

# WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

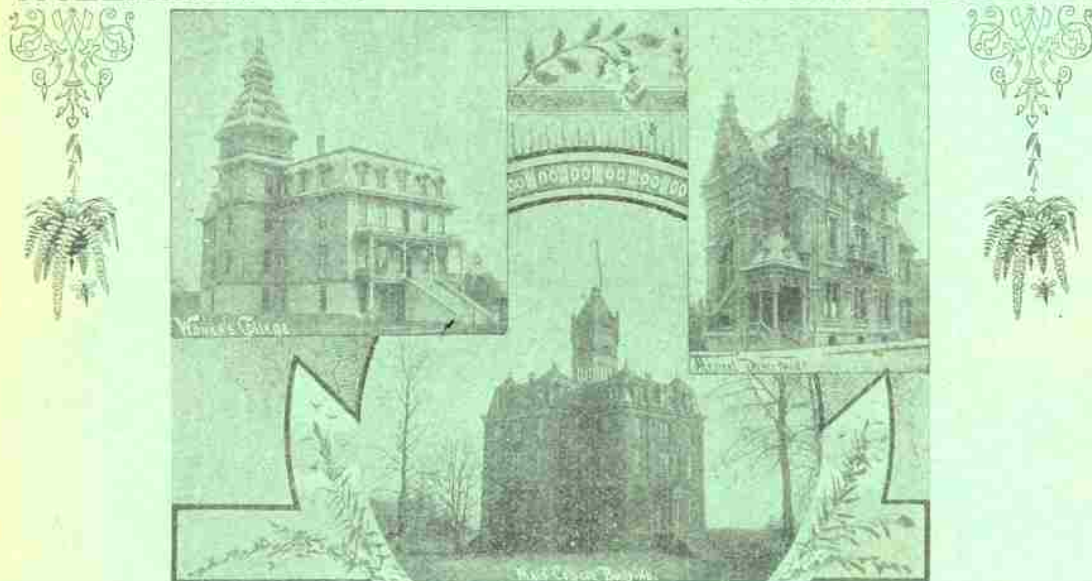
VOL. 5.

SALEM, OREGON, JANUARY, 1894.

NO. 5.

WILLAMETTE

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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 Philodorian Literary Societies of the Willamette University.

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

Professional and business advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

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

All articles for publication should be addressed the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

## POETRY.

### FOUR MYSTERIES.

Written for "Joint Meeting" in 1884.

Oft Fancy mounts some lofty height,  
Far up above the rest of earth,  
On tip-toe stands and strains her eyes  
To view the vast extent of space.  
Far, far her piercing vision goes,  
Until it finds a distant spot  
The farthest she can see.  
To know what lies beyond that point,  
With wide-spread wing and rapid flight  
Bold Fancy journeys to the place,  
And once again looks long and far,  
Amazed she is to find her eyes  
See matter far as they can reach;  
And second time she makes a course

Ethereal mazes through,  
Till rest her enterprising feet  
On farthest point she yet has seen.  
Thus, thus she goes o'er countless league,  
Until her wearied wing doth fail,  
But ne'er discerns her eagle eye  
The place (she journeyed far to find)  
Where substance ends and naught begins.  
Then finite reason is amazed,  
It cannot grasp infinite,  
Nor can conceive if space has bounds  
Of that abyssmal, empty void  
That must lie out beyond.  
Bewildered here, thought takes its flight  
From all the things that are,  
Clear back to vanquish unknown times  
When there was naught but God.

How hard to think where universe  
So full of varied bodied matter,  
Now stands and fills so great a place,  
Was once a shapeless, lifeless void.  
Yet how material things can be  
And have no birth or first existence,  
Is thought beyond the mortal mind.

Whence came material things?  
Question long a puzzle to our race.  
What speculation centers here.  
Did God from simple nothingness  
Bring countless worlds and stars  
Tremendous in their size, and hurl them  
In orbits he had made from naught?  
Weak reason staggers; says, "Not so."  
Then what? Suppose that God possessed  
(As some have dared to say he did)  
The rudimental stuff from which  
To form the products of his skill,  
Man still goes back of them and asks,  
"Then whence came elemental parts?"  
We think of God's eternal years,  
And though impossible to see  
How anything can be at all  
Unless some one has always been,  
Perplexed we also are to know  
How even He can have a life  
That has no starting point.  
Deep mystery the Deity enshrouds,  
And what the greatest mind can know  
Of plans divine, so finely wrought  
Is but a microscopic speck  
To all the vast unknown.

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 EDITORIAL.
 

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The *Collegian* extends greetings to its readers, and wishes them a happy new year.

\* \* \*

As the term review begins, some of the students are thinking of examinations, and preparing to cram for two weeks in order to pass creditable examinations. Though circumstances sometimes seem to make this necessary, yet the best students are those who are prepared by thorough study during the term to answer all questions.

\* \* \*

Football seems to receive a large share of attention from a number of the college papers. Editorials in a number of weekly and monthly magazines have also discussed the different phases of the game as played in the American colleges. It is evidently the opinion of some of the leading players that some changes should be made in the game for next year, in order that team work may not lead to the centering of the whole force upon one point, as is now done in the "flying wedge" and its variations. Their object is to have a game that is sufficiently vigorous, with the least danger to the lives of the players.

\* \* \*

The members of the faculty of the literary department, during the past two years, have not been content to have the work of the school at its former standard, but each year has shown improvement in the methods of instruction, by more complete text books in the advanced classes. The study of Current History, introduced into the curricula of all the college classes, has become the most interesting as well as important of the college studies. The Junior class now devotes two periods each day to practical work in the chemical laboratory, in addition to the study and recitation required by the text book. They are thus beginning to obtain that prac-

tical knowledge of chemistry which is required by the university of high grade. We understand that other improvements are contemplated for next year in the way of elective studies in the junior and senior classes.

\* \* \*

It is pleasant to note the wide spread influence of the College Christian Association during the last few years. Their conventions have made acquainted the students from the various colleges: they have aroused a feeling of fellowship and interest, and have caused closer inter-collegiate relations.

In our own State, the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association is an out growth of one of these conventions, and being a place where the students from the different colleges come together to compare notes as to their Christian advancement, exchange ideas, and help one another in whatever way they are able, it will continue to be the source of inter-collegiate organizations for friendly intercourse and mutual improvement. Their greatest work, however, is seen in separate schools, where through their influence the future leaders in literature, science and statesmanship are becoming men of sound morals and Christian ideas. If a student enters school, remaining for any length of time, and goes away without having become a Christian, it is because he wills it so, and not because there were no Christian influences thrown about him, or none who were ready to help him. He is asked simultaneously to join a Christian association and a literary society.

Although many students have heavy work in school, yet they find time to study the Book in the association classes, where they may ask questions upon any subject, be it ever so simple, without fearing to reveal their ignorance and with no embarrassment, as might be the case in the Sunday School.

The informal Sunday meetings are of value to every student, and are even continued

during the holidays for those who remain at the school. Indifferent students enter these meetings and become interested. Much work is done by these associations, and among their members are found the leaders and best students in the colleges. What an army of educated Christian workers these organizations are enlisting!

## LITERARY.

### NOTES ON A VACATION TRIP.

No. 2.

L. G. COCHRAN.

#### *From Salt Lake City to Denver.*

The seven hundred and fifty miles of this ride and a like distance over the mountains of British America, will ever be delightful memories. I cannot take space to mention a tithe of the interesting scenes. The trip named above is a revelation to an observing novice, a page of geological history never to be forgotten. At a slight advance I exchanged my ticket over the U. P. R. R. for one via the Denver and Rio Grande, and never regretted it. Much study and the advice of friends determined the latter route. Be sure you take it when you go. It well deserves to be called the finest part of the road between California and the Missouri.

Let us take a parting glance at Salt Lake City, so unique in history and development. Not the outgrowth of a boom or a mining excitement, it was built for a city of homes. The Utah valley is a green garden embowered in foliage. The city is laid out in squares of 10 acres each—the blocks 40 rods long and wide and streets 8 rods wide, with streams of pure mountain water flowing in white stone channels on both sides of the street. Long avenues of immense trees, 150 acres of parks; 100 miles of streets and drives; 75 miles of electric railway, and beautiful drives up into the neighboring canyons, are

some of the attractions of this city. 60 daily passenger trains on the several roads, give a hint at the business development.

Leaving Dr. Mabry's home with regret, a street car ride of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the depot. The morning train has a commodious day coach, with curtains to windows, mirrors, toilet rooms, altogether making the finest day-coach I saw on the round trip. We go south past the great smelters, past Utah lake, the Wahsatch mountains, and enter a varied region. Leaving the Utah valley, we can see well the "benches" or flat terraces at varying distances above the plain on the mountain sides. These were cut by the former great lake of recent geological times, and show us the vast extent and the depth of that lake whose representative is the little "Great Salt Lake." The description of these terraces occupies but a few lines in the text of the geology, but seeing them is a whole commentary. Fort Douglas and its dwellings are built on such a terrace east of Salt Lake City. Here, some years ago, the government troops kept shotted guns trained on the city below, lest the turbulent Mormons be moved to violence against the Gentiles.

As the train proceeds during the forenoon, the scenery becomes more striking. It is not a view of lofty mountains, as in British Columbia, nor of beautiful river vistas like the Columbia river. Rather it is a reproduction on a lesser scale of the carving done by the waters, so well described in Powell's work on the Explorations of the Canyon of the Colorado. Powell and his men left Green River station where the U. P. R. R. crosses Green River. They floated down the river, through its canyons, passing the Uintah mountains and to the Colorado. Shipwrecks and disasters at rapids and falls took place. Often they were more than a mile below the general level. The scenery of the entire region, from the Uintah to the Colorado, Chiquito in Arizona, both east and west of this line, is carved largely out of elevated, folded

or gently inclined strata. Countless rains and mountain torrents have sculptured it into thousands of varied forms—a wilderness of canyons, bluffs, isolated pinnacles and buttes, all scored by millions of rivulets. It is sandy, dry and desert in many places along the route.

At Castle Gate, 111 miles from Salt Lake, we leave the canyon through a gateway—two pillars of rock 500 feet high on either side—and are in an open valley, where are a town and road-yard. Bluffs, hundreds of feet high, stand as ramparts about the town. No army could scale those heights. From them a battery could pound the town to powder.

At Green River station, 75 miles further east, we are in an open valley, apparently a desert; yet the water works here permit a beautiful lawn. Here they say the finest of fruit is grown. How fertile is the Great American Desert when coaxed with water! Crossing Green river, we take a photograph looking north at a long line of distant cliffs and in imagination float down from Green River station with Powell, past this very spot into the Colorado Canyon. This fall I re-read Powell's book, and it seemed like a new yet familiar friend, after having seen so much that it describes. Our journey gives us a good idea of the superficial geology.

At 5:00 p. m., Grand Junction, Colorado, is reached. The city has 3,600 people, one fair hotel—The Brunswick—whose proprietor charged me a third more in the morning than I stipulated for at night—a street railway running "occasionally," electric lights, and a beautiful location in a lesser valley set in a greater one between the Book Cliffs to the north and the Uncompahgre plateau on the south. Three-quarters of a mile south of town is the Grand river. I walked out over the river to the highlands, where stands a high promontory between the Grand river and the Gunnison, which joins the Grand here. A vast sweep of country is open to

view. Far to the north, the Book mountains, to the south the valley of the Gunnison, and beyond the vague and misty heights of the Uncompahgre plateau. It is a fascinating sight, especially near sunset.

The next morning, taking the Narrow Gauge, the day clear and sunny, we ran up the Gunnison river for some hours, until the road leaves the difficult ascent of the stream and cuts across the uplands to a low pass called Cerro Summit, nearly 8000 feet high. Two engines pull us up, winding around the slopes. The summit affords a fine view. Our extra engine here goes down first, and we follow with steam shut off and air brakes holding back. Down we slide, feeling as if something was loose and all was dashing to the bottom. Thirty minutes later we turn at the foot of the grade and suddenly descend into the celebrated Black Canyon of the Gunnison. It is narrow, frequently only two or three rods wide. The walls are black and nearly vertical, reaching nearly 2000 feet in some places. We ride on an open observation car. Clouds of smoke and cinders rain upon us—the rush of the river and the roar of train fill the narrow canyon. The brakeman points out Curecanti Needle, a slender rocky pinnacle 2200 feet high, just across the stream. I cannot realize its height, apparently little higher than our state house dome. Yet a telegraph-pole flag staff at the top is barely visible.

Now we reach the open and green valley again, and soon begin to climb the highest railroad mountain pass in the United States, Marshall Pass. A barrier of seemingly impassible mountains rises before us—the Continental Divide. We enter a ravine and climb—two engines again. I ride on the rear platform. No words can give any adequate idea of the feelings aroused by this ascent. We wind up and around the long slopes—look up and see three or four pieces of track one above another, and wonder how we can reach them. Yet a few minutes and

away up on these little ledges, blasted out of the mountain side, we look down, down hundreds of feet to the track just passed over. The top is reached. We are over 4000 feet above Gunnison canyon, and over two miles (10,856 feet) above the sea. Here we ascend a wooden tower, and though out of breath, owing to the exertion at this altitude, enjoy the indescribable panorama. Across the valleys and on all sides are ranges and peaks and peaks high above our heads. In front, the streams run to the Atlantic, behind they join the Pacific. We feel as if we were way up on the crest of the world. Regretfully we leave a standpoint so grand and so hard to reach, and begin a magnificent descent. From the rear platform, the top of the mountain seems to be sliding up to the skies. We have confidence in the breaks, but as we rapidly descend we nervously think—What if anything *should* break! I never had this feeling of uneasiness on the rail till after the loaded car ran away down hill with our party last year. With dark, we reach the bottom. I have seen no mountain passes which stir the blood as does this. It alone is worth a journey across the continent to behold.

We leave Salida at 11 p. m., and enjoy a bright moonlight ride through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. Even a bright moonlight fails to reveal sufficiently the grandeur of this canyon. Here is the famous Royal Gorge, whose walls are 2500 feet vertically, and so close that the bridge is partly swung and partly wedged in between the rocky sides. We regret that we cannot wait to see it by daylight. Marshall Pass and the Royal Gorge are the two features unexcelled and unapproachable by anything of the kind on the whole trip east or west.

Pueblo, at 3:00 a. m. Fifty miles away, in the dim light of dawn, we see the grey mountains near Pike's Peak. Reading and pictures have made this Peak's form familiar, and now we recognize it and watch it grow as we approach, till at Colorado Springs we

see its crest near and high above us. A railroad leads up to the summit, at \$5.00 the round trip. The crest is bold, bleak and forbidding.

Between Pueblo and Denver, the railroad is from five to thirty miles east of the mountains, out on the plains, which here incline abruptly, becoming the mountain side. The ride here is through a cultivated region and very attractive. At Denver, we look scores of miles north and south, and see the mountains 25 miles away—seemingly five—with countless peaks, and the whole length of the heights snow-clad. Dr. J. M. Buckley, a great traveler, says it is the finest mountain view he has ever seen. Colorado has 132 peaks between 11,000 and 14,500 feet high, and 16 mountain passes between 9000 and 13,000 feet.

## IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE IN CHINA.

STUDENT.

The old saying, "Knowledge is power," is well exemplified in China. Their national peculiarity is the high appreciation of scholarship and the consequent reward and distinction to be gained by men of letters. The basis upon which the whole system of government rests, is the influence and position maintained by the literary class.

The government is in name a monarchy, but in reality an aristocracy; yet not an aristocracy like that of England, where birth is the standard of political and social preference; neither is it a money aristocracy, as that of the United States, nor an aristocracy controlled by priestcraft or military conspiracy; but a literary aristocracy.

From three classes of scholars who may be termed the bachelors, licentiates and doctors, are chosen the civil officers of China. No one is denied the right to be a candidate for the first degree, except three classes, boatmen, barbers and actors. The aspirants for pub-

lie favor undergo an examination conducted by the magistrates of their respective towns. From those who meet with approval, a few are chosen for another examination. Again they are examined by an official who makes a circuit once in three years for that purpose. At this trial, the men are placed alone in small rooms, furnished with the necessary materials, and given a subject to write upon.

The examination for the highest degree—that of doctor—is held only at Pekin. Any vacancy occurring in public office is supplied from the limited number of seniors in this department.

The principal city of each province is the place of examination for the degree of licentiate.

Twenty thousand is the average number of bachelors in Keang Nan (which contains a population of seventy millions) from whom only about two hundred pass the ordeal. Two chief examiners are sent from Pekin. Upon entrance to the place of test, the candidate is searched for anything which might, in any way, help him while there. Great punishment is inflicted upon those about whom such evidence is found.

Three sets of themes are given. Each of these subjects occupies two days and a night. During that time, the candidate must not leave the small room assigned him. Erasures and corrections are forbidden. The maximum number of characters for an essay is seven hundred, the subjects being taken from the Nine Classics.

These public examinations were established about a thousand years ago, and form the nucleus of governmental excellency. They are a great incentive to education, since the humblest student may climb to the summit of political eminence by persistent effort.

It is conjectured that the American government might, with profit, adopt some parts of the institution of this portion of the Orient. Instead of making office the reward of party policy and of individual scheming, the competitors for diplomatic service would have the prerogative of merited success.

## DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

BY BERT F. SAVAGE.

By this I mean colleges founded by some branch of the Christian church, and manned by Christian professors; by Christian professors I mean not merely to have their name on the church roll and be in sympathy with religious principles, but men and women who have the spirit of God in them, and who are interested in the soul of every student in the school. This is my ideal institution of learning, and why is it so? First, because in an institution under such conditions, the very atmosphere would tend to raise the student to a higher plane; the surroundings would frame for him a moral character that would bless all with whom he associated. Let even the rankest atheist in the land enter such an institution, and if he possesses the ability and perception to wield an influence in after years, that ability and perception will not escape this influence of Christ, and instead of this individual sending men to destruction, he will be the possessor of a strong Christian character that will lighten the burden of many a weary soul. This I claim to be the result in the majority of cases, for it must be acknowledged that some men are harder to move than a mountain. Statistics show us that nearly one-half of the college students of the United States are Christians.

Second, Because the colleges to-day that are existence throughout our beautiful land, founded by other than the disciples of Christ, are the converters of many to the infidel belief, some intentionally, others unconsciously, inasmuch as the student learns in college that many of his childhood beliefs of Christianity must be left behind; as Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, says: "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things"; and without that divine influence which is

found only in the Christian institution, many turn from "the straight and narrow way," and are lost to all eternity; for statistics say that less than one in twenty of college men who graduate non-Christians are ever converted in after life. It is generally conceded that the influence of a college graduate, if he be not a Christian, is bad.

Third, Because the present call of our country is for college men; seven-eighths of the offices of honor and trust in these United States are occupied by college graduates. If to these offices we elect men developed spiritually as well as intellectually, the much heard of corruption in public office will be a thing of the past, these open places of vice and sin will be closed forever, and King Alcohol, whose influence is felt in every home of this beautiful country, will be swept from his throne for all time.

### SUGGESTION.

J. W. REYNOLDS.

The epithet which Thackeray applied to the world, is especially applicable to literature. It is a mirror. Literature consists of the use and association of terms for the conveyance of ideas and thoughts. A term, according to Hobbes, "is a word taken at pleasure to serve for a mark, which may raise in our mind a thought like to some thought which we had before, and which, being pronounced to others, may be to them a sign of what thought the speaker had before in his mind." Hence, from a mere consideration of this definition, we see that the use of a word does not actually convey the idea of the speaker, but simply calls up in the mind of the hearer the idea which he had previously associated with that word.

This difference in the naming of our conceptions, is the prolific source of misunderstanding and confusion, and is the cause of one-half of all the fallacies in our arguments. A large proportion of the conflicts of opin-

ion in philosophy can be reconciled by a definition of terms.

An expression with which we are unfamiliar, fails to excite any definite apprehension. The train of thought induced by reading, is, then, simply a review of our own preconceived ideas; and with this understanding of the necessary nature of verbal communication, it is not difficult to see the application of our introductory statement.

Our appreciation of what we read is circumscribed by the limits of our own experience and information on the subjects suggested directly and incidentally by the writer. So often as the thought of the author is illustrated or embellished by a reference which we do not understand, our enjoyment is curtailed. The pleasure of reading is not so much in the stated thought of the writer, as in what is not expressed but implied. If all the thought is expressed, the writing becomes either puerile or didactic and consequently unpalatable; for we wish others to treat us as if we could think for ourselves, whether this treatment is based upon a false notion or not. Hence, if we cannot see the things suggested, we are unfortunate.

What would be the beauties of "Eliä," were it not for his richness of allusion? The exquisite effects attained by the careful selection of words, is well shown by Macauley in his characterization of Milton, at too great length to be here quoted. But we can enjoy these effects only so far as our culture gives us the power. This is one of the prizes of intellectual effort.

The quality of an author, so far as we are concerned, is often determined by our ability to appreciate him. There was much truth in the reply of the divine who, when complimented upon the eloquence of his sermon, said, "Yes, that was a very eloquent audience." The literature most esteemed by persons of the highest taste, is not usually the most popular. That is popular which is consonant with the popular experience. Fox is

said to have asserted that it was extremely unsafe for a young member of the House of Commons to indulge in a Latin quotation not to be found in the "Eton Grammar."

In conversing, persons can speak only in terms common to both, and even then the meaning is but approximated. The greater the diversity of education and experience, the more difficult is communication. As Emerson says, "Men must descend to converse," for the common ground must be less than the individual province of either.

The great intellects speak to us, necessarily, as did Moses to the children of Israel, with veiled faces. "For now we see through a glass, darkly; then we shall see face to face."

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## SOCIETIES.

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### PHILODOSIAN.

On Nov. 23, the installation of officers for the second term, was the principal feature. We are pleased to note the increasing abilities of our members, which was shown by the appropriate and entertaining speeches both by the incoming and the outgoing officers.

The literary program for the day consisted of a dialogue by Misses Irwin, Frizzell, Black and Rockwell.

The following literary program, which brought the life and works of Pansy (Mrs. Alden) before the members, was rendered Dec. 7:

Essay, Life of Pansy, Carrie Bradshaw.

Recitation from Pansy, Cora Winters.

Review—Four Girls at Chautauqua, Edith Frizzell.

Review—Chautauqua Girls at Home, Edith Field.

Extract, from Pansy, Myrtie Marsh.

Dec. 14 was the first open meeting given by the young ladies this term. The program was as follows:

Piano Solo—Miss Carpenter.

Baby Ruth—Dora Wynan.

Lilliuokalani—Cora Winters.

Frances Willard—Verna Leeman.

Fanny Crosby—Adda Irwin.

Evangeline—Mary Aitken.

Three scenes from Little Women were then given by Misses Field, Bradshaw, Matthews, and Applegate, and Mr. Field.

The first represented the Pickwick Club meeting in the barn.

The other two represented Joe in later years.

The song, "Seeing Nellie Home," was sung by Misses Anna and Maggie Alderson, Huelat and Black, while Misses Field, Pohle, Stillwell and Rockwell represented the quilting party.

The halls, on that evening, were lighted by new electric lights, which have been lately put in.

All of those present report a very pleasant time.

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### PHILODORIAN.

On Friday evening, Dec. 8th, after a stormy debate, the by-laws, conflicting with "the Mock House of Representatives," were suspended and the House organized and elected the following officers:

Speaker—Floyd Field.

Reading Clerk—W. A. Manning.

Journal Clerk—E. Wilson.

Engrossing Clerk—W. A. Morris.

Door-Keeper—J. H. Robinett.

Sergeant-at-Arms—August Buche.

The officers took their places as they were elected, and the order of business was taken up.

Mr. Atwood, of Alabama, introduced a bill providing an educational qualification for voters.

On the 16th, the Philodorians met in adjourned session and decided to give an entertainment at Turner on the evening of Dec. 27, 1893.

In the House, a bill providing for the sur-

vey of a route for a canal across the Isthmus, was read the second time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Dec. 22. The society closed up what little business they had, and then passed to the work of the House.

House Bill, No. 1, was read the third time and debated. The bill did not pass, although the gentleman from Alabama argued strongly in its favor.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

President Hawley preached a Thanksgiving sermon at Jefferson.

Miss Grace Foster has returned to her home in Medford.

Miss Carrie F. Royal, of Brooks, has been elected Alumni editor of the COLLEGIAN.

Try a box of French candies from The Spa, State street.

Miss Cora Winters was chosen to succeed Mr. E. E. Brown in the local oratorical contest, on account of the latter's resignation.

Miss Marsh has suffered a few days' visit from la grippe.

You will continue to trade with Fred. A. Legg, the druggist, if you try him once. 100 State street.

Some of the young ladies who went home for the holidays are: Miss Stillwell, to McMinnville; Miss Corner, to Dayton; Miss Flora Jones, to Buena Vista; Miss Bertha Jones, to Brooks; Miss Missler, to Turner, and Miss Allen, to Oak Grove.

Miss Anna Alderson was ill on the 21st.

The Spa keeps fresh chocolate creams. W. T. Stoltz, manager.

Prof. Yerex has enjoyed a short visit from his cousin of Portland.

Miss Mabel Janes and Cook Martzell arrived on the 23d to spend the holidays in Salem.

The students trade at Fred. A. Legg's, 100 State street. He keeps a full line of toilet articles, fine soap, perfumery, etc.

Mr. E. Lawrence Hunt recently visited the school in the interests of the convention held at Albany, Jan. 5-7, and his address was much appreciated.

On the anniversary of the wedding day of Prof. Yerex and wife, Dec. 21, they were unexpectedly called upon to entertain the college classes, with the able assistance of Prof. Brown, who was an accessory to the deed. The "wee small hours" found all who had attended, ready to vote it the most pleasant event of the expiring year. May there be, in the recurrence of the anniversary, very many opportunities for like invasions.

Assorted candies to suit, at The Spa.

On Tuesday, the 26th, a number of the college and third year students dropped in, with a like unceremonious way, upon the Mr. and the Misses Field. A delightful time is reported. Tell Mr. Brown that if at first he does not succeed, that has been the fate of many before him; and if the third time does not prove the charm, his experience is beneficent in dispelling delusive superstitions.

Fred. A. Legg, the druggist, will sell you pure drugs at rock bottom prices.

Friday, the 29th, beheld a pleasant gathering at the home of Miss Marsh, in honor of Miss Z. Cook Martzell, of Eugene, a former student, who is visiting with Miss Marsh.

After the overwhelming Xmas trade, The Spa is still on deck with fresh molasses peppermints every day.

At Portland, Dec. 26-28, was held the State Teachers' Association, upon whose program are found the names of Pres. Hawley and Prof. Brown. The reporter learned that both gave eminent satisfaction, and represented Willamette most creditably.

Fred. A. Legg is always surprising his customers by the low prices of his drugs, toilet articles and perfumery.

The Executive Committee of the State Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, met at Portland on the 20th, consisting of E. M. Underwood, of Oregon; Mr. Adams, of Pacific, U., and J. W. Reynolds, of Willamette. The State contest occurs Feb. 23d.

Go around and buy a box of those fresh candies at the Spa, for the Saturday night call.

The Physics and Chemistry classes of the last two years, were invited to tea, at the home of Prof. Cochran and wife, and were excellently entertained on the second day of 1894.

The daintiest bon bons at The Spa.

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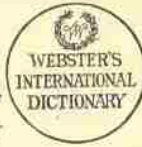
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