

COLLEGE JOURNAL

VOL. 4.

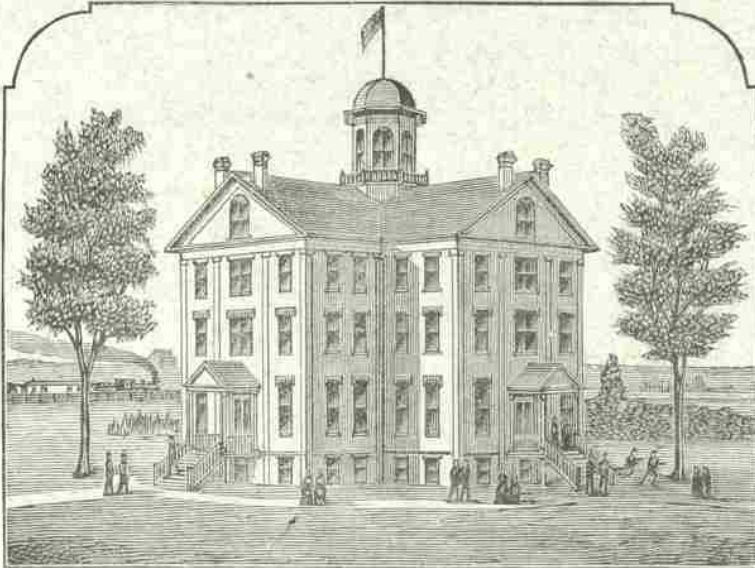
SALEM, OREGON, NOV., 1883.

NO. 3.

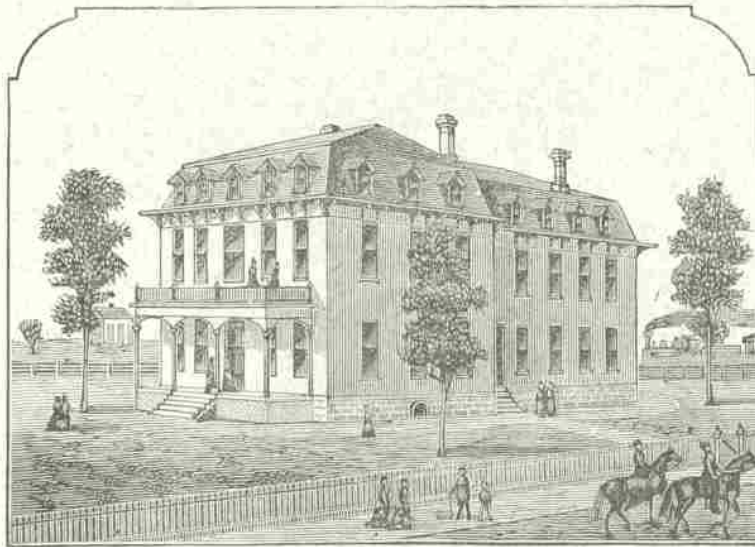
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Second Term begins..... November 12, 1883

Third Term begins..... January 28, 1884

Fourth Term begins..... April 7, 1884

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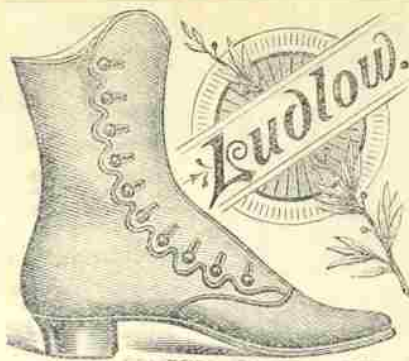
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The College Journal.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

"Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the Schoolmaster, we must raise those of the Recruiting Sergeant."—*Everett*.

VOL. 4.

SALEM, OREGON, NOV., 1883.

NO. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORALS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY MRS. A. M. AMES, OF THE PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

The simultaneous agitation of great questions in different countries is an evidence of their parallel growth. As the great waves plough their paths across the oceans almost abreast, so a common humanity throbs with uniform pulsations. From all agitation, after the heat and passion of the hour is passed, we "to higher levels rise." And from these advanced grounds the principles proclaimed with so much warmth often appear not only irrelevant but unworthy. The next decade will sift the thoughts of the present, and its public will attain the calmness of intelligent convictions concerning the claims of moral instruction in our schools. It is ignorance that is nearly allied to madness, and he who ascends to mountain tops "looks down upon the hate of those below." Before we enter upon the discussion of the introduction of moral instruction in our schools, something concerning moral instruction itself is necessary. It would be profitless to consider the subject in its details without definite ideas of its general features. We cannot rationally discuss the admission of any instruction until we know the exact nature of the instruction in question. Only when the phrase "moral instruction" conveys to each of our minds similar ideas, similarly limited, can we intelligently discuss its addition to our public school curriculum, and much more would definiteness and precision be of absolute value if the place, time and degree of such instruction were the province of this paper. To attempt a decision upon the latter points without arriving at settled convictions concerning the former would be as futile as to speculate concerning the dimensions of a triangle, knowing only its altitude. As popularly conceived perhaps there is nothing in human affairs about which current opinions are so antagonistic as concerning moral philosophy. Yet upon the dissection of these popular conceptions we find no such antagonisms as we might expect. The Catholic associates morality with the authority of an infallible church

and demands the confessional as the only means of promoting virtue. The Protestant, while denouncing the bigotry of his Catholic brother, insists that the Bible is the only standard of morals and that it is absolutely necessary to the proper instruction of the young. *One claim is as good as the other.* Each makes the same mistake in seeking to supplement a grand common truth by his own special dogma. Both would teach, "Thou shalt not steal;" what *need* of an authority behind this moral axiom, which was practiced probably before any written history commences? The *differences* then concern the origin and authority of principles with the *application* of which only moral philosophy deals.

Let us then define moral philosophy, or ethics, as the science of human duty—the principles which describe what ought to take place, and the reasons, as regards its consequences, why it should take place in human conduct and affairs. More specifically, ethics is that branch of practical philosophy comprehending the doctrines of the right in human life; or it may be defined as natural, in distinction from civil, jurisprudence. Right is what a man may lawfully, or morally, do. Duty is what a man must morally do. Crime is what he lawfully must not do. Vice is what he morally must not do. Ethics, which in its broadest sense is synonymous with moral philosophy, regards mental dispositions, while civil jurisprudence regards outward acts. Ethics rests on certain principles—philosophical or theological, it may be—concerning the *foundation* of which, as shown above, the schools differ, but ethics deals alone with the application of these principles, about which there is and can be no intelligent difference. Negatively, moral philosophy is not theology. Each theological system adopts some system of moral philosophy and supplements it greatly by certain special teaching, but the one is not the other any more than hygiene is pathology; any more than civil law is a science which concerns itself with the *origin* of crime and the *nature* of civil authority. Manuals of citizenship are found among our text-books containing many of the laws of the land; do we also find in them

philosophical disquisitions upon the *origin* of the civil law? Our curriculum includes physiology, mental philosophy, astronomy and geology; but they are not theology, even though some of the hottest theological battles of ancient and modern times have been fought on those very grounds. Without any argument we perceive the line that divides. Why not from moral philosophy, as well? Scientific moral philosophy is no nearer akin to theology than is physiology or astronomy, and we can only account for their association as we must account for the association of theology and astronomy in the past—that is by a lack of investigation in that direction. Prior to Copernicus, astronomy and theology were one. Who would think of associating the two as one to-day? To illustrate: Ethics teaches, "Thou shalt not steal;" teaches the evil effects of such a course on self and on another; how self is ruined by such a practice; how the community of selves would be ruined were such practice general; also why, in the nature of the thing itself, stealing is injurious and subversive to self and to the civil polity. To teach this would be to teach ethics. To add to the "Thou shalt not steal" the reason that God commands, would be to teach theology; and to add still further the reason, because the Bible commands would, we apprehend, be included under one of the special departments of theology commonly known as sectarianism. These little philosophies are in the domain of private opinion and hence must be left to the cognizance of the church and home.

Ethics is a science, based on physical science. This is a hard sentence for those who have been taught that the body is a mere weed, and that glorification comes only with its humiliation and abasement. Ethics teaches that he who despises his own body is no higher in the scale of being than he who uses means to degrade his neighbors; and to neglect one's own sewers imports as much moral obliquity as the defiling of those that belong to others. A chief corner-stone of ethical teaching is *self-respect*—very different from self-conceit—a virtue incompatible with the false notion concerning the body. The *ego* interests and the non-*ego* interests blended give us the "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you," and its equally grand converse, which might be formulated thus: Do unto *yourself* as ye would that men should do unto you. Plato taught "A good soul improves the body, and not the good body the soul." We reverse the prime fac-

tors and say a good, clean, strong body is necessary first, and we have the *base* for a good, clean soul. The teacher can safely predict that the pupil whose moral character is unsound will one day be a physical wreck. To teach ethics is to teach obedience, truthfulness; not only respect for others, but for self; duty to self; duty to others; love of honest effort, not for rewards either in this life or in any other, but because work is *life-giving* and idleness is death; discrimination and appreciation of the good and true; discrimination and rejection of the vulgar and wrong; punctuality, generosity and justice, and to teach these and other virtues, not empirically, not by rule alone, but scientifically. To teach morality thus would be to avert the impending dangers which now threaten the existence of our public school system itself. One says, These virtues are taught. Yes, in exactly the same way as natural philosophy would be taught had the pupils no text-books, and the teacher with no data announce the laws of falling bodies when occasionally a book fell to the floor.

The value of morality is conceded by all, though not the value of *scientific* moral teaching. One says that there is no need of any innovation of this kind. Is there no need? Then is mine an exceptional experience. If we could definitely ascertain the moral status of each pupil in our public schools to-day, and then determine an average, that average would be low. Our need is measureless. What teacher passes many days of school without being compelled to see those things, to which for many reasons I confess it is pleasanter to close one's eyes? But the world moved though Galileo retracted. The mental disposition constantly displaying itself is more fearful than the outward act. I see, what you do, dishonesty, disrespect, an absolute ignorance of the laws of effect on character, and the most damaging characteristics grow daily. If virtues are taught at all they are taught by rule; thus the same pupils who make great sacrifices rather than be tardy at school in order to obtain a place on a falsely called roll of honor—or some other exterior reward, are tardy at every other place without a thought. Ethics would teach the deep underlying principle of punctuality so it would be no more flagrant to be tardy at school than to fail to keep any other engagement. In certain schools pupils are informed that if they consult text books during recitation, they must submit to deduction of standing. But the pupil who would

use this means of reciting will use it still whenever he or she thinks to escape detection. Why? It is a rule, nothing more or less, and when given without its relation to *character* and to its effects, both special and general, has not *one whit* of moral value. I grant you it is a deterrent, but as the mental disposition remains the same, the character is not improved. We say of certain communities that they lack moral sentiment. The phrase is pregnant with meaning. Just so in our schools. Before the results of our teaching are what the world has a right to expect, we must exercise and demand in them a higher moral sentiment. To further illustrate this empirical teaching, I will relate an incident which occurred in an adjoining city last winter, where in some departments undue stress was laid on obtaining a record of no tardiness. A girl while on her way to school heard the last bell ring. She returned and remained at home during the forenoon. That child has an average moral nature at least. When urged to return to school, she pleaded she could never face her school after being tardy. When questioned, "Are you not going to tell your teacher?" she still insisted, no, "she could never disgrace her teacher and her school." While talking with this child I endeavored to show her that *tardiness* was a much lesser fault than *deceiving*. She answered in these words: "Oh! the girls will like me just as well if I do tell a lie, but they won't if I am the first to give a tardy mark to the school." Public sentiment in the school-rooms would be powerful if directed against immorality in all forms with equal force as against mere conventionalisms.

Another insists we should teach morals by example, but not in any "set way," not dictatorially. If it is a science, which is capable of being reduced to precision and taught at all, why not systematically? Why not teach mental philosophy solely by example as well as moral philosophy? The pupil would have the same opportunities for observing and profiting by the mental processes of his teacher as for observing and emulating his moral life. There is no distinction here in teaching either solely by example. Further, all that is now done by example must in future be done and well done. Then there is a loss connected with reproof by example; it is personal in its nature, and often the reprover is made to feel that the sympathy is with the offender. I do not under estimate this kind of teaching, in lieu I would insist on a more rational and scientific ex-

ample by the teacher in all his and her modes of discipline. Miss A. punishes insubordination by compelling the offending one to commit to memory an unintelligible selection taken at random, ignorant that she thus strengthens any inaptitude he may have for memorizing worthy and useful selections. Miss B. deducts from the demerits of each individual pupil when she herself is so unfortunate as to stir noisily. When one day in a state of extreme nervousness she tipped over the table and all lying thereon, she quieted the rejoiced spectators by announcing that she would deduct one check from the report of every pupil. Thus placing herself on a low level in the eyes of her pupils, while increasing that carping spirit only too common in many schoolrooms. More than this she daily violates the basal constant of all true character growth—the law that each act is followed by its unchangeable consequences, and substitutes in its place the ignoble variable that C can in any way save D from the consequence of his actions. Another teacher denounces a pupil for idleness, when an application to the case of the universal law of conservation of energy would illustrate that industrious pupils are never vicious, while unemployed energies find "some mischief still." * * *

A third objection: Public schools are not supposed to teach morality, hence should not concern themselves with questions of the morals, at most incidentally, not primarily. Public schools are supposed to train the intellect, etc. The first demand was for a physical education, then a physical and intellectual education, now for a physical, intellectual and moral education. We have spoken of morality as physical—is it not also intellectual? True morality is necessary to true intellectuality. A dishonest liver can never be an honest thinker. The conscience is a creature of the education. The objection is groundless for ethics is highly intellectual, and this interpretation of the limitation of the public school would exclude industrial teaching as well.

We hear in this connection, "the right of the State." The public school stands to day because of the recognized truth that the state has a right to insure self-preservation, and if scientific moral instruction is proved conducive to the formation of good citizens it becomes not a right of the State but its duty. The public school violates one of its charter privileges if it educates intellectually and not morally, for then it would send out upon the common wealth a most dangerous

class, skilled in the use of means but unscrupulous as to the means employed. A moral man, however illiterate, is a safer and better citizen than a knave, however scholarly. Without doubt, if the State would do more for the inculcation of virtue it would find less to do with the repression and punishment of crime. Centuries ago Sparta announced and claimed the absolute right to dispose of its members as seemed to it best. In this age we question the utility of its special dispositions; but the first law of nations is the preservation of individuals as units and as an aggregation of units. The public school is a creature of the civil polity. The State could abolish it; the State could introduce into the schools any feature consonant with the principles upon which it was founded and by which it exists to day. Who would aver that the teaching of human duty and of those principles in accord with which character becomes weakened or strengthened is antagonistic to the spirit of the public school system?

And just here the most vulnerable criticism is called down upon the public school. The citizen says to the state: "You tax us to support the public schools, promising in return good citizens for our common wealth. You disappoint us. Our sons can demonstrate abstruse mathematical problems, but they fail in business integrity. Their conjugations are faultless, but they hoot at us in the street. They can read the classics, but they fail to keep their engagements. Their deportment, we see, during school days was marked 100, or nearly so, but they laugh at the vulgar and seem to enjoy the low. They are often moral cowards. They disturb their neighbors by vulgarisms. They are seen at places of questionable repute. They, in fact, do not do right because it is right. They seem to have no moral back bone in their characters, and is there *any* in the *system* itself?" This is said in the east; it is said in the west. James Parton said in Boston what is only a wide spread criticism, "The schools do not produce the men." The schools should produce the men and women, and largely will that result be accomplished when two important claims are fully recognized, one of which is the claim for *scientific instruction* in a *purser* and more *natural* morality. Dr. Spear, in "Religion and the State," after enumerating similar virtues, too many of which I have noticed in this paper, says: "These virtues are state virtues, business virtues, and are also in constant demand for the purposes of this life, independently of any considerations

that respect the future, and may be powerfully enforced by arguments that relate purely to the interests of time. They are certainly good for this world, and good for citizenship, whether there be any hereafter or not. Morality, he continues, is a thing of the home, of the street, of the public lecture, of business intercourse, of the State, of the court-room, of the jury box, of the school-room; yea, of the ten thousand influences that operate in the formation of human character, as really as it is of the ministry of the church. There is a generic morality, whose usefulness no one questions, that comes within the province of the public school. For the want of a better term let us call it secular morality. It is certainly the *kind* of morality which the State is immensely concerned to secure; which makes the orderly, the peaceful, the law-abiding citizen; and which also forms one of the primary objects and great blessings of the public school." Herbert Spencer says the fitting of men for free institutions "is essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge," and says further, "not lack of information but lack of certain moral sentiments is the root of the evil." We must face here two serious facts, a lack of scientific discipline in the profession itself and a lack of proper text-books. But these are facts, not objections to scientific morality, or its addition to our public school instruction. They are true of the initial stage of every science, and we have not waited for the most disciplined teachers and the most evolved text-books to appear ere we recognized the need of other sciences, nor should we in this. The ordinary laws of competition will supply text-books as soon as we realize our crying need. We have enough now to inaugurate something more beneficial and systematic than our present methods, and the rest can be safely trusted to earnestness and evolution. After the submission of Athens, Sparta had a glorious opportunity. History records no greater failure. According to Prof. Wilkins the secret lay in the fact that the national education of Sparta had trained her citizens for Sparta and not for Hellas. So shall we fail if we send into society youth with trained intellects only, instead of youths whose *entire natures* are so disciplined as to best fit them to serve themselves and their fellow men.—*Proceedings of State Teachers' Association.*

Twenty Graduates of Harvard have positions on the New York *Sun*.

SCHOOL LAWS OF OREGON.

TITLE I.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 12. It is hereby provided that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue said circular immediately, and require answer on or before the first day of January, 1873, and immediately lay said answer before the Board of Education, who shall canvass the answers and ascertain the series of text books desired, and shall instruct the Secretary of the Board to officially inform each County Superintendent of the result of such vote, and the County Superintendents shall immediately inform the district officers in their respective counties of the series of text-books authorized by the State Board; and it is hereby provided that said series shall be introduced in all the public schools of this State on or before the first day of October, 1873, and on the same day every four years thereafter, in accordance with the provision for changing text-books; and any district neglecting to so provide for the introduction of the authorized series of text books shall forfeit its proportion of the school fund for the succeeding year, and every year thereafter until all of said series are introduced; *Provided*, That when the persons in any school district, between the ages of four and twenty years, as shown by the Clerk's last yearly report, shall equal one thousand or more in number, the Directors of such district shall have the right to select text-books for the high school only; but no change in the text-books in any such district shall be made at any other time than that provided for in this Act; *Provided, further*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent the State Board of Education ordering the Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue special circulars to the County Superintendents to select, as in the regular vote, any new text-book or series of text books in any branch, as a substitute for any text-book or series of text-books in use, when in the judgment of the State Board of Education any text-book or series of text-books in use is supplied at an unreasonably high price, or is found to be excelled by more recent publications in that branch, or for any good and sufficient cause; and it is hereby provided that the County Superintendent shall select a text-book or series of text-books immediately as in answer to regular circulars of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and report to him their choice, and such selection shall immediately thereafter be

made known officially, as in the regular selection, and such text-book or series of text books so selected shall be introduced in all the common schools of this State within six months after such announcement; and any district neglecting to so provide for the introduction of such text-book or series of text-books, shall forfeit its proportion of the school fund for each year thereafter until it complies with this requirement.

SEC. 13. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall report to the Legislative Assembly, biennially, in the same manner and at the same time that other State officers make their reports. His reports shall contain:

1. The general condition of the Public Schools of the State;
2. The amount of school money apportioned among the several counties, and the sources whence such money was derived;
3. Amounts raised by county and district taxes, and the amount paid for teachers' salaries, buildings, furniture, etc.;
4. The series of text-books authorized by the State Board, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
5. The rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board for the government and tuition of the Public Schools;
6. The number and grades of the schools in each county;
7. The number of persons between the age of four and twenty years; the number attending public schools, and the number attending private schools; number not attending any school;
8. He shall collect statistics concerning the chartered educational institutions of the State, including number of pupils, property, libraries, salaries of teachers, etc., etc.; this shall include all institutions under the patronage of the State;
9. Any and all information that, in his judgment, may be useful to the public and for the advancement of the educational interests of the State.

SEC. 14. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor all the books, papers, etc., of his office, and take a receipt therefor.

[To be continued.]

President Arthur's son was recently expelled from Princeton for indulging in a spree.—*Ex.*

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL.

Editor and Business Manager,
W. S. ARNOLD.

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Students and graduates of the various departments of Willamette University 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, and all remittances should be addressed to the editor.

Some two weeks ago we made a short trip to Portland, and during our stay, noticed that many improvements had been made during the summer. Among others we noticed that J. K. Gill & Co. had moved their wholesale department from 93 First street, to 28 and 30 First street. In addition to their former retail store, they now have one of the very finest wholesale stores on this coast. Indeed their neat, large, well lighted, well filled rooms will compare very favorably with the best stores in many of our larger and older eastern cities. Judging from all indications, as a result of their enterprise, they are doing an immense business. This store of Messrs. Gill & Co. is, however, only an example of what we saw in many other cases, and illustrates the rapid but solid and substantial growth of the metropolis of Oregon and the Northwest. That many of the business men of Portland are liberal, enterprising, and believe in helping a good cause, is shown by the space occupied by their cards in the JOURNAL. Two things, however, impressed us as hardly being in keeping with the wealth and enterprise of the city. There seemed to be more mud and water on the streets than there should be even in a country abundantly blessed with rich soil and copious rains as is Oregon. Then, too, the water supplied to the city is not of such quality as to be relished by the average Oregonian who is accustomed to the pure and cold article found in other localities. Of necessity Portland must grow, but clean streets and good water would add much to the good opinion of those who occasionally spend a few days in the city.

With her fine residences, large and well filled stores, excellent schools and school buildings, liberal and enterprising business men, neat churches and able ministers, her numerous and well conducted newspapers, and above all, her favorable location, she must continue to be for years to

come, as she is now, *the* city of the Northwest, and will doubtless in due time look well to her streets and her water supply, as well as to her political hucksters.

In a communication to the *Statesman* dated Eugene City, October 31, 1883, "Rex," in speaking of the difficulty which had recently occurred in the State University, makes the following remarkable statement, viz: "The difference between this institution and all the rest in the State is that this is independent enough to tell a student that he must 'toe the mark,' or leave, whereas those schools which depend for their running expenses upon the tuition of the pupils, and have hardly enough of that to squeeze through on, will tolerate a good deal before they will expel a pupil." Now we venture the prediction that the author of this ommuni- a rather *parvus* "Rex." In fact we question whether he has yet cut his wisdom teeth or not, and hence feel like letting him off with a little friendly advice, which is as follows: My Dear Boy—Before writing a communication to a paper published at the Capital, and one too, which is generally known for its truthfulness, reliability and impartiality, you should know something, at least, about the subject upon which you write. Which, in this case, it seems you either did not, or else in your very early days your father never gave you a little hatchet, though Oregon is proverbial for cherry trees.

We know from experience, as well as observation, that every school has, at times, a greater or less number of disorderly students connected with it, and that there are occasions when it is absolutely necessary to have them "toe the mark" or to take their departure. We also know that as a rule State schools are not so strict with the wrongdoings of their students as are those schools which are less hampered by red tape. Then, too, we know that in the majority of cases the young men and women who attend schools of high rank and pay their own tuition, because of the faith they have in their views of life, are less liable to be disorderly than are those whose expenses are paid in part, at least, by every tax-payer.

Again, we know of one institution, at least, in Oregon, and doubt not that there are several others in which, at the present time, it would be impossible to find a number of young men carrying concealed weapons for the simple fact that they have something far better to do. But should there

be disorderly students found in them at any time they would be quite as promptly and severely dealt with as were those persons mentioned by "Rex." Just think about the matter soberly for a few minutes, "Rex," and see whether you have not misrepresented the case. Would the men who have faith enough in their peculiar religious views not only to pay the tuition of their own children, but also by their taxes to help endow institutions which they never hope to patronize, be likely to employ a faculty that did not have backbone enough to expel a student under the proper circumstances?

In conclusion, "Rex," we do not mean to discourage you from writing for the papers. Our chief aim is to have you, hereafter, investigate the subject; in other words, post yourself upon the facts, and then be careful to state the matter fairly. Above all, remember the old adage, that they who live in glass houses (or even in brick ones, for that matter,) should not throw stones.

In our next number we shall have something to say of Salem, and the various improvements made in the capital city during the summer. We also hope to call upon some of our numerous, liberal patrons at their places of business, and learn more fully the secret of their success, provided we find them at leisure long enough to accomplish such a thing. Among the many items which we know must enter into their success are honest weights and measures, good goods, polite attention to customers and liberal advertising. We have observed that many of them have some of the finest Holiday goods we have seen for a long time, and would remind our readers that they will be pleased to help you select your Holiday gifts for your friends.

As this number of the JOURNAL will reach many who did not receive the last one, we repeat the offer there made. Read carefully what is said, and then if you wish a good periodical or a good book at the least possible cost, or wish to make a little spare change, choose some one of the offers and send us in a club. There is scarcely a school in Oregon or W. T. that would not take any number of copies of the JOURNAL from five up if a little effort were made by some one, and the one first making the effort will get the benefit from it. As an illustration of this, we will state one gentleman has procured *over a dozen* subscribers during the past month, with the promise of several more. Notice that "we will send it and either of the following valuable monthlies, (the combined price

of which is \$2.50,) for one year, postpaid, for \$2, viz: The JOURNAL and *The Indiana School Journal*; one of our best educational publications; the JOURNAL and *The American Agriculturist*, the best agricultural paper in the United States; or, we will send the JOURNAL and *Wilford's Literary Microcosm*, a wide-awake, religio-philosophical monthly, combined price \$2, for \$1.50. We will also send the JOURNAL for one year and either of the following excellent books, the combined price of which is \$3, for \$2.25, viz: Cross' *Electric Shorthand*; Hall's *Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter*; Spencer's *Greek Testament*, or the JOURNAL and Swett's *Methods of Teaching*, combined price \$2.25, for \$1.75.

To any one procuring us *three* new subscribers, or \$3, we will send the JOURNAL free for one year; to any one procuring *five* new subscribers, or \$5, we will send the JOURNAL free, and any book or periodical, the price of which is not more than \$1; or to any one procuring us *ten* new subscribers, or \$10, we will send the JOURNAL free and any book or periodical, the price of which is not more than \$3.50. Persons procuring more than ten new subscribers will be allowed a liberal premium in cash or books, as they may prefer.

We acknowledge the receipt of an interesting article from Prof. M. G. Brown, of Turner. As it came too late for publication in this number of the JOURNAL, it will appear in the next. Judging from the many favorable reports that come to us, Prof. Brown is a live teacher and a successful one.

LOCALS.

Johnnie F., the small boy of the class in Higher Arithmetic, gave us the following unique rule for "pointing off" in Division of Decimals at the last semi-term examination: "Annex ciphers to the quotient and point off as in common fractions."

It is well to begin a demonstration in Geometry or Trigonometry with a concise statement of what is to be done or proved. The following statement by Ed. P. of the class in Trigonometry cannot be too highly commended, though the problem as stated is entirely too difficult: "It is required to find the volume of a rectangular trapezoid."

A dull student in Latin has difficulty with the following sentence: "Rex fugit." He translates, "The king fleas." Teacher—The verb "fugit" is in the perfect tense. Insert "has," the sign of the perfect. Student readily translates it, "The king has fleas."

The following are the names of students who (during the past term) reached a daily average of 95 per cent. or more, in all, or a part of their studies, and were, consequently, excused from examination in them. The names of those who passed in all are placed first; then follow the names of those who passed in a majority of their studies, while the names of those who passed in only one, close the list: W. C. Hawley, M. M. Walts, Harvey Hinkle, J. O. Goltra, J. H. Goddard, J. G. Watts, Flora Spriggs, John Parsons, Zella Cox, Bertha Cunningham, Maud Baker, Josie Parrish, Lulu Munkers, T. L. Stewart, E. B. Piper, Minnie Frickey, Jennie Baker, Jessie Eastham, A. W. Bowersox, G. D. Dimick, Nellie Crosby, Anna Breyman, Geo. Collins, Ella Kidder, Veina Adair, B. F. Knott, Lottie Allyn, Wm. Deweese, F. W. Atkinson, W. J. Culver, Nettie Meredith, Grant Ashby, C. L. Litchfield, W. B. Ladue, Atha Van Scoy, Alfred Levy, A. L. Clark, J. E. Buckley, S. J. Evans, J. B. Starr, Lily Litchfield, Kate Dearborn, Susie Harrington, Lois Abrams, Rebecca Brown, Amy Cavanagh, Jonathan Swayne, E. H. Belknap, Willie Brown, Winnie Spriggs, Geo. Brown, La Fayette Conn, W. S. Hosford, Mamie Parvin, E. A. Bennett, Chas. Jones, Fred Hammersmith, O. Teel, Herbert Wilson, D. B. Smith, Ella Lanphier, Frank Meredith, J. B. Moore, Walton Skipworth, F. A. Wann, Palmyre Levy, Reas H. Leabo, Ada Snell, Kate Ladue, Maggie Brown, J. M. Peebles, J. A. Dimick, H. S. Goddard, Levi Magee, Mary Miller, Emma Coleman, Jessie L. Potter, James T. Matthews, Clara M. Haines, Geo. M. Brown, Ella Dearborn, J. W. Menzies, Effie Lanphier, Grace Parrish, Henry Myers, Chas. A. Powell, N. M. Newport, Aggie Earhart, Lena Irwin, Hattie Menzies, Rosa M. Royal, Lizzie Van Wagner, Grace Scriber, Lottie Dimick, R. E. Downing, Libbie Goddard, Lucien McElroy, Evans Jones, J. B. Putnam, Lena Leabo, Buena Snell, Janey Cunningham, Oscar Johnson, Eddie Nichols, Walter Williams, Chas. Dubois, L. F. Belknap, J. F. Bewley, Ella Royal, Hattie Bushnell, Emma Mortimore, C. A. Cosand, Emma Crawford, David Gubser, Jessie Thornton, Lydia M. Litchfield, Nellie Gay, D. T. Riddle, Eva Earhart, Mary Jones, Web. Holmes, Lena Allen

First student: "Do you know Juno?" Second student: No! I don't know Juno; but you know and I know that Juno ought to know enough to "go slow," and should ever authenticate, never prevaricate when she would relate (either for fun

or hate) an incident small or great to the *Talk* to chatter, whether it perchance may be about "That Incidental Fee," paid each term by you and me or any other matter. First student: See here, my jolly Percival, your'e waxing quite poetical o'er the slip of that ancient gal. For aught that you or I now know you may ere long prefer to grow in favor with this same Juno." Second student: *No!* You know and I know and everybody ought to know that one who'll stretch a small thing so may yet surpass that ancient gal who made her home so tropical that her good spouse, all wise Jupiter, declared quite oft that none could beat her, and though a god he might as well resign his power and go to—well—Did you not hear the Chapel bell? So for the nonce, my friend, farewell.

W. W. Misner, M. D., whose name was mentioned in the October JOURNAL, has located in Salem, and may be found at his office, No. 9, Moores' Block, from 8 to 10 A. M., or from 2 to 4, and 7 to 8, P. M. The doctor has had unusually fine facilities for observation, both as a student and practitioner in the large hospitals of Chicago. He is starting out nicely, and we bespeak for him a hearty welcome to our beautiful city as he purposes making it his home.

Read the new ad. of Caldwell, Becker & Licke on page 18, and then call upon them and verify all they say. These gentlemen show commendable enterprise, not only in keeping a fine stock of goods, but in letting the people know where they can get the best bargains. Such men are a great gain to our city and we bespeak for them a liberal share of patronage.

The following persons have recently visited the University: Rev. J. N. Denison of Seattle, W. T., Prof. Peebles of East Salem school, Prof. Sellwood of North Salem school, Prof. Elworthy of the Central school, Rev. W. S. Harrington and others. Messrs. Denison and Sellwood made some profitable and interesting remarks at Chapel service.

Mrs. Snell, with whom a number of the boys are boarding, gave *the* dinner of Thanksgiving day. So say, not only her regular boarders, but also Messrs. Deweese, Piper, Kittredge and Atkinson, who were fortunate enough to assist them in the—fierce onslaught on turkey.

Personals and exchanges were crowded out of this number, but will appear in full force about December 20th.

Rev. F. P. Tower, Endowment Agent, has recently returned from Brownsville, where he received several liberal contributions to the Bishop Haven chair and the Woman's College endowment. Mr. Tower is a veteran in the work, and people are becoming more liberal as they see the work of the University advancing.

Mr. George Howe, of Perrydale, recently sent over to the University a very large gray eagle, which was killed by himself. Not a bone was broken and scarcely a feather ruffled. Mr. Rhodes, the taxidermist, is stuffing it and mounting it in fine style for the museum. Such donations are rare, and all the more acceptable.

Prof. in Economy: "Mr. B—p you may define labor." Mr. B—p: "Labor consists in using the muscles with a definite object in view." Prof.: "A mule often uses the muscles of its rear limbs with a definite object in view; would you call that labor." The answer is lost amid the applause from the remainder of the class.

Remember that you can buy a fine gold pen, a Johnson's revolving book case, a Webster's Dictionary, The People's Cyclopaedia, or a variety of standard books cheaper from W. S. Arnold than anywhere else in Oregon.

The Medical Department opened on the 5th of this month, with a good attendance of students of more than ordinarily good preparation for the courses of lectures.—*Statesman*.

Read the ad. of Caldwell, Becker & Licke, page 18, and save enough money thereby to purchase a neat Christmas gift for your wife.

Ye editor was made the recipient of a handsome easy chair Nov. 30th, that being his natal day.

Call at John G. Wright's and examine his fine large stock of holiday goods.

PHILODORIAN DOINGS.

The joint meeting given by the societies was not only well attended, but a decided success.

Recently in a joint session of the societies a motion was passed extending an invitation to the College Christian Association to hold its Tuesday evening meetings in their hall. Such a measure is, we think, just and right, and bestows upon the participants of the C. C. A. just courtesy.

A majority of the charter member's photographs now decorate and beautify (?) the walls of the hall.

On the evening of November 16, the following

named parties were elected officers of the Philodorian for this term: Pres., G. D. Dimick; Vice Pres., John W. Menzies; Sec., H. Kittredge; Treas., L. F. Conn; Censor, E. H. Belknap; Sergeant-at-Arm, N. M. Newport.

With this corps of efficient officers, the society is bound to prosper and continue moving onward.

The programme of the society in its regular meetings consists of an oration, essay, lecture, recitation and debate, which is carried out in a manner creditable to all who occupy the respective positions for the evening.

As E. H. Belknap retires from the Presidential chair with his "blushing honors thick upon him," some say he intends to enter upon the retired list and prepare, hereafter, specially for the Potter business, others say he contemplates entering (following the precedent of his brother L. F.) the Belknap trade or business.

On Friday evening, December the 14th, there will be given at the University an entertainment by the Societies, which bids fair to be first class.

A large sized photograph of the late Alanson R. Savage has been presented to the Philodorian by his parents.

The roll of the Society is constantly increasing as member after member is initiated, enriching the treasury and in turn reaping a store of useful training.

The Alka-Hesperian Society of Salem elected the following fine list of officers for the ensuing term: Pres., Claud Gatch; Vice Pres., Edward Piper; Sec., S. W. Condon; Ass't Sec., Mark Fullerton; Treas., F. H. Ogle; Censor, Ed. Weller; Librarian, John Peebles; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Wilson.

The officers of the Philodorian Society for this term are: Pres., Jessie Eastham; Vice Pres., Ella Royal; Sec., Lena Irwin; Treas., Susie Harrington; Censor, Sarah Evans; Librarian, Mamie Parvin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Emma Mortimore; Custodian, Minnie Frickey. A good list.

Twelve young ladies united with the Society last term, and this term promises to be a gala day for the Societies.

The Business Department has been fitted up with nice new furniture which adds much to its appearance and convenience. The department has a large attendance and will graduate a fine class this year.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

The college is glad to make a favorable report for the closing month.

The general health has been good. The young ladies have been bright, faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in making it pleasant for those in authority.

Mrs. Foreman, recently from Portland, is the latest addition to our pleasant circle. She and her winsome little daughters contribute a fair proportion to the general enjoyment.

Among our visitors we are glad to mention Rev. J. N. Denison, of Seattle, Rev. Harrington and wife, of Salem. Visitors are ever welcome. We like to interest others with our interests.

Miss Abbie Mills, who is out of school on account of health, writes that she is improving. She is at Crawfordsville. We hope to have her with us again after the Holidays.

Miss Humphreys, of the Waldo Hills, who was called home by the death of her sister several weeks ago, thinks of returning. She, too, would be warmly greeted.

Mrs. Brown, of Portland, has been at the College a few days visiting.

Miss Maggie Caples went to Portland to spend Thanksgiving with the family at home.

ART NOTES.

The Art Department has twenty six pupils. All are industrious, and are doing good work. The department shows more prosperity than at any previous time. Some of the pupils deserve special mention.

Jennie Baker is drawing a crayon portrait of her father, Rev. J. C. Baker, which reflects much credit upon her as a portrait artist.

Nellie Boise is making a crayon picture from a pencil sketch she made last summer of Greenleaf falls. They are near the Warm Spring, between the Upper and Lower Cascades. It will be a beautiful picture of one of Oregon's mountain scenes.

Lilly Litchfield, Lottie Hetzler, Minnie Breyman and Ada Breyman are all doing good work in portrait, figure and animal drawing.

Clara Earhart is making a crayon portrait of a child from photograph.

Lizzie Van Wagner is just finishing a pretty panel in India ink.

Maggie Caples is painting in oil colors a small picture from a sketch she made of Mt. Hood last summer.

Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mrs. George Williams, Emma Wheeler, Bertha Moores and Cora Dickinson are painting flowers on plaques and panels. All of which reflect credit on themselves.

Ella Dearborn is painting on satin, in which she displays her usual good taste and neatness.

Gracie and Josie Parrish have just begun in oil colors this term and are making some small flower pieces.

Miss Bridges, the art teacher, was recently made the happy recipient of a beautiful ring. It was given as a token of the esteem in which she is held by some of her pupils.

CLIPPINGS.

What man in bible history had no father? Joshua the son of Nun.

—The class of 1900 will be able to evade the habitual two figures; as the two ciphers would stamp it a naughty class.—*Ex.*

A schoolboy remarks that when his father undertakes to "show him what is what" he only finds out which is switch.

Student (to chum): "When I get done eating I always leave the table." Chum: "Yes and that is all you leave."—*University Quarterly.*

Prof. of History to student: "What next took place?" Student: "There was a resurrection of the inhabitants in the northern part of Italy."

A lady, playfully condemning the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions which I invariably set my face against."

A query.—Whether a young fellow whose girl does not answer his letter is justified in believing that she doesn't care two cents for him.—*Rochester Express.*

"What makes the dust fly in the air?" asks the professor of natural philosophy. After much thought one of the class suggested, "the teams going along the road."

A young man from the country was annoyed by loafers, one of whom addressed him thus: "Hallo, country! have you got all the hay seed out of your hair yet?" "I should judge not, by the you calves follow me," he answered.—*Crescent.*

A little boy astonished his companions by telling them he had "a spanking team at his house." An excited crowd of boys had walked nearly home with him, when one of them asked, "What d'ye call 'em?" "Pa and ma," was the reply.

Literary Matron — "What does Shakespeare mean by his frequent use of the phrase, 'Go to!'" Matter of fact husband—"Well, perhaps he thought it would'nt be polite or proper to finish the sentence."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

ABROAD.

The University of Berlin has 250 professors.

The University of Edinburg will soon celebrate its 300th anniversary.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities have an income of \$1,000,000 each.

The oldest surviving graduate of Harvard is Dr. William Perry, aged ninety five.

Ten thousand dollars are to be expended on the new athletic grounds at Harvard.

Fifty thousand dollars was given to the Pennsylvania University to investigate spiritualism.

The trustees of Columbia contemplate erecting a new chapel at a cost of about \$125,000.

The two unmarried daughters of Longfellow are students at Newnham College, England, this year.

Cornell is going to experiment by dropping the languages and directing all its energies toward the sciences.

Out of 303 colleges in this country, 155 use the Roman, 144 the English, and 34 the Continental pronunciation.

Harvard and Yale report an increase in the number of entering students, and Amherst and Princeton a decrease.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, asks for \$200,000 for the better endowment of philosophy, and expects to get it.

The entering girls at Wellesley are compelled to pass a medical examination, and only those comparatively sound are admitted.

The new gymnasium at Amherst will cost \$50,000. The room is to be one hundred and twenty feet long, by eighty-seven feet wide.

Amherst and Dartmouth are to have daily papers. Harvard, Yale and Cornell are the only institutions at which dailies have succeeded so far.

Freddie Gebhart has made a gift of \$25,000 to Columbia College. We delight to see men whose pocket-books are as large as their hearts.—*Ex.*

President Porter, of Yale, testifies emphatically in favor of college athletics, stating that they not only benefit the student physically, but even morally.

The new addition to the University of California is a printing press. All the students have the privilege of learning to print. They are paid full price for their work.

The first prize in the Oratorical contest at the Kansas State University was recently awarded to Mr. B. K. Bruce, a colored man, and nephew of ex-Senator Bruce, of Miss.—*Budger*.

Out of 38,054 alumni, from fifty-eight colleges and universities, since 1825, 3,577, or 9 per cent., are recorded as physicians; 9,991, or 21 per cent., as clergymen; and 6,105, or 10 per cent., as lawyers.

BOOK NOTICES.

Among the choice publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, we recommend to our readers the following numbers of the *Riverside Literature Series*: The "Courtship of Miles Standish," by H. W. Longfellow, arranged for school exhibitions and private theatricals; "Grandmother's Story," and other poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes, with notes and biographical sketches; *Evangeline*, by H. W. Longfellow, with notes and a biographical sketch; *Snow-bound* and *Among the Hills*, by J. G. Whittier, with notes; *Biographical Stories*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, with questions; *True Stories from New England History*; *Grandfather's chair*, part I, from 1620 to 1692, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. These average about 70 pages each, and cost 15 cents per number. They furnish choice and convenient reading and are just the thing for the school room.

MAGAZINES.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE. The December number comes to us, outwardly greatly improved by a new and very tasteful cover—inwardly, we think the magazine is scarcely capable of improvement; the present number brilliantly closes the fourteenth volume. "Religious Denominations in the United States" is continued, and "What is Swedenborgianism?" is explained by Rev. J. C. Ager. There are articles on "Buddhism and its Early Literature," "The Episcopal General Convention," "Sacred Musicians of the XIXth Century," "The Shapira Manuscript of Deuteronomy," "The Knights of the Temple," "Woman's Work in Germany," etc., etc. Most of these are admirably illustrated. There are Sketches, Essays, Poems, and a rich department of Fiction, with the conclusion of the serial, "Mr. Burke's Nieces," and short stories by Eben E. Rexford, E. F. Gordon Cumming, and other celebrated writers. The editor, T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., contributes a sermon, and indeed the number abounds with interesting and edifying reading. A single number is sold for 25 cents, or \$3 a year, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The November *Magazine of American History* presents an exceptionally attractive table of contents. The frontispiece is an excellent engraving from Trumbull's famous painting of the "Evacuation of New York," never before reproduced. The leading article is by Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, entitled "The Last Cantonment of the main Continental Army of the Revolution;" it is ably written, and is accompanied by fourteen illustrations of rare interest, of which the "Official Map of the Cantonment," now first given to the public, and the fine portrait of Major John Armstrong, engraved from a painting by Jarvis, in possession of John Jacob Astor, are among the most notable. The editor describes

the frontispiece in two pages, after which we have the conclusion of Hon. Charles Gayarre's "Historical Sketch of Pierre and Jean Lafitte, the famous Smugglers of Louisiana;" "The Journey of Madame Godin," a thrilling story by Frank D. Y. Carpenter; "General Houston's Indian Life," by Alfred M. Williams; the second chapter of the *Private Intelligence Papers* of Sir Henry Clinton, which begins to unfold its surprising secrets; and some exceedingly readable sketches in the department of Minor Topics, which is becoming a most entertaining feature of the Magazine. The other departments are all admirably filled with entertaining and useful matter. Publication Office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for December has a great variety of articles, all of which are readable, while several of them are remarkable for the novelty of the subjects, the vividness of treatment and the information contained in them. The opening paper on the "Menhaden Fisheries and Factories," by Charles Burr Todd, is an exhaustive account of a great industry, the nature and extent of which are scarcely suspected by the general mass of readers, with lively descriptions of its incidental features and some admirable illustrations from designs by J. Ward Stimson. The most amusing article in the number has for its subject "Doctor and Count Mattei," a renowned Italian charlatan, who numbers among the firm believers in his power of curing all diseases by a secret method of his own invention, many English and American residents in Italy. In the "Monthly Gossip," such subjects as "Distinguished Visitors to America," and "Ouida's Society Novels" are briefly discussed. Altogether the number is a strong one, and the announcements in the prospectus indicate that there will be no falling off during the coming year. The special merit of *Lippincott's Magazine* is that it is always readable.

The December *Atlantic* is notable as containing a remarkable and timely paper on "Luther and his Works," by Frederic Hedge, one of the most accomplished German scholars in America, and one of the most competent to estimate adequately the character and influence of Luther. Another important paper is a biographical sketch of Mary Moody Emerson, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson always attributed to his aunt a powerful influence in shaping his career, and his sketch of her is one of peculiar interest. Richard Grant White returns to a field in which he has done excellent work before, and writes on "Some Alleged Americanisms," showing that many expressions which the English dismiss with scorn as Americanisms, are really English in their origin and use. Mr. Stedman and Mrs. Fields contribute poems. Other stories and essays and an unusually full department of reviews and contributor's club complete the December number of this admirable magazine. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for November surpasses in every respect any previous issue of that periodical during its forty-three years of existence. It contains over one hundred illustrations, engraved expressly for its columns, by Halm, Cary, Forbes, Trumble, Reed, and other well-known artists. There are four full page engravings including the cover, which is a greater number than has ever appeared before in a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*. There are over one hundred columns of reading matter, upon all subjects pertaining to the farm, garden and household, by such well known writers as Orange Judd, Joseph Harris, George

Thurber, Byron D. Halsted, William Clift, Alfred Trumble, Prof. S. R. Thompson, R. W. Seiss, F. D. Curtis, A. B. Allen, M. C. Weld, and a host of others. There are papers on every variety of subject, covering the entire country from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf. Among the leading features of the paper are several fully illustrated articles on barn plans, and outbuildings, remodelling barns, etc. The article on "Cattle Ranching" in South America is fresh and very interesting. David W. Judd contributes an article on "Prairie Chicken Shooting," illustrated with a full page engraving. Price, post-paid, \$1.50 a year.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for December gives, in connection with a portrait of Alexander Von Humboldt, an eloquent address by Prof. Emil du Bois-Raymond, delivered at the anniversary of the University of Berlin, in which the work and merits of the illustrious student of the *Cosmos* are estimated with admirable discrimination. A paper by M. R. Radau on the "Habitation and the Atmosphere" is of general interest, and presents a number of useful suggestions regarding the construction of houses, the materials of which they should be made, the exclusion of dampness, heating and ventilation. As bearing on health, we mention also Dr. Oswald's paper in "The Remedies of Nature" series on "Enteric Disorders;" it is one of the best. Mr. Thomas Foster presents a discussion of the "Morality of Happiness," from the standpoint of scientific ethics. M. E. Caro, of the Institute of France, in "Genius and Heredity," shows that, with all our theorizing, there is something unaccountable in the sporadic appearance of genius with which the world is from time to time astonished. A remarkable phenomenon is graphically described in Mr. Garrett P. Serviss' paper on a "Belt of Sun-Spots" that appeared last July, which is illustrated from sketches made by the author at the time. There is also the usual installment of Mr. Mattieu Williams' series on "Chemistry of Cookery," and the editor continues the discussion on the study of the classics, with a lively article on Lord Coleridge's recent address at Yale. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number; \$5 per year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH for November is an excellent number and contains much that is worthy of being read. As its name implies, it is mainly devoted to a knowledge of one's self and the science of preserving health. Still it contains much that is interesting and instructive on other topics, and is a good magazine for all who care to know more of themselves or of the world about them. Subscription price, \$2 per year. Single copies 20 cents. Fowler & Wells, publishers, 79 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST READING.—Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston. It is the brightest and best paper for young people. Its columns give more than two hundred stories yearly, by the most noted authors, including J. T. Trowbridge, William Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant, and many others, besides scientific articles by eminent specialists, tales and adventures by noted travelers, papers of encouragement and advice by men and women of ability and experience, and reminiscences and anecdotes of famous people. With a circulation rapidly approaching 350,000 copies a week, the *Youth's Companion* can well afford to spread such a feast before its patrons; and

spreading such a feast, it is no wonder it has such a tremendous circulation.

ST. NICHOLAS, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. The *New York Tribune* once said: "In the avalanche of immoral literature that threatens the children, some strong, vitally wholesome, and really attractive magazine is required for them, and ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for this service wider resources in art and letters, than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The reference to the wide resources in art and letters commanded by ST. NICHOLAS was never more fully illustrated than by the extraordinary list of attractions which that magazine announces for 1884. The following will be some of the leading contributors: Louisa M. Alcott, Captain Mayne Reid, Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Julian Hawthorne, Mary Mapes Dodge, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, George W. Cable, Susan Fenimore Cooper, "H. H.," W. O. Stoddard, J. T. Trowbridge, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Frank R. Stockton, Joaquin Miller, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Celia Thaxter, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, E. S. Brooks, Chas. G. Leland, John G. Whittier, C. P. Cranch, and scores of other distinguished writers. The best artists and engravers illustrate the magazine. It has been truly said that the reading of ST. NICHOLAS is "A Liberal Education" for the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to have it. In no other book or periodical is instruction so happily blended with recreation and amusement. The price is \$3 a year, or 25 cents a number. Book-sellers, news-dealers, and postmasters receive subscriptions, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers, by money or express order, bank check, draft, or in registered letter. The Century Co., New York, N. Y.

THE CENTURY PROGRAMME FOR 1883-'84. The programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine, and the third under the new name, is if anything more interesting and popular than ever. With every season, THE CENTURY shows a decided gain in circulation. The new volume begins with November, and, when possible, subscriptions should begin with that issue. The following are some of the features of the coming year: A new novel by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "Dr. Seveir," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War. "Life in the Thirteen Colonies," by Edward Eggleston, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country. The New Astronomy, untechnical articles, by Prof. S. P. Langley, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars. The New Era in American Architecture, a series of papers descriptive of the best work of American architects in Public Buildings, City and Country Houses, etc. To be profusely illustrated. Christianity and Wealth, with other essays, by the author of "The Christian League of Connecticut," etc., on the application of Christian morals to the present phases of modern life. Coasting about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a series of entertaining articles, profusely illustrated. Scenes from the Novelists, Hawthorne, George Eliot, and Cable, with authentic drawings. On the Track of Ulysses, the record of a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean, identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war. "Garfield in England," extracts from his private journal kept during a trip to Europe in 1867. There will be papers on outdoor England by John Burroughs and others, a beautifully illustrated series on Dante, a number of papers by the eminent

French novelist, Alphonse Daudet, articles on art and archeology by Charles Dudley Warner and others, illustrated papers on sport and adventure, short stories by the leading writers, essays on timely subjects, etc., etc. Subscription price \$4 a year; single numbers sold everywhere at 35 cents each. All dealers receive subscriptions, or remittances may be made direct to the publishers by postal or express order, registered letter, bank check, or draft. Special Offers.—To enable new subscribers to begin with the first volume under THE CENTURY name, we make the following special offers: New subscribers beginning with November, 1883, may obtain the magazine for one year from date, and the twenty-four previous numbers, unbound, for \$8. Regular price for the three years, \$12. Or, if preferred, a subscription and the twenty-four numbers bound in four elegant volumes will be furnished for \$10. Regular price, \$16. The Century Co., New York, N. Y.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. For choice reading, richness of illustrations, beauty of typography, pure and high character. "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine" has no rival in this or any other country. Established over thirty years ago by T. S. Arthur, who still remains its editor, it has been during all that period a welcome visitor in the thousands of American homes, and to day has a stronger hold upon the people than ever. Younger and fresher talent unite with the editor's maturer judgment in keeping the magazine always up to the advancing tastes and the home and social culture of the times. Its increasing popularity is seen in its steadily growing subscription list, which is now much larger, with a single exception, than that of any literary monthly in Philadelphia. "But a Philistine," by Virginia F. Townsend, a new serial story, begins in the November number. Free: All new subscribers for 1884 will receive the November and December numbers of this year free, and so get the early chapters of Miss Townsend's beautiful story. A safe magazine: The pages of the Home Magazine are kept absolutely free from everything that can deprave the taste or lower the moral sentiment. It is, therefore, a pure and safe magazine. The People's Magazine: It is in complete sympathy with that truly American home-life which rests on virtue, economy, temperance, and neighborly good-will. It aims to promote happiness in the family through the cultivation of a spirit of kindness, service, and self-forgetfulness in every member of the household. Butterick's Patterns: Every number of the Home Magazine contains from four to eight pages of Butterick's Ladies' and Children's fashion illustrations, with the price at which patterns of any of the garments illustrated will be supplied. Terms for 1884: 1 copy, one year, \$2; 2 copies, one year, \$3 50; 3 copies, one year, \$4; 4 copies, one year, \$6; 8 copies, one year, and one to club getter, \$12; 15 copies, one year, and one to club getter, \$20. Specimen number, 10 cents. Additions to clubs can always be made at the club rate. It is not required that all the members of a club be at the same postoffice. Remit by Postal Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Be very careful, in writing, to give your postoffice address, and also that of your subscribers. Always give town, county and State. T. S. Arthur & Son, 920 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for December contains the last chapter of Mr. William H. Thomas' "Belle of Australia." Of course all ends well. The young husband gets his young bride, and the old folks bless them. In the January number of Ballou, Mr. Thomas will begin a new yarn, called "On

Land and Sea, or California in the Years 1843, '44, and '45, when the author will give his experience when he was on the coast, collecting hides, before the gold discoveries. It will be a lively narrative to read, we have no doubt. Ballou is always fresh and pleasant, and the December number will be found entertaining. It is only \$1.50 per annum, or 15 cents a single copy. Just send 10 cents for a sample, and see what a nice magazine it really is. Do this, and secure some valuable winter's reading at a small price. For sale everywhere. Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley street, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When in Portland recently we called upon Frank G. Abell, whose card appears on page 24, and found him as busy as ever. Mr. Abell stands at the head of his profession, and it will pay you to call at his gallery, see his fine display of work and take some of it home with you.

It's only a few steps from Abell's to D. W. Prentice & Co.'s fine music store. Here you will find everything that you desire in the music line, whether it be books or instruments. More than this, they keep the best of everything in their line, sell at reasonable rates and are pleasant gentlemen to deal with. Don't forget the place, 107 First street.

After you are through at Prentice's you will want a hat, probably two or three of them, and all you need to do is to go to J. S. Woods', 143 on the same street, where you can buy the latest and best styles at the lowest rates. Mr. Woods will be pleased to have you call at any time.

As the Holidays are so near at hand, you are beginning to look for presents for your friends and relatives. Just read

Wm. Beck & Son's ad. on page 24, and you will know just where to find everything you want, Santa Claus included. Besides Messrs. Buck & Son are the kind of men you will be pleased to deal with.

Among the cleanest, neatest and handsomest stores in Portland is that of A. Salmon's, whose card is found on page 20. Don't buy elsewhere, until you have called and priced what you want, and you will save money by it.

Among our new ads. you cannot fail to notice that of Semler & Cramer, page 19. There is one mistake in it, as you will see by reading it carefully, but there is no mistake about these gentlemen keeping the best of everything in their line, and selling their goods at very reasonable rates. Call upon them in their neat new store, and verify what is here said.

During our stay in Portland we had the pleasure of spending a short time at F. S. Chadbourne & Co.'s, (see their ad. page 19,) and found their manager, Mr. J. G. Scovy, as obliging as of yore. We also found their stock larger and finer than ever, notwithstanding the fact that they are constantly selling large quantities of furniture.

After calling at Chadbourne's, we took a glance at some of I. G. Davidson's fine work (see his card page 24) and left an order for him to do us (that is, *we* and our better half) up in water colors. Go ye and do likewise.

Of course we could not call upon all our Portland advertisers during our trip, but it was our good fortune to look into the stores of Sealy, Mason & Co., (see page 4) and of T. A. Shane (page 19) and found them busy as bees, putting up parcels of fine goods, which they had just sold to customers. Don't forget them when in Portland.

GRAND OPENING OF THE LARGEST ^{AND} FINEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO SALEM.

The Genuine One-Price Cash Store

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FIRST.—You get more goods for less money than at any other store. SECOND.—You will find everything as represented. No old stock or trash in our store. THIRD.—You have the satisfaction of knowing that you are not paying the debts of those who will not or cannot pay. Credit may be an accommodation, but you pay dearly for it. The creditor will make you pay him every cent that is lost by means of dishonesty of other persons. FOURTH.—You have the satisfaction of knowing that you have not paid more than what the closest and sharpest buyer has to pay. We do not "jow down" ten cents on a hundred dollars worth of goods. Remember that no matter how pleasant it is to have your bundle wrapped up and charged, some day it will be very unpleasant to receive a "dunning" letter, or have the collector call at your door.

You are respectfully requested to call. Our customers treated with the greatest courtesy.

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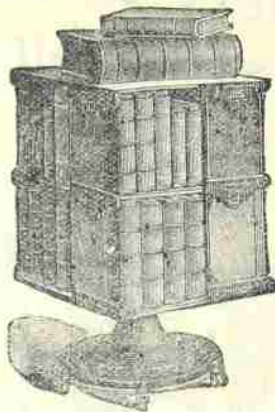
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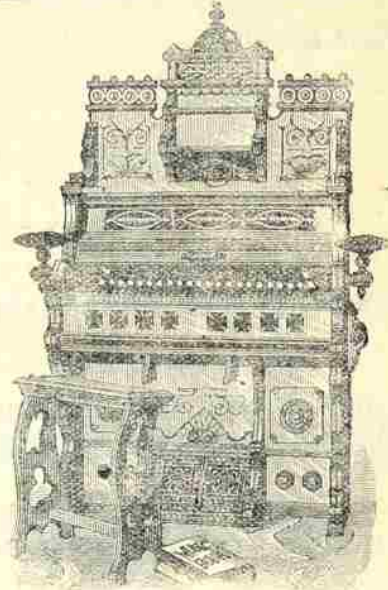
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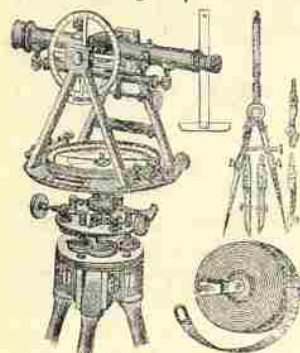
A. C. Cooper, Business College, Daleville, Miss.: "Our pupils are making splendid progress with scarcely any assistance."

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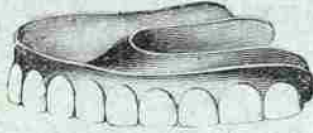
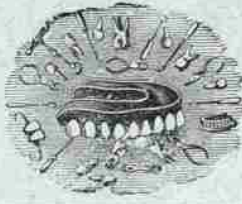
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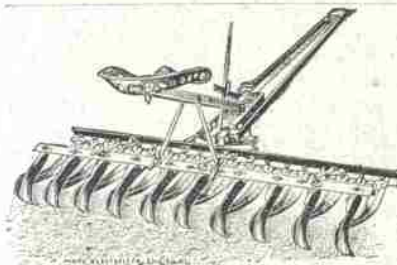
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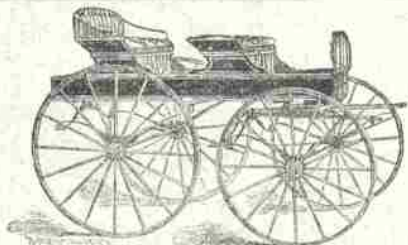
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