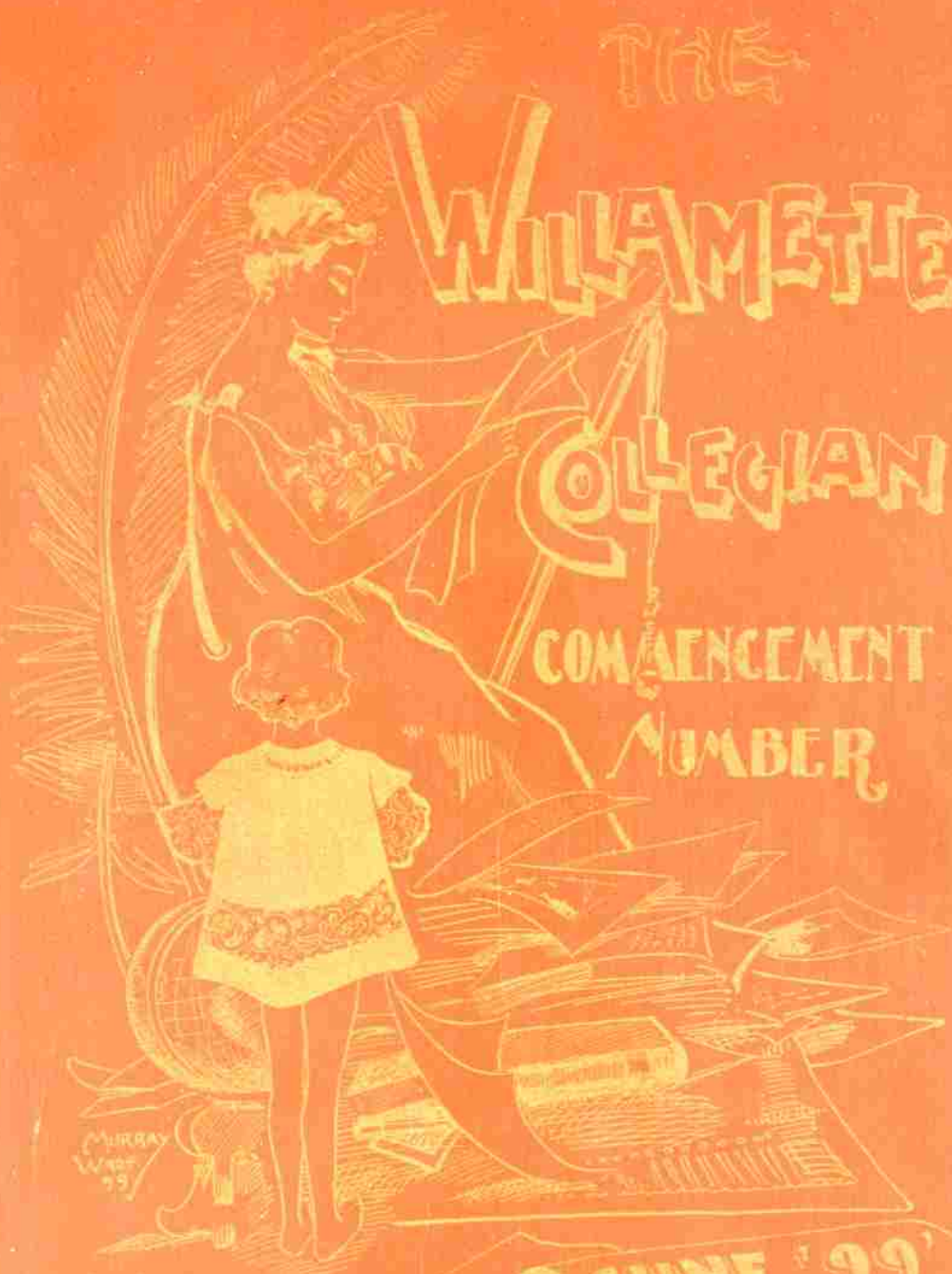


THE
WILLAMETTE
COLLEGIAN
COMMENCEMENT
NUMBER



MURRAY
WADSWORTH
'99

JUNE '99



THE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MUSIC...

FRANCESCO SELEY, Dean.

PROGRESSIVE,
PRACTICAL,
POPULAR.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

VOICE, PIANO, VIOLIN,
REED ORGAN, PIPE ORGAN,
THEORY, HARMONY,
COUNTERPOINT, MUSICAL HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY OF GREAT MUSICIANS,
MUSICAL LECTURES.
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS.

THE BEST MODERN METHODS.

Taught by experienced, conscientious musicians.

The College year is divided into two Semesters of 20 weeks each.

Pupils received at any time.

First Semester of 1899-1900 begins Sept. 5th.





THE

University College of Music

**THIS IS THE PRINCIPAL
COLLEGE OF MUSIC IN
THE STATE OF OREGON.**

Great advantages are gained by attending an established and esteemed College, where students come into daily contact with reliable teachers and a large number of enthusiastic devotees of music; where Private Recitals by Students, and Public Recitals by the Faculty and Students add to the interest and arouse ambition; where through musical lectures students gain a deeper insight into the history, development and power of music.

The chief aim of the University College of Music is to produce well-equipped musicians who shall be worthy of the name, and who shall by their art help to make the world brighter and better.

Tuition Moderate.

Advantages Many.

MASTERS AT THE HEAD OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

You are certain of a THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION, if you attend the

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Send for catalogue to

FRANCESCO SELEY,

Dean College of Music,

SALEM, ORE.



VOL. X.

NO. IX.



The

Willamette Collegian

June 1899.

Commencement Number.



STATESMAN JOB PRINT, SALEM, OREGON.

CONTENTS.

GREETINGS.....	3
Commencement Programme.....	4
Mountains of Oregon (Poem).....	5
SILVER CREEK FALLS—Chas. Wentworth.....	6
WILLIAM OF NASSAU—A. O. Garland.....	11
Athletics for 1900.....	15
Announcement of the Law Department.....	18
MANILA LETTER—Herman Rensler.....	20
CLASSICAL EDUCATION. DOES IT EDUCATE?—Prof. T. W. Noon.....	24
WORTH KEEPING—Prof. Minnie Frickey.....	27
University Announcements.....	29
RUDYARD KIPLING—R. B. Wilkins.....	38
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Miss Francis Cornelius.....	41
Elocution Department.....	44
Co-OPERATION—G. W. Aschenbrenner.....	45
EDITORIALS.....	53
MUSICAL NOTES—Prof. Francesco Seley.....	62
Athletics.....	62
Exchanges.....	64
Society Note Philodorian.....	70
Locals and Personals.....	72

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Silver Creek Party.....	7
Silver Creek Falls.....	9
M. E. Church.....	12
Dr. Parsons.....	14
Gymnasium.....	15
F. E. Brown, S. S. Aschenbrenner.....	16
Dr. Richardson.....	18
Battleship "Oregon".....	22
Prof. T. W. Noon.....	25
Prof. Minnie Frickey.....	27
University Building.....	30
President W. C. Hawley.....	31
Prof. J. T. Matthews.....	32
Philodorian Hall.....	33
Philodorian Hall.....	35
W. H. Odell.....	36
Scott Bozorth.....	37
State Capitol.....	38
Mount Hood.....	40
Prof. Mary E. Reynolds.....	41
Prof. S. N. B. Savage.....	44
Prof. L. G. Cochran, Prof. M. T. Cochran.....	48
Editorial Staff.....	52
Herman Barr, Jeweler.....	57

To Our Subscribers and Patrons, Greeting:

AT THE CLOSE of another school year, a year fraught with toil, ambition, and anxiety, we greet you with our closing words of appreciation and profound gratitude, for your indications of increased good will, your forbearance, and patience, and above all your generous response to our appeals throughout the entire year. To the merchants of the Capital City we extend a special vote of thanks for your liberal support. Yet, we do not feel indebted to you, for the fact that we are conscious that this magnanimity has been reciprocated by the students of Willamette University. And we trust that our relations have been such as will merit your future confidence, if it be possible, in a larger measure. That prodigious efforts may be advanced to increase the general prosperity of our school, and retain the old time enthusiasm that made possible the foundation of an Educational Nucleus in the centre of our beautiful valley; and reverence be had for the shrine of our fathers who gave their last dollar, for a marvelous future, destined to be the heritage of their toil. Let her loyal sons and daughters rally to her standards, and raise "Old Willamette" to a place of commanding prominence before the youth of the land such as never before anticipated or dreamed of.

To the student body, of whom we are a part, we wish that this Commencement might be the most joyous of all. We are proud of the fact that our literary work has been almost exclusively the production of our own young people. And while we may have made some errors in the "Collegian" work and publication, yet all may be guilty of the same thing, which fact certainly should release us from ridicule. This is not so much an apology, as it is an explanation.

Finally, except our expressions of grateful acknowledgments for all favors, with the wish that the coming year may find you again in your proper places prepared to continue your studies to their happy termination. Let each one make himself or herself a special agent for at least one or more students to add to our register next Fall. It is only these personal efforts that tell. These personal appeals that impress the young men and women that we know the value of the higher education and culture, that come only through direct contact with superior intellects, who govern and control this ideal propaganda of modern college life.

Yours for Great Success,

THE COLLEGIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

CHAS. WENTWORTH, BUSINESS MGR.

Commencement Program.

- June 3. Inter-collegiate Field Day.
- June 5. First Recital of College of Oratory,
Miss Blanche Belle and Mrs. Ella Royal Williams
- June 7. Second Recital of College of Oratory,
Miss Bertha Kay and Miss Lettie Abrams
- June 8. Rendition of "Golden Legend," by Dudley Buck,
Salem Choral Society and Orchestra
- June 9. Annual Re-union of College Literary Societies.

Sunday, June 11—Baccalaureate Day.

- 10:30 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Eli
McClish, D. D.
- 3:00 P. M.—Farewell Service of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
- 8:00 P. M.—Sacred Concert, by First Methodist Church
Choir, Prof. Seley, Dean College of Music,
Director.

Monday, June 12.

- 8:00 P. M.—Lecture, "The Seer and His Vision" by Dr.
McClish.

Tuesday, June 13—Trustees' Day.

- 9:30 A. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
- 8:00 P. M.—Closing Exercises of Oregon Institute (Pre-
paratory School to the University.) Ad-
dress by Hon. C. B. Moores, A. M.

Wednesday, June 14—Alumni Day.

- 2:30 P. M.—Annual Business Meeting of the Alumni.
- 8:00 P. M.—Alumni Re-union and Banquet.

Thursday, June 15—Commencement Day.

- 10:30 A. M.—Commencement Exercises of College of
Liberal Arts. Baccalaureate Oration by
Rev. John Parsons D. D., Conferring of all
College degrees.
- 8:00 P. M.—Annual Concert of College of Music.

SEPT. 25—FIRST SEMESTER OF 1899-1900 BEGINS.

THE

Willamette Collegian.

VOL. X.

SALEM, JUNE, 1899.

NO. 9.

Mountains of Oregon.

I saw the mountains stand
Silent, wonderful and grand,
Looking out across the land
Where the golden light was falling
On the distant dome and spire,
And I heard a low voice calling,
"Come up higher, come up higher,
From the lowlands and the mire,
From the mist of earth-desire,
From the vain pursuit of pelf,
From the altitude of self,
"Come up higher, come up higher"—
Think not that we are cold,
Though the ages die around us;
Underneath our breasts of snow
Silver fountains sing and flow;
We reflect the young day's bloom
While the valleys sleep in gloom;
We receive the new-born storms

On our rugged, rock-mailed forms,
And restore the hungry land
With our rivers and our sands.
"He who conquers inward foes
All the pain of battle knows,
And has earned his calm repose.
Countless aeons ere the races,
In the cycles took their places,
We were groaning to be free
From our chains below the sea,
Till we heard the sun—our sire—
Calling, calling, "Come up higher,"
And we burst our prison bars,
And from out the mist and fire,
And the ocean's wild embraces,
And the elemental wars
We arose and bathed our faces
In the sunlight and the stars."

JAMES G. CLARK.

SILVER CREEK FALLS.

CHAS. WENTWORTH.

THE SUMMER was hot, even sultry. People were leaving their homes, their places of business, and the cares and tedious routine of office and factory service, to seek a few days of long-needed rest, or spend a short season in the mountains fishing, hunting, enjoying life the best and easiest way. There was the banker, with tackle and gun, boarding the Express for some distant mountain clime. Should you be standing at the dock some bright morning, during these excessively warm times, you might see merchants bidding adieu to their toilsome duties, for a ten days' recreation, to recuperate their lost energies for the protracted labors of another year. On the same boat may be seen clerks, fresh from the salesroom, hardly accustomed to this transitory freedom; factory hands obtaining a leave of absence, stenographers and book-keepers taking a speedy departure, all for the same purpose. The morning papers are filled with announcements of parties going to Mt. Hood for a climb. Wilhoit for water, soda water, mineral water (forgetting that the stores are full of such things), Newport for bathing, Ocean Park for fishing, making the city seem more like one in mourning, than the residence of busy, restless men.

It was amid these peculiar and yet familiar scenes, that someone among my acquaintances started the cry, "On to the mountains." We had thought it impossible to get away, but some way, the longing grew and gathered meaning, till hardly before we were aware of the fact, arrangements were made, and one cloudy day in August we found ourselves comfortably seated in a three-seated spring buggy, at 3:30 in the

morning, bound for Silver Creek Falls, twenty-five miles away.

That was a jolly company, and I may say, sometimes noisy; but of course we tried to restrain ourselves when anyone was near, that people might think we were the most sedate and dignified group that ever adorned the public highway. But alas, unconsciously, we would violate this rule, then suffer remorse at the expense of our carelessness, as all such people are apt to do. In that crowd were singers, and players, and whistlers, just a proper combination for such an outing. Then another good feature about this was the appetizing, generous dinner, comprising the regular menu, with apples, plums, and in fact, many things to make glad the heart of man. Then there was a camera, which it was intended to use, till the plates gave out.

Away we sped! It was one of those cool, refreshing mornings that makes everything rejoice. The horses, fresh from the stall, seemed to be conscious of the delightful occasion, and pranced along the solid pavement, making the welcome ring with merry noise. People began to stir, and light began to beam from the windows of some early risers. The cocks were calling the hour of dawn and hailing the approach of day. We passed out of the city, whirled past country farms, teeming with renewed animation. The harvest was at its height. Men were starting their machines at this early hour. Their clinking could be heard on the clear morning air, blending with the varied sounds of nature, making one grand, universal harmony, which might even cause the Sirens to mitigate their zeal, and listen in enraptured silence. No wonder we were joyful! It was such an

influence as would have moved Achilles in his hour of dire compunction. The sun appeared, robed in matchless splendor. Had we watched closely, we might have seen the flaming charioteer, lashing his steeds for the race of day, when suddenly his pathway led him out of sight and we lost his resplendent radiance; so our own poet Longfellow has said:

picture taken of the group, as the sun had partially appeared. It was a queer picture. I have one in my possession, and I often bring it from its hiding-place, and smile at its silent significance. The one given is a fair representation.

We proceeded very soon on up the mountain, anxious to behold the Falls which we had heard so much of. As near as I can remember, we reached our



O what a glory doth this world put on
 For him who, with fervent heart goes forth
 Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
 On duties well performed, and days well spent!
 For him the wind, aye, and the yellow leaves,
 Shall have a voice and give him eloquent
 teachings.

We had left the valley now, and began to climb hills and cross playful streams. Having traveled about twelve miles, we stopped to rest and have a

camping place about 9:30 o'clock, having the pleasure of meeting a number of our friends from the city, and partaking of that famous luncheon, spoken of before. Then we sallied forth on our expedition. Happily we encamped near the top of the Lower Falls, and were soon looking into what seemed an almost bottomless abyss, as we stood near where the water jumped off the cliff. Down, down it went, breaking into ten

million particles, ere it reaches the body of water below, which is said to be one hundred and eighty feet from the top. Wishing to go beneath, we clambored down the rocky and precipitous pathway, over great roots, through heavy underbrush, slipping, sliding, till we reached a place directly under the rock over which the water falls, and immediately back of the fall. Glancing up to the top we saw the water divide and sub-divide into little rubies and diamonds, falling in myriad numbers at our feet, then breaking and running together, hurried onward to the sea. We next went below the fall and stood on the stones in the middle of the stream. Looking up we beheld a vivid picture. On either side the autumn foliage was turning its coat, and began to be tinted with streaks of brown, yellow, and gold, among the pleasant green, bending a gorgeous charm to the coloring. The background was the great, dark cliff, set against a cloudy sky. Above this rocky prominence came the little stream, gushing, apparently, from the ethereal bosom, becoming more like a heavy precipitation, by the time it reached the pebbles below, than a water fall in the mountains. A young lady of the party, waiting for the sun to appear, was compelled to take the picture without the requisite sun shade, and succeeded only in capturing the water on a dark page, much to the regret of all.

After viewing this scenery for some time we retraced our steps to camp. Resting awhile and feasting for some little time, we hitched our team to our buggy, climbed in, and proceeded on our way to the Upper Falls, about two miles distant. On our way we passed a hotel, rude in structure, yet amply commodious for all who might go that way. We did not loiter, but pressed our way, or rather our horses, on up the canyon, and reached our stopping place about 12:30 o'clock. As before, we

found ourselves at the top of the cliff, where the water rushes over. Here we spent considerable time in Geological research. The quality of the rock here was of a kind of hard sandstone, and the constant washing of falling water had dug out great holes in the uneven surface of the strata. Some of these holes were deep, five or six feet to the bottom and eight or ten feet in breadth. Others were farther up the sides of the banks of the stream, chisled out by periodic inundations, and still others were narrow and deep, eighteen inches or two feet, and varying from six inches to over three or four feet in diameter. Curiously enough, in some of these holes, we saw the loose stones that had aided in this corrosive process. How in time of great rushing waters, the stones had been set in motion by the agitation of the current, and by gradual labors, somewhat resembling the old-fashioned way of grinding meal, the rocks were worn away. How long it has taken to accomplish this is difficult to accurately determine, but it is safe to say that many decades only, could produce these peculiar formations, and wear away such hard substances.

Then we scrambled below. This time with much more hardship than before. The trail down the left side of the Falls was certainly the most uninviting that we had yet encountered. I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that in this case, according to the Irishman's declaration, "the hill leaned the wrong way." In some instances there were long ladders placed so that we might get from one standing place to another. Great roots had been robbed of their precious covering to save the lives of the many who had gone that way. Most of our company were courageous enough to handle themselves, and I think it is by far the safer plan, though a few times the "gallant youths" were given an opportunity of displaying

their valor and enacting again the meritorious services of a modern Raleigh, though not with mud, but a worse than mud. It is curious what people can do when necessity commands. Had we known what was before us when we started out, many would have shaken their heads in stern denial of the possibility of ever surviving such an experience, and their superabundant faith would not have changed their minds in

Why cannot someone immortalize his name by painting the heroic deeds of tourists, sightseers, or mountain climbers? This is a hint for some twentieth century Angelo. I have not the time or I might avail myself of the suggestion.

We forgot our "trials and tribulations" in the marvelous grandeur of that spot. It was even more beautiful and awe-inspiring than a view from a like position at the Lower Falls. This was



the matter. However that may be, we reached the bottom of the chasm without the loss of a single life or a part thereof. I often wished for a picture of that group climbing down that path. But of course that would be impossible, as one party would have to stand in mid-air and that would be impracticable, as well as running the chance of getting a snap-shot which might be recognized.

caused by the denser underbrush and heavy foliated forest trees, that studded the hillsides. Then the Falls itself seems larger, though not quite so high, about one hundred and forty feet. To set the whole picture vividly before the mind, imagine a ledge of rock nearly two hundred yards in extent, deviating from one to one hundred and fifty feet high, with a great, mammoth cave back

under the ledge. In the center of this rocky ledge, the little stream drops from the edge as quietly, it seems, as falling stars; making the sound, when it touches the bottom, as of heavy rain, and scattering the mist and crystal spray for rods on each side. Then on either side, imagine a wealth of autumnal green, slightly tinged with fading shades, a cloudy canopy over all, and you have this little paradise, as represented in the accompanying illustration. On account of the dark day it was impossible to procure an absolutely clear picture.

Then we started back! Then, too, we wished for the wings of a dove. I will leave you to conjecture our ascent. Suffice to say it was far worse than the descent. We reached the top, very tired and foot-sore, and having disposed of what luncheon remained and resting a few minutes, turned our faces Salemward about 3:30 o'clock. It was a long and tedious journey, and we were already worn out by our tremendous exertions; but the horses were fresh by this time, and we made good progress. One of our party, a young lady, was extremely sensitive to rough driving, so the driver was constantly informed about the rough places in the road, and heeded them of course.

We arrived in town at 9:15, and it became the duty of the driver to see that each "inventis femina" was safely housed at home, which was no easy task to perform, for some of the anxious

mothers had expressed apprehensions at coming home at such a late hour. Our horses were afraid of the street-cars, railroad, and in fact everything that made a noise, which fact accounts for their good traveling. We had to turn down one street to let the electric car pass, then—ye ministers that wait on nature's mischief—we met the Overland Express, which of course must be about an hour late, in order to meet us on time, and it was in a narrow place, no chance to turn, and death to go forward, when the driver remembering a jog in the fence, at this particular place, suddenly turned the team in, where they could go neither way. The train passed by and all was saved. The driver, by his consummate strategy was heralded as a Knight, and certainly deserved his credits.

At last all were home and soon after, those tired, weary limbs were at rest, and the mind had wandered into the "wizzard chambers of desolving views."

Oregon has some of the beautiful scenery of the world. It might be called the Switzerland of the West. And when I climb her mountains and sail her rivers, and view her hills, I am not amazed at the Greeks, "who found their joy in the mountains and caught an inspiration from the eternal hills." If you long for a vision first behold a reality; if you hunger for lofty pictures, go and feast on the works of nature's God, and be satisfied.



WILLIAM OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

A. O. GARLAND.

The seventeenth century was characterized in England's history by the fall and rise of the nation as a world power, by a rapid increase in the extent of its territory, and finally by the remarkable advance of the people in political affairs, all culminating in the revolution of 1688, which resulted in the expulsion of James II. and in the rise of England from a political nullity to the position she now occupies, giving political and civil rights to the people to an extent unknown to any other nation on the earth.

The House of Stuart on ascending the throne of England early in the century, at once attempted to govern in a despotic manner. Overthrown by Cromwell, this house was subsequently restored to power, and Charles II. after an interregnum of twelve years was placed upon the throne once occupied by his father.

It was during his reign and that of James II. that the political degradation of England reached its lowest ebb.

Trade was at a standstill, utter inefficiency prevailed throughout the government, ministers and king seeming to vie with one another in acts of perfidy and dishonor, the army was demoralized, the ships of the navy rotted in port, public officers were bought and sold, and fortresses on the continent wrested by Cromwell from Spain, were sold for a paltry consideration to the nation's greatest enemy, Louis XIV. of France.

What wonder that the sturdy English commoners murmured when they contrasted the humiliating condition of England then, with the England of Cromwell's time? What wonder that when James II. ascending the throne began to rule in a more tyrannical manner, while he did not alleviate in the least the condition of the country, that

the people of England rose in their might, overthrew the existing misrule, and established a government that ultimately placed England in the front rank of the world's great powers?

And the man who was called to assume the direction of the nation, whose prudent management directed her course, and who with indomitable will and courage, led her armies and directed her councils, was William of Nassau, Prince of Orange.

There are few characters upon whom fame has shone so brightly as on the Prince of Orange. Although his life was one constant struggle with a mighty foreign foe, and powerful domestic factions, nevertheless he persevered, until he compelled France to pause in her course of conquest until he laid the foundation for her ultimate overthrow.

From his childhood, William was surrounded by difficulties such as few men have been compelled to face. Surrounded by a powerful hostile faction, he soon learned the devious ways of politics so well that old statesmen were astonished at his learning. Macaulay says of him, "That since Octavius the world has seen no such instance of precocious statesmanship."

At the age of 21 he was placed at the head of the government of Holland, and from that time he was recognized as one of the world's greatest diplomats. Possessed of wisdom far beyond his years, he became the dread of hostile governments, while he was almost idolized by the Hollanders.

Such was the man who now ascended the throne of England, and well it was for that country that she possessed such a ruler, for unless some master mind had directed her councils the history of the world would have been different.

At this time France, under the guid-

ance of the ministers of Louis XIV., had become the great power of the world.

Although hampered in their work by

a headstrong sovereign, these master minds of military and political affairs had so organized their government that it was more powerful than all the rest



First M. E. Church, Salem, Or.

of continental Europe combined, and a foe worthy the opposition of the entire world.

Nor was France superior in political and military affairs alone, but in arts and manufactures, while French manners and customs and the French language had become the court manners and customs and the court language throughout Europe.

And now France threatened to become arbiter, not only in customs and language, in arts and in literature, but it seemed probable that she would seize the continent of Europe with an iron grasp, and govern with a tyrannical sway as relentless as that of Sulla or of Nero.

Such was the power with which William had to contend. A vast, powerful, consolidated monarchy, whose movements had been made with unerring precision and up to that time with constant success.

And what were the conditions of the countries out of which William formed the coalition with which he baffled this mighty empire? England reduced to a political nullity through the incompetency or treason of Charles II. and James II., and divided into hostile factions, Holland crushed down by debt, Spain sunk to the lowest depths of national poverty and degradation, "yes," even lower than her present condition, whose court was composed of an insolent, aristocratic lot of bankrupt beggars, and whose sovereign should have been confined in the harmless ward of an asylum for the insane, "Spain" had to be flattered and consulted on every weighty public matter, and while furnishing no substantial aid, nevertheless felt herself aggrieved if not allowed to direct the affairs of the coalition.

Much should not be said concerning the state of affairs in Germany at this time. They were a disgrace to the civ-

ilized world. Discontent, treason, and anarchy were rife throughout the land, while the sense of national honor was entirely lacking in both rulers and people.

And this was not all, for the land was divided into a multitude of states, in many of which the ruler would have succeeded better as manager of a beer garden than as manager of the state.

These were the materials from which William formed his coalitions. From these he drew his armies, motly aggregations, animated by no common ties of race and kinship, but divided by jealousies and rent by hostile factions. But under his guidance they compelled the household troops of Louis XIV. to retreat for the first time in history, and the first French marshal that ever surrendered, surrendered to the army commanded by William of Orange.

It was in forming this coalition and directing this war that William displayed those talents which justly entitled him to be ranked as one of the world's great men; whether in the cabinet or on the field, whether conducting negotiations with foreign powers or leading the charge at the Bayne, he was always the same indomitable, unconquerable William, the very personification of energy and courage.

Among the greatest difficulties with which he had to contend were the civil commotions at home. At this time there was a large party in England, who would willingly have purchased the triumph of France at the expense of England, to enable them to accomplish their own selfish schemes, who aided France in every possible way, "little men" betraying the plans of William, and striving to kindle the flames of revolution throughout the land. A party without any sense of patriotism or national honor, a party whose infamy increases as time increases.

It was with this party that William was compelled to wage a constant contest, and the suppression of which taxed his abilities and courage. A party which still kept up the contest, long after the peace treaties were signed, by constant plottings against the government.

William's last great work was that of forming the coalition against France for the war of the Spanish Succession; and

ization throughout the world, and then contrast what would have been the result if England had remained quiescent, and France allowed to gain universal dominion. The results, Europe crushed beneath a despotic sway, the invigorating influences of rivalry and competition removed. But one civilization "if it could be so called," would have existed, that that revoked the Edict of Nantes, and devastated the Palatinate.



John Parsons, D. D., Pastor M. E. Church.

although death removed him from the scene of action the alliance which he formed, led by the genius of Marlborough, broke the power of France and rescued Europe from the danger of universal dominion.

What was the result of William's work? Look at England today and read your answer in her greatness.

Nor are the benefits confined to England alone.

Look at the advances made in civil-

All this, instead of the civilizing, enlightening influences which we now enjoy.

And the man who led the opposition to this threatened evil, who was the chief cause of its overthrow, the man who paved the way for our higher civilization, the man who accomplished this by his genius and courage alone, whose fame increases as time increases and whose name all the world honors was William of Nassau, Prince of Orange.



ATHLETICS IN 1900.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

I have been asked to write a short paper on our work for next year. I do it gladly because I am assured that our prospects are more than ordinary. This is because there is an increased interest among the students, and a deep regret at the possibilities not yet realized, and the valuable honors not yet achieved. But we feel that these failures lie chiefly

It is true that much time has been spent on other things, field-day sports, gymnasium classes, tennis and others, but that which received the highest place in other years, has been inadvertently thrust aside. Why has this been permitted?

With us the reason is obvious. Our star team has left school. Some have

**GYMNASIUM.**

with ourselves, and we propose that nothing shall be lacking on our part.

In the beginning, we must make football a prominent feature in our Fall engagements. A few years ago our fame in this was envied. Many great games were fought and won, and today the recollection of them is a source of joy. But for the last three years this phase of Athletics has somewhat languished.

graduated or gone we know not where, and one, who stood like Hercules in field, has become the honored President of Willamette University. There seems to have been no disposition on the part of the new students to reorganize—simply an indisposition. We are not lacking in men, surely, for in these we have such as would be honored any place, had they shown the willingness to make

the initial step. Now the time is ripe for a beginning. There is still time to resurrect the dead corpse of foot-ball enthusiasm, put it on its feet and bring



F. E. Brown, Director of Gymnasium.

this game to its old-time position, which did so much for the school and the individual.

I speak of foot-ball in its peculiar and significant relation to college life. And when we think of it thus, its qualities of brutality, which sometimes characterize it, and anything which renders it obnoxious before the scrutiny of its would-be-supporters, is left entirely out of the question. It is possible to make it respectful, without difficulty. It has been done by many schools, and there is no reason whatever why it should not continue to meet the approval of every unbiased mind. From several standpoints it bears inspection.

In the first place, it is one of the finest sports for physical development that has ever been mentioned in the modern catalogue of Physical Training. This fact has been attested by even its most radical non-conformists. Every muscle is brought into active operation, the

lung's capacity increased, and all the forces of the physical man are utilized, and made to subserve their rightful design. Is not this the ultimate hope for all active sports?

And, too, besides the delight of the game, and the impetus it gives to college spirit, (which certainly should not be lost sight of,) it develops articulation of the body, and skill of manipulation, which are two of the greatest boons yet spoken of, for perfect health and symmetry of body.

I am aware that many people do not understand the game, else they would not make so much noise about it. And my purpose in writing this article is to stimulate its revival, and bring again to our consideration, that which has contributed to our former glory and renown. And how can this be done? Agitate! Agitate! Talk about foot-



S. S. Ashenbrenner, Mgr. Track Team.

ball, and tell all the young men you can possibly approach with the subject. These are the bugle notes for next fall, and the Herald of plans well formed. Tell it wherever you go. The following

are some of our inaugural steps:

We have engaged a first-class trainer. This is the first and greatest thing. Our man is Mr. J. F. King, who is known all over the West in Athletic circles, as a man of vast capabilities and knowledge, in this particular department of work, having been engaged in it for sixteen years. His work at Stanford and with the Multnomah team has secured for him lasting honor. He understands his business, and proposes yet to bring our team to head the list, as in days of old. This means success! All this is no fairy tale or idle dream. The boys are coming from all parts of the country. We already have word from quite a company of young men who are setting their stakes for Old Willamette. And while Education is the burden of our song, yet proper Athletic training is a principle worthy of the name Education, and the body demands attention commensurate with that of the mind.

Nor is foot-ball our only cry. Other sports which we have encouraged and followed will receive an equal share of attention. When the basket-ball season comes, we will have a good team in the field, as ever, and of course they will become more proficient as they work. We expect to have our training field en-

closed by a good, substantial fence, and before the winter is over, or as soon after as it is possible, a miniature grand stand, commodious enough for all practical purposes, will be erected in one corner of our grounds. Thus you will readily see our work for 1900 is more than superficial. These are carefully wrought out, and shall in their time, be realized, and enjoyed.

In conclusion, let me urge every student to use all the means at their command to impress young men of our work. And to every young and hopeful youth into whose hand this, perchance, may fall, and whose eyes may scan these pages, consider these tremendous opportunities of making the most out of your life. Sacrifice a few years at school, and the compensation will be abundant, amply rewarding you for all time. Make this effort, take the time, pay the price.

"Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Care for that body that cannot care for itself, so that you may enjoy every phase of life to its fullest intent, and increase the power of the faculties of the mind by strengthening the organs of the physical body.



THE COLLGE OF LAW OF WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

Offers the student exceptional advantages for a legal education.

AN ABLE FACULTY; LIGHT EXPENSES; THOROUGH COURSE OF STUDY.**ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.**

1. Capital of the State.
2. State Library of over 30,000 volumes accessible to students.
3. Oregon Legislature.
4. State Departments.

TUITION.

Junior Year, per term.....	\$ 7 50
Senior Year, per term.....	12 50
Graduate Year, per term.....	20 00



Dr. S. T. Richardson, Dean of Law Department.

5. Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

6. Supreme, circuit, (equity and law in two departments) county and police courts are almost always in session, affording practical illustrations to students.

BOARD.

Good rooms may be had for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week; table board at \$2.00 and upwards per week.

The following is a partial list of practicing attorneys, who have attained in the two-years' course the degree of

LL. B. under the instruction of Prof. S. T. Richardson, A. M., LL. D., degree of the law department.

- J. N. Brown, LL. B. Heppner
- James F. Ailshie, LL. B. Grangeville, Idaho
- John B. Denny, LL. B. Seattle, Wash
- Olof N. Nelson, LL. B. Seattle, Wash
- Carlos H. Spaulding, LL. B. Goldendale, Wash
- George Goode, LL. B. Moscow, Idaho
- John Bayne, LL. B. Salem
- Nathaniel M. Newport, LL. B., A. M. Albany
- Chas. E. Roblin, LL. B. Ann Arbor
- R. J. Fleming, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law. Salem
- A. E. Yerex, LL. B. San Francisco
- John Lyons, LL. B. Alaska
- John McCourt, LL. B. Salem
- Jay Bowerman, LL. B. Condon
- James E. Sawyers, LL. B. Roseburg
- Charles M. Charlton, LL. B. Heppner
- Anson W. Prescott, LL. B. Salem
- Joseph Albert, LL. B. Salem
- William Bushey, LL. B. Salem
- Geo. Byron, LL. B. Roseburg
- Gabrielle Clark, B. S., LL. B. Salem
- Arno G. Crossan, LL. B. Fossil
- Olive S. England, LL. B. Salem
- Jno. S. Hodgin, LL. B. North Carolina
- Edward Horgan, LL. B. Salem
- A. D. Leedy, LL. B. Pendleton
- John T. Long, LL. B. Roseburg
- Carey F. Martin, LL. B. Salem
- Jefferson Myers, LL. B. Salem
- Arthur Robbins, LL. B. Fossil
- Geo. F. Rodgers, LL. B. Salem
- Frank A. Turner, LL. B. Salem
- Frank W. Waters, LL. B. Salem
- Frank T. Wrightman, LL. B. Salem

J. N. Brown was twice a member of the legislature from Morrow county.

He is now a member of the successful firm of Brown, Wrightman & Meyers, Salem.

John McCourt was the youngest member of the legislature of '98 and is now assistant attorney general.

Joseph Albert is cashier of the Capital National Bank, of Salem.

Mrs. Olive S. England is one of the Oregon commissioners to the Paris exposition in 1900.

Carey F. Martin, of the law firm of Bonham, Jeffries & Martin, was private secretary to Hon. H. R. Kincaid, secretary of state.

Jefferson Meyers is the well known democratic politician. He served three terms in the legislature from Linn county, twice as senator and once as representative; and in '96 he was the democratic nominee for congress in the First congressional district.

Frank W. Waters was for four years county recorder of Marion county, and is now a successful attorney of Salem.

F. T. Wrightman was for eight years chief deputy sheriff of Marion county, and was elected sheriff in '96. He is now a member of the law firm of Brown, Wrightman & Meyers.

John Bayne is the United States Commissioner of Bankruptcy in Salem.

With the exception of two or three, who are successfully conducting business institutions, the graduates above named are successful attorneys, to whom the public is respectfully referred for further information concerning this department of the Willamette University.

Address all communications to

S. T. Richardson, A. M. L. L. D.,

SALEM, OREGON.

MANILA LETTER.

HERMAN AMSLER.

Saint Juan del Monte, P. I. March 5, '99.
To Willamette Collegian,
Salem, Or.

Being asked by one of my friends of Old Willamette, I will try to write a short description of my experiences in and around the city of Manila. It will be rather a hard task for me, as I am not much of a writer. However, I will try and do my best.

The recruits (reckies as they were called by the other boys of the regiment.) arrived in Marnila bay Nov. 21st, but were not landed until three days later, Nov. 24th, on Thanksgiving day. I cannot express my feelings as we marched through the gate of the wall of Old Manila, through its narrow streets, and into Quartel de Espana, the quarters of our regiment, where an excellent dinner had been prepared for us by our comrades. Such narrow streets; such odd-looking houses; such massive churches and cathedrals; everything apparently built of solid stone, and besides all this the whole city enclosed by a huge stone wall and a moat about thirty yards wide outside of it. I felt something like a hero of ancient time.

Now the real work of a soldier began. It was no more play work, like at Camps Merritt and Merriam, but real, active service. Our regiment had charge of the southern portion of the old city; one of its gates, several churches in which Spanish soldiers were stationed, and nearly all of the powder magazines and old guns immediately outside of the wall of the city. It took about 125 men daily to guard this. Companies F and H were on special duty, thus leaving only ten companies to do the general work. For several months we were at liberty from retreat until 10 p. m. During this time the boys would either go over to the new city to see what they

could see, or take a walk out to the Luneta, a kind of park along the seashore, where one of the many regimental bands would play every evening. This place was generally crowded during the cool of the evening. One can see here hundreds of American soldiers, dressed in their white uniforms; the proud Spaniard, promenading up and down the park; the Englishman, the German, as well as other foreigners of the city, everybody enjoying themselves in the coolness of the evening. But the Filipino woman must not be forgotten. She is here with her peanuts, oranges, bananas, emonade, cigars and cigarilloes, and often you can hear her call "Ice-cold peanuts, red-hot lemonade, Americano moocho buenve moocho de Nerve."

But all this is now for us a thing of the past. The relations between the American and the so-called Filipino government became less friendly and an outbreak of hostilities was expected at every moment. The crisis came. On February 4th, about 9 p. m., heavy firing was heard east of the city, out where the First Nebraska regiment was stationed. This is the regiment that started the ball arolling. The insurgents had for some time mistreated and disregarded our sentry who was stationed on the east side of Saint Juan del Monte bridge, while their sentry was on the west side of it. A young insurgent officer wanted to cross the bridge after dark. He was halted by our sentry, but no attention was paid to him. Then a loud report and the officer fell dead on the bridge. Two men who were with him met with the same fate. Then the band began to play. Volley after volley was fired into the Nebraska camp, riddling their tents with bullets. But the boys were already out in the field,

behind the ridges of the rice field in front of their camp. Not one was hit; but had they been in their tents, undoubtedly several of them would have been killed.

About 10 p. m. the bugle sounded the call to arms in our quarters, and within a few minutes we were in the streets of Old Manila on our post. We were kept in case the natives would break out in the city. We returned to our quarters at daybreak. By this time we could hear heavy shooting all around the city. After meal I climbed on the roof of our quarters and now had a full view of the whole battlefield. I could plainly see the smoke from the Springfield rifles and field-pieces, in all directions. It was a grand sight. About a mile south the Monadnock was throwing shell after shell into the enemy's lines, and it was reported that at some places the dead were lying three deep. The insurgents said afterward to an Englishman that "those shells from the American guns were no good; they were too old and bust when they would strike anything."

At 10 a. m., Feb. 6th, the third battalion of the Second Oregon regiment, composed of Companies C, G and K, was ordered to the Paco district, about two miles south. It was the place where the hardest fighting had been going on. The boys had the insurgents driven back about a mile, but some sharpshooters were left behind, hidden in the trees and brush, which was rather thick at this place. About half a mile to the rear of the firing line we were halted and a detail of about twenty men, of whom I was one, were stationed as patrols along the road on either side of which the sharpshooters were doing their deadly work. The bullets were singing rather thick and lively over our heads, and it was fun to watch the boys try to dodge them. Mayor Eastwick, of our battalion, came riding along the road,

and seeing the boys dodge the bullets, said: "Boys, it's no use to dodge them things after they have already passed." Just then one flew past his head and he involuntarily dodged to one side. During the night we were again at our post in the city. That night I slept with some of our boys on a stairway of a Spanish hospital, and I did not roll off either, although the step on which I laid was scarcely a foot wide.

Monday, Feb. 6th, our battalion was detached from the regiment and sent to the front. We were now in Gen. Hale's division and attached to the First Nebraska regiment. About 2 p. m. we started with blanket, haversack, canteen, one hundred rounds of ammunition and one day's ration. Out we went through the suburbs of Manila and over the bridge where the fight was started, until we came to the reservoir, about four miles from town. Here a short halt was made, and then again started to catch up with the Nebraska boys, who were fighting their way to the waterworks, about four miles further. By the time we reached them the enemy had fled from the waterworks across the river, and were making their way across the valley into the mountains beyond. We were stationed along the water-pipe which led to the city, and the whole night long these sharpshooters, who again stayed behind, kept popping away at us. A few yards from the road we found ten dead men and two wounded. After moving back and forth for a few days, we returned to the reservoir, now Gen. Hale's headquarters, and took up the line of intrenchment between the First Colorado and Wyoming regiments, facing to the north. Our shelter tents were brought out to us and we settled ourselves down behind well-built intrenchments to await the enemy, as it was expected they would make an attack on the reservoir, since on this place

and the water-works the city depended for clear water. But up to this day they have not shown themselves in front of us, but for the first two weeks there was more or less fighting to the right or left of us. For a week or more there was very little or no fighting anywhere; I guess on account of moonlight nights. A few lines from my daily notes will give you an idea. Up to the 20th of February I had no paper, but finally found some in a deserted village in front of our trenches.

Feb. 20. Heavy firing to the right of us on the Washington and California regiments' lines.

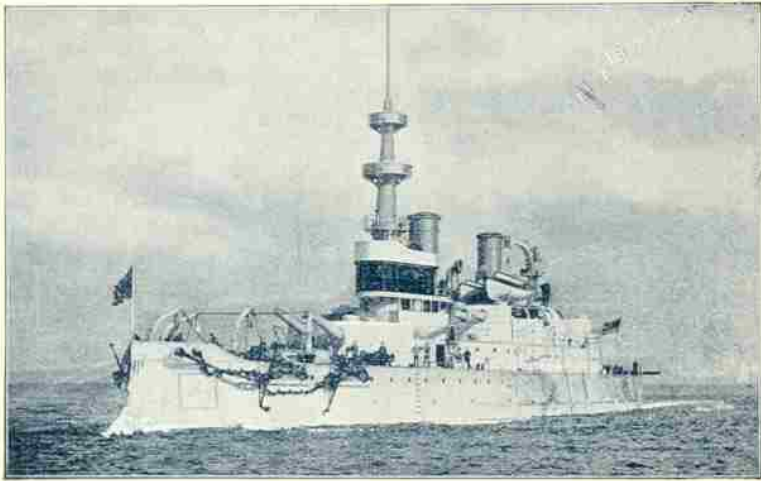
Feb. 21. Insurgents engage with the Wyoming boys one mile to the right.

Nearly all the district between depot and bay destroyed. Fires visible all around the city.

Feb. 24. Smaller engagement on our left. Fire in the city still spreading. Nebraska's outpost attacked. Lieut. Murphy, with Gatling-gun and 24 men, ordered out to the water-works. On the way out they encounter a large force of the enemy. A heavy engagement followed in which the enemy was driven back. One man of Company G wounded.

Feb. 27. Stray shots to the right and left. We are getting used to it and pay no more attention to it.

March 2. Heavy artillery fire last night in northeast. The rapid-firing



BATTLESHIP "OREGON."

They threaten to fire the city. Big fire in Paco district lasting all night.

Feb. 22. Another engagement with the Wyomings. About 500 attack them. They enemy almost surrounded, but escape. In the evening again big fire in the city.

Feb. 23. Heavy engagement three miles on our left on Kansas lines, with over 1,000 insurgents, lasting over three hours. The fire in the city is spreading.

guns were working for some time.

March 4. Heavy firing on the right. About 6:30 a. m. Gunboat in action. 7:15 a. m. Firing heavier, gatling-guns in action; heavy volley ring. The gunboat is throwing shell after shell into the enemy. One of the hottest fights we had.

March 5. Heavy engagement at the water-works.

March 6. Heavy firing about two

miles north. The gatling-gun in charge of Lieut. Murphy ordered to the place. Myself and two other men of our company detailed to act as horses. We got there, but just one minute too late; the niggers were running. Captain Worrick takes half of the company out scouting, meets a large force of the enemy. A hot engagement followed in which D. G. McPherson was slightly wounded on one finger. He found the bullet.

March 7. Heavy firing north about two miles. Our company ordered out. Arriving at a deserted village about one and one-half miles, we halted; Captain with few men went to locate the enemy. Returns; we flank to the left as skirmishers, advance 200 yards (the bullets singing over our heads), and lay down behind a hedge. About 1200 yards in front we could see them lying behind rice ridges in open field. Then the captain's command, load, ready, aim, fire. Give it to them. I had 32 empty shells when the niggers were out of sight, my gun red hot; but we could see them carry off their dead and wounded in great numbers. This was our first engagement as a company.

Well, here we are since February 6th, behind well-built and self-built trenches in our little dog tents: dog tents, dog salmon, and say, this country is full of dogs, and you ought to hear them howl at night. It is such nice music, especially when you are out on cossack post, waiting for the enemy that might not come. But say, did you hear that Spanish bugle yonder? there must be the enemy. Here they come, flying a white flag,—men, women and children under the Philippine flag. It must be, for every little group has one flying over their heads, on a crooked stick, anyplace, just so you can see it. That is the way they come and pass our lines in the morning, with all kinds of tropical

fruit, and in the evening with rice and cigarettes. Watch them at the cross-road where one of our boys is on guard. Here comes a squad of women, half naked, each having a large basket on her shoulders full of some kind of fruit. Then another band from town, with something else. The sentry's orders are to capture all cigarettes that the natives bring. Each woman has a large number of cigars and cigarettes, and these are all taken away from her. The day I was on guard I took away about four bushels. You may ask what they do with these things. They try to get them through our lines. The trail which they follow leads through Sir Insurrectoes' camp. Whenever these fellows are not to fight, they take off their soldier's uniform and put on what I call a shirt and a pair of drawers, that is their "ansigo" dress. It is interesting to watch them.

I'll tell you of a fight I had with these insurrectoes. One day four men and a corporal, including myself, went out scouting. We walked along through brush, rice fields, sugar-cane fields, over fences, and—what is there? I see a nigger; yes, sure enough, running across an opening. We were all in open field in full sight of the enemy. The corporal, a young man from Corvallis, gave the command, "Ready, aim, fire!" Then the band began to play, bullets flew like hail all around us. We scattered; I ran, Corporal Abrams hugged the earth pretty close, and finally we all did the same. We wondered why they did not stop shooting, instead of wasting ammunition like that. I suppose they knew what they were shooting at, and so did we. The terrible bullets struck the ground all about us. Finally we concluded to return, and amid a shower of blessing from the enemy we ran back through an opening in a green hedge. Since then the boys go over almost every day and have a little fun with them.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION—DOES IT EDUCATE?

T. W. NOON.

As we advance in the study of Classical Language and Literature, and especially as we are approaching the end of our prescribed course of study, the question naturally presents itself and not once alone—classical education—Does it educate? Is there a real advantage in this specific field of education?

If so, just what is it, and how is it to be gained?

Before considering this question, it will be necessary to analyze education as such. A process of "leading out" as the derivation of the word—*e-duco*—shows; a nearer approach to an ideal development, along four avenues in life, the social, the religious, the intellectual, the physical. Eliminate any one of these and History tells us that there is something wanting in the development of the perfect Christian woman—the perfect Christian man.

Kind Fortuna has graciously showered blessings upon certain individuals from her horn of plenty. Even in the case of those, however, who are thus bountifully endowed with natural ability—which the Romans called *ingenium*, that which comes to an individual by birth—there is a broadening influence to be gained by education. The best results arise when we combine with education natural ability, the power of application. Cicero in one of his orations tells us that he would prefer natural ability without learning to mere learning without natural ability.

We admire the individual of great physical power, the able man, especially when endowed by nature. This is illustrated well in the case of Lincoln. An individual with such endowments, as a youth at a university, in the modern system of education, would make his

course much broader, as well as much more thorough, than the person who was not thus bountifully endowed; he could give more attention to the development of the various sides of a truly educated man when the social is as important as the physical, the religious, as the intellectual. So along these four avenues—one or two of which the indifferent or intellectually inferior person may neglect partially, he may attain nearer to the ideal of a perfect Christian gentleman, whether he is now hard at work upon the track with that motto before him:

Mens sana corpore sano

or is now engaged in the social, religious or intellectual duties of University life.

We are told that this is a day of specialization. It is true, but not for the ordinary student, until he has reached his Sophomore year in the University. The formative years of early womanhood, of early manhood should be used to render strong by education, in its broadest sense, the basis upon which the superstructure of true womanhood, or true manhood is to be built. The individual of natural ability may say that his ideal in life may be attained, without this preliminary training, without these years of broadening influences. The spirit of that individual has its commendable side. At times, however, we do not discriminate aright—there is danger of taking too short a cut, of trying to reach the goal in the race, when the person has not had the proper leading up to that event. In athletics, statistics show, if such a course is pursued in the majority of cases, the results are harmful, where benefit should arise, under right direction. So in education,

these years at the start should have a broadening effect—they should not be years of specialization—that will come all too soon when we cannot, though we would approach nearer to that "aurea mediocritas," the golden mean, so well illustrated by Horace in those well known lines:

"Rectius vines, Licini, neque altum Semper urgendo neque, dum procellas cautos horrescis, nimium premendo Litus iniquum."

These years of young womanhood, of young manhood, should give us a broader view down the vista of life, they should be years of physical development, of social happiness, of literary work, years spent in a Christian environment



T. W. Noon, Prof. of Greek and Latin.

and in laying the foundation for the development of a perfect Christian woman, a perfect Christian man.

Surroundings have a powerful influence upon character, be that influence ever so silent. If then, the university student, owing to environments or for other reasons, neglects any one of these sides of true development during his university days, he seldom arouses him-

self to his duty after he has left his alma mater. The neglect of one side in character depreciates the value of another. It is difficult to state exactly the trait in character we admire most. We admire character as a whole. It is doubtless just as difficult to discriminate between the relative merits of the various parts of education, the social, the intellectual, the spiritual, the physical, as to differentiate between the real value of the various subjects, mathematics, science, history, political economy, english and come we will recall with pleasure the intellectual pursuits of our university days.

A practical side of the study of classical language and literature is the analysis of the character of some of the prominent men, the study of existing social conditions from a historical point of view, under the practical side of the study of history, which is and should be dwelt upon in classical studies.

We praise the work of modern historians who have written about Greece and Rome. As a part of our education, however, we desire to go back to the beginning; we desire an introduction, at least; to read about these men in the language in which they thought and wrote. We wish to appreciate the beauties of Virgil, of Horace, of Catullus, of Homer, in the original language—which mere translations, however, commendable, cannot express as vividly as the languages in which they are written.

Wide is the country of classical studies. The guide is at fault if those with him experience no other sensation besides the difficulty of assent—the beautiful scenery is there if he will but direct the attention. So in education and in classical education, we must look to the one who is instructing as well as the perseverance of the student. The two should go hand in hand and together experience the delights, the difficulties of classical studies. Fortunate then are

those who may but cross this country and though but for a moment look upon some of the pleasant places, as in this fair state of Oregon we look with rapture upon these snow-capped mountains and recall to our mind that land so beautifully described by Washington Irving in his work, "The Alhambra"—where, too, the Cascades looked down upon that lovely city of Granada. Though but for a short time we may have our attention called to classical studies and then leave them, we shall return again sometime, with maturer thought, to those surroundings, those studies, where, as we shall recall with gladness, we have spent so many pleasant and profitable hours in early youth.

We commend theory. We commend

idealism. But the world demands the practical. We would set our ideals high. We would put our trust in God, but we would keep our powder dry, in the words of another. Is then Classical intellectual education, as distinct from Language and Literature, as a part of the social, religious and physical, practical? Does it stand the test in the eyes of the world? Does it help to develop character? Does it help an individual of great "ingenium"? We answer "yes," provided we treat the subject: Primarily with reference to the development of the power of application by the study of the grammatical forms and constructions; secondarily, from a standpoint, historical, literary and ethical.



WORTH KEEPING.

MINNIE FRICKEY.

In these days we are moving among a great profusion of information. Of making books there is no end and knowledge seems to cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Wisdom is crying aloud, she uttereth her voice in the streets and in the chief places of concourse and at the opening of the gates, till now it is not so much a question what we will get as what we will keep; not so much danger of retaining too little as too much. Far too precious possessions are mind and heart to store in them aught but the best; too brief our years and too swift their passing to put in them anything but that can be of profit further on and higher up. We cannot read every book, master every science, learn every art or retain every fact, and so the chiefest present concern is not to absorb, but to choose; not to remember, but to reason; not to make the mind an encyclopedia of useful knowledge splendid for frequent reference nor yet a museum of rare relics; not to make the mind more full, but more active.

Once was in the dim distance what is now in plain sight, and the closing weeks that will put a seal on past labors are particularly appropriate for retrospection and reflection, for a review of reviews, a summing up of arguments. Long is our volume of experiences, and much too monotonous the detailed and tedious recital of each event and lesson and problem; we will not rehearse them—the rather pause a moment, take steady survey of the past, seize the best and then on the wings of the morning speed away into the untried future.

What speech shall day utter unto day or with what language shall year address year? What of the past kept and

communicated to the fair future? The sturdy athlete has practiced long. Watch him as he lays aside every weight that he may run with patience the race set before him; nor cares he what the particular character of the exercise; enough that the limbs are stout, the muscles pliant, and that soon in conscious strength he may enter the arena of life. Facts may be forgotten, nor need experience for gratulation or reproach be related; these shall be left as weights



Minnie Frickey, Professor of German and French.

on the track of retreating time, while we, putting on the garments of our strength, would run the race for usefulness, honor and success, stepping on from strength to strength, from victory to victory, going forth conquering and to conquer.

But ought not mere facts be kept? Yes, some, to neglect which were to leave out the pillars of the structure or the chiefest treasures of the temple.

Whatever might prove of profit for pencil or chisel, in argument or song—preserve. Whatever might furnish a philosopher with a maxim, a moralist with a motto, or a teacher with a theme for thought—such knowledge is power; keep with all diligence.

There is somewhere about the old school some room or desk, or perchance a book, the sight of which always brings up in long review a story of a courage that conquered, of a conflict whose climax was a purpose. Once we did not know the stupendous importance of that quick decision, but succeeding years have revealed it as a fountain of inspiration, furnishing power to overcome a hundred difficulties, and we see it yet with resources unexhausted, freighted with events for life immortal, and charged with possibilities for eternity to come. Scales may be delicate enough to weigh the dust of diamonds, but never accurate enough to weigh the worth of such resolve. No unworthy work now, for lofty purpose, noble ideal and high aspiration are not to give up, but ever keep!

There are those things that give to life its sweetest charm; to what shall we compare them? for purer than the lily, more fragrant than the rose, more melodious than music are the bright and beautiful expressions of kindness. These were not written in dust, but graven on the mind, never to be effaced; not consigned to oblivion, but forever cherished, kept, consecrated, embalmed. The counsel, the sympathies exchanged, the encouragement and help offered, and many gentle acts which seemed almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of college life, all can never be lost; but sometime in the future the memory of such gracious scenes will touch our lives like a magic wand till every sky becomes brightness, every task a song and every breeze sweetness.

Finally the strength that comes from discipline, the knowledge whose application is power, the noble purpose and high ideal, and withal the memories that inspire and bless—these are treasures well worth keeping. As garlands and crowns let us bear them hence.

* * *



**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS OF WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY,
NOW ENTERING ON ITS FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.**

The University consists of:

- I. College of Liberal Arts.
- II. College of Medicine.
- III. College of Music.
- IV. College of Law.
- V. College of Oratory.
- VI. College of Art.
- VII. College of Theology.

The Willamette University made Salem the Capital City of Oregon. The grounds upon which the principal part of the city now stands were set apart by the provisional government of Oregon territory as an endowment for the early university. But under the requirements of the Oregon land laws of 1850 it became necessary to readjust the basis upon which to claim the lands thus provided. An arrangement was made with Dr. W. H. Willson and wife by which they were to occupy the land under the donation land law, upon the condition that half of the land was to remain the property of the university when the patent to the land was issued by the government. As a result of this prudence the foundations of this beautiful city were laid, with broad streets and parks. The state house grounds, the avenue, the court house square are the generous gifts of the university, at that time called the Oregon Institute.

"On Fame's Eternal Roll."

Founded in 1844, it was the institution that, fulfilling the demands of the American people wherever they may be located, for educational facilities, served faithfully the purposes of its creation. During the history of fifty-five years, thousands of students have received training for the work of life, and hundreds have become the alumni of its several colleges. The influence of this famous and historic school has always been exerted in the promotion of per-

sonal integrity, sound morality, and scholastic attainments among its students; in the cultivation of Christianity and patriotism in all citizens; and in the advancement of all public enterprise. Its students and graduates have influenced the public and private life of the state so much that the civilization and progress of the state are due in large measure to their influence.

NAME AND PURPOSE.

From the Charter granted by the Territorial Legislature:

The happiness and prosperity of every community, under the direction and government of Divine Providence, depend, in an eminent degree, on the right education of the youth who must succeed the aged in the important offices of society, and the principles of virtue and elements of liberal knowledge fostered and imparted in the higher institutions of learning, tend to develop a people in those qualifications most essential to their present welfare and future advancement.

It appears that the establishment of a University in the town of Salem, in the county of Marion, with a suitable preparatory department for the instruction of youth in the arts and sciences, is likely to subserve the intellectual development and enlightening of the youth of this territory.

Location and Properties.

The Willamette University is charmingly located in the Willamette valley, which is unsurpassed in climatic influences. Its even temperature and fertility for grain, vegetables, and fruits of almost every kind, make it a healthful and attractive place for agriculturist, horticulturist and student.

The university is situated directly op-

posite the state capitol, one of the most desirable sites in the city, and owns twenty acres in the center of Salem, an ample campus, with suitable and substantial buildings. In addition to this home property, it owns good properties which are for sale and when sold the proceeds are to be added to the productive endowment fund which already amounts to forty thousand dollars. The properties consist of fine farms, town lots, business blocks and fruit lands; also an excellent brick building located

English Language and Literature; History, Economics, Sociology, Ethics, Education, Psychology, Physics, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology and Physical Training, Geology, Mineralogy, Biology, Meteorology, Political Science, Philosophy, Christian Evidences, Business, Electricity, Theology, Law, Elocution and Oratory, Art, Medicine, English Bible, Science of Teaching, Current History, Greek, Latin, German and French Languages and Literature, Pure Mathematics, Trig-



Willamette University Buildings.

in Portland formerly used as the College of Medicine building.

Curricula.

The university provides instruction in usual elective college courses of four years,—the requirements for graduation being those common to American colleges,—leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy. Students are also admitted to special courses in which they can select work from the following regular departments:

ometry, Surveying, Analytics, Physical Geography, U. S. Constitution and Constitutional History; with original investigations and independent research in all branches.

The courses are sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of all students, affording excellent opportunities for the development of special aptitudes and for training in special branches. Courses of study are constantly being added, to afford opportunities to students and meet

the demands created by the advancements of science.

Preparatory Courses.

The courses of study in the preparatory are based upon the recommendations of the "Committee of Ten," whose report is, in general, regarded as the

educational value. Instruction in the preparatory courses is the best obtainable; the work is conducted on approved methods, the facilities are adequate and the opportunities afforded the students are ample. Realizing that many students in the West do not complete



W. C. Hawley, A. M. President.

standard authority on the work necessary to be done previous to entering college. This report in connection with the recommendation of the University Senate on this subject, provides a course of the greatest practical utility and ed-

courses above the preparatory, every effort has been made to strengthen this work that such students may be as well fitted for life's work and the duties of citizenship as possible. In many respects its preparatory is the strongest in

the Northwest. The Preparatory, Classical and Scientific courses prepare the student for admission to college.

The work in this department is as carefully done as the college work. Realizing that a very large number of students never complete the college courses, the preparatory courses are made strong, and thorough affording to those who, for any reason, are not able to complete full college curricula, a most excellent opportunity to receive the best instruction while they can attend.



J. T. Matthews, Professor in Mathematics.

The Business Course is designed for those who wish a two years' preparation for a commercial life; this course includes political economy, civics, etc., as well as the more technical studies, fitting the student for a public as well as a private career. A certificate is granted upon the completion of this course.

The Normal Course of three years is adapted to the requirements of those wishing to become able teachers. This course includes the professional training and branches as well as studies specially fitted to develop the mental faculties, providing a thoroughly efficient pre-

paration for successful teaching in the public schools. By law, graduates from this course are given, after an approved examination, a state diploma, good for five years. Under the new law the graduates of the Normal department here have exactly the same privileges as the graduates of any state normal.

A Normal Training department is provided in which students are afforded an opportunity for actual experience in teaching, under the supervision of an experienced teacher. Pupils pursuing the usual studies taught in the public schools, give the students in this department training in public school methods and work. Facilities for further instruction are afforded in the public schools of the city.

Museum, Library and Laboratories.

The museum contains many specimens in geology, anthropology and zoology. The library contains several thousand volumes.

The working material, herein provided, affords the requisite material for the elaboration of the courses.

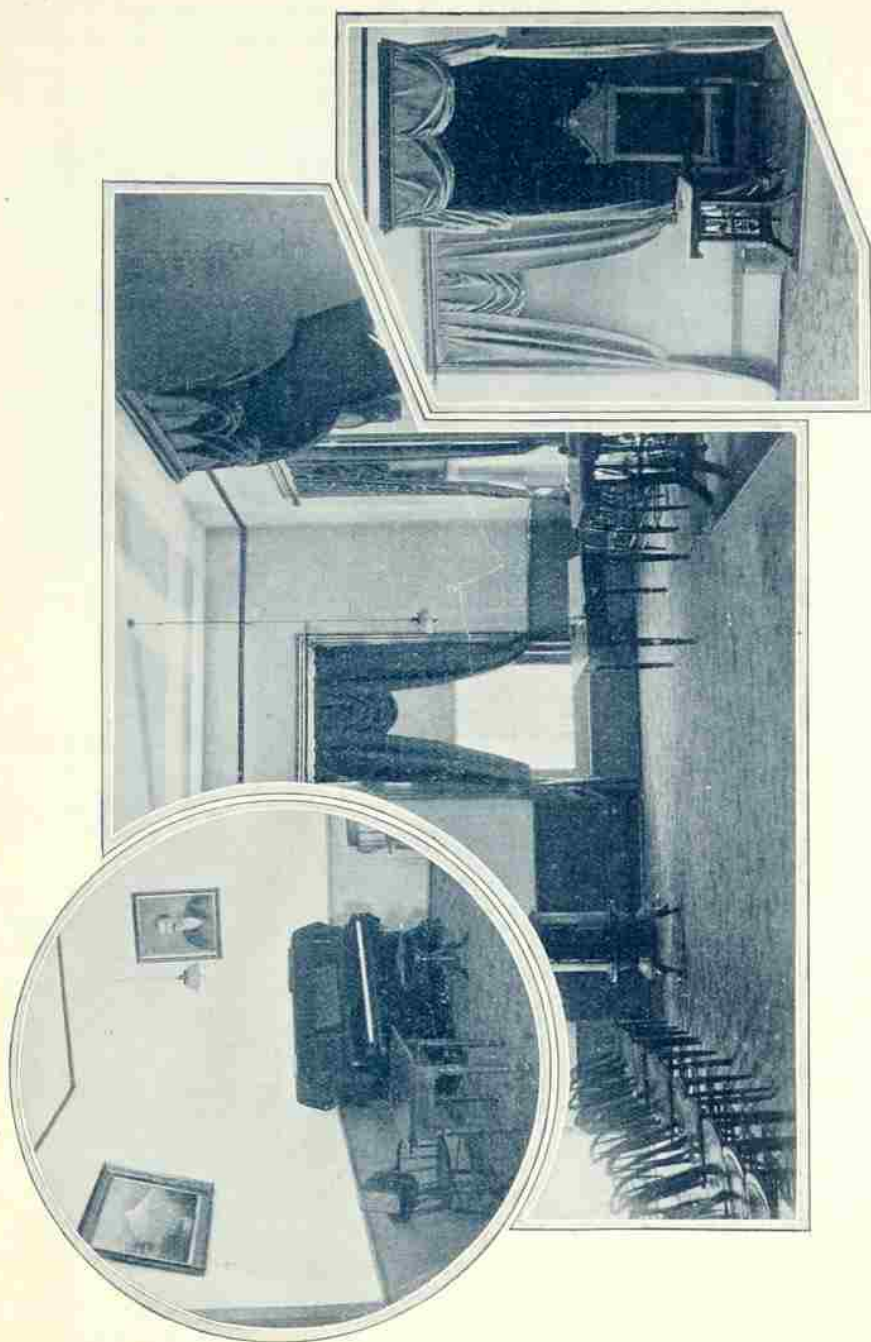
Public Lectures.

During the past year President Hawley delivered a course of lectures upon various topics in American history. Prof. Noon lectured on the politics, literature and history of Greece and Rome. These lecture courses are presented free to the public in order to bring university teaching and advantages to those who for various reasons cannot attend its regular work, and are part of each year's regular work.

American History.

Special courses are offered in American History. The University purposes to make its students intelligent, earnest, and strong patriots, devoted to the highest interests of our matchless nation.

For fifty-four years the University has been working in the interests of Christianity, society and the individual. It



PHILODORIAN HALL.

has been the recipient of hundreds of thousands of dollars entrusted to it by people who desired that part of their wealth should be devoted to the highest uses of society. The future will see a constantly increasing population in the Willamette valley, who will find in the pioneer University, the scholastic training and educational advantages demanded by the free people of a great state.

The University was founded in Salem, has served the people of Oregon faithfully for more than half a century in Salem, and in Salem it will remain to serve the succeeding generations, always promulgating "Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity."

Patriotic and Christian.

The educational movement in the Methodist Episcopal church is co-eval with the religious. The Christmas conference organized a church and planted a college. The action was typical; for wherever Methodism planted the cross and gathered around it the nucleus of a church, there she founded a school for the education of her sons and daughters. The result is that this great church has 200 educational institutions, representing \$30,000,000 worth of property and an annual student population of 43,000.

It was similar with the early missionaries in this country. Grace and culture adorned the Oregon mission. Jason and Daniel Lee preached the Gospel, and Cyrus Shepard taught school. One movement gathered 30,000 members into the Methodist church in the Pacific Northwest; and the other is monumented in Willamette University, the earliest educational foundation in Oregon.

The object of the University was strikingly symbolized by Cyrus Shepard. On his desk in the mission school, this pioneer teacher kept a copy of the Bible, and on the wall over the fireplace a copy of the Declaration of Independence; silent reminders of religion and patriot-

ism. Briefly stated his idea was this: Knowledge is essential to individual and national prosperity, enterprise and freedom; to the spread and perpetuity of civilization, to the continuance and increase of facilities for common progress in happiness and power; yet none of these results can be obtained by education unless accompanied by "the fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom."

From this declaration the school has never departed. "Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity," is its motto. Above the facts and forces of nature it enthrones God; over the desires and impulses of men it proclaims the authority of Jesus Christ; and in its halls the great Hebrew classic has equal freedom with the classics of Greece and Rome. What Carlyle excoriated as a "gospel of dirt" finds no favor in its curriculum.

The language of a great paper concerning a similar college in another state is true of Willamette: "Founded and maintained by a great church, its course of education is interfused through and through with the spirit of Christianity, and rests upon those great dogmas of religion that forms the foundation of our social organism. On this basis it aims to build up a liberal training of young men and women in the truth that makes men free, and it serves therefore not as an antagonist but as the complement to other universities where education is confined almost wholly to the purely scientific aspects of learning."

During the past few years the Methodists of Oregon have made the mistake of dividing their energies between Willamette University and the university at Portland. But no one now talks seriously of tearing up the foundation of our oldest college nor of disturbing its historic continuity. Differences that have led to dissensions and antagonisms

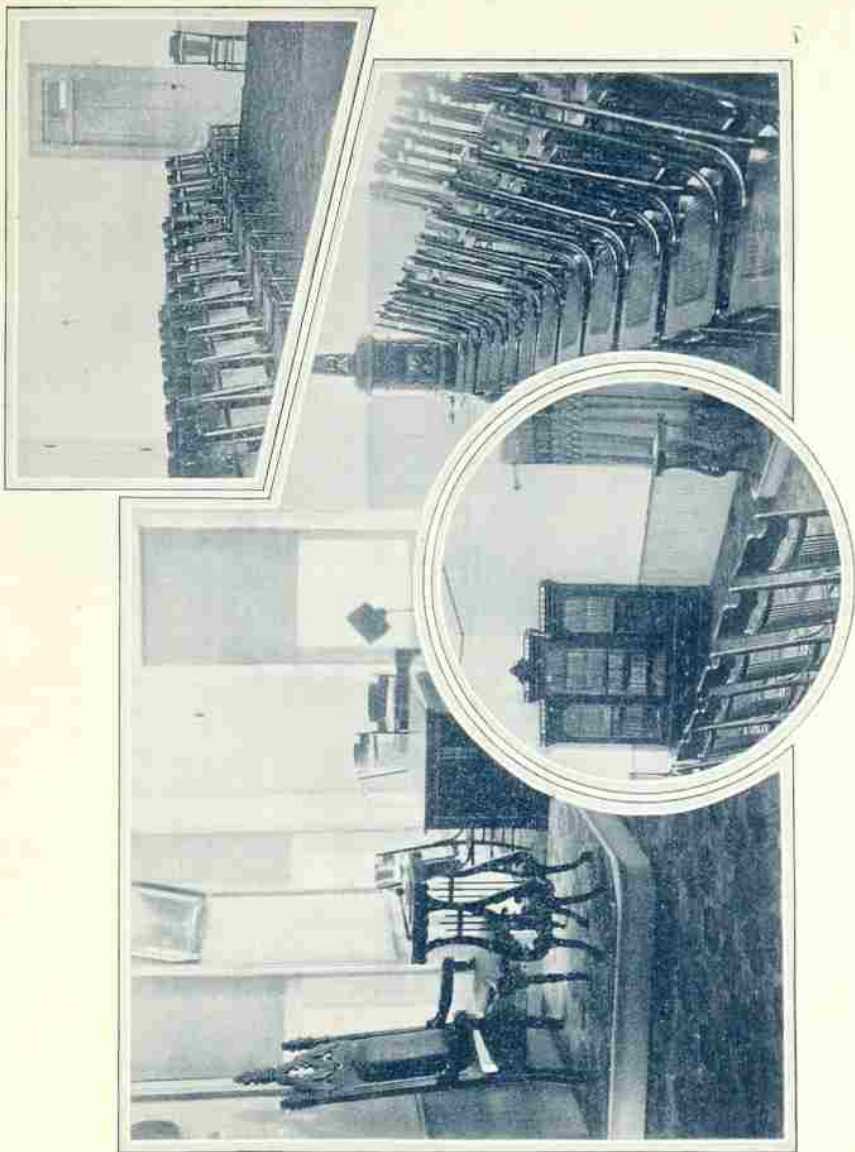
are passing away, and the university anticipates the dawn of a better day.

Student Organizations.

The students have useful and valuable

ary societies. They are also connected with the various intercollegiate societies of the state.

The Philodorian Society is the liter-



PHILODOSIAN HALL.

organizations, consisting of athletic associations; Christian associations, both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and liter-

ary society for young men, and the Philodorian Society is for young women. Both societies have large rooms, fur-

nished for their use by the trustees. The social life of the University centers largely in these societies.

The Athletic Association encourages the development of the body, and has its opportunities in the gymnasium and the athletic field.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. foster and promote the moral and spiritual life of the students, as well as their

Expenses.

The experience of hundreds of students has proven that they can secure an education in the Willamette University, even though a tuition fee is charged, at as small an expense as anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. The trustees at the annual meeting in June propose reducing the tuition fee. The actual cost to the student varies with



W. H. Odell, President Board of Trustees.

social well-being. These associations issue a useful hand-book which will be sent on application free.

The student organizations are affiliated with the various Intercollegiate organizations of the state. These Intercollegiate Associations have friendly or competitive meetings at stated periods during the collegiate year.

the tastes of the student, but the necessary expense, including room and board, books, and tuition, need not exceed \$140 for either lady or gentleman, and many students attend during the year for \$80.00 or less.

Self-Support.

Many of the best students are entirely dependent on their own resources. The

University has work to offer a certain number of students, and the people of the city give them many opportunities for employment. By such labor and by working during the vacations, a large number of students win their way.



Scott Bozorth, Salem Business Man and Trustee.

How to Find Out.

Prospective students should write the President of the University for explicit information. They will then receive exact information of recent date.

Homes for Students.

We desire to obtain for each student a boarding place suitable and agreeable to them. Many homes in the city are

open to students. The amount charged per week will depend on the accommodations desired. There are also provisions made for boarding and rooming students under the direction of the school. Students are urged to write the President of the University for information, stating what accommodations they desire, what they can afford or are willing to pay, when they expect to arrive at Salem, and such definite information as may enable the committee to secure agreeable homes.

The Outlook for 1899-1900.

The prospect for 1899-1900 is very good. The first Semester will begin Sept. 25th; students will be received and registered during the preceding week. Students can be admitted at any time, and during the summer new students can make, if they desire, all the necessary arrangements for entering.

During the summer an active canvass for students will be made and the University's facilities, advantages and courses extensively advertised, arrangements for which are already completed. The standing of the University as an educational institution is of the first rank. Its courses are varied, its instruction excellent, and its facilities such as its courses require. It has prepared thousands for effective and successful work, and is more efficient and able to perform such work than ever before.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

R. B. WILKINS.

RUDYARD KIPLING is one of the few men who tower head and shoulders above their contemporaries in literary circles. We have longed for some strong literary light by which the present-day literature might be strengthened and invigorated. We have the promise of this in Kipling.

He was born in Bombay, India, Dec. 30, 1865. His father, an Englishman of Dutch descent, was an artist. Rudyard grew up at Lahore, and at an early age

man who did not, or could not, appreciate his literary genius, Kipling was forced to do the routine work of proof-reading and other general office work. Through this all Kipling was hopeful and bouyant and found many spare minutes in which to write sketches and poems.

Not being able to publish all of these in his own paper, owing to the lack of appreciation on the part of the editor, Kipling sent many of them to other papers, and for them he often received



STATE CAPITOL

was sent to England where he received his education at the United Service College, an institution for educating the sons of civil and military Anglo-Indian officers.

Returning to India, upon the completion of his course, he became assistant editor of the Civil and Military Gazette. While working in this capacity, under a

pay, but encouragement was what he stood most in need of, and the recognition received from others partly consoled him for efforts made in his own office to produce interesting matter.

His early preparation for his chosen life work was ideal. The residence in India had laid the foundation, in a practical way, for the descriptive stories he

has written: the schooling in England broadened his views of the English people, enlarged his ideas, and made him more cosmopolitan than he otherwise would have been.

The days spent in school were not the brightest, judging them from the standpoint of class rank. Kipling, better known among his classmates as "Gigs," was mischievous, always ready to play some prank either upon one of his masters or one of his fellow-students, but he, together with his two chums, was not very desirous of leading his class.

He was no respecter of persons. He did not care for the opinions of others in regard to himself; he did what he thought to be right and proper. It is this same self-reliance which we see in Kipling, the man, and which brings to us life and events as he, himself, sees them. Whatever may have been his standing as a student, he carried with him the respect of both teachers and fellow-students, who recognized the clever qualities about him.

His first works, having sprung from local experience, had, primarily, a local audience, which audience was, however, a widening circle; but, at the very outset, these works manifested new talent. The newness of the theme, the vitality and humor of the work, place it beyond anything else contemporaneous in short story-telling fiction.

He stand pre-eminent as a story-teller, rather than as a poet, but he is nevertheless a leading verse-writer of the day. For some time the readers of his stories wondered who the author of the snatches of poetry found in them could be. This mystery, if there was longer any mystery, was cleared up by the publishing of "Departmental Ditties and Other Poems," in 1891, and "Barrack Room Ballads" in 1892, together with other collections of poetry later. His standing as a poet has been reached by slower

strides than those by which he has reached his fame as a story-teller. The first appeal was that of a rollicking rhymist, having for a subject the British soldier in all his picturesqueness. Thus, Kipling became the "Barrack Room Band," picturing his characters in all of their virtues and in all of their sins.

The character of these poems, their underlying force, their martial air, taken together, commend them not only to the military of many lands, but also to the great international democracy of civilians who love vital literature.

Barrack Room Ballads would alone have gained for their author prominence as a verse writer. He has shown himself to be the strongest ballad writer of the tongue. Tennyson once wrote Kipling that "the Ballad of the East and the West" was the finest ballad of the kind in English verse.

In his Jungle Books, Kipling opened up a new field. His handling of the beast epic is new to literature. He takes a different view of man and beast, considering man as an inferior animal. The writer's comprehension of animal life and his knowledge of the beast haunts of India, combine to give what might be styled an imaginative realism to these books. These stories are his best claims to greatness. His Mowgli is a creation as definite as any of Aesop's. There is a certain modernness in them which appeals to the present day reader. Judging Kipling's works by the high standard set by his short stories, some of his later and longer ones do not rank among his major works. So far he has found his authentic prose utterance in the short story form.

Kipling's life and his writings have a message which, perhaps, may not be easily read in his works, themselves. Action is the keynote of his success. Sent to England when a mere boy, he remained there several years, returning

to India at the age of seventeen. He immediately takes up Journalism, working there under the pressure brought to bear upon Journalists of that country. All this time he shows what may be accomplished by clear, courageous, self-reliant effort.

Then, too, his success lies, in a great measure, in his knowledge of his subjects, being at once familiar with everything he tries to picture. There is an air of patriotism about him which draws the patriotic of, not only England and America, but, of all countries to him. His two poems, the "Recessional" and

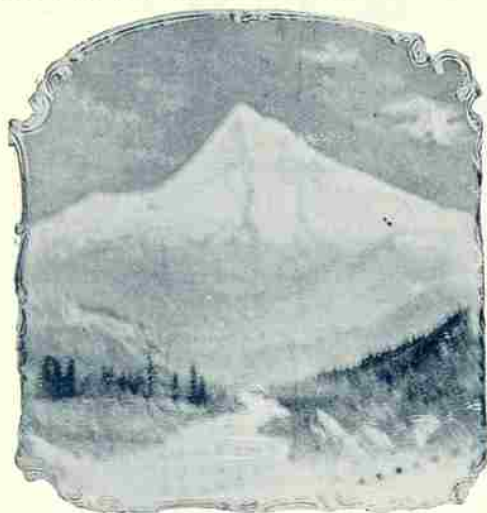
manifest during his late illness, when his life was despaired of. This manifestation proves that he has struck a popular chord, not of the vulgar, but of the great, throbbing, thinking mass of human kind.

The influence arising from his work is great. He has opened a new field in prose by furnishing new material and by giving to the world a new theme. In poetry, Kipling's influence is no so marked. He has in some considerable degree, furnished fresh blood, so to speak, but has he met the need of our literature in the right way?

It is true we find in his works a strength and vigor of style, but in his poetry there is a certain lack of art. It appears that all this energy will be lost unless slang and forms of illiteracy are dropped from his forthcoming works. No matter how popular or how effective a dialect may be at present, it will not be so when present conditions pass away. The greatest literary success is achieved when Art and Genius are combined. All of our greater poets have been masters of pure, simple and refined speech, which they made into literature of universal, permanent appeal.

It is not so much what Kipling has accomplished as it is what may be expected of him. His promise is great, if he will bring his Genius under the control of Art. The power of lifting the vulgar up to view, showing the beauty of the commonplace things of life, appeals to the reader.

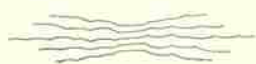
The man is of a restless disposition, always desirous of finding out something new. Such a spirit rightly guided cannot, at this time, fail to bring the best of results to the literature which he represents.



Mount Hood.

"The White Man's Burden," written in pure English, have a patriotic, yet a clear, decisive statement of the national spirit as it exists in England and America. Both are read alike with equal interest on each side of the Atlantic, and will live as long as the nations they represent stand.

The national esteem in which Kipling is held in England and America was



CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

FRANCIS CORNELIUS.

"Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Zach. 4:6.

The Christian Associations began their year's work by giving a reception "in honor of the new students. A large number of students, both new and old, attended, and before the evening came to a close all those present had met nearly everyone else, and thus we who were new were made to feel at home at once.

A short visit was made us during the last week of September by Mr. Dummit, coast secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and

anxious than ever to make this school year one of great spiritual blessing.

The Girls' Bible Class began its work promptly and continued throughout the year with most excellent results. Almost every girl in school has attended this class, which, under the leadership of its most competent instructor, Professor Minnie Frickey, has been made interesting, instructive, and helpful. We doubt not that the lessons learned in these meetings will not only bring rich blessings to those who were present, but that as our students go back to their homes in the various parts of the state they will carry them to those with whom they come in contact and the good seed sown will spring forth and bear abundant harvest.

The two Christian Associations have held their devotional meetings together each Sunday afternoon during the past year. These meetings are held in the society halls of the University building—the Bible classes being given the exclusive use of the association room, which is also in the University building. These meetings have been made very interesting, being led alternately by members of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., and at the same time practical, such topics being chosen as would help the students in their daily lives. Special services were held at Christmas, Easter, and Commencement time. We are pleased to note that the attendance on the part of both Associations has been good throughout the year.

We have been aided by the helpful talks of a number of persons outside the school. Those of Dr. Parsons, Dr. Kantner, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Winans and Mrs. Brown deserve special men-



Mary Reynolds, Professor of Normal Department.

Mr. Brockman, one of our international secretaries, who was on his way to China, where he and his wife have gone as missionaries. The inspiring addresses of these men, who are devoting their lives to the cause of Christ and are doing such noble work for the students of our own and foreign lands, were well worth hearing, and made the associations more

tion. The members of the faculty have always been ready and willing to help us, and some of our most interesting meetings have been led by them.

Special services were held by the Christian Associations during the last three weeks of February and the first week of March. During the first two weeks special prayer meetings were held, which were conducted by different students. These services were very helpful and were an excellent preparation for those that were to follow. The services of the third week were conducted by Rev. Hornshusch, pastor of the German Evangelical church of Salem, and those of the fourth week were led by Dr. Kantner, pastor of the First Congregational church. The attendance at these meetings was large, and only those who were present can realize what an inspiration and source of strength they were.

Mrs. E. W. Allen, coast secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was with us during the latter part of February and assisted the young women in many ways, especially in planning their fall campaign. During her visit in Salem, Mrs. Allen gave a lecture before the Association on "Mission Work in India."

The Boys' Bible Class began its work early in the year and closed at the beginning of the spring term, thus causing no interference with the track work of the Athletic Association. This class has also done excellent work. Its meetings were conducted first by Professor J. T. Matthews and later by various theological students.

The seventh annual convention of the Oregon State Y. M. C. A. was held at Willamette University during the last week of February. The many inspiring addresses and helpful thoughts brought out in its meetings were enjoyed not only by the young men, but also by a number of the young women who were privileged to attend.

The good condition of our Y. W. C. A. is shown by the fact that Willamette's delegation was the largest one present at the annual convention of the North Pacific Coast Y. W. C. A., which was held in Portland during the first week of May.

A petition has been presented to the faculty asking that Bible study be put in the college curriculum and that each student be required to study it throughout his university course. We feel confident that the request will be granted.

We believe that no student's education is complete without a thorough knowledge of this "greatest classic in existence," and that there is no better or promising time to become familiar with it than while in college.

A hand-book for the use of students, containing much information concerning the Christian Associations and the school, has just been issued. A copy can be obtained by anyone who desires it by calling at the office of President Hawley, or by writing to Mr. Samuel Siewert, president of the Willamette Y. M. C. A. or Frances Cornelius, president of the Y. W. C. A., enclosing a postage stamp for reply.





College of Medicine.



The College of Medicine, under the Deanship of Dr. W. H. Byrd and by the assistance of the leading physicians of Salem and vicinity, has established itself firmly in the confidence of the Medical world, and offers excellent facilities for the instruction and preparation of young men and women who wish to enter this profession.

This College is conducted in harmony with the requirements of the American Medical Colleges, of which it is a member. Its course of instruction continues through four years, and every opportunity is offered to the students which modern medical science affords.

The Salem Hospital affords clinical advantages to the students. It is well patronized, and during each year receives a large number of patients. Operations from the simplest to those of the most complex forms are numerous. The nurses are selected from those naturally adapted to such work and who have the requisite practice and medical training. The staff of the Hospital is drawn from the Faculty of the College of Medicine. Practical diagnosis is afforded students here, who are thus taught the physical signs and therapeutics of disease. The Laboratories are equipped with all necessary appliances, and courses are required in Anatomy, History, Chemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

In addition, the Faculty has endeavored in every way to insure an abundance of material in the Dispensary with which to illustrate the didactic instruction, to acquaint the student with the various instruments of precision made use of in physical exploration, and to afford him the advantages to be derived from personal examination of the patient by which alone he is enabled to become familiar with the various phenomena of disease.



COLLEGE OF ORATORY—1898-99.

The College of Oratory, conducted by Sara Brown-Savage, O. M., graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., (assisted during the past year by Miss E. Collins), is doing thorough and systematic work. Prof. Savage has had charge of this department of the University for six years, and has won for herself during that time the distinction of being one of the foremost readers and instructors on the Pacific Coast. With the co-operation of President Hawley, she has so systematized the work as to produce most desirable results.

There are four distinct courses: The general, or required course of two years, connected with the Preparatory Department of the University; the course in College English; the three years' course for graduation in expression, and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Oratory.

The text books used in the various classes are "Evolution of Expression," four volumes; "Sixteen Perfective Laws in Art," four volumes; Shakespeare's plays; "Physical Culture," by C. W. Emerson, and "Psycho-Vox," by the same author.

Mrs. Savage has studied, in addition to the Emerson, the Delsarte, Sargent, Ling—or Swedish—systems of physical culture, and is prepared to demonstrate the superiority of the system taught over the others mentioned, being thoroughly schooled in this branch. It is the aim of the college to develop the individuality of the student by quickening and developing all the intellectual faculties, cultivating the imagination, deepening and guiding the feelings, disciplining all the agents of expression, and then leaving him free to express his thoughts, convictions and emotions in accord with his own temperament. Natural orators

—not artificial ones—is the object sought.

Although Prof. Savage has been in Oregon but six years, her work is known and recognized throughout the state; her untiring efforts, and deep interest manifested in behalf of each pupil placed under her care, have won for her an enviable reputation. All her energy is directed towards producing the greatest advancement possible in each pupil. Already her students are holding such



Mrs. S. N. B. Savage, Instructor in Elocution.

prominent positions as teachers of oratory in Houghton Seminary, near Utica, N. Y.; Drury College, Springfield, Mo.; Liberal College, Silvertown, Or., and State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., while others are prominent as private instructors and readers. With but few exceptions, the graduates under Prof. Savage are engaged in active work along this line, and meeting with universal success.

The class of '99 has covered more work than any previous class, having completed the required course in "Evolution of Expression," "Sixteen Perfective Laws in Art," Shakespeare's play of "Macbeth," "Physical Culture" and



College of Medicine.



This College has completed thirty-four years of service. A large number of the physicians of the Pacific Northwest have received their training in the halls. The amount of good it has done is almost incalculable. Its alumni number 235. Since the early pioneer days, when it was first organized, many changes in the theories and practices of medicine have been made, and more scientific methods have won their way to general favor. This College has shared in the progressive spirit and kept pace with the forward movement.

The various state institutions located here, and especially those for the unfortunate and defective classes, afford invaluable clinical opportunities. Thus situated the College offers satisfactory opportunities to its students and can efficiently prepare them for the practice of this important profession.

THE DEAN,

DR. W. H. BYRD,

OF SALEM, OREGON,

Will be pleased to correspond with prospective students, and to send any who apply the Special Catalogue of this College.



"Psycho Vox." Each student is required to do a certain amount of normal work, before graduation, that he may be able to impart to others what he has learned, and each member of this class has been required to write a thesis upon the work, presenting the more prominent features of the system, defining its superiority over any mechanical system. This is required in Eastern colleges of

oratory, but has never before been required here. Each member of the class has passed creditable examinations and the thesis prepared by each shows the thoroughness of the instruction received by them. It is the intention of Prof. Savage to make the various courses more comprehensive each year, until the college ranks second to none.

CO-OPERATION.

G. W. ASCHENBRENNER.

CO-OPERATION has received more attention than almost any other social fact by students of sociology. It is made possible by society and makes society possible. In its higher forms, it can only be made possible in a population which has become socialized. There must be, in a good degree, a like-mindedness among those who expect to co-operate, and they must also be conscious of their agreement in order that they may intelligently plan their common activity.

Beside this consciousness of agreement and like-mindedness there must be communication, confidence and a common interest in some object or end to be attained. This common interest is a mental fact known in sociology as a like response to the same stimulus. If half a dozen men should spring into the water to save a drowning child, it is because they are all moved in the same way by the same occurrence; their conduct is a similar response to the same stimulus. Not only must there be this common responsiveness to the same stimulus, there must also be a perception by each of the co-operators that all of those working with him are thus responding.

We thus see the mental conditions necessary for co-operation in its many forms in society. What are some of the causes that bring about co-operation? In the lower forms of society individuals feel the need of mutual aid against a common enemy, as wild animals or other savage tribes. They observe that by a combined effort they are able to resist the attack of the enemy. As civilization advances they combine their efforts in other directions, assisting each other in the erection of buildings and the clearing of land in wooded districts. Bartering is a form of co-operation among these same people. But we reach a still higher stage in mutual aid. Men see the benefit accruing to them from their co-operation in ordinary affairs; they conclude that something can be done for them when they are oppressed by the capitalist and they unite to resist the oppression.

Co-operation and profit-sharing are often thought to be the same; but they are quite different in their nature. In profit-sharing the employer simply divides a part of his gains with his workmen in order to induce them to do more and better work. Co-operation on the other hand involves a change of management. In co-operation the enter-

WANTED.

Wide awake and ambitious young men to work for us during the summer months. Send for our "Special Terms to Students." The Nickell Magazine—the easiest magazine to canvass for and the only illustrated five-cent magazine in the world; New Sudbury Building, Boston, Mass.

W. T. RIGDON.....

Salem's Progressive Undertaker
109 Court Street.



DAY
227



Phones.



NIGHT
125

275 COMMERCIAL ST.

SALEM, ORE.

Steiner's Market,
140 State Street,
Fresh Fish and Oysters

Every Day. Give us a Call.

THE FAMOUS

QUEEN QUALITY

Shoes have arrived, in Black and Tan; all widths and sizes. The greatest

\$3.00 SHOE

On earth for ladies; equal to any \$4.00 shoe in the city. Call and see them at

KRAUSSE BROS.,

JEWELLED GOODS

Fancy Hat Pins,

Fancy Stick Pins,

Fancy Jeweled Belts,

Jeweled Combs,

Waist Sets.

FANS



FANCY FANS.

Cyrano Chains,

Belt Buckles,

AND EVERYTHING ELSE, AT

XXXXXXXX **HOLVERSON'S.** XXXXXXXX

prise is not controlled by the representatives of the investors, but by the representatives either of the laborers or of the consumers. When controlled by the



Prof. L. G. Cochran, Instructor in Science.

representatives of the laborers it is known as productive co-operation; when controlled by the representatives of the consumers, as distributive co-operation.

As generally practiced distributive co-operation is simply the union of consumers in order to obtain commodities of various kinds at reduced rates, and also to secure satisfactory guarantees of quality of goods and of honest dealing. It assumes a multitude of forms and in some instances means nothing more than a club, whose members obtain reduced rates by special agreement with certain regular dealers.

A more frequent form of distributive co-operation is seen in the co-operative store, managed entirely by the co-operative society at its own risk, and sharing profit or loss according to some equitable rules. By obedience to these rules the members can secure great gains in economy of production without diminishing the utility of the goods, and en-

forcing these rules they can educate themselves to a higher degree of economic forethought than they would otherwise be likely to possess, and can obtain a decided increase of comfort, both for themselves and for the community as a whole.

Probably the largest co-operative enterprise in the United States is the Philadelphia Industrial Co-operative Society, founded in 1874. Dividends have been regularly paid on purchases and the society has been prosperous from the start.

Aside from the direct benefits there has been an indirect gain from a lower range of prices in other stores in the vicinity of these co-operative establishments. The society acts as a saving bank, as it receives money from the poor for investment in shares, and allows interest and profits to accumulate.

Pure co-operation in production is an



Mrs. M. T. Cochran, Instructor in English and Literature.

association of laborers to conduct a productive industry undertaken on their own account. The object of this co-operation is to establish the industrial independence of the laborer and to en-

FOR

Fire and
Accident Insurance,
Railroad and
Steamship Tickets,
Typewriters

SEE

C. M. Lockwood,
288 Commercial St.



S. W. THOMPSON & CO.

221 Commercial Street.

Watches, Diamonds,
Jewelry and
Solid Silverware.

SALEM, OREGON.



.....Steiner Drug Co.....

FRED LEGG, Manager.

All Kinds of Drugs and Medicines, Toilet Articles
AND PERFUMES.

Also a fine quality of RUB DOWN to use after exercise or bathing.

If you have the camera craze

Call and see our stock.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Cor. State and Commercial Sts.,

SALEM, OREGON.

able him to divert profits into his own pocket. As a rule co-operative manufacturing establishments are joint stock corporations in which the actual workers are at the same time stockholders and managers.

The lines of business in which productive co-operation is most successful are those of a comparatively simple character, when industry counts for most and management least; where the connection between the efficiency of the laborer and its result is most obvious, and where the necessity for organizing power and speculative foresight are reduced to a minimum.

In such industries the superior ambition of a workman who feels that he is his own employer may stimulate him to an increased amount of work and increased care in the use of materials which will outweigh any lack of speculative skill.

The greatest difficulty co-operation has to contend with is to secure a competent manager from the ranks of the workmen. The qualities of a successful manager are rare among his class of men. The rapid growth of industrial establishments, the growing intensity of competition, the complicated machinery and increasing number and grades of employees make the work of successful manufacture a difficult one. It requires a large natural ability, diligent study, close vigilance and ripe experience to conduct profitably a manufacturing industry, employing several hundred men.

Co-operative insurance is another form of co-operation that promises to be of value to society. It lessens the danger of loss by a system of mutual watchfulness. It reduces the temptation to insure for more than the property is worth. The cost of advertising and of management is also lessened.

About 1870 certain factories which had to pay very high rates of insurance undertook to insure one another through

a co-operative organization which should have in view not only adjustment of losses, but the reduction of such losses to a minimum. By submitting to certain rules and by the careful management of its secretary it reduced the rate of insurance for its members to a small fraction of what it had been under the old system.

Anything which can reduce the number of fires, avoids at once the loss of property which the manufacturer feels, and the loss of comfort which the workman suffers from interruption of business and the resulting irregularity of employment.

The co-operative life insurance societies of Europe and America have had a considerable measure of success in reducing expenses of management, and have been able to give their members benefits which the joint stock could not do without serious danger of abuse.

Among the many other forms of co-operation are, co-operative banking, building association and the Grange, but we do not have time to discuss them now.

The significance of the co-operative movement goes far beyond the immediate bettering of the condition of the workingman by the increase of income, assurance of continued work, and the healthfulness and comfort of the workshop. One of the most important missions is to develop self-reliance. When the laborer has been educated into a business man, many things will be possible which would now be rash. And perhaps a still greater mission will be the slow learning of the lesson that all cannot be rich. These sober, persistent efforts in profit-sharing and co-operation will teach the hard lesson that the wealth of the few rich individuals amounts to but little when divided among the many; that an equitable division of profits will prevent suffering and insure an honest living, but can by no means give wealth.

Capital National Bank,

OF SALEM, OREGON.

Capital \$75,000.00. Surplus \$15,000.00

ORGANIZED 1885.

OFFICERS:

J. H. ALBERT President

E. M. CROISAN, Vice-President.

JOS. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

C. H. LANE,

MERCHANT
TAILOR...

97

STATE STREET.

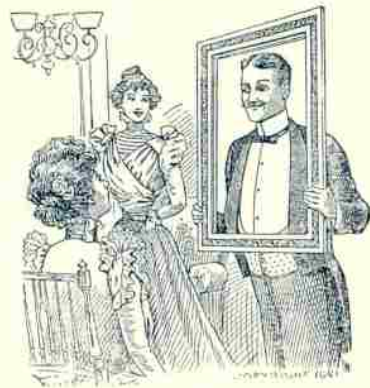
Try the Electric Store

FOR **FRESH EGGS,
FRESH BUTTER.**

Phone 104.

Prompt Delivery.

Pretty Enough to be Framed



The shirt front is that is laundered here. Collars, Cuffs and Shirts are done up with that perfection of color and finish that you only find on linen fresh from the haberdasher. A trial package will convince you of this better than anything we can say—bring it along.

Salem Steam Laundry

COL. J. OLMSTEAD, Proprietor,

Phone 41.

230 Liberty Street



EDITORIAL STAFF.

1. Chas. Wentworth, Business Mgr. 2. R. B. Wilkins, Athletics and Pres. of Athletic Assn.
 3. Francis Cornelius, Associations. 4. Sophia Townsend, Editor. 5. Geo. W. Aschenbrenner, Asst. Editor
 6. Ethel Fletcher, Assistant Editor. 7. R. Ashley, Society.

EDITORIALS.

The Collegian.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

Editor-in-Chief.....	SOPHIA E. TOWNSEND.
Assistants.....	G. W. ASCHENBRENNER.
	ETHEL M. FLETCHER.
DEPARTMENTS—	
Literary.....	W. A. Manning
Personal.....	Bert E. Haney
Society.....	Philodorian, R. A. Ackley
	Philodorian, Iris O. Hanna
	English Circle, Iva Stillwell
Associations.....	Francis E. Cornelius
Athletics.....	R. B. Wilkins
Exchanges.....	Erma M. Clark
Reviews.....	W. C. Hawley
Alumni.....	Mattie F. Beatty
Medical.....	J. H. Robnett
Law.....	Anna M. Carson
Musical.....	Prof. Francesco Seley
Business Manager.....	CHAS. WENTWORTH

THE COLLEGIAN is published monthly during the college year by the students of Willamette University.

Terms, 50 cents per year, payable in advance. Single copies of June number 20 cents, or three for 50 cents.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as Second-Class matter.

Three cheers for Commencement!

* *

Empty minds make empty lives.

* *

Industry and truth are open doors to success.

* *

You have studied texts, now go out into the valleys and hills, and "list to Nature's teachings."

* *

We are glad to be able to present the very interesting Manila letter from Herman Amsler, who was a loyal student, and was just as courageous in his private life, as he has shown himself as a sol-

dier. We hope soon to give the boys a royal reception, on their return.

* *

The Business Manager is compelled this month to take upon himself almost the entire management of the paper. This means the responsibility of obtaining nearly all the articles, urging the Department Editors to have their work passed in on time, and writing the Editorials, which is no small task in itself. This fact may account for some errors, but we offer it with all good feelings and best wishes for all concerned, trusting that it may accomplish the work for which it was instituted.

* *

We should all be joyous that the final examinations are past, and that vacation is here again. We hope that all have passed satisfactorily, this tedious ordeal, with high markings and many credits. These last are indices to what we know of what we studied, but are they indications of what we have really learned. If our grade is high, can we say that we have succeeded in grasping some of the weighty problems of life and fully comprehend them in proportion to our percentages? We hope so. At least this should be the real consequence. Let us look more to the reality than to superficial results.

* *

We urge the Students not to be discouraged. Have you been in school one, two, or three years? Finish your course if possible. This means strain every energy. Four more years may seem a long period to drudge over books, but that will be an open door to a vast future, and you will recognize this truth, as the days pass by. The clouds will vanish, the mist disappear, and you

will be able to say with Tennyson,—
Behold, we know not anything;

I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last to all,
And every winter change to spring.

The reward of labor is sure, to the industrious and true.

* *

We are glad that the students have been ambitious to make our paper this month the best of the year, from a literary standpoint. Of course the professors shall receive their share of our appreciation. But no one knows how difficult it is to persuade the students to write for our college monthly,—no one knows except those who have obtained a respectable hearing with their august presents, and pled with anxious hearts and eloquent tongues to prevail upon them to soften their heart, and yield to our appeals, in each cycle of our publication. We truly hope that some day they may be called upon to fill a like position; then and then only, can they sympathize with us.

* *

Dr. Koehne observed that dreamers are an indispensable acquisition to society. That is, there is a practical side of life, and also an aesthetic, visionary, phantom-like existence which sometimes transforms itself into what we call a poet. I like that thought. We try too much to cultivate that cold, matter-of-fact way of living. This has driven men to the suicide. Men of this type crowd our asylums and seek refuge behind prison bars. But did you ever hear of a true poet going mad? Hardly, I think. Poetry is Nature's instructions, and she never teaches her pupils such things as madness or folly.

"For the Poet, faithful and far-seeing,

Sees, alike, in stars and flowers a part
Of the self-same universal being,

Which is throbbing in his brain and heart."

* *

Nine months have passed. It seems

only yesterday that we registered for the year, which has so rapidly passed away. It is buried with the ages, added to the mystic years, whose records rest like golden tablets in the catacombs of time. Some of our arts are recorded by the pen of mortality, but for the greater part of our deeds have been inscribed by the fingers of the Master Hand, who dwells only with the invisible. How many of our actions are worthy of his consideration? We have just one opportunity to redeem ourselves. That is, the chance of life in an uncertain future. Is not this strange and yet so real. In the prodigious struggle for existence, fighting against indignant wrongs, wrestling with the hand of Fate, and appalled at a profound and prophetic dream of anticipation, marshal the strength of latent energies, and like Prometheus on Caucasus Heights, endure, till some Herculean support, relieve us of our chains.

* *

Real education and real wisdom are or should be united. In fact, it is difficult to conceive of a wise fool or a foolish scholar. A man may be wise, though he may not have been schooled at a University; nevertheless he learned his lessons from the master, Nature, and acquired the themes that fill his mind. But what would this man have been, had he been tutored for seven years in a course of literary training, in one of our centres of higher learning? Our College work is not so much in itself, as what it reveals in us. If one should graduate a fool, he must have been a fool when he first entered his classes; before he began. His development only made his foolishness more prominent, by revealing the things he did not know. It must have been from this fact that Socrates was the wisest man of the ancients because he had come to the realization "that he knew nothing." Education never injured anyone, but the

idea that there is no more to learn, this is ignorance, and the sooner it is abolished from the mind, the better it will be for the individual.

* *

We are exceedingly depressed at losing our Professor of Latin and Greek, Mr. T. W. Noon, and our Professor of German and French, Miss Minnie Frickey. While Prof. Noon has only been with us one year, he has shown himself a master in his particular branch of research, especially for a young man, as he is. We have only the brightest hopes for him in his new position as Instructor of Greek in the State University, of California, situated at Berkeley. We know too that we shall hear only the most flattering reports from his labor, and while his kindly disposition, his courtly bearing, and his ability and willingness to aid all who solicit his advice and service, will be sadly missed, yet our heartiest congratulations, our strongest expressions of appreciation, and faith in his future, we willingly bestow.

And how to best express our attitude toward Professor Frickey, as a student body, is obviously a serious problem. We certainly utter the sentiment of the school when we say that in her we have the sublime type of consciousness, studiousness and filial devotion to God and man, and any sacrifice was to her a joy, that she might help the students, both in their lessons and their secret meditations on the spiritual life. We trust that this tribute will not be out of season, as we feel that it is impossible to measure the value of the efforts of some people, and they better know it while they live, than die without recognition at the hand of their own generation. This, Miss Frickey has fittingly deserved, and to fill her place will not be an easy task. As she departs for Northfield and other Eastern points, may strength and pros-

perity attend her way. May many years be added to her useful life, and success in her chosen field mark her days with inexpressible bliss.

The many friends of Prof. Noon and Prof. Frickey will join in this parting word.

* *

We cannot refrain from speaking a word about our boys who left their school work for a life—a few years at least—to indulge in war and cruelty and death. To right wrongs, to quench a crimson flood, and make oppression tremble in her palaces. Who sacrificed all the enjoyments and emoluments of their fatherland that they might have a part in teaching the world the actuality of a cherished dream, and shedding a freeman's blood,—which has been surging in their veins for twelve long decades,—to lift a pagan nation to the light and possibilities of the dawn of the twentieth century, and give them such a vision of the future years as would kindle their most latent fires, and pale the ineffectual gleams of their brightest ancestral flames.

And they have fought, and still are fighting, at the head of the columns, waiting the hour when the bugle blast shall order them to return. The best blood of the nation. This is patriotism in its fullest meaning. Certainly Walter Scott caught the meaning when he said,—

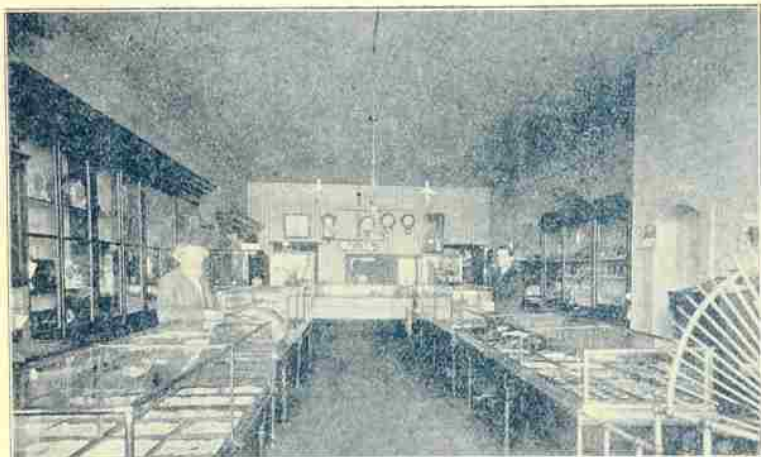
Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
"This is my own, my native land?"
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering in a foreign strand?
If such there breathes go mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Dispite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentrated all in self.

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

But one has fallen. Noble, brave, and true. Words fail to express their meaning, and thoughts are mingled with tears, when we attempt to eulogize such heroism. Hal Hibbard's grave may be

in a foreign land, his blood may stain its soil, but his devotion and loyalty has erected a monument in a thousand hearts that shall not crumble in the lapse of time, or be forgotten in a thousand years! And he is one of the number of whom it can be said,—


"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread."



The accompanying picture is that of the well known Jewelry Store of John G. Barr, 118 State street. Besides a big stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, they carry a good stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. This department is in charge of Herman W. Barr, a graduate of Chicago Ophthalmic College.

If you are suffering from eye strain, you will do well to consult him.
Eyes examined free.



Salem
Light 
Traction
Company.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING,

ARC AND

INCANDESCENT.

HAVE AS MANY AS YOU CHOOSE AND PAY ONLY
FOR WHAT YOU USE.

Consumption registered by Meters, the accuracy of which are guaranteed by the Company.

EXCELS IN

**SAFETY,
CHEAPNESS,
CLEANLINESS,
CONVENIENCE.**

For Your
Store or
Your Residence.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION
AT THE
Electric School of Shorthand and Business.

This school has just closed a successful year's work. Miss Atwood, the Principal, is a young lady of broad culture, having a good education, literary and musical as well as business. These, together with knowledge obtained from travel, a wide experience and a deep interest in teaching, make her an exceptionally fine instructor.

Last September found her pleasantly situated on the lower floor of the College of Music Building. The location is excellent, making it possible for her to manage this school and do her work as Assistant in the College of Music.

For information and terms, address

ANNIE D. ATWOOD,
College of Music Building,
Salem, Oregon.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE PRINCIPAL.

Hon. A. S. Palmer, attorney-at-law, Onarga, Ill.:

"I have been personally acquainted with Miss Atwood for more than ten years. She is a young lady of fine literary attainments, a thorough, energetic competent teacher."

Dr. Eli McClish, Pres. University of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal.:

"She will give devoted and enthusiastic service."

P. C. Hoyt, Merchant, Watseka, Ill.:

"I had a son graduate at the O. C. C. under her instruction. As a teacher and a Christian lady, in my judgment, she has few equals."

E. C. Crabb, Principal Bath Seminary, Owingsville, Ky.:

"Miss Atwood is fully competent to teach all she professes."

C. A. Baker, Agt. Chicago and Northwestern R. R.:

"I have found her instruction of practical value since I left school."

T. E. Powell, President Chicago Dental Association, Chicago, Ill.:

"I date the beginning of my upward career to her faithful teaching."

Mrs. Georgia Keate, Holyoke, Mass.:

"I still hold my position with the Holyoke Envelope Co.; Anna Crafts is with the Lemuel Sears Co.; Raymond Weeks is still with the Valley Paper Co.; R. S. Williamson with the Conn. R. R. R.; G. A. Savoy, the chief factor in the office of the National Blank Book Co. THOROUGH WORK PAYS."

D. H. Latimer, Dentist, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Many a student owes his success in life to her instruction and influence."

Rita Belle Rakestraw, Salem, Oregon:

SHORTHAND IN GENERAL, AND THE ECLECTIC IN PARTICULAR.

"Miss Atwood is a careful, painstaking teacher. Anyone with the proper education and desire to learn, can make rapid progress."

Clyde Brock, with the Capital National Bank, Salem, Oregon:

"I have not yet finished my shorthand course, having but little time to devote to study; but I am pleased with Miss Atwood's methods, the Eclectic system, and my progress in learning it." Address,

ANNIE D. ATWOOD,

College of Music Building,

Salem, Oregon.

Dr. Johnson: "Shorthand, on account of its great and general utility, merits a much higher rank among the arts and sciences than is commonly allotted to it. Its use is universal and it is by no means unworthy the attention of men of genius and erudition."

E. G.: "A thorough knowledge of shorthand is one of the most valuable accomplishments a young person of intelligence, energy, and education, can possess."

Olney B. Stuart, Union Casualty and Surety Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Today a knowledge of shorthand is an absolute necessity to anyone engaged in any commercial pursuit. Its use in making private memoranda is daily growing. In my experience as Official Reporter for the Tactical Board of the U. S. Army, I found absolutely no trouble in taking and transcribing reports. Now, I can turn my notes over to my stenographer and have them accurately transcribed. He studied under a different teacher and has had less than a year's experience. I advise all to STUDY NONE BUT THE CROSS' ECLECTIC."

M. J. Caton, Cleveland, O., and Buffalo, N. Y.: "I take pleasure in giving my unqualified endorsement of the ELECTIC SYSTEM of shorthand. After TWELVE years of experience, during which time more than FIVE THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in our schools to write the ECLECTIC SYSTEM, I am more convinced than ever before, that it is the best system in use in this country. I consider it EASIER TO LEARN, EASIER TO WRITE, AND EASIER TO READ, than any other system."

A. A. JESSUP, D. D. S.

Successor to W. W. Contris.

Gray Block.

Salem, Oregon.

J. C. GRIFFITH,
DENTIST,

Corner of Court and Commercial Streets.

If you want

GOOD GOODS AT THE
LOWEST RACKET PRICES

It will pay you to go to

THE FAIR

274 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

H. G. SONNEMANN,

Grocer and Crocker.

124 State Street.

'Phone 51

STEEVES & CO.,

California Bakery,

100 COURT STREET.

The Leading Clothiers.

A. B. Steinbach & Co.
POPULAR ONE PRICE HATTERS & CLOTHIERS.

Clothes, Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys.

SALEM, OREGON.

White House Restaurant,

J. E. Barnett, Proprietor.

Meals at All Hours, Day or Night, for
15 Cents and Upward.

Private Rooms for Ladies.

103 STATE ST., SALEM, OR.

A. M. Clough

107 State Street,

**UNDERTAKER and
EMBALMER.**

GEO. C. WILL 

Steinway AND OTHER



Pianos

ORGANS SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC AND STUDIES.

A FULL LINE OF DIFFERENT
MAKES OF

SEWING MACHINES,

ALL RENTED OR REPAIRED.

231 Commercial Street,

SALEM, OREGON

Pres. W. C. Hawley purchased his Steinway Piano from me.

**ARTISTIC
PHOTOGRAPHY!**



THE PICKERILL CO.

**Salem's Leading
Photographers**

Will make to Students and Friends their Strictly Highest Grade Carbonette
Photographs, all sizes, at just Half Price.

THIS WORK IS UNEXCELLED.

baths and locker rooms are ample and convenient.

The Swedish methods are employed in floor work and body building, and to such as are able and desirous, fancy club-swinging, figure marching and advanced apparatus work are given. Willamette's Basket Ball team was one of the best in the state for the winter of 1898 and '99.

The young women have the use of the gymnasium two days of each week, with the same opportunities for body-building as the young men.

All students are expected to undergo a physical examination before entrance, and are advised by the director with special regard to wrong habits of carriage or physical weakness.

The University track team has always been among the foremost in the Inter-collegiate meets. Twice out of four times has second place been theirs, yet for the men individually much has been won in bodies better fitted for the strain of life's battles.

Willamette's "Temple of Hygiene" stands for the thought that a sound mind must have a sound body, and for all that is good in athletic contests.

On account of Filed day training, work in the gymnasium was dispensed with in order to give all the time to the team. They were well equipped, considering the size of the team and the length of time some of them had been at work. Our outlook for 1900 is very encouraging, and we expect great things.

EXCHANGES

Needed Lubricating. — Little Mary was discovered one day by her mother vigorously applying the oil can to the kitten's mouth. On being reproved, she replied: "Why mamma, she squeaks so awfully when I pull her tail."—Ex.

A MISTAKE.

The Glee Club stood on the front door step,

And the moon shone overhead;
Loud and long they sang, and every note

Was enough to wake the dead.

The house was dark, no sound was heard—

Another gay song was led;
Then far above a hoarse voice groaned
And, "Give us rest" he said.—Ex.

The Williams and Mary College Monthly for March has an interesting article on the study of Literature. This is admirably arranged, and clearly shows the necessity of a knowledge of the

classic lore to a thorough education. We should consider this with greater care, and apply ourselves to this branch of art.

At 9 o'clock they sat like this,
He was not long in learning;
At 10 o'clock they sat like this—
The gas was lower burning.
Another hour they sat like this,
Still I'd not venture whether
At 12 o'clock they sat like this—
All crowded up together. —Ex.

A tutor who tooted a flute,
Tried to teach two young tooters to toot;
Said the two to the tutor,
"Is it harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"

In the Educational Forum for January, the writer on foot-ball attempts to place the blame on College Presidents for the casualties occurring during the progress of the game. We can hardly

When in need of
Hardware, Stoves or Tinware,

SCISSORS, SHEARS OR CUTLERY

REMEMBER THE OLD HOUSE OF

•• **R. M. WADE & CO.** ••

They are the recognized leaders in their line. Agents for

Garland Stoves and Ranges



**CRÉSCENT
 CRAWFORD
 CLEVELAND**

BICYCLES

R. M. WADE & CO.

While you are strolling down the street
 Don't forget to buy your meat
 From Happy Jack. He will treat you well,
 For he has the best in the market to sell.
 If you don't want a quarter of lamb,
 Perhaps you will want some nice sliced ham.
 Order from him a good fat roast
 And to your friends you can boast.
 And when you want the cheapest and best
 Don't forget Happy Jack West.
 His sausage and lard, it is the best,
 And when you want a roast of veal
 He will always give you a square deal.

**136 STATE STREET.
 'Phone 202.**

NEW MARKET.

G. J. FREEBURGER, PROP.

Fresh and Cured Meats of all Kinds.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

State Street, between 12th and 13th, SALEM, ORE.

PERFUMES!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
 LATEST ODORS.
 LOWEST PRICES.

Palmer's
 Lazell's
 Mellin's

We carry only the best.

Drugs and Medicines,

Fancy Articles.

Capitol Drug Store

J. H. LUNN, Proprietor.

**ALLEN & BOWERSOX,
 Groceries & Feed,**

406 STATE STREET and YEW PARK.

concur with this opinion, from the fact that physical exercise is a means of education, and the President is not guilty of any negligence on the part of the trainer who has charge of the team.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.—Lord Herbert.

Uncle Hiram.—“They say that the sun never sets on the British Empire.” Aunt Hannah—“Doesn't it now? And we have such magnificent sunsets over here.”—Ex.

Casey—“O'i'll wurk no more for that mon Dolan.” Mrs. Casey—“An' phwy?” Casey—“Sure, 'tis on account of a remark he made to me.” Mrs. Casey—“Phwat did he say?” Casey—“Sez he, 'Pat, yer discharged.’”—Ex.

A little girl in Hillsdale, Mich., petitioned the Lord for fair weather, and the next morning the sun shone bright and clear. She told of her prayer to her grandmother, who said: “Well, now, why can't you pray tonight that it may be warmer tomorrow, so grandma's rheumatism will be better?” “All right, I will,” was the response, and that night as she knelt she incorporated this request in her little prayer: “O God, make it hot for grandma.”—Ex.

Mrs. Murry—“Give me tin cints wort' av ham.” Grocer — “Sugar-cured, ma'am?” Mrs. Murry—“No! I want some that has never been diseased.”—Ex.

There's music in the silent harp
That hangs upon the wall,
Which but awaits the magic touch
Of master to recall.

The chords of life with promise throb,
E'en through by grief unstrung;
Earth's sweetest melodies are voiced
By Hope in silent song.—Ex.

A clergyman who was very particular about his personal appearance went to preach in a country parish. Finding there was no glass in the vestry, and fearing that his hair might not be quite as smooth as it should be, he asked the clerk if he could get him a glass. The man was gone some minutes, but at length returned and produced a parcel very mysteriously from under his arm. To the astonishment of the clergyman, when it was opened it contained a bottle of whisky with water and a tumbler.

“You mustn't let on about it, mister,” said the clerk, “for I got it as a great favor, an' I shouldn't ha' got it at all, bein' church hours, if I hadn't 'a' said it was for you.”—Ram's Horn.

The other day a lady was driving her husband down a narrow country lane when, on suddenly turning a sharp corner, they encountered a brewers van. There was no room to pass, and the lady said very tartly:

“You must go back, for I shall not. You ought to have seen us before entering the lane.”

“But, my dear,” remonstrated her husband mildly, “the man couldn't see around the corner.”

“I don't care,” was the characteristic reply. “I'll sit here till doomsday before I give way to that man.”

The carter, who had overheard the colloquy, here remarked cheerfully:

“All right, gov'nor, I'll back out of this,” adding confidentially: “I've got such another at home.”—Pearson's Weekly.

“A boy three and a half years old, of very poor parents—so poor that each child, no matter how small, had certain work to do—was required to bring in the kindling wood each day. One Sunday he did not seem inclined to do his work. At last his mother spoke to him and said:

THOMAS WAIT & CO.

...**BROKERS**...

Sell RAIL ROAD tickets to
all Eastern and South-east-
ern points. Write

Fire Insurance

In first class companies; buy
notes and negotiable paper
and do a general brokerage
business.

227 Commercial St.,
SALEM, OREGON.

W. T. GRAY.

GEO. B. GRAY.

GRAY BROS.,
Hardware, Iron & Steel,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Blacksmith's Supplies a Specialty.
Complete Stock of Builder's Hardware

N. W. Corner of State and Liberty Sts.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction.

We aid those who want Government
positions. 85,000 places under Civil
Service rules. 8,000 yearly appoint-
ments. War creates a demand for
7,000 employees within 6 months.

123 Fifth Street N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Capital Business College

First National Bank Building, Salem, Oregon.

W. I. STALEY, PRINCIPAL.

A thorough business training school. Class and individual instruction. Pleasant rooms. Skillful teachers. Dement's system of shorthand. Intercommunication Business Practice. Our students learn to keep books as it is done in business. No time is lost copying dry transactions from a text-book. Five courses:

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, ENGLISH AND PENMANSHIP

That a thorough training received at this institution pays, is evidenced by the number of former students holding lucrative and responsible places. NOW is the time to prepare for the incoming tide of prosperity which will create many new openings for young people who are qualified. Send for catalogue.

"Graham, why don't you bring in your wood? All the others will have their work done before you start."

"The boy sat still. His mother added: 'Graham, why don't you obey? Go at once!'

Then the real reason came out.

"Today is Sunday," the lad replied, 'and I won't work. I am going to heaven if the rest of the family don't.'"

"I'm surprised, John," said the old lady, when she found her butler helping himself to some of her finest old port.

"So am I, ma'am," was the calm reply. "I thought you was gone out."—Tit-Bits.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope, you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of the end of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end and, showing it to the captain as before, said: "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying: "And, faith, there's another end to it, your honor."

He was immediately engaged.

Recently in Arizona, during a baseball game, a young man wore the badge of the enemy. This stirred the loyal hearts of his college associates to bitterest ire, and they immediately passed resolutions to disregard this young man as one of their number on the ground that he had betrayed them, and had "violated the college spirit" and "that such conduct was unbecoming a student of that university." This is right. If a young

man or woman thinks that he or she is too good for the college to which they attend, they had better go some place where they can live in peace, and enjoy the fellowship of kindred spirits.

Small Johnny had on his best clothes one Sunday, and his mamma told him not to play in the dirt with them on.

"Don't they have any dirt in heaven?" he asked.

"No, of course not," replied the mother.

"Then what do little boys do up ther?" queried Johnny.

"O, they play harps and sing under the beautiful trees," was the reply.

"Then I don't see," said the little fellow, "how they can have trees if there ain't no dirt."—Ex.

There is an excellent character sketch in the April issue of *The Crescent*. The subject is that of Paul, the apostle. It discusses his individualities, and how they impressed the age in which he moved and taught. One test of a man's greatness is in his strikingly magnetic personality, and the way that personality impresses and changes the thought and life of the nation. Paul was not only local in this, but world wide.

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without working for it.—Ex.

Unsophisticated parent: 'Hello, there, nurse, what's the baby yelling that way for? I can't read at all.'

"Nurse: 'He's cutting his teeth, sir.'

"Unsophisticated parent: 'Well, see that he doesn't do it any more or you loose your place.'"—Ex.

"On the brink of a creek in Ireland there is—or used to be—a little stone containing a carving of this inscription,

Salem's Greatest Store.

DON'T OVERLOOK ME!

\$1.00 One Dollar \$1.00

This Coupon will be received as part payment on the purchase of an H. S. & M. SUIT OR OVERCOAT to the value of \$10 or over, until July 1st, 1899.

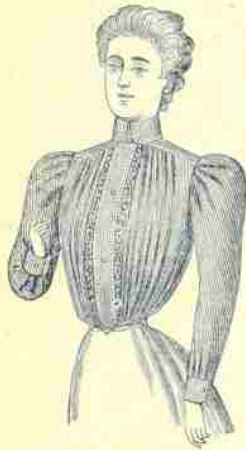
JOS. MEYERS & SONS.

A COLUMBIA WHEEL GIVEN AWAY

In our men department, A cash purchase of 50 cents in our Men's and Boy's furnishing lines will entitle one to be a participant in the giving of this

COLUMBIA BICYCLE.

WASHABLE WAISTS



CONSISTING OF all that's new at

Special Prices

Owing to the late season, we are compelled to reduce the line

\$1.50 WAISTS,	-	now \$1.28
2.00 "	-	" 1.55
2.50 "	-	" 1.98

Jos. Meyers & Sons,

'Phone 1. 278-80 Commercial St.

TEACHERS Union Teachers' Agencies of America.

Rev. D. L. BASS, D. D., Manager.

Pittsburg, Pa. Toronto, Can. New Orleans, La. New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Denver, Col.

There are thousands of positions to be filled soon. We had over 8,000 vacancies last season. Unsurpassed facilities for placing teachers in any part of the U. S. or Canada. One fee registers in 9 offices.

Address all Applications to Washington, D. C.

RADABAUGH & FRANCIS

LIVERY and
FEED STABLES

TRANSFER LINE.

44 State Street, Cor. Front,

PHONE 70.

SALEM, OREGON.

The Fruit Palace,

M. T. RINEMAN.

The Leading Grocery, Fruit and Crockery House of the Northwest.

132 State Street,

Salem, Oregon.

DR. EVERETT M. HURD,

DENTIST,

Opposite Postoffice,

Up Stairs.

SCOTT BOZORTH, Notary Public.

J. O. BOZORTH.

BOZORTH BROS.

FINANCIAL AGENTS

292 Commercial Street Salem, Oregon.

Real Estate, Loans, Investments for Non-Residents,
Rents Collected, Insurance---Fire, Accident, and Life,
Indemnity Bonds, Agents Great Northern Railway.

Business Entrusted to Our Care Will Receive Prompt and Intelligent Attention

REFERENCES FURNISHED.

→ THE FAMOUS ← CRONISE STUDIO

Students Gallery, Best Quality Work

— AND —

→ **P**ROPER
PRICES
LEASE
EOPLE ←

If you desire a GOOD PICTURE AND ONE THAT SUITS, call and examine that beautiful gallery over the New York Racket Store. The collection and variety are simply marvelous.

Reduction to Students. Amateur Supplies Always On Hand.

All Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

declare that the work which they have done in society was of more practical benefit than that done in any other branch of school work. It is a fact that all the work is eminently practical, and when we will have left school the ability which we have acquired to think and talk on our feet will measure the ability

to which we will be able to make ourselves felt among the people with whom we come in contact.

Wishing you all a pleasant vacation and many successful years yet to come, we will say all success to The Philodorian.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

We understand that Rodney Ackley is very busy (?) now.

G. P. Russell, a former student, was a chapel visitor recently.

O yes, don't forget that Strong's Restaurant is the place for meals and confectioneries.

"Pawdon me," he sweetly said.

"How long have you been in?" she said pityingly.

Are you looking for a good thing? Do you want to be surprised? Do you want your eyes opened? Watch Wilkins on June 3d.

A bright student in the German class when the teacher called on her to recite, asked, "Shall I begin where we commenced off yesterday?"

Westacott & Irwin are ready now to supply you with delicious Ice Cream. Try that place, and you are sure to be pleased. Students have an eye to business, they go there.

They are still in it? Well it looks like it. No one has ever been able to find anything in the city to compare favorably with those Blue Serge Suits for \$7.50 at G. W. Johnson & Co.

Professor Minnie Frickey leaves soon for Northfield, Mass., the famous convention ground, in order to pursue her study in the Bible. This we regret, as it leaves a vacant place, difficult to fill.

The Business Manager earnestly requests that the old students who know of any young people who think of going to school this fall, just dot their names and address on a slip of paper and mail

them to him or President W. C. Hawley.

Students who desire extra copies of the June number for themselves, may obtain them by applying to the Business Manager, Chas. Wentworth, whose address is Salem, Oregon, and adding twenty cents for each single copy or three copies for fifty cents.

FOR FUN FOTOS—21 for 25 cents, 7 positions. A fine prize to the one bringing in the largest collection, no two alike, on July 3d. Sperry The Artist.

Ask Sperry The Artist for special prices on Art Panels when you sit for your For Fun Fotos.

A bicycle trip to Monmouth was enjoyed by several of our athletes on Friday, May 12th. Among those going were Messrs. Russell, Bonham, Wentworth, Starr, Aschenbrenner and Miller.

Prof. T. W. Noon, instructor in Greek and Latin in Willamette University, has been called to the Greek Professorship in the State University of California, located at Berkley. This is a surprise to his many friends in Salem, though we extend the hand and bid him unbounded success.

The Spa will furnish Ice Cream for sociables and private parties, delivered free to any part of the city, and put up in neat packers, at the following prices:

One gallon or more	\$1.00 a gal.
One-half gallon75
One quart40

Try a quart for your Sunday dinner.

THE CARRIAGE AND GAIT OF A STUDENT IN

The Old Chapel March

is a sure indication that he has or has not received gymnasium training.

It is also true that the cut and fit of his clothes tells of a cheaply-put-together or of a well-tailored suit. But

Students Must Economize

and economy means, in a suit, not cheapness, but the most wear for the money.

Our Salem Woolen Mill Suits

combine the two desirable features of a suit—they are made by the best tailor in N. Y., and their cost is the lowest possible, the cost of manufacture and making up, the middleman's profits, being eliminated. Hence it is but reasonable that we should be considered the popular

Students Headquarters for Clothing

Our line of Gents' Furnishings are complete and in latest styles, while our stock of

Hats

is the largest in Marion county, comprising all shades in the newest styles.

Commencement visitors, as well as students, are cordially invited to call, if anything is needed from a 5c handkerchief to a tailor-made suit.

SALEM WOOLEN MILL STORE,

399 COMMERCIAL ST.
SALEM.

85 THIRD ST.
PORTLAND.

Frank S. Dearborn

Bookseller and Stationer.



All the Text Books, Late Standard Publications.
Stationery, Plain and Fancy. Invitations, Pro-
grammes, Etc. Also

Full stock of Amateur Photographers' Supplies.
Agent for Poro Adlake, Premo Vive, and Cyclone
Cameras.

ARTISTS MATERIALS

263 COMMERCIAL STREET.

ETTA ANDERS - WILLMAN

... PIANO TEACHER ...

Member of the Faculty and State Representative of the Interstate System of

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

SPECIAL RATES FOR
⇒ SUMMER CLASSES ⇐
JUNE-JULY-AUGUST.

Children's Class, Saturdays, 10 to 11.

Annual Commencement, June 30.

Studio Over First National Bank

YAQUINA ROUTE CORVALLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD.

Connecting at YAQUINA with the
YAQUINA BAY STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY

STEAMERS

GRACE DOLLAR and NAVARRO

First-class in every respect. One
of the above steamers is due
to sail from Yaquina about
every five days.

Shortest route between valley points
and San Francisco.

Fare: Albany and points west to
San Francisco:

Cabin... ..\$10 00
Round trip... .. 17 00

For sailing days apply to

EDWIN STONE,

H. L. WALDEN, Manager.
T. F. & P. A.

J. TURNER, Agent, Albany, Oregon.

RIVER DIVISION.

Steamer Wm. M. Hoag between
Portland and Corvallis, through with-
out laying over. Leaving Corvallis
6:00 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Sundays; leaves Portland, Yamhill
street dock, 6:00 a. m. Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays.

EDWIN STONE, Manager.

C. SULLIVAN,
Sup't Albany.

G. MAERTZ, Agent, Salem.

L. E. GARDNER. R. L. WHITE
228 LIBERTY STREET,

Next door to Steam Laundry.

Remember....

Gardner & White carry a fine line
of umbrella covers, of all sizes, as
well as everything to do fine repair-
ing on umbrellas, bicycles and
small machinery.

Holman Block.

WE HAVE DECIDED
TO CLOSE OUT AT COST!

Our entire stock of

Dry Goods AND NOTIONS

The Boston Emporium...

309 N. Commercial St.

O. G. T. CO.

Steamers

ALTONA and POMONA

Leave for Portland daily except Sunday
at 8:00 a. m. Leave for Independence
daily except Sunday at 5 p. m.

M. P. BALDWIN, Agent.

Dock between State and Court Streets.

GEO. C. WILL,

STEINWAY PIANOS.

Sheet Music.

Piano Studies.

Sewing Machines.

238 Commercial St.

THE HOME BAKERY

....ICE CREAM....



Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery.

G. A. BACH,

327 Commercial St.,

SALEM, ORE.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

IF YOU ARE INTENDING PURCHASING A CAMERA, we request that you look over our complete line of

Adlake
Cyclone
Willisie

} **CAMERAS**

We represent the Factory and are the authorized Salem Agents

Fresh Line of _____

VILOX PAPER, DEVELOPERS,

BLUE PRINT, SOLIO PAPER, REX PAPER.

Positively the Largest Line ever shown in this City.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES.

PATTON BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS FOR AMATEURS.

Vacation Days WILL BE DAYS OF PLEASURE

And days of physical up-building, if you spend part of them in cycling. COLUMBIA or HARTFORD BICYCLES will afford the greatest amount of pleasure for the least outlay of money—for they're built to stand up under any riding it's possible to subject them to.

Columbias \$40 \$50

Hartfords \$35

Vedettes \$25 \$26

Sroat & Wilson,

(Opposite Capital Nat. Bank.)

WHEELS TO RENT.

1899
PRICE

\$40

SOME people imagine RAMBLERS are high-priced wheels, just because they "used to sell" for \$150!

That is a mistake.

1899 **Rambler** "20 year old favorites"
BICYCLES

are the leading wheels of to-day, as they have been for many years, and are the very best RAMBLERS ever built, at any price!

The 1899 Price is **\$40**

because 20 years' experience has taught the RAMBLER builders how to build better bicycles for less money. The rider gets the benefit.

Call and see Ramblers. Ask for catalogue

WATT SHIPP,

SALEM AGENT,

258 Commercial Street.

If you want to get a good second-hand bicycle, call and look over my second-hand stock. Wheels from \$6.00 up to \$17.50.

