

WILLAMETTE COLLEGE

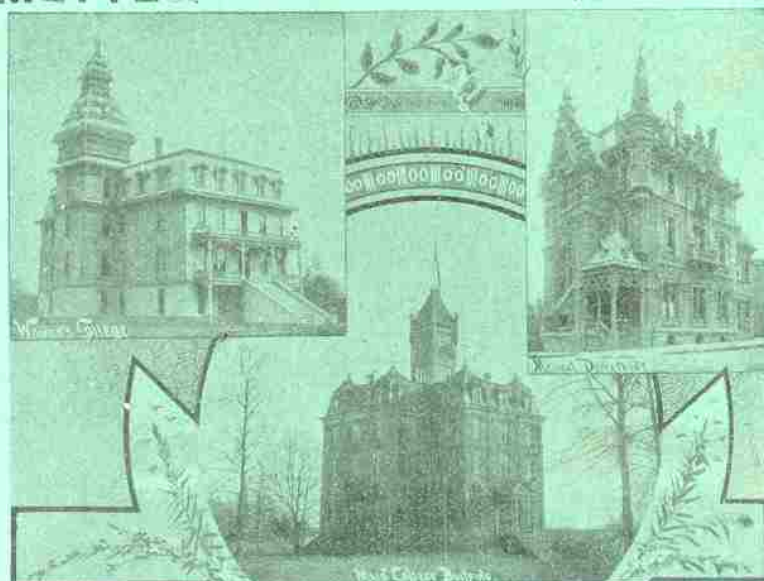
VOL. 5.

SALEM, OREGON, JUNE, 1894.

NO. 10.

WILLAMETTE

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Willamette Collegian.

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WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

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

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

All articles for publication should be addressed the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL.

Willamette's friends may well feel proud of her "Golden Anniversary." The successful termination of her fiftieth year, in the commencement exercises of the past week, has doubtless caused many who were careless or indifferent in regard to her prosperity, to take a deeper interest in her advancement along all the lines of college work.

Our institution has, more than any other school on the Pacific Coast, influenced in the right direction, the moral and intellectual life of the Northwest coast.

The celebration of its anniversary has served to bring vividly to the mind the trials which were endured in the early settlement of Oregon, and the untiring efforts in behalf of Christian education, which sur-

mounted every difficulty, and made possible the growth and development of Willamette University in the midst of all the perils and hardships of pioneer life.

It is indeed propitious that at the close of fifty years, the trustees should elect to the position of President, one of her own former graduates.

The University has made many steps forward during the last few years, and especially has this been noticeable during the past school year. With many improvements planned for the future, the building of a large gymnasium this summer, and the earnest endeavor of her students and alumni we may safely say that Willamette will take no backward steps, but continue to press forward along all the lines of higher education.

We are pleased to insert in this issue a letter to the COLLEGIAN from one of its founders, Mr. Jas. F. Ailshie. Mr. Ailshie is now a prominent lawyer of Grangeville, Idaho, and is a member of the House of Representatives, as well as one of board of regents of the Idaho State Agricultural College. He graduated from both the literary and law departments and we are glad to note his success. The Northwest needs many more earnest, industrious, educated young men, such as every young man who attends Willamette, can and should be.

The time has come for us to lay down the pen, and surrender the arduous duties of "COLLEGIAN editor" to another. It is due that my assistants who have so ably given their aid and encouragement should be thanked most heartily for their willing efforts, especially the business manager, who

has had to wrestle with the financial problems, and devote much time to soliciting "ads." From the many kind words of criticism and praise we are encouraged to believe that improvements have been made in the paper, yet we regret that numerous other duties and the large amount of regular school work has so limited our time that very little space has been given to the editorial department. The new rule which allows the senior editor of the COLLEGIAN credit for the work done upon the paper, will no doubt afford to the next editor opportunity to make many improvements in the COLLEGIAN. We wish for the new staff of editors abundant success.

LITERARY.

DE MENTE.

BY CAROLINE P. BRADSHAW.

Mind is a subject but little understood yet it is as fascinating as any study in which one can be interested. Unlike other sciences which are developed as time passes, this one seems to baffle all progress; and the problems it presents are seemingly no nearer solution now than they were a century ago; nevertheless there are a few things concerning the thinking powers, which we know.

Mind may be defined as an entity that reasons, or that of which we predict mental phenomena. From its manifestations, such as cognition, recognition, reflection and intuition, we infer that it has an actual existence; or possibly the knowledge of its existence is one of those intuitive truths awakened in the mind upon the preception of certain facts and relations, that is, it is self-conscious. It is known only by its manifestations, yet we must distinguish between the mind and its phenomena. As the peculiar feature of matter is inertia, so the distinguishing characteristic of mind is

spontaneity; the mind knows that its acts originate through its spontaneous activities and distinguishes between them and itself. This it does in a two-fold manner: By direct and by reflex action; by direct knowledge in sense preception it takes cognizance of matter and apprehends that matter has space relations. By direct knowledge in consciousness it comprehends itself as the agent which has this understanding of matter and considers itself as having time relations. By reflex action the mind knows that it receives certain impressions and this recognizes itself as sentiment as well as percipient.

Now, is the mind an organism? In the term organism are included unity, variety of offices and diverse parts which, single or combined, act to produce certain results. We frequently apply the term organic to anything that has life, but we must not confuse life with mind for the vegetable kingdom has life but it cannot be said to possess mind. Speaking of organism as implying merely unity and variety of offices, we can apply the term to mind.

But the plant withers, the animal dies, the human body returns to dust; and if the mind or soul is an organism it cannot be immortal. As the light of the soul is not extinguished when the last breath leaves the body but lives through endless ages, it seems preferable to consider the soul as something superior to organism. Moreover the chief characteristic of an organism is to have parts answering to parts, separate but mutually dependent, whereas the mind is simple, a unite, without parts or organs.

Consciousness is defined as the knowledge of what is passing in our own minds. Authorities disagree as to whether it is a distinct faculty. Those who claim that it is give in support of their position instances like the following: If one were absorbed in reading, a conversation might be carried on within a few feet of him and he could not afterward re-

call any part of the discourse. To say he did not hear it would be absurd, because vibrations in the air must have been produced as usual, these must have reached the reader's ear and the sensation must have been carried to the brain as usual; it was a case of unconscious perception. Then, since in cases like these, there is no consciousness, consciousness does not accompany all mental acts and therefore deserves to be ranked as a distinct faculty of the mind.

On the other hand, although the sensation was carried to the brain, in the case noted, it is probable that no mental activity was then awakened; but even granting this point, the fact that there was no subsequent consciousness does not prove there was no consciousness at the time.

Then, since consciousness is involved in all mental acts, also, because it is not under control of the will, it is not a separate faculty but in a state of virtue of which the mind knows its own phenomena. Then, if through consciousness a given mind knows its phenomena, can it know and think about itself? At the time of exercising any faculty, the mind cannot make itself an object of thought because the moment the attention is turned upon the mind the faculty is no longer in use; but by the aid of memory, which replaces the mental operations, the mind has the ability to know and think about the phenomenon. But if the mind makes itself an object of thought then that which thinks is identical with what is thought. Moreover, what the mind is or where it is, has not yet been discovered; then how can a mind make an object of thought that of which it knows absolutely nothing? The thought may be illustrated thus: How is it possible by an effort of will to recall what has gone from the mind? Does not the effort to recall imply that we have in mind that which we wish for?

I attempt to recall a name which I have forgotten. I do not know what the name is,

for if I did I should make no effort to recall it. Can the mind think about that name when it does not know what the name is? If we use the term in this technical sense we must conclude that the mind can not think about itself. But if the soul can not make itself an object of thought, it can think about its phenomena, since the mind and its manifestations are not identical.

The study of the mind is not only interesting but useful, for the knowledge of self is the best knowledge we possess. Then it has this advantage over science that it needs no books; for simple introspection, and observation of the minds of others are all the data required. The study is intellectually beneficial in this respect that it leads to accuracy of thought and words; morally it is useful, because an understanding of the mind and its phenomena is to a certain extent an understanding of the will of the Creator; and a comprehension of his thoughts and plans concerning us will tend to lead us to a higher plane of action and conduct.

THE INEVITABLE CHANGE.

BY CORA A. WINTERS.

When we seriously contrast the civilization of the past ages with that of the present, we are amazed at the changes. And vast as these changes are, we are compelled to acknowledge as one of the most potent factors. Speaking of her creation, St. Augustine has said, "If God had designed woman as man's master, He would have taken her from his head; if as his slave, He would have taken her from his feet; but, as He designed her for his companion and equal, He took her from his side."

But after the expulsion from the Garden of Eden she lost her position and for four thousand years was an absolute slave to man. In countries where the knowledge of God was lost, so, also, was the meaning of woman. Consider the Chinese. They live

little in advance of the customs of three thousand years ago. Then lived one whom they esteemed as a sage—Confucius. Listen to his maxims, which every Chinese accepts: "You ought to know that the husband is the wife's Heaven. You must know that for a woman to be without talent is a virtue on her part. Moreover, that you have not in this life born a male, is owing to your amount of wickedness in a previous state of existence, having been both deep and weighty. And if you do not this second time speedily amend your faults, this amount of wickedness will be getting both deeper and weightier, so that is to be feared, in the next stage of existence, even if you should wish for a male's body, yet it will be difficult to obtain it." With such ideals as these is it any wonder that the Chinese have not become civilized, and still practice such cruelties as were practiced years ago?

The Hebrew women were free and independent to a degree unknown among contemporary nations. Hebrew history, characterized by brightest sunshine and darkest storms, describes the women as distinguished by purity of character and strictest adherence to the holy faith. Although Jews thought domestic life the proper sphere for women, as do many men of modern times, yet they never excluded her from any place of usefulness. Jewesses became martyrs, regents, poetesses, judges and prophetesses.

And I have only to mention Roman matrons, Spartan mothers and Grecian wives to call to mind the influence that women have had and its relation toward religion. In the Christian dispensation woman was held an important and honored place. Last at the cross and first at the tomb, she was the first messenger of risen Christ, and to her faithful efforts the Christian church is indebted for much of its efficiency. And when man's prejudice shall be so far overcome as to permit her to occupy the place to which Christ assigned her, this efficiency will be greatly increased.

Formerly woman's work was bounded by four narrow walls. Today her work is limited, not by law or custom, but by her own capacity. Since 1858 five hundred distinctive occupations have been opened to woman.

Once we might have found on barren moors huts composed of sticks and mud, and people inhabiting them whose faces were devoid of expression save the marks left by cold and the Frost King. It was the influence of Christianity and the development of women which thus changed those beings to whom we owe our very existence, and whose descendants people every civilized nation. A few years ago, woman's education, if there was any, was limited to the three R's. Now no science is too occult for her. No sage hesitates to whisper in her ear the secrets he has learned. Napoleon Bonaparte once remarked: "The old system of education seems to be failing. What is wanting that the people be properly educated?" "Mothers," was the reply. He then commanded to train mothers who should know how to educate their children. He believed the nation needed the education of homes presided over by good and intelligent women.

The French revolution presents one of the most striking illustrations of the social mischiefs resulting from a neglect of the purifying influence of woman. Character had become debased; France was motherless; the children were undisciplined; and the revolution broke forth "amid the yells and fierce violence of women." Thus, a nation which had lost respect for God and woman lived only through the leniency granted by surrounding empires and kingdoms. But while it is certain that the character of a nation is elevated by the enlightenment and refinement of woman, for nations are but the outcome of homes, and peoples of mothers, yet it is uncertain that any advantage is to be derived from her

entering into competition with the man in the rough work of business and politics. The greatest part of the influence exercised by woman on the formation of character remains unknown. Her greatest triumphs, because private and domestic are rarely recorded. When the lives of great men are written, seldom is anything said about their mothers' influence. Yet that influence, though unrecorded, lives after them, and goes on propagating itself forever. At her knees have been trained the most excellent men and women—those who have achieved and secured every step in the progress of nations. She has that courage which endures all for truth and duty—is more truly heroic than they who for physical valor are crowned with laurels steeped in blood, or rewarded by honors and titles. The influence of woman is the same everywhere. Where she is morally pure and enlightened a higher civilization is reached. Hence to instruct woman is to instruct man. Enlarge the mental freedom of woman and that of the whole community will be enlarged. Emerson says, "A sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women."

THE INFLUENCE OF GREAT MEN IN NATIONAL LIFE.

BY LLOYD T. REYNOLDS.

In almost every nation there have arisen at intervals, men whom the world calls great; men, who, by their lives, their characters, their teachings, have revolutionized the civil, political or religious life of their country.

The manner of their appearance has been such as to suggest the intervention of some divine providence which shapes the destiny of men and of nations. For they have come into prominence at times of national crises, when their advent seems to have been indispensable to the preservation of an old or the establishment of a new civilization.

One man by his individual efforts ac-

complished results almost superhuman. How strange that a nation, vitiated by the effeminacy of its citizens, assailed by ruthless foes from without, and already upon the verge of ruin, should repel its enemies, purge itself from the corrupting elements within, and forge its way to a position before unattainable, through the influence of a single man. The nation was impotent; its citizens given up to luxury and vice, yet the man saved them. He felt an indomitable desire to change its condition; to restore order; to give strength and permanence to the government. Ambitious, tyrannical and possessed of tremendous power, Caesar committed many iniquities and sacrificed countless lives, yet his influence has been invaluable, for he saved his country from barbarian rule and gave a new and powerful impulse to the whole world.

But to be a great man does not mean to be a great warrior. The influence exerted upon national life is not necessarily of a military character. Indeed, some of those who have inseparably linked their names with that of their nation, have been men who never knew what it was to fight a battle. Many of the most important changes in the constitution and course of states, have been effected without the firing of a shot and under the leadership of men devoid of military prestige.

We may divide our great men into two classes. In the one we find men possessing high ideals, with broad conceptions of justice and morality, having a love for their country which places its interests far before any thought of personal aggrandizement. In the other class are to be found men of similar talent perhaps, but controlled by inordinate ambition and the desire for fame or power. The one may even sacrifice men to benefit his state, the other will do so to increase his own glory.

Men are to be measured, not alone according to the good that results from their actions

but by their motives as well. Two qualities should be possessed by the truly great man—personality and character. Personality, for he must be a man of strong convictions, and one who has the faculty of impressing those convictions upon others. To succeed in public life he must have the assistance and support of others; but he cannot gain this if he is unable to command their respect and admiration. Men have wielded such a power that millions at their word would be directed in the ways of peace, or at their call would rise to the subversion of an empire.

The truly great man must also be a man of strong character. Let him succeed in a great enterprise, let him bring to his country honor and prestige—yet if his personal character is not above reproach, if it does not admit of the closest scrutiny, however much his nation is indebted to him, he has failed to attain true greatness.

But it may be asked, is not a man's greatness affected largely by circumstance, by his environment? Circumstance has doubtless called into exercise the latent abilities of many of our great men, but did not create them. Their greatness was potential and needed the right kind of stimulus in order for its development. Grant was a great man while working in the country store, but the elements of his character must have remained unknown had not the demand for such a man been the means of his revelation to the world.

The influence of great men is threefold: Through their direct achievements, through their example, and through the promulgation of new ideas. The benefits conferred upon the nation by the men who were foremost in their different lines are inestimable. The framers of our constitution and its noble defenders, the men who inaugurated a sound financial system, those who maintained our political rights abroad, the great inventors, who have made possible by their achievements a government of the size and efficiency

of the United States—all these have rendered such direct service to our national government as will never be forgotten. The example of these men is a powerful incentive to the youth. The biographies of our great statesmen afford to young Americans strong incitements to emulate their patriotic virtues. The influence of such men is also exerted through the thoughts and principles which they represent. They are the leaders in thought and action, and in so far as they stand upon a higher plane, they inspire those below them with purer motives and loftier purposes.

America has had her great men. In national life they have been patriotic, loyal to the best interests of the government, upholding that which is right and discouraging that which is wrong. And it is to them that she owes much of her power as a nation.

The worth and strength of a democratic government is largely determined by the education and morality of its citizens, yet for the successful accomplishment of important national issues we must depend upon the leadership of wise and true men.

As we honor the illustrious men who have played so prominent a part in our nation's history, so let us hope in the future for such wise administration of public trusts as will bring credit and dignity to our American government.

A LETTER FROM AN ALUMNUS.

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, April 27, 1894.

EDITOR COLLEGIAN: Dear Sir—Since I was one of the "founders" and editor of the COLLEGIAN I still feel a friendly interest in it and want to say as much through its columns. I am glad to note such careful, strong and deliberate articles by Willamette students as appear in the April number. From some cause several recent numbers have failed to reach me and hence I have not kept very well posted as to your doings this year.

It affords me considerable satisfaction to know that Willamette still prospers and to meet her sons and daughters at every turn of life pursuing honorable callings with a marked degree of success. A great many of her students of the various departments of learning have found their way to Idaho and are represented in nearly every trade and profession. Even some few have so "fallen from grace" as to get into politics and are now holding State and County offices! I am sorry, however, to say that none of my class have seen fit to locate in the "Gem of the Mountains." I have not even seen but one of them since Willamette turned us out into the world, and that was Miss Carrie Royal, over in Eastern Oregon in January. It seems that I once heard a speaker say in the University hall that it is the duty of the young ladies of a class to look after and care for their brothers! !

I would like to write you at length but do not feel that I would be justifiable in taking much of your space which rightfully belongs to the societies and students. I, therefore, close by extending my heartiest good wishes to the COLLEGIAN.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. AINSIE.

The COLLEGIAN Staff-elect for 1894-95 is as follows:

Editor-in-chief—J. W. Reynolds.

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Alumni—L. T. Reynolds.

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COMMENCEMENT.

The Exercises a Credit to the University.

Field Day a Grand Success. A New Gymnasium will be Built for Next Year. Other News.

The Commencement exercises just closed have been the most interesting and entertaining of any ever given before. The whole week passed as a drama, each exercise adding crowns to the one before. The attendance of visitors, alumni, and parents of students was larger than ever before, and all pronounced the commencement a grand success.

The arranging of the program was in the hands of Acting President Hawley, who acquitted himself of the responsible position to the satisfaction and pleasure of all.

The first part of the commencement exercises, as announced by the general program and to which the public was invited, was the annual prayer meeting, Tuesday evening, June 5. On this occasion the college rostrum was crowded with students and friends who were anxious to hear the parting words and benediction of the president to the graduates. The discourse was pointed, clear-cut thought, and full of excellent advice; such a one as had never before been delivered at the annual meeting. Following this was the preparation and decorating for the Friday evening reunion, the art recital and the Sunday church service. For many years it has been the custom of the society members to re-assemble in their halls on the Friday evening before Commencement and while

away the time in social converse, but never before were the plans so complete and such a success attained as this year. It seemed that the students here had put forth every effort to make the evening an enjoyable one, and they surely succeeded in doing so. After a short program, consisting of an address of welcome, response, recitation and some musical numbers, the formal meeting was adjourned and an hour given to greeting friends and renewing acquaintances, after which the company adjourned to the dining halls below where a delightful banquet was awaiting them. After the refreshments had been partaken of, Senior L. T. Reynolds, as toast master of the evening, discussed the occasion in a few fitting words, and called upon old members for toasts. This was continued until a late hour when the toast master declared the banquet adjourned, and the guests wended their way to their place of entertainment. The next entertainment extended to the visitors was the art recital given by the pupils of Miss Sara N. Brown, professor of the college of oratory. The rehearsing and training for this occasion had been carried on for several weeks and an enjoyable evening was assured. Miss Brown is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory and has introduced their methods of training into our school which she was desirous of bringing before the Salem public, and for which purpose the art recital was given. Each number was well rendered and reflected much credit upon the teacher and the system of training. Miss Brown is the most successful elocutionist ever in Salem and is a valuable acquisition to Wilamette's faculty.

Sunday was given to the baccalaureate sermon in the morning, the farewell meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. in the afternoon and the University, sermon in the evening, all of which were attended by a large and interested audience.

THE WEEK AS IT CAME.

Monday was announced to be field day but on account of the rain the field exercises were postponed until Friday, thus the cantata alone was left to entertain the people, which it was thoroughly capable of doing. It was the first time in the history of the school that a home production was placed before the people to entirely fill the program, but the effort put forth by those connected with the affair was met with success. The cantata was of the "Pioneers," the words for which were written by Dr. J. M. Dennison, of Portland, an alumnus of the school, and the music by Prof. Z. M. Parvin, of the conservatory. The cantata was rendered by the conservatory of music and was entertaining in the extreme.

Tuesday forenoon was given to the meeting of the Trustees, the reading of reports, and the election of a president and faculty being the business at hand. The trustees were unanimous in electing W. C. Hawley president, who has conducted, in the capacity of acting president, the most successful year ever known to the University. The faculty will remain the same with two exceptions, a new dean will have charge of the ladies' college and Miss Minnie Frickey will have the chair of German and French, as successor to Miss Thornton, resigned. The afternoon's exercise was the exhibiton by the gymnasium. This department was organized this year and the exercise given Tuesday afternoon was their first public appearance, but the boys did well and are greatly encouraged at the result. The class was under the training of F. E. Brown, who is thoroughly competent to superintend the gymnasium work. In the evening occurred the graduating of the academy class. This was the first class to graduate and the chapel was crowded to overflowing. The orations were all excellent and the music rendered between the orations was by the best Salem talent. Those receiving diplomas were, Misses Lena

Stilwel, Marie Rockwell, Bertha Byrd, Hetta Field; Messrs. I. P. Callison, J. S. Bureham, W. J. Shepard, P. L. Metschan, J. H. Robnet, Hal G. Hibbard and B. F. Savage.

The work of conferring the degrees Tuesday evening was only an inauguration in preparation for its continuance Wednesday and Thursday. The Wednesday morning class from the conservatory of music was a large one and the musical program put forth by them is seldom excelled. The class displayed much careful training and a familiarity with the most difficult and classical music. Those graduating in this class were:

Virtuoso course, piano and voice, Marguerite Alderson; virtuoso course, voice and teachers' course piano, Dorothy Altermatt; virtuoso course, voice, Etta Beamer, Mrs. Viola Holland, Blanch Jory, May Newsome, Josephine Sharp, Rose Simon; virtuoso course, piano, Rachel Burcham; teachers' course, piano, Leonora Harris.

The afternoon was the annual business meeting of the Alumni, where the officers were elected and the plans perfected for the evening's reunion. The reunion in the evening was very enjoyable, as old friends met, the times of old school days came to mind, and as the halls re-echoed as of yore, the business man, the school mistress and housewife felt the enthusiasm of student life. The evening was one long to be remembered. Thursday, the Commencement Day, was the red letter day of the week; the graduates were well prepared and the day passed as the last act of a great drama. The graduating of the College of Liberal Arts took place at 10 a. m. The orations were interesting and deep in thought. Those graduating and receiving diplomas were, Cora A. Winters, Caroline Bradshaw and L. T. Reynolds. The following received B. M. diplomas from the conservatory: Nellie Carpenter, May Newsome, Lulu Sargeant, Bertha Hubbard and Homer Kruse. Prof. J. T. Matthews also

delivered an excellent oration and received the master degree. In the afternoon occurred the graduating exercises of the law department, Prof. Yerex being among the graduates and represented the faculty in an excellent manner. Diplomas were given to S. T. Richardson, R. J. Fleming and A. E. Yerex. This closed the presenting of diplomas for the fiftieth year, that has so favorably impressed the citizens of Salem.

Friday, the field day, was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The exercises and exhibitions were excellent and Willamette has won a name as an athletic school. The boys are enthusiastic in their work and will make their second appearance more interesting. A new gymnasium, 60x80 feet will be completed and ready for occupancy next year.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Hi! Yi! '44! Wah! Hoo! '94!
'44! '94! Jubilee! Willamette!

The manner in which the Field Day contests were conducted gave no evidence that this is a new departure for Willamette.

Considering the short time which this work has been in progress, the boys acquitted themselves with very gratifying success in the recent gymnasium exhibition.

Last year we sighed, "Oh, for a gymnasium." After some enthusiastic agitation, and some creditable work in this line, we are now able to shout, "Hurrah for the new gymnasium!"

We can say without slang but not without pangs of regret, that in the tug of war the second year academy boys took the cake, while the college boys went hungry.

Guis knows how to travel on foot. Willamette is proud of her young sprinter.

Mr. Babcock, who has been physical director of the local Y. M. C. A., will be in school next year.

The University Catalogue and the Association Handbook have both been published and partly distributed. Some changes have been made in the curricula.

Miss Minnie Frickey will occupy the chair of Modern Languages, left vacant by the resignation of Prof. Thornton. Miss Frickey has just returned from Europe, where she has been studying for the past year.

All of Willamette's sons who were candidates in the recent election received handsome majorities except Judge Galloway, who is so unfortunate as to be a democrat. No one but a person of unblemished integrity could have passed through the recent canvass with some disparagement; but the fact that nothing derogatory to the character of Judge Galloway was said or printed, was so marked as to attract attention.

The presence of so many old students at this Jubilee commencement, gives the opportunity, which we shall not take, of hopelessly extended personal mention.

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The personals which follow are illustrative of a young man's fancy in the spring:

Selected quotations.—For D. C. E.

Have you not heard it said full oft,
A woman's nay doth stand for nought.

—Shakes.

Persistency, thou art a jewel.—Shakes (Corrupted.)

Where is the man who has the power or skill,
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?

—Shakes.

Ask Miss L.

For W. J. S.

O, how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now show all the beauty of the sun
And by and by a cloud takes all away.

—Shakes.

A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;
But of all pains the greatest pain,
It is to love, and love in vain.

—Cowley.

My only books,
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.

—Moore.

The poem which follows was not contributed by the author, nor was the argument originally attached:

ARGUMENT.

She was hard to win, if red he called her hair,
Nor would she listen to his plaintiff cry.
Her heart was filled, and what aspiring youths
She met, shunned she, as if unwilling that her eye
Put even a callous 'un's heart in pain.

ODE.

1.

Oh, thou maiden with face so fair,
Heavenly blue eyes and auburn hair,
How oft have I sat and looked at thee
Noting the grace which captured me.

2.

How oft have I in the twilight dim
Noted the invincible "him."
How I thought him a lucky boy,
How he seemed so full of joy.

3.

Oh, thou girl with face so fair,
Heavenly eyes and auburn hair,
I would give my life for thee,
And would very happy be,
If thou'd only think of me.

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