

E. G. Purcell

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 3

SALEM, OREGON, MARCH, 1892.

NO. 6.

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

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

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

NATURE'S TESTIMONY.

BY ARSBUSY.

Great God, who didst the mountains make,
And by thy power the earth dost shake;
Who formed the sea, and in thy hand
Hast measured off the spacious land;
Who framed the heavens in wisdom's light,
And pinned the stars therein for night;
These radiant orbs, to us scarce known,
With Adam's curse that do not groan,
In clearest truth speak forth thy praise
In sweet accord, and perfect ways.

The mountain, too, of God do tell,
While river, brook, and peak and dell,
Join every tree and spear of grass—
With all their fruit in one great mass—
And sea breaks out with awful roar,
To swell the praise of God still more.

The mollusk, too, the tiny worm,
And vertebrates with bones made firm—
As fish, and beast with power so great—
And reptiles, too, which some men hate,

All tell us of a God of Love,
Who reigns with Christ in heaven above.

While all these speak so much of truth,
And give the Atheist reproof,
One sinner saved by Christ from sin,
From wrong to right, is changed within,
Tells more of Christ, and more of love,
Than all the earth and stars above.
With these God's word all hell defies,
'Till none but fools our God denies.

So thus while birds sing out their lays,
And fill the air with sweetest praise,
Poor sinners, saved by millions, cry:
"Hosanna; to our God on high,"
Till angels catch the glorious strain,
And shout the name of him once slain;
And then all heaven before Him fall,
To crown our Savior "Lord of all."

SOUL'S INSEPERABLE.

BY BEN A. CAMP.

Far from friends' fraternal union,
Walks my form in foreign place,
But our spirits sweet communion
Speaks the fact—we're face to face.

What though eyes of earth's formation,
Strangers see in in strangers place,
When the sight of soul's creation
Speaks the fact—we're face to face.

What though music's notes are ringing
From the halls in foreign place,
When the songs our souls are singing
Speak the fact—we're face to face.

All the crowds of past impression,
Throng my breast in foreign place,
So our souls supernal session
Speaks the fact—we're face to face.

Time nor distance's farthest windings
One impression can erase;
For our souls unsevered bindings,
Speak the fact—we're face to face.

Onward then, and never, never,
Make one mark thou wouldst erase,
For the voice of soul forever,
Speaks the fact—we're face to face.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1892.

Editorial.

THE students of Willamette were greatly pleased to have the privilege of entertaining so many students at the time of the C. Y. M. C. A. convention. It has created a feeling of common interest among the colleges that would not have been otherwise. We feel that Messrs. Mott, Sayford and Dummett are in a grand work for God; and we hope their efforts, of the time that they were with us, will be seed sown in good ground. Is there a grander work than sowing the seeds of truth? May God help every college student to be a truth sower. The every act and word of the college student has a mighty influence that only eternity can disclose.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

WHEREAS, We have been grieved by the loss of a member of our society and school, Miss Belle Parrish; and

WHEREAS, By her kind and winning ways she gained the esteem of all; and

WHEREAS, She has departed from our ranks to join the ranks of the redeemed, therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby extend our sympathy to the bereaved friends. That although she was with us but a short time, still her memory will always linger with her classmates; and to the extent of her influence the world is better for her having lived in it.

COMMITTEE.

AMONG the different vocations today, it requires that a man should put his powers along one line, to make a success. Too many try to branch off and take in more than they can accomplish. The world today is looking for specialists in all branches of industry, lines of business and among the professions. Nine times out of ten the man that takes up something of a special char-

acter and pursues it with precision and determination, although he may not come to the point at first, finds that in an hour that he little expects, his services are required, and it is only a matter of time until he outstrips those who were in appearance taking the lead. Student in college do not be too hurried in the selection of a life work!

THE society halls are now ready for the new carpet. They have folding doors, which we hope will be a great improvement. On the subscription lists we are glad to note that several have given from \$1 to \$20. The societies are striving to make them better in appearance and beauty than the old ones. The societies will be pleased to receive aid from any of their friends. The old was very dear to many of the alumni and old students, and I desire to make an appeal to you as friends to help in the effort. Many would not miss a dollar or even five, and would be the means of helping someone else who may be trying in poverty to get an education.

Literary.

HONEY FOR THE HONEY COMB.

BY VIRGIL FERRINGER.

To educate is first to develop the faculties and second to acquire or to impart knowledge. The pupil of the public school and the student of the college are said to be preparing the honey for the honey comb, i. e., developing the faculties. After leaving the school room and the college hall, the honey for the honey comb, or general information, is to be gathered. In theory, and for this purpose in this connection the above statement may stand. They are not adhered to, however, without exception. By exercise the intellectual faculties as well as the physical, are developed; and it is claimed there-

fore, that the study of the dead languages, of the sciences, and of the higher mathematics, is best for him who would be truly educated, although the knowledge gained thereby "drops off like the tail of the tadpole" as soon as those studies are abandoned. Suffice now to say that the intent of this article is to discuss the acquirement of information after the mind has been developed and the school days have lapsed and gone.

There are three great sources or channels through which information may be said to flow—reading, observation and conversation. Let these be considered in the order named.

First—There is no greater means for becoming generally informed than by reading; every one should read; he should read the daily paper if practicable, if not, the best weekly to be had. He should read magazines, books, journals. If a teacher, he must of necessity read educational and teachers' journals; if a lawyer, the law; if a doctor, the medical journal; if a banker, the bankers' journal; if a farmer, the agricultural journal. The events of yesterday are to be learned from books of history; those of today in the newspapers and journals of current history. A knowledge of the principal questions at issue the world over may be obtained in a similar manner.

By this means one may be well versed on the tariff question, which is an international question as well as a national, and have a thorough knowledge of such events as the New Orleans massacre and the trouble with Italy as a result thereof; of the Chilian revolution, its cause and result, together with the trouble that has arisen from it between Chili and the United States.

The greatest instrument for the elevation of ideas, for the augmenting and strengthening of general intelligence is extensive reading—the reading of good literature, of good books, of good articles, all on well chosen subjects. The issues of the day, civil,

military, political or religious. A striking example of the power of extensive reading is related in the case of a young Illinois attorney: He was reasonably successful as a practitioner, a debating club was organized in his town and he became a member. It was soon apparent that he was the most thoroughly and most extensively read man of the community, and among the leading ones of the state. From this time on he began to rise and continued so until he reached a point where he could direct the course of human events. He is now known in history as he who removed the shackles from four millions, and died as his country's martyr.

Second—Observation is not reverted to equally by all. Yet it is a great source of information. This word observation should be understood for its use here, in a very broad sense. Let it include all that may be noted in a supplemental manner in connection with reading and conversation as well as other sources; what may be heard accidentally without eavesdropping; in fact all that comes from accidental and outward sources. The close observer will of course acquire more information through this source than the less observant. Many a person, who has been considered well informed has remained, perhaps by a lack of observation and close scrutiny at the proper time, ignorant on some important point of information until his pride would not admit him to learn the same by question or conversation. And when reading was impracticable he has awaited the proper time and learned it by some freak of observation. Such instances may be familiar to every one although not commendable.

An interesting example of observation is given by a modern writer. A witness is questioned concerning a straying camel. Among other things the witness states that the animal is blind in one eye; has one

front tooth missing and is lame in a certain leg; all of which proved to be true. He has not seen the animal, but has merely been on its track along an old trail. When asked how he knows all this he answers, that it is certainly blind in one eye because it ate grass from only one side of the trail; some of the blades of grass and leaves were left unsevered, which indicated an absent tooth; one track was of less depth in the sand than the others, which is evidence of lameness. Such an example speaks volumes on this topic. This source of information of course is employed extensively by tourists. In fact in a broad sense it is the foundation of knowledge in many or most of the direct sources.

Conversation is the equal, if not the superior of all other sources of information. It makes the practical man. The conversationalist of society is not necessarily included here, if one is conservative, is very desirable. Conversation as a means of gathering information need not be extraordinary, but one is to be free to talk with whomever he meets. If, for example, information as to the state of affairs in Ireland is desired, the ideal man, as to information, outside of reading, will converse with the Irishmen with whom he comes in contact—from the common laborer up to the statesman. If the ideal man meets with a coal-miner he will learn all about coal-mining; if with the fisherman, all about fishing and fisheries; if with the sailor, all about sailing; if with the merchant, all about the mercantile business; and so on through all the various avenues of labor, trade and commerce he will gather knowledge "never learned in school." He will recognize the laboring man and landlord alike.

President Van Horn, of the Canadian Pacific railroad is said to be one of the most comprehensively informed men of today, and although he may consider that disobedience and discourtesy on the part of employees is

an unpardonable sin, yet, wherever he may be, whether in the palace car or in the second-class passenger coach, he converses with all alike. He makes the working man as well as the millionaire his informant. Such a man realizes that the unrecognized, unsearched "unfathomed caves of ocean bear" many gems of the "purest ray serene." What is said of President Van Horn can equally as well be said of James J. Hill, of the Great Northern—the ideal railroad president—and of many others with whom all meet in the daily walks of life. Some conceited ignoramuses can never speak to any except of their own clan, but such beings do not cut any figure in the world's history. The shrewd statesman converses with all his constituents, both high and low, to learn their wants that he may the more effectually perform his duty. The social, congenial, clever man, who recognizes all regardless of cast, whose manhood is not susceptible to the difference of the social realms, who sees in the ragged urchin and the well clad urchin, the boy and the man, the patrician and the plebeian, an equality that towers above all snobbery like Hood and Rainier above their environments, is the one who will rise in the world by gathering honey from the blossoms of conversation.

AUNT CHLOE.

A TRUE STORY OF THE SOUTH.

Out about a mile from the town of F—, there lives an old colored auntie who is a real curiosity in her way. As near as I could find out she is about 70 years old. She does not know her own age, having outlived all the white folks who did. Like a great many others of her race, day and generation, she is a zealous church member, belonging to a small colored sect who go by the name "Zion Union Apostolic Church in America." She is never more at home than

in the class meetin'. There she will tell of how de good Lord kept her in the days of slavery, and how since Lee's s'render he has never sailed her. With her well built form erect and muscles all aquiver, her eyes afire and her arms swinging like animated pump handles, she winds up with:

"Yes, chillen, He's been wid me all de way, and I keep a growin' younger every day. Dis religion makes me feel young, when you is old. I am gettin' young sho' as you born. Hallalujah!"

And as we look at her we cannot doubt that, at least there is a good deal of youthful strength still left. But to see Aunt Chloe at her best we must visit her at her cabin and persuade her to recount her experiences before and during the war—during those times when men's hearts both north and south were tried to the very utmost.

On a beautiful spring morning, in company with three gentlemen from the north, who had heard of Aunt Chloe and were desirous to see and hear her, we set out for her dwelling. One of the party mischievously tucked a kodack under his coat, determined to make the very most of his opportunity. Her log cabin is situated at the edge of a magnificent grove of mighty oaks which have just put on their summer dress of green. As we emerged from this grove of

"* * green robed senators of mighty woods," there before us is the homely little cabin. No one, not even a dog, meets us at the door, which is slightly ajar and opens into and scrupulously clean room. Let us go around, she is probably in the garden. There, sure enough, clad in rough everyday dress, with a huge old fashioned "nigger hoe," she is creating dreadful havoc among the weeds.

"Well, aunt Chloe, I have brought over some Northern friends to see you." She drops her hoe, comes forward with a sprightly step, and when I introduce her to

the first one, who is tall and rather good looking. Lo! and behold, he is taken up bodily in those strong arms and given a suffocating hug!

"Bress your deor hearts, I'se mighty glad to see dese northerners who helped to set me free. Seems like to me I could hug every one of 'em."

But she was satisfied to simply shake the hand of the other two gentlemen, who seemed very glad to be let off so easy. Yes, yes, she said, when asked if she would relate some of her experiences of slavery and war times. Yes, yes, come in. I am not fixed up much to day. How come you all didn't tell me you'se comin'? But howsum'ever, I never refuses to talk to de frien's dat sot me free. Here, take dis char', an' you sit dar, an' here's a place for you."

Now, Aunt Chloe, we want you to tell us about those times when the Yankees were down here.

"Lad-a-mussy, honey! I couldn't no more tell you all of dem times than I could fly. Way back yonder, long ago fo' Linkum sent de army down here, when I was a slave, it seems like something kep' saying to me 'you keep prayin' to de Lawd. He gwine to sho' hear you' prayer and sen' you all deliv'ronce.' So I kep' a prayin'. It was mighty hard sometimes. Seemed like de Lawd wan't never gwine to hear me, but somethin' alus' kep' a sayin', 'don't stop, kep' a prayin', de Lawd gwine sho' hear you.' Well, kep' a prayin' an' pretty soon de white folks begun to talk 'bout wa'. Some said de Yanks darsen't some down here, fo' dey'd be whipped out so quick dey wouldn't know who don' it. Some said one thing an' some said another. But one mornin' Mars' Looked mighty ser'ous when he come from de house, an' den dor was sich doin's as you never heard of befo'. All de hosses was sent off to a place 'tween here'n Atlanta to a koop hollow whar de Yanks couldn't fin' 'em. Den a hole was dug in de back yard

and Missus brung out all de silver an' a heap more things an' dey burried 'em thar. Mars' he sent a ba'rl 'ur beef dat had been kilt de day befo' to my cabin and tole me fo' to hide it, and if de Yanks come 'round not to gi' it t' 'em. But laws-a-mussy, honey, I just tole him dat if dey ax me fo' de beef I was gwine to show 'em whar 'twas de fust thing. All de white folks was scared mighty bad, but I wasn't feared nar' a bit. I kno'd de Lord was a hearin' an' a answerin' o' my prayer, an' de Yanks wan' gwine t' hurt me. Nex' day you never see such a scurr'ing. News come dat de Yanks was on Fulton hill [about 18 miles away]. De white folks didn't talk so big den, when you all got so close. No-o-o, honey, dey was too scared. Same o' der sons, an' brothers, an' fathers had been kilt a'ready, an' some had come home widout a leg or arm, an' dey said de Yanks was mighty good fighters an' de wasn't so chicken hearted as dey had tho't. But Mars' G— said he was gwine to see de Yanks up on Fulton hill. He believed if he was to take his shot gun he could sear 'em away, so he got on his horse an' went up dar. When he come to the plantation whar dey was camped he rode up to de gate an' was jits gwine to open it when some one shot an' de ball struck de gate pos' right 'side o' him; an' laws, chile', if he didn't wheel round on his hoss an' took out for home! Dey said his coat tail stuck out so straight hehin' him you could a played marbles on it all de way home."

Aunt Chloe by this time was on her feet laying it off like an enthusiastic stump speaker and laughing heartily when she told this last incident.

But Aunt Chloe, did the Yankees come to your plantatiou?

"Yes, dat dey did. An' I jus' give 'em all de beef dey could eat, too, from dat ba'rl. You know my Mars' was alus mighty bold talkin' 'bout de Yankees, but dat mornin'

when some one said dey had come you never see no one so scared. He come runnin' out de doo' lookin' white as a sheet and tole me not to tell whar de hosses wus, an' den he took out for a 'bacco barn. He clim up to de ruf an' dar he staid all dat day up dar in the jice—lef' Missus an' de chillun an' de niggers to take care of de'selves. Ha! ha! ha! I can see him now, sittin' way up dar 'mong de cobwebs, straddle of a beam."

But Aunt Chloe, is it true that Col. J— was compelled to give up his horse for an old mule by the Yankees?

"O, yes, let me tell 'bout dat. De Kunnel had come home from de war sick, and you know he had a heap o' fine horses. De Yank had took all of 'em except one, de bes' one. Dis one he swore de Yankees shouldn't have, he would die fus'. Well, one day when every thing was quiet, an' we hadn't heered nothing of de soldiers for several weeks he went out to ride with his fine horse when all of a sudden he looked up and thar wus a heap of soldiers right in front of him. One of 'em was ridin' an' ole pore, sore-backed mule wid an' wore-out saddle. When he saw de Kunnels' hoss an' nice saddle he got down off his mule an' tole de Kunnel to git down off his hoss. De Kunnel wouldn't do it but de Yank draw'd his gun an' tole him he better, right quick. So de Kunnel got down an' got on de mule and de soldiers said to him, 'now you git.' Dat certainly did hurt de Kunnel. He never did get over dat to dis day."

Well, Aunt Chloe, you are glad you are free arye you? "Laws, don't talk to me, I am free, I is. De Lawd heered my prayer an' sent Linkum and de soldiers and sot me me free and I never thank Him and you all enough.

And as we went away each with a fragrant nareissus given him by Aunt Chloe, we all felt repaid for our visit.

Miscellaneous.

POINTS OF OBSERVATION.

BY AUREN A. STAFFORD.

The mountains from which the observer views the world and the heaven beyond is called knowledge.

The side of this mountain is a steady incline and the top is beyond the reach of mortal man. One side of this elevation is called Reason and the opposite side Experience.

From each point in the circumference of the base of the mountain starts a path which leads the traveler in a zigzag circuitous route up the mountain side. Some of these paths are quite steep, and he that ascends by them is warm, eager, excited and ambitious to reach a higher plane, while others on the other hand, are so nearly parallel with the horizon that the traveler hardly seems to rise.

As the starting points of these paths are innumerable, and as each path has a countless number of points in it, so the number of points covered by all of them is infinitely large. The traveler upon one of these points views the surrounding world from these points of observation. Although the paths of some men lie very near each other; no two travel the same way, and consequently no two see the surrounding scenes from the same stand-point of view. The immense mass of the mountain which towers up before the tourist hides one-half of the world from his field of vision.

The man near the base has but a short range of vision and sees but one side of the surrounding objects, but the one that has climbed to a higher altitude has extended his horizon, and no has a birds-eye-view of the objects lying near by; that is he sees all sides of them and can form a clearer idea of their size and shape. Hence the eleva-

tion of the observer must be taken into consideration, when one views the surrounding world or any one object; or when one views a picture as drawn by another.

But there is another thing to be considered. Two men may be on or about the same elevation, and be on opposite sides of the mountain. One may have reached that height by the slippery paths of Reason, and looking out upon the world through his deceiving glass, he sees a very different picture from that seen by the weary plodder up the hard rugged paths of Experience, as he adjusts his trusty spectacles, Practice to his eye and looks around at the scenery. Therefore when no two persons have the same point of observation, and when some are looking in opposite directions from others and from a higher stand-point, it is not at all difficult to see why the views of men vary so widely. Let us blame no man for differing in opinion with us.

Exchange.

From the *Student* we get the information that if the COLLEGIAN could print two or three hundred extra copies to be distributed through eastern Oregon and Washington, along with her present notriety, it would go far toward making this the leading institution in the northwest. Business men, and friends of the school, of Salem, do you believe the above strong enough to assist us in added publication.

The Emperor of China is now studying the English language. Apropos, the English language slowly but surely coming to the front.

A hypothetical congress has been organized by the students of Leland Stanford Jr., university, with the formality of the National congress. The first working session was devoted to the consideration of the Tregloan exclusion bill.—*Exchange*.

He—"Charlotte, I love you; can you return my affection?" She—"I can; I'll have to, as I have no use for it."—*Exchange.*

Erother Mercer, we join hands and rejoice and join hands with you over your additional \$50,000 endowment.—*Ex.*

The Agricultural college, Corvallis, Oregon, mourns the death of its president, B. L. Arnold.

From an exchange it seems athletic associations have assumed the proportions of a rage, so universally have they organized.

Willamette University now has a new crown, the outside painted brown. The rebuilding of the upper part of the building, that was burned last October, is just completed and the upper part is artistically arranged in a dormitory.

The first issue of the Leland university, Jr., congress is received with much interest.

We will hereafter take a greater interest in our exchanges, especially our Oregon exchanges. During the late student's conference we had an opportunity to meet all the students face to face, which inspires us with a greater interest in them.

There are eleven graduates of Yale and sixteen of Harvard, in congress.—*Ex.*

The two American institutions having the largest number of students are Harvard, with 2,613, and Ann Arbor with 2,495 students.—*Ex.*

Upon the theory that the inner portion of the earth is a fluid, Henry Wilde, F. R. S., gives in the *Scientific American*, of Feb. 13th, what seems to be a favorable and scientific view of the location of the magnetic north and south and the cause of the declination of the needle $22^{\circ} 30'$ to the east.

As a movement in the right direction we notice through many of our exchanges that the students are taking up the leading questions of the day in their discussions and

essays. The seeming unsurmountable questions our representative men are struggling with at present, evidences that more preparation, deep profound study is necessary to the solving of the problems. The subject stands face to face with our students of the day, then why not previous preparation to meet them?

Societies.

The officers for the third term were elected as follows:

PHILODORIANS—Lloyd Reynolds, president; Geo. W. Jones, vice president; John W. Reynolds, secretary; Floyd Fields, treasurer; E. E. Porter, assistant secretary; B. B. Barker, censor; Phil Metchan, Jr., librarian; H. G. Hibbard, sergeant-at-arms.

PHILODOSIANS—Miss Ollie Rounds, president; Miss Carrie Bradshaw, vice president; Miss Cora Winters, secretary; Miss Emilie Henry, treasurer; Miss Mabel Janes, censor; Miss Fannie Uren, librarian; Miss Anna Alderson, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Myrtie Marsh, custodian.

On Wednesday evening, February 3d, the Philodosians held their "Milkmaids Convention" to raise money for furnishing their society hall. The entertainment passed off very successfully and netted the Philodosians about fifty dollars.

February 12th the Philodosians debated the question: "*Resolved*, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should not meddle with politics." Affirmative leader, Bessie Henry; negative, Josie Grandy. The question was decided in favor of the negative. On February 26th: "*Resolved*, That the languages and higher mathematics should be taught in the public schools." Affirmative, Carrie Bradshaw; negative, Edith Field. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

The Philodorian debates for the month were as follows. February 12th: "*Resolved*,

That the present openings are more favorable for professional than mercantile life." Affirmative by Geo. Good, and negative by C. G. Pence; the affirmative leader being absent Mr. Robinett, the second speaker on the affirmative, led on his side and won the question. On February 26th: "*Resolved*, That it would be detrimental to the prosperity of our country to keep the different departments of the World's Fair open on Sunday." Affirmative by L. B. Austin and negative by L. E. Gardner; the decision was for the affirmative.

The society halls are now finished and ready for their furnishings. The walls are calcimined and the wood work is painted white. The folding doors will be very convenient in case of joint meetings and joint entertainments.

During the past month Mr. Booth of Southern Oregon, presented each of the societies with a gavel and the Philodorian society with a paper knife and pair of match safes all of mansanita wood. These are very much appreciated by the societies, who return their thanks to Mr. Booth.

A subscription paper has been circulating among the friends of the Philodorian society for the purpose of furnishing their society hall. The society young men have responded very liberally as a rule. Mr. John Goltra of Portland, has generously signed twenty dollars, and the Philodorian feel very grateful to him, as "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

There are now thirty-two active members in the Philodorian society. The society is composed of a much younger class of students than ever before, but nevertheless they are doing efficient work.

The Philodorian secretary, Mr. John Reynolds, owing to sickness, has been obliged to resign his office, and Mr. Robinett has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. N. M. Newport was present in the Philodorian meeting February 26th, and upon invitation addressed the society.

The Philodorian at their last regular meeting voted to purchase an "A. No. 1" Brussels carpet for their society hall. This will probably cost about \$125, and is a move in the right direction. The societies intend to purchase a good quality of furniture for their hall rather than a large quantity.

Shortly after the Milkmaids convention a very mystified young man was heard wondering how a cow could kick and at the same time keep four feet on the ground.

Personal.

New society hall.

Mr. Subscriptionist, take notice.

Hurrah! for a college yell.

Our band seems *non est*.

Miss Bertha Taylor made us a visit on February 23d.

Elder Wilson drops in occasionally.

Mr. A. C. Cleaver has again entered school.

Who said Sam, the college Chinaman, couldn't whistle?

Ask the reckless four about the new rules.

Miss Evans is out of school, on account of sickness.

Mr. Albert Bowersox, A. B. '89, paid us a pleasant visit.

Messrs. Freeland, Starr, and Shepherd are bound for the top.

Miss Bessie Henry, of La Grande, is very ill at the Woman's college. Her mother is with her.

Rev. S. R. Grannis conducted the devotional exercises on the 12th.

Mr. A. L. Brown, who was a student of Willamette university in '89-90, is now studying law at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. John H. Whiteaker has again entered school, after an absence of two weeks.

Isn't that door-keeper just too Sweet for anything?

Mr. John Reynold is confined to his room with the la grippe.

The familiar faces of Misses Carrie Gleason and Mae Boise were seen in the halls of their alma mater on the 11th.

Miss Lottie Denyer, of '89-'90, is teaching with the greatest success at Newcastle, Wash.

Mr. W. B. Tapor, an old-time student, is real estate and wholesale merchant at Fairhaven, Washington.

Miss Emma Mathews, of La Canas, while in town last week mad us a pleasant call.

Miss Fannie Uren, who has been ill for several days, is again in school.

President Whitaker conducted the morning and evening services at the M. E. last Sabbath in the pastors absence.

Mr. A. A. Stafford, who left school at the beginning of the fourth term, will return next term and finish the preparatory classical.

Mr. M. N. Newport, now in the employ of the State Insurance company, paid his alma mater a visit last week.

Prof. J. D. Gardner, our Professor in law '90-'91, whom we remember with so much respect, is now principal of the Alledo academy, Alledo, Illinois.

Mr. W. T. Rigby, A. B. '89, is farming on an extensive scale at Adams, Oregon. He and his father will harvest 1,500 acres this coming fall.

The Washington State Teachers Association met at Fairhaven during the holidays and among the representatives of Willamette university were Miss Carrie Royal of Olympia, Miss Jessie Spencer of Fairhaven, Hon. M. G. Royal of Olympia, and Virgil Perlinger of Renton. Willamette ever to the front.

Miss Thornton has at last come to the conclusion that she can teach the German class without any of Mr. M's assistance.

The students one and all greatly enjoyed their holiday, Monday the 22d, and came back to school Tuesday morning wishing February 22d came more often.

During the past week we have been especially honored by being visited at chapel by members of the law class of '82, members of the alumni and old students.

Cherrington Bros. have made a most excellent picture of the C. Y. M. C. A. delegates while in Salem. They are for sale at their gallery at 85 cents each. If sent by mail 15 cents extra for packing and postage. This firm is also headquarters for all fine work in photography, especially the new and popular aristo photo. Students get especial rates on all photographic work.

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(Signed.) GEO. WHITTAKER,

President.

The year 1891 has gone into history as the worst known to the insurance business in the United States, excepting only the years of the Chicago fires. More fire insurance companies have retired than in any one of

the previous twenty years. Eighty-six American Companies wound up their business, including nearly one-third of the companies that were located upon this coast one year ago, and shrinkage in surplus has amounted way up into the Millions.

While we regret this, yet we are pleased to inform our patrons and friends that the State Insurance Company has gone through the year in grand shape, and is to-day in far better condition than ever before. Its assets now amount to \$362,028.48, an increase during the year of \$24,020.90. The net surplus now amounts to \$105,390.48, an increase during the year of \$13,826.56, making the net surplus larger than the entire capital, while the re-insurance reserve, for the protection of our policy holders, has reached the handsome sum of \$155,418.00. The income during the year amounted to \$192,038.17, all from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and which entitles us to still say that we do more business in the Pacific Northwest than any other company, no matter where located. It also proves conclusively the great popularity of the "State" in the home field, where it is located and best known. The people realize the benefit of the experienced, able and economical management which guides the company through these trying years safely and with such splendid results.

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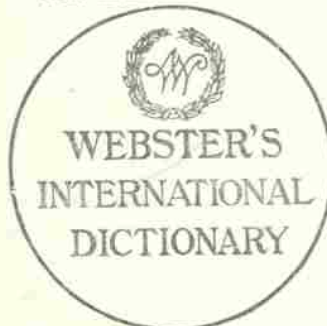
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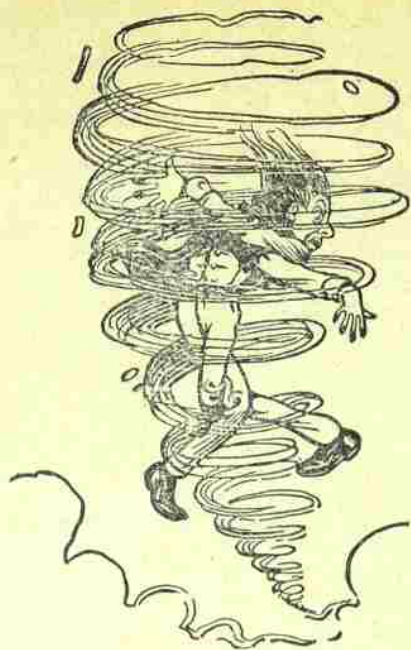
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