

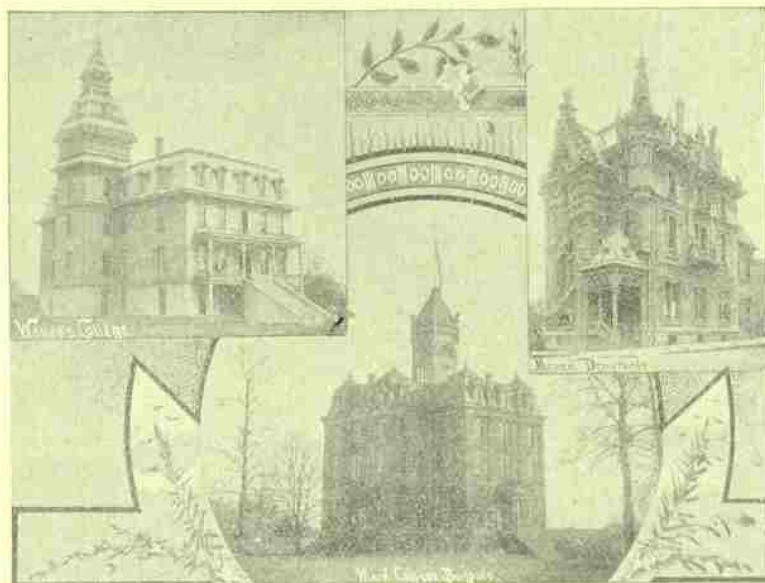
WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 5.

SALEM, OREGON, OCTOBER, 1893.

NO. 2.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY



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Willamette Collegian.

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NO. 2.

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

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

Terms 50 cents per year, payable in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

Professional and business advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

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

All articles for publication should be addressed the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

POETRY.

A FADED PORTRAIT.

'Tis a picture of my aunt
Painted many years ago;
Crude it is, and stiff, and quaint,
Such as "artists" oft now paint
By the dozen, "prices low."

There she sits, that aunt of mine,
Clad in gown of sable hue,
Some rich satin stuff and fine,
With broad stripes, line over line,
And an ample flounce or two.

Flowing sleeves and pointed waist,
Costly lace and broch antique,
Diamonds, here they look like paste,
Aunt was rich but lacked good taste,
So I think, her fingers speak!

Black and glossy is her hair,
Snowy part from brow to crown
Cleaves the shapely head, and there,
Keeping smooth each side, a pair,
Stately, stiff, the side combs frown.

While beneath, in smiling row,
Well kept ringlets twist and twirl,
Hardly natural I trow,
I may be mistaken, though,
Who would wish to judge a curl?

Framed in by this mass of hair
Is a face of Scottish mould,
Forehead thoughtful, high and fair,
Eyes just dimmed a bit—not care,
She was growing somewhat old.

For her husband loved her well,
And they two grew old in years,
With their hands clasped, their tears fell
Always mingled, thus one soul
They became in all those years.

Many, many years ago
Prattled softly at her breast
Baby lips, and arms like snow
Wreathed her neck—a heaven below
Seemed the world to her so blest.

But she went, that child so fair,
And no others came to bless
Those poor hearts; more and more dear
To each other, model pair!
Grew they in their loneliness.

And he prospered more and more;
Had great ships in every sea,
And from out his goodly store
Gave he freely to the poor;
Oh, a noble heart had he!

And when'er a ship came in
Curious treasures came to light,
Flashing gems from many a mine
In the East—your eyes would shine
Could you see the dazzling sight.

But these treasures, though so rare,
Could not satisfy her heart:
Such a longing lingered there
For some thing to cherish where
Long ago that child had part.

Once, on board, a parrot green,
Hopping all unheeded 'round,
Strayed into her lap and then
Nestled there, so once again
She a little joy had found.

I have seen that very bird
Stuffed and standing in a case
In her parlor—for it died,
And, poor aunt, I know she tried
Hard enough to fill its place.

Then a pair of poodles white
 Barked enough the saints to vex,
 Oh, they were a goodly sight!
 Washed and combed, with ribbons bright
 'Round their short and woolly necks.

But, dear me, how I have strayed
 From the faded portrait here
 Of my aunt in black arrayed,
 She's been dead a half decade,
 Her good man for many a year.

Thus, ah thus, we all must pass,
 Leaving, may be, nothing more
 Than a trinket, or a dress,
 Or a portrait; who can guess
 If some heart 's a little sore?

MARIE CRAIG.

Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITORIAL.

Willamette is undoubtedly behind other Oregon colleges in athletics. Cannot some of the students arouse an interest in this direction? They will deserve the gratitude of all if successful.

We present, in this issue, a short biographical sketch of ex-President Whitaker, which is very interesting. We are sorry that he will no longer be in our city, but hope that he will have the greatest success in his new work.

Prof. Albert E. Yerex kindly contributes an article for this issue, which is thoughtful and interesting. Prof. Yerex has gained many friends among the students in the short time he has been among them.

By mistake, in printing the September COLLEGIAN, the editorial staff of two years ago was inserted in one thousand of the copies, but we hope that subscribers will note the entire change of staff in this issue, and will act accordingly in sending in their subscriptions and letters to the COLLEGIAN.

Having been re-elected editor, we will not attempt an apology for the past nor make promises for the future; but we are fortunate in having an excellent staff for our assistance,

and believe that the work of the journal will be wider in its scope and better in material than in former years. We sincerely hope that all interested in the university, or in general education, will assist us by their subscriptions, as well as by articles which will be of interest to our readers. As will be noticed, the extra number of pages gives us more space to devote to the interests of the different departments of the university, and this will be appreciated by many who wish to gain actual information in regard to the school.

Preparation for the inter-collegiate oratorical contest may be said to have begun at Willamette. The officers for the year have been elected, and an organization of the college classes effected. The students seem to be enthusiastic, and the faculty are inclined to promote the spirit of friendly rivalry which is induced between the different classes of the college. Much depends upon the executive committee of the inter-collegiate association, in pushing the work forward to success; and we have no doubt that each succeeding year will show progress in the work of the various colleges. We are sorry that the treasurer of the state executive committee, who was a representative of our college, has gone to Chicago, and the vacancy will have to be filled by appointment, but we hope that the position will be given to some one of our college, as it would seem that our representation on the committee ought not to be forfeited because of the loss of Mr. Barker from the committee.

Dr. Whitaker has resigned the presidency of Willamette University, and Prof. W. C. Hawley is acting President.

This was a surprise to very many of our students, occurring as it did on the second day of the school year. President Hawley immediately assumed control, and good order and regularity in class work continued as if there had been no change.

Dr. Whitaker has accepted the appoint-

ment to St. Paul church at Portland, and will leave soon for that charge.

Notwithstanding the numerous changes that are mentioned elsewhere in this paper, the work is constantly improving, and new students are registering almost daily. The faculty is not only strong and progressive, but also very popular among the students, and this will have its effect in securing new ones.

LITERARY.

NEW VIEWS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE.

I shall endeavor in this article to briefly present a few views in social science, regretting that the time allotted will not warrant a more complete and full exposition of the respective statements. Nevertheless, greater good may result by the reader being compelled to exercise his own faculties by the process of abstraction and deduction. If so, then the present paper may not entirely fail of its purpose.

Social science or sociology should be considered both as a science and as an art.

As a science, it seeks to collect, classify and explain all the facts of society or humanity as a whole; as an art, it applies the general principles thus obtained in the different fields of social activity. It is included in Anthropology or the science of man. It is equivalent to the more important half of Ethics, social Ethics, as distinct from private Ethics, since all human action has an ethical nature, and ethics should be based upon the study of the past.

The ethical view is important, in such subdivisions as Politics, Political Economy, and Industrial Life. If there should be in the future an "Ethical school of Political Economists," new light will be thrown on the vexed questions of capital and labor, monopolies and wages.

Applied sociology is the field that now most needs attention. The work of the great

Sociologists, Spencer and Comte, has aided rather than hindered the present dangerous unsettlement in morals, politics and religion—a result largely of half knowledge of new truths, but no new systems competent to replace the old. The work of Spencer and his assistants in Sociology, has been mainly anthropological, a study of savage races. The man is needed who can lay down rules of action in accordance with the laws of development of the social organism thus far ascertainable; who will add the genius of invention to a mastery of the past as now known, and to an understanding of the present, sympathetic as well as statistical; who will engraft rather than uproot; who, though they may have the boldness of a Viking and the vision of a seer, will yet retain a practical appreciation and loving compassion for the painful steps that men must take before they reach their goal.

Education, in its widest sense, is the ultimate means of realizing all social aims. It is the life-long, voluntary modification of the individual. A new science of education is possible through a study of the history, not of schools only, but of all that has modified character.

"Archaics" is suggested as a much needed name for the science of social origins (Gr. Arche, origin) not of antiquities merely, as Archaeology (limited also to the antiquities of art); but as found in primitive man of the present as well as of prehistoric times.

"Anthropology" and "Ethnology" are now wrongly applied to this subdivision.

"Cosmocracy" designates the world government towards which all governments appear to be tending, as seen in unions of gentes, of towns and of States, in commercial unions and in international law.

Archaics, History and Statistics cross-section Politics, Religion, etc.

Every social subject is to be studied through these three. The historical school of Political Economists have shown the great importance of this method. On the other

hand, history, to be complete, must treat of all social subjects.

Psychology, Biology, Logic, and Philosophy contribute facts, methods and laws of great importance to social studies, as does Physics to a less extent. Indeed, every sci-

ence contributes to every other.

The most important relations exist between all the branches of social science, as between Political Economy and the family which cannot be here shown.

ALBERT E. YEREX.



A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Ex-President Whitaker traces his lineage as far back as the beginning of the 18th century, when his great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Whitaker, a Puritan, left England on account of religious persecution, and settled in Conn. Jonathan's son, Nathaniel, was for 20 years a Presbyterian clergyman at Salem, Mass., and was instrumental in founding Dartmouth College. His son Jonathan was a Congregational minister; afterwards, joining the Unitarian church, he became a teacher.

His son, Edgar K., at the time of the birth

of the subject of our sketch, which occurred on the 14th of May, 1836, was a wholesale and retail dry goods merchant and importer in the city of Boston, Mass.; afterwards a member of the governor's council of the Massachusetts legislature, auditor of customs in New Orleans, La., and in the Treasury department at Washington. In the year 1838, he purchased a farm at Needham, 12 miles from Boston, and moved his family there, with the exception of his son George, who was sent to Jamaica Plain to visit some friends of the family until his parents should get settled in their new quarters. When he became of sufficient age, he attended the

grammar school at Needham. After graduating therefrom, he attended the Normal school at Newton, all the while spending his hours out of school in his father's farm, garden and nursery. At 17 years of age, he graduated from the Bridgewater, Mass., State Normal, the youngest youth at the school. Then he taught a five months' school at Sandwich, on Cape Cod, and another at East Weymouth the year following. At the former place he was converted in a powerful revival and joined the Methodist church. His parents were both Unitarians. At the age of 18, he entered Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., graduating as valedictorian in the fall of 1857. The same year, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated as fourth in a class of twenty-five in 1861. In the meantime, he taught school at East Hampton and Forestville; also, supplying the M. E. pulpit at the latter place. Among his pupils and auditors was the young lady who became his wife, June 22, 1861, two days after his graduation. While in school, he also acted as steward of a boarding club, as a book agent, and peddled campaign medals during the presidential contest of 1860, being obliged to almost entirely depend upon his own exertions for the attainment of his education. Just before graduating from Wesleyan, he joined the New England Conference at its session of 1861, and was stationed at West Medway, Mass., whither he went immediately after his marriage. Since that time, he has served as pastor at South Walpole, Boston Highlands, Lowell, Westfield, East Boston, Lynn, Ipswich, East Cambridge, Somerville and Worcester, also for four years as presiding elder of the Springfield district. During the period of his ministry, he acted as member of the examining committee of Wesleyan Academy, Wesleyan University, and Boston University Theological School, editor and publisher of the *New England Methodist* and the *District Methodist*, correspondent for *Zion's Herald* and other religious papers, and member of the board of directors

of the New England Education Society. While stationed at his first charge, his eldest son was born. He is now married and resides with his family at Sumerville, Mass. Three years later, in 1865, another son was born, who died in infancy. In 1868 his only daughter was born. She lived to the age of 15, dying a few months before the demise of his father, which occurred in Nov. '83. His youngest son was born during his pastorate at Lynn in 1872. While pastor of Grace M. E. Church at Worcester, Mass., he was largely instrumental in carrying No License in '86, under the local option law. In the fall of 1887, he received a very urgent call to the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational work, and after some hesitation consented to take the presidency of Wiley University of Marshall, Texas. His administration here was remarkably successful. The number of students increased during his four years labors, from 183 to 337, and the value of the buildings and grounds from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The standard of work done and quality of students turned out, were of much higher grade than ever before. In the fall of 1891, he accepted the position of President of Willamette University. On Sept. 4, 1893, he tendered his resignation, after a most successful opening of the third year of his administration. He has re-entered the ministry, and has accepted the appointment to the charge of St. Paul Church, South Portland.

J. H. W.

HISTORIC AND LITERARY CHARACTER OF THE GOSPELS.

Graduating Oration by John R. Hume.

Who and what was Jesus of Nazareth? On the answer to this question rest all our Christian ethics, law and theology. It is the corner stone of the Christian system of doctrine. Disprove his identity or divine nature, and Christianity falls helpless to the earth.

That there is such a force in the world, is apparent to the most skeptical. That it is a

force and that it bears along with it, on its resistless march into every home in every land, such a system of law and ethics as no other church, creed or dogma ever taught; that it has within its grasp a literature such as no age, station or condition can promise, and such as no creed or dogma can give, and that it is the chief corner stone on which is built all the great superstructure of law and religion and letters and morals, science and philosophy and ethics and mechanics, the most learned skeptic cannot successfully controvert.

Without it, our present system of American institutions, the pride and delight of America and of the civilized world, sinks into nothingness.

True, there would remain a literature, a system of ethics, a code of laws, a language, but they would have lost all energy, all their vitalizing force would be gone. They would simply be the broken and empty shells of departed worth—a law without a penalty.

The claim is, that this motive energy is of God, *from* God, and reveals God manifest in the flesh.

The central figure of these Gospels, Jesus of Nazareth, is all and in all to this great system; the foundation on which is built the great superstructure of Christianity and Christian civilization. To prove this, I shall take for granted nothing that is not too obvious to be doubted. I will not ask you to accept any testimony of Jesus' own immediate words in regard to himself, neither do I ask you to accept proof texts from the Hebrew Scriptures.

The question is not, as some of our so-called higher critics say, so much as to who *wrote* the books, as the *truthfulness* of the matter the books contain. I care not for the name of the writers of the four Gospels. It might have been Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, or some nameless author. The veracity of the books remains the same.

The question resolves itself into this: "Is this system of doctrines, spreading itself over the world like fire in a stubble, a divine rev-

elation—did Jesus of Nazareth really live and was he God incarnate?" Or was he a myth like the Gods of Greece and Rome, like Dagon and Bel Merodach, a creation of an ignorant race, an invention of the writers of the Gospels? Was there a male child laid in a manger, in a cave of the earth in Bethlehem, Judea, during the Passover feast, in the reign of Herod the Tetrarch, about the year 4004, A. M., and did the angels say he was God's incarnate son, and his after life prove the truthfulness of their statements? Is Jesus of Nazareth a fact of history just as much as are Napoleon, Cromwell, Lincoln and Grant?

Some one has said, he is not—that the Gospels are romances, of which Jesus is the hero—a creature of fancy. That is to say, that that time and age and condition had in itself the ability to invent a character that could say and do all ascribed to Jesus; that four men, unaccustomed to letters, at four different times and in four places, invented and wrote a romance of infinitely greater power than Pilgrim's Progress or Uncle Tom's Cabin. These men were Hebrews, and the four acting separately and independently did a thing a Hebrew never before or since attempted—invent a character and write a romance. Hebrews had written song and law and prophesy and history, but never in all their career had they produced fiction. Now our critic claims these evangelists invented this; that they stepped over early training and national law and custom, and invented a character and clothed it with power and majesty so sublime that no age or condition has ever come up to its precepts.

The books bear evidence in themselves that they are not from the pen of the same man, or from the pen of any number of LEARNED men—they are written in a language spoken exclusively by the lower classes of society, and these are the only books ever produced in this language. Their style and diction stamp indelibly upon every page their station in society. The Hellenistic Greek corresponds relatively to the low Dutch

language of to-day—the analogy is complete in degree as well as in kind. The classic Greek and the high German are both languages of learning, the conversational Greek and the low Dutch being the languages of the common people.

That these books are the work of four men, is as undeniable as that they are the works of any man. The composition, the choice of words, the style and the thoughts and deeds mentioned, their unity in themselves, their diversity from each other, stamp them as the work of four minds, or rather four pairs of eyes seeing the same thing, four brains thinking the same thoughts, four pictures of the same person at the same sitting, by four artists. Each writer has maintained throughout the whole his own personal individuality.

Not long since, I stood with two friends in the dome of our capitol, all wrapped in mute wonder and awe as we gazed upon the last rays of the sinking sun as they lit up the snowy summit of Mount Hood. We stood for some time in silent admiration, until my friend at the right broke the spell to give vent to his feelings in words, concerning the rough surface and rougher summit of Oregon's proud peak. He at my left spoke with a shudder of the probable temperature of its icy crest, only to call my thoughts from wondering over the beautiful fields of light and shade so sublimely and harmoniously blended in all the colors of the rainbow.

So it is with the evangelists; each beholds the character of Jesus in his own light; each preserves his own individuality.

Now, if they invented the character, they gave it the same name, put in its mouth substantially the same words, in its brain the same thoughts, told of it the same deeds, miracles and wonders, with a diversity which excluded them from the role of copyists, and gave to each of the actors the same power, which is utterly impossible and beyond credence.

A few words as to the Hero of these so-called romances; this Author of our Chris-

tian economy, ethics, laws and institutions, who fulfilled the law and established grace by which this world will be regenerated.

I argue that they did not invent or originate this character. First, because they were not mentally equal to the task. The character of Jesus stands without a peer in all the realms of history. No man has ever lived that could improve on or equal his teaching. This nineteenth century, with two thousand years of training, cannot imitate it. No one has lived who could find a flaw in it. Faults have been found with the best men of the Bible, sometimes very grave ones, but none with Jesus.

What is true in Physics is also true of Literature. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and no cause can be greater than its corresponding effect; so no literary production is higher, broader or deeper than its author.

Shakspeare is no greater than any character he has produced. Each character he portrays is modeled from real life. And yet, in the mind of the great dramatist, was all the intense passion of Hamlet and the murder of Macbeth—all the passion of King Henry and the waggish mirth of Fat Jack or Robin Goodfellow.

Satan, in Milton's Paradise Lost, is no darker than Satan in the blind old bard's soul. John Bunyan in Bedford jail, walked and talked daily, in sight of the gates beautiful; he sat on the delectable mountain more frequently than on the rough bench in his prison cell. Pilgrim's Progress is but an echo from John Bunyan's soul.

Harriet Beecher Stowe had in her soul all the Christian fortitude and piety of Uncle Tom, all the tender motherly love of Eliza, and the angelic visions of beautiful Eva.

Robert Burns is as rakish as his doggerel. Tom Moore's heart is atune to the same bacchanalian songs that characterize his works and torture his readers.

Never has mortal pen depicted a character superior to its author, and yet those men who saw so much and knew so little of Je-

sus, and who did not and could not understand his teachings, are said to have invented his character so infinitely above them. The evangelists did not understand Jesus; they simply mechanically wrote what he said as the parrot speaks the things that have been taught to it, without knowing their meaning. When Jesus spoke of the kingdom of heaven—his kingdom—they began to clamor for favorite places in the old, long dead kingdom of David.

I argue again that they had not the requisite moral and spiritual endowments for such a service. He had the universal character. They were narrow-minded Jews, subject to all the prejudices of their nation. Their national selfishness, in case of the Samaritans, like our own against the Chinese, got the advantage of their religion. As an author has said, "their religion had to pray to their politics." Jesus was not so. He may be truly called the son of man (kind), a son, a brother and father of all colors, races or conditions. Jesus was not a national bigot; Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul and others were.

Once it became necessary for Peter to go down to the house of an alien and baptise Christianity's first Gentile convert, and it took a miracle from heaven to send him, because Cornelius was a Gentile. On a similar occasion, Jesus was called to break the bread of eternal life to the publican, Zacheus. Freely and lovingly he did so. Just as freely did his chosen disciples stand back with the filthy mob and criticise him: "He eateth with publicans and sinners."

Jesus forgave when the old Jewish law said, stone her; forgave when his disciples said stone the poor fallen girl. He stoops and writes her pardon in the dust, whither she had cast her poor soul; but she was penitent, and no crime of a penitentsinner is too great for Jesus to forgive.

How un-Jewish Jesus was; how unlike mankind, he is so high and so holy. Yet some one has said he is only an invention, a creation of fancy, an outgrowth of the Jewish

intellect in the first century. How ridiculous, how absurd, how impossible!

As well to say Mark Twain could write an Iliad, or Homer a Mother Goose, or that John Bunyan was the author of Artemus Ward's lectures. The Jew is no more like this one universal character in the Gospels, than Washington Irving is like the Apostle Paul, or Voltaire is like John Wesley.

Thus it might appear by every form of distinctive or constructive argument, that the historic Christ is that of the Gospels, and its literary character, tested by every law of criticism, reveals that Christ as the incarnation and revelation of the infinite and eternal God, to open to dying men the path to glory.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

People generally are very particular as to the opinion that is entertained of them. There are times in life when they would give a great deal to know just what would insure them in making a pleasing impression.

Unless a knowledge and practice of cultured living is interwoven in the life and thought, people will be constantly making egregious blunders, of which they will be wholly unconscious, and at the same time have the idea that they are doing just right.

Visitors in your home may receive callers and not have their names announced to the hostess; sometimes an extended conversation is held with friends in the street. Ladies may think it right to take a gentleman's hat when he calls; for gentlemen to precede in descending steps; and when callers take their leave, to accompany them to the door, and sometimes even to the carriage.

Articles may be passed across the table instead of being sent by the one who presides; the napkin folded when it ought not to be, or when it should; permission to be excused from the table, not secured until after it is done; and the permission asked of all, rather than of the one at the head of the table.

Some people think it a way of entertain-

ing, to perpetuate a joke, or make a remark at the expense of another member of the company. Some persons are so determined to gratify curiosity, or to give expression to some of their own ideas, without regard to the pleasure of others, that they are perfectly oblivious to the impression they are making.

If such people are in any way so favored as to be in cultured society for a time, they are gradually dropped from one circle to another, until they find themselves in that one to which they belong, and for which their training and their taste prepares and adapts them. A harsh voice and loud manner, or the sycophant tone and mincing carriage, relegate one to the companionship of the coarse and uncultured.

A lady whose manners are perfect on the street, in the parlor, in the dining-room, at the place of entertainment, and really, everywhere, has more to recommend her to any position in life, that of business, or as mother, wife, sister, daughter or friend, than any accomplishment.

A knowledge of social rules is as much to be desired, as a knowledge of business forms in common use. Without the practice of them, sensitive people are made unhappy, friendships are severed, ties of kinship are severely strained, and to the most buoyant and sanguine, the world seems cold and unfriendly. With it, life seems all in tune.

Expression of the kindness we cherish; refraining from look and word of criticism or disapproval when consistent; courtesies shown for sweet courtesy's sake; and you see a happy individual, a delightful home, an ideal society, and a God-fearing nation.

You can think of no organization where politeness has not an influence more powerful than is evident to a casual observer; the home, the school, places of industry and of trade, in every profession and in every government. Respectful terms used by employees to employers, and in return a regard shown to them and to their rights; a domineering spirit never used by superior, and no braggadoocio indulged in by subordinate.

When the practical use of politeness is acknowledged, and its rules observed, there will be no complaint on the part of children about correct management at their home; none by pupils of their school; none by employed of employers, nor of citizens as to the regulations of a just government.

French is the court language, not because it is the easiest of the languages, but it belongs to a people who understand and observe the utmost particulars in the nicety of expression, both in word and manner; hence, their utterances are like music. Every phase of court life, political and social, by its use, may be both conducted and described in very minute particular, and just as vividly as the most ardent can wish.

To be a lady of elegant manner, educated and a Christian, is worth more than coronet or diadem. Whatever the expense incident, whatever of care in the establishment and the management of a Woman's College department, its value is evidently equal to that of any other line of effort, the world around.

MATTIE L. HANSEE.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

THE MODEL IN SINGING.

The model of the highest attainment of Art, Science, Religion, Statesmanship, Professional or Business, is accounted for in man or woman by some special qualification. Washington is quoted for his sacrifice for his country, whose model of morals, courage, kind demeanor and manly presence is looked back to as the "great and good." Grant and Lincoln were peculiarly fitted for the time in which they lived. Webster, the statesman; Blaine the vivacious and "level-headed"; and Jackson, the model of firmness. We look back to the ancients for other models. Eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero. In war, Alexander, Hannibal and Caesar. Philosophy, Socrates and Plato. Of Modern Science, Newton and Galileo. Christ as the model for our religious life;

with Luther and others as Reformers. Coming to our time for models of this or that one; how he became so; what his sacrifice to obtain so great success.

What should a student give up that he may become a model in any special talent he possesses. Singing, as a talent, is a temperer of bad morals. It binds the social and religious element in our natures both singly and collectively.

Frequently those who study singing do it in the hope that the method will do the work for them, forgetting the outside advice of the experienced teacher. Voice production simply consists of the forward over focal tone and the proper method of respiration. When proper tone-formation is produced, the muscles, anticosical and abdominal, are so trained that in singing all breath is vocalized. This, in short, is the system without detail; but it takes months and years of practice. The most common hinderances to good tone production are rigidity or tension of the muscles of the larynx. Backward vibration producing the hard metallic or nasalic quality of tone.

Among other things that will hinder voice production is the wearing (not by gentlemen) too tight-fitting garments. Anything that hinders respiration, is a detriment. No one who cannot breath below the pectoral muscles, can become a skilled singer. Health habits should be looked into; overeating hinders. A dyspeptic is hardly a good singer. Singing with temperature below sixty-five, will produce hoarseness. Loss of sleep is bad. Drinking to excess, either wine, liquor or beer, will give harshness of tone. No incessant smoker will have a smooth, resonant tone; his tone will be unsteady and nervous.

Patti has been the ideal of a soprano singer. She has so provided herself that no excitement is allowed that would arouse her calm demeanor. The vexing cares were never allowed to worry her. So, a singer must learn self-control in work.

Madam Marchesi, the great voice teacher,

had perfect control of herself. All examples in singing, however bad, by any pupil, are received with a smile, and the encouragement, "Won't you please try again; may be you can do better?" Therefore, the model for us to attain in the gift of song, is the self sacrifice of work, study, patience, self-control, habits, temper, appetite, earnestness of purpose, breathing God's pure air, care of personal health, and trying to be physically strong; then, with true enthusiastic love for the art, the highest model may be attained.

Z. M. PARVIN.

MUSICIANS.

What is a musician? A musician is a person who is able to sing or perform upon some musical instrument, etc. Such an answer we may receive most any day.

How ridiculous it would sound if we should hear a similar remark to the effect that a mathematician is a person who is able to make figures or read numbers. Yet there are instances when the musician is not treated with half so much courtesy.

The mathematician is expected to reach out into every particular and detail of his science, and give the exact solution of every problem. So must the musician be theoretically the same on every detail of his profession.

The so-called popular musician, on the other hand, is lauded to the skies, when often he is not able to resolve the "dominant seventh" properly when put to the test. Such musicians, however, are quite common among us; and yet, few of our enthusiasts know the difference. When "true art" is sacrificed to tickle the "popular ear," or when it is used—as is too often the case—for the sake of a little flattery, it then becomes destructive to the higher aim for which it is intended.

The musician stands alone in his profession, for the sake of true art, with but a handful of followers, because he cannot and will not cater to the demands for popular trash.

Stands he alone? Yes, but in a higher and grander realm of artistic development, to which his would-be contemporary must eventually ascend if we are to "know him by his fruit."

Miss Bertha Hubbard, a graduate of the class of '92, who has resided for the past year at Helena, has returned to Salem. The Helena Independent speaks the highest praise of Miss Hubbard as a pianist in the recent concert given there.

The Misses Culbertson, from Dayton, and Miss Altermatt, from Albany, are staying at the Woman's College and studying music.

Miss Austin, from Woodburn, has entered the Conservatory.

The Conservatory was represented at the reception for the new Methodist minister, by Prof. Parvin and Miss Carpenter singing a duet, and Mr. Kruse playing a violin solo.

Appearances show that as Mr. Kruse and his violin become more acquainted they understand each other better.

The Philo Musicals organized Monday evening, Sept. 18, and elected the following officers: Pres., Prof. Parvin; Vice Pres., Lulu Sargeant; Sec'y, Nora Harris; Treas., Marie Culbertson; Censor, Miss Carpenter; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Kruse.

Miss Carpenter is teaching music at the Polytechnic school.

The prospects for a good class for '94 are good. It is expected to give, next June, twelve or thirteen diplomas and degrees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Willamette University jubilee year opened Monday, Sept. 4th, with flattering prospects. Notwithstanding the financial distress, a larger number of students registered than last year, and the list is growing daily. Both faculty and trustees are much encouraged.

Monday evening, President Whitaker ten-

dered his resignation to the executive committee, and requested that it take effect immediately. It is said the action has been in contemplation for some time. The resignation was reluctantly accepted. Dr. Whitaker was called to take charge of the school two years ago. Through a disastrous fire and divided patronage, he carried the institution with signal success. A man of high culture, tireless activity, and rare eloquence, he adorned the place he filled, and his departure is regretted.

Prof. W. C. Hawley was elected acting President of the University. He took charge at once, and the work of the school went on with unabated interest. For the position, the new incumbent is well qualified. He was born in Oregon in 1864, graduated from Willamette University, received the degree of B. S. in 1884, and was granted the degrees of A. B., L. L. B., for post graduate study in 1888. For two years he was Principal of the Unappqua Academy, three years he served as President of the Drain Normal School and since 1891 he has filled the chairs of Latin and Mathematics in his Alma Mater. Popular as a teacher, widely known among the young people, an active Christian and a local preacher, the University, pending the election of a President, is in safe hands.

Other changes in the faculty have taken place as follows: Miss Mary E. Reynolds occupies the place formerly filled by Miss Minnie Cunningham. The chair so long occupied by Prof. Arnold passes to Albert E. Yerex, of Chicago. Miss Sara M. Brown, of Bangor, Maine, is the new teacher of elocution. The vacancy caused by the changes above noted, has been filled by the election of James T. Mathews. He graduated from the University, taking the degree of B. A. in 1889, and at the time of his election he was Principal of the Lincoln school, Salem.

Judge Moore, of the Supreme Court, recently elected trustee by the Oregon Conference, is a warm friend of the University, and takes an active interest in its affairs.—*John Parsons, in P. C. Advocate.*

SOCIETIES.

The Philodorian Society met Friday evening, September 8th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., J. W. Reynolds; Vice Pres., Floyd Field; Secretary, P. L. Brown; Assistant Sec'y, J. H. Robinett; Treasurer, Bert Savage; Censor, L. T. Reynolds; Librarian, W. A. Manning; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mark Savage.

There was no programme given, as it was the first meeting of the year. At the next regular meeting, Sept. 15, the society was favored by a short program, and speeches from the outgoing and incoming officers.

The Philodorian Society opened this year with very encouraging prospects.

Several new members have joined, and this year promises to be one of profit and pleasure. The young ladies hope soon to be able to excel the young men in debating.

The following officers were elected to serve for the first term: Miss Verna Leeman, President; Edith Field, Vice President; Adda Irwin, Secretary; Anna Alderson, Treasurer; Bertha Byrd, Librarian; Helen Matthews, Censor; Grace Pohle, Sergeant-at-Arms; Myrtie Marsh, Custodian.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. H. Tucker has brought back with him Mr. Ivan Short. In the basement they will eat the results of their own culinary art.

Mr. Jones rooms in the University building, and his sister who came with him is at the College.

Mr. Atwood has scoured the country this summer in the interests of W. U.

Mr. J. H. Van Winkle, who is working on the tax roll of Linn county, will be ready to come before the first of next term.

Chocolate creams are always the best when fresh, and they may be had at the Spa. W. T. Stolz, Manager.

O. N. Harrington of Eola, and Mr. Garrigues of Heppner, are in attendance. Mr. Garrigues is a cousin of Ernst Wilson.

W. J. Shepard will enter next term.

When you want pure drugs and chemicals, go to Fred A. Legg, 100 State street.

Mr. White is with us again, although he expected, before he went to Conference, to be transferred. He has no charge this year, and education is his business.

Miss Emilie Henry has been elected to a position in North School. She graduated last year from the Normal Course at Willamette. Her student friends congratulate her, and are sure she will give the best satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Prescott of the same class teaches the oldest school in Oregon, and the best country school of Clatsop county.

Have you seen those *Vest Pocket Dictionaries*, bound in leather, at F. S. Dearborn's book store? Every student should have one. Contains all the new words. Fine for reference.

Miss Beatty, another of the class, is continuing her studies at W. U.

Mr. L. B. Austin has visited the exposition, and is now settled at Minneapolis, where he will attend school.

Arden Shulse and the two Misses Shulse have entered school. Their father is pastor of the Mission M. E. Church, South Salem.

Molasses Peppermints fresh every day at The Spa.

Among the boarders at the hall are Messrs. Buehe, Martin, Langley, Robnett, DeNeui, East, L. P. Jones and C. J. Atwood. Messrs. Robnett and East have rusticated, doing farm work and harvesting. E. E. Martin has the privileges of a position at the Woman's College.

Fred A. Legg, the druggist, keeps all kinds of perfumery and toilet articles.

Prof. A. E. Yerex is pleased with the appearance of the school, and gives promise of being popular. He wears the only tile in the Literary Faculty.

Miss Musa Geer teaches near Stayton.

E. E. Porter applies his clear handwriting to the county land books at Oregon City.

Miss Uren was expected at W., but failed to come.

Preserve a copy of your friend's likeness, by buying one of those new style *Photograph Albums* from F. S. Dearborn the Bookseller.

Miss Bradshaw, resorting to the coast this summer, gained quite noticeably in avoirdupois.

J. T. Burcham, F. J. Burcham, and F. C. Matthews are at Stanford University.

M. S. Wilson is now in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

Prof. Hawley as president satisfies the students.

Buy your French candies at The Spa.

Willamette has now three of its own alumni in the faculty. Pres. Hawley has received the degrees, B. S., L. L. B., A. M. Professor Matthews that of A. B., and Miss Reynolds that of B. S.

Prof. Matthews, first engaged temporarily, has been secured for the year, and is an excellent addition to the teaching force.

Fred A. Legg, the State street druggist, keeps the latest in the line of perfumes. Try him.

The chemistry class has successful explosions both expected and unexpected.

Miss Bessie Burkhart was in town on the 14th ult.

Mr. Herman Schellburg, of Mehama, intended to be with us, but the sudden death of his father has prevented.

Mr. Bashor, of Brooks, has entered, and Mr. Early, brother of Mark Early.

Candies always fresh at the Spa.

Miss Cora Winters is teaching at Chetco, Or., and will probably graduate from Willamette this year.

Mr. Hume's address is Junction City, Or.

Cool weather has come, but it has no effect on the patronage at the Spa.

Hal. Hibbard has re-entered school after teaching a year, and R. H. Miller after spending last year in a bank at La Grande.

Miss Mina Huelat, Ida Wallace and Pearl Applegate are new students from Salem.

Miss Culbertson has returned, bringing her sister, Miss Minnie.

F. S. Dearborn, the stationer, has just opened a new line of plain and fancy stationery. See it. 263 Commercial street.

S. C. Dodson visited chapel on the 15th. He desires to finish his college course, but has a position he would like to retain.

The Spa is always up to times in fresh candies. Try them.

J. A. Coffey was at school greeting his many friends on the 15th of Sept. We are sorry he is not to attend this winter.

Fred A. Legg, the State street druggist, is a former student. Drop in and see him when you want anything in his line.

Miss Jones, of Brooks, Miss Stilwell and Miss Lambert, of Dayton, and Miss Norwood are at the College.

Stand caramels to be had at the Spa.

Miss Belle Aitkin will enter school sometime during the year.

Mr. Alvin Bagley visited the Philodorian on Sept. 15, and said a few words of good cheer.

Try Fred A. Legg for drugs and toilet articles.

Miss Brown, of Bangor, Maine, the new educationist, has arrived and assumed the duties of her position.

Now is the time that the new students show what metal they are, by their answer to the question, "Will you join the Society?"

The students were given Thursday, the 14th, in which all who wished might attend the State Fair.

Prof. Cochran did not bring his parents back with him as he expected.

Since the chapel hour has been changed to 9 A. M., Prof. Thornton is seen in her place on the rostrum.

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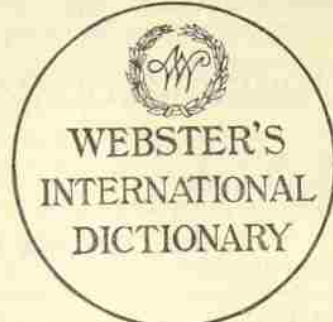
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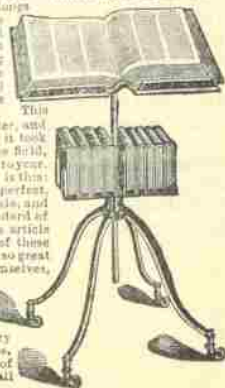
Did you ever learn what fabulous results grow out of the manufacture by Mr. Noyes of an ornamental stand to hold the dictionary? The many reads like a fable, but to tell it one must ask another question: Have you ever noticed the advertisement of the Aermotor Company, which starts out as follows:

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