

None but First-class Goods handled. Every article guaranteed as represented. If you would be well served patronize *THE GRANGE STORE*,

126 STATE STREET

SALEM, OREGON.

—GEO. F. SMITH,
—DEALER IN—
PICTURES, MIRRORS, MOLDINGS, FRAMES
Artists' Materials, Stationery, Baby Carriages, Toys, Fancy Goods and Notions.
307 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS
RE-LAUNDRED AS GOOD AS NEW AT THE
→ SALEM + STEAM + LAUNDRY, ←
230 Liberty Street.



Single little fortunes have been made work for us, by Anna Page, Acorn, Texas, and Jim Bomb, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. **NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.**
H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

THE COURT STREET JEWELER.
—124 COURT STREET—
Complicated watch repairing a specialty. All work strictly first class and at Eastern Prices, also dealer in watches jewelry, etc. **J. D. Adcox.**

⇒ **J. W. MEREDITH,** ⇒
DENTIST.
Painless Extraction of Teeth with New Process.
239 Commercial Street, Corner State Street.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.
Mrs. M. E. WILSON
Is just in receipt of a large Stock of the latest Millinery, including Hats, Birds, Tips, etc.
A Specialty Made to Students.
NEXT DOOR TO AMOS STRONG'S RESTAURANT.



BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Thorough preparation for any College or University. Military discipline under a United States Army Officer, detailed for that purpose. English, Scientific, Classical and Commercial Courses.

—FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, ADDRESS—

J. W. HILL, Principal,

Drawer 17,

Portland, Oregon.



Subscribe for the Willamette Collegian, 50cts per year.

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

CAPITAL ADVENTURE COMPANY,

OPERA HOUSE CORNER, SALEM, OREGON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Woodenware,
SILVER PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

In fact a General Variety of Articles of use. All Goods Sold on Most Reasonable Terms. Scholars or their parents in need of anything will be accommodated at the Opera House Corner.

Established, 1805.

Incorporated, 1885.

R. M. WADE & CO.,
Hardware, Farm Machinery,
Wagons and Carriages, Stoves and Tinware.
Salem Oregon.

— « **W. W. MARTIN.** » —
JEWELER
— And Dealer in —
Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery and Silverware.
Bank Building, State Street,
Salem Oregon.

— « **BEN FORSTNER,** » —
— Carries a Full Stock of —
Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes.
Cheapest Place in Town for Cash.
207 BANK BLOCK, SALEM, OREGON.

E. C. SMALL,
— DEALER IN —
Fine Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods Hats, Caps.
The Best Goods and Lowest Prices.
COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

— « **STEINER & SONNEMANN,** » —
CASH STORE.
Fancy Groceries, Queensware, etc. etc.
Fresh Stock always on hand. Highest Cash Price paid for produce.
All Orders receive prompt attention.
124 State Street, - - - Salem, Oregon.

PIONEER BAKERY AND CANDY MANUFACTORY.
BREAD, PIES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY,
Of our own make always on hand
OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM IN SEASON.
Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.
AMOS STRONG, - - - **Proprietor.**

S. A. DAVIS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
formerly of Johnston, Pa. Office, 305 Commercial St., upstairs. Office hours from 9 to 12 m. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Residence, 302 Liberty St.

WILL W. BROOKS.

E. W. HARRITT.

BROOKS & HARRITT,
(Successor to Wm. Beck & Son.)
24 STATE STREET, (Patton's Block,) SALEM, OREGON.

— LEADING DEALERS IN —
Shot Guns, Rifles, Fishing Tackle
AND SPORTING GOODS.
Knives, Scissors, Razors and Barbers' Supplies,
Dolls, Toys, Novelties and Games, Opera, Marine and Field Glasses
Combs, Brushes, Match Safes and Dice Boxes, Compasses,
Dog-Collars, and Playing Cards.
NOTARY AND LODGE SEALS MADE TO ORDER.
Entire New Stock. Best Assortment and Most Reasonable Prices.

— « **J. J. DALRYMPLE & CO.,** » —
— KEEP THE FINEST LINE OF —
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS
AND HATS IN THE CITY.
277, 277 COMMERCIAL STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Prof. Parvin is agent for Knabe, Steck, Sheninger, Clough and Warren and Everett Pianos, and Clough and Warren Organs.
Any one thinking of purchasing either Piano or Organ will save money by having Prof. Parvin select one for them. Call and see him.

J. C. GRIFFITH, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER
J. J. Dalrymple's Dry Goods Store, corner of Commercial and Court streets. Office hours, 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

STUDENTS ATTENTION!
— « Go to **L. M. HAINES,** » —
When you want a Suit made or repaired.
ALL WORK DONE NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.
Five Doors North of Chemekote Hotel, Commercial St., Salem.

WELLER BROS.
GROCERS,
201 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

MUSIC of all kinds. Pianos, Organs, Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Finest Strings and Musical Merchandise in the state at **EASTON'S**, 310 Commercial St.

Educate ^{FOR} Business

→ PURSUITS AT THE ←

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, SALEM, OREGON.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER

E. L. WILEY, PRINCIPAL.

BUSINESS COURSE.

The Business Course includes Spelling, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Forms, Business and Office Practice.

SOHRTHAND COURSE.

The Shorthand Course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, Grammar, Correspondence, Manifolding, Letter Copying, Business and Legal Forms, Business and Office Practice.

ENGLISH COURSE.

The English Course includes Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, Correspondence, Geography, History and Commercial Law.

Day and Evening Sessions. Students admitted at any time.

F. J. CATTELL

→ THE ←

PHOTOGRAPHER

— OF —

SALEM OREGON.

*We give Special Rates to Students
and Guarantee Our Work.*

C. G. GIVEN & CO.,

— Great Bargains in —

HATS AND SHOES

Repairing neatly done.
1st Street.

Candy Manufactory.

Bread and Confectionery,
Nut Cakes, Biscuits and Fancy Candies.

Delivered on Short Notice.
Steeves Bros., Court Street, SALEM, OREGON.

→ BROOKS & COX, ←

— DEALERS IN —

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Manicure Sets, Dressing Cases, Etc, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

100 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

G. W. PUTNAM,
Apothecary and Druggist.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

106 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

W. S. MOTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
formerly of Williams Grove, Pa. Office up
stairs, 310 Commercial St. Office hours from 10 to
12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Residence 470 Com'l St.

J. M. KEENE, D. D. S.,

DENTAL ROOMS IN "WHITE CORNER," SALEM, OREGON

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

C. H. HALL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,

302 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Dr. I. T. Mason, Dentist, Op. First Nat. Bk., over Gun Store.

Steam Dying and Cleaning Works,

183 Commercial Street, Salem, Ladies and Gents' Clothing,
Carpets, Blankets, Hats, Feathers, Flannels and Fine Fabrics dyed and made to look like new.

AD WALDEMAR NELSON.

Subscribe for the Willamette Collegian, 50cts. per year.

IT WILL PAY ALL PARTIES WANTING
ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW MILLS and SHINGLE MILLS
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
BRICK, TILE AND GLAY WORKING MACHINERY,
SCRAPERS AND WHEELBARROWS,
STEAM EXCAVATING, ROAD GRADING MACHINERY,



FARM MACHINERY,
 Goods, Hats, Caps, Rubber
 and Shoes.
WHEELBARROWS AND PUMPS,
 SALEM, OREGON.

FEED CUTTING MACHINES AND STUMP MACHINES
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
EXPRESS and DELIVERY WAGONS,
CARTS AND ROAD WAGONS, BUGGIES OR CARRIAGES

To Call Upon or Correspond With

STAYER & WALKER,

NEW MARKET BLOCK, PORTLAND, OREGON.

We Carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock on the Pacific Coast of
MACHINERY AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS THE BEST.

PRICES THE LOWEST,

QUALITY CONSIDERED.