

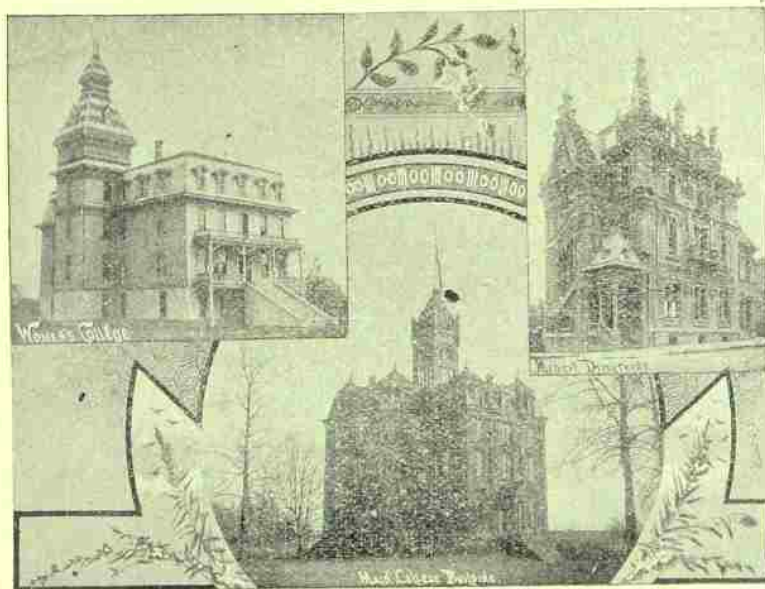
WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 4

SALEM, OREGON, APRIL, 1893.

NO. 7.

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

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

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at the Salem Postoffice as second-class matter.

Poetry.

MOLOKAI,

Or, The Leper Island of Hawaii.

BY SAMUEL L. SIMPSON.

An island at anchor in blue-bosomed seas
Is evermore haunting my soul like a dream,
And the mystical grace of the tender palm-trees,
That lift their light plumes in the indolent breeze,
Recurr in my thought, like the strange thread of
gold
That ran in the woof of the weaver of old,
And still shadows lengthen and smooth billows
gleam.
Gray peaks that were tossed in the tortures of fire
Stand bare in the sun, and heroic with scars
And sculptures of battle, and anguish and ire,
That say in derision, "Be strong and aspire!"
Bright seas, bitter hearted, strike wild on the
shore.
And sing their old anthem, "Deplere and deplore
For all that is sorrowful under the stars!"

An empire of death! O, the world has not known,
In all its great story of trouble and wrong,
Another like Molokai, drear and alone,
Where Pluto, the hope-slayer, sits on his throne
And rules as a tyrant, unchecked in his pride,
With none to dispute him, and none to deride,
And never a traitor in all the sad throng!

The red suns wheel over and drown in the sea;
Like clustering lilies the white stars decay;
Moons blossom and wither; but, windward or lee,
No rising sail beckons or bids *them* be free,
Till low sailing sea-mists, unmasted and pale,
Drift over the palm-trees, and droop within hail
Of sorrowing spirits and waft them away.

They buy not, they sell not—the joy and the care
Of living and toiling are theirs nevermore;
But lonesome and weary, and calm with despair,
They sing their strange songs and sit braiding
their hair

Till day has gone down, and the curtain of light
Has passed from the tender vision of night,
And dim shadows move on the silvery shore.

And touched by the moonlight their dark faces
glow,

And low like the wail of the wind in the pines
Their fitful songs quiver, and, broken and slow,
Seem lost in the beat of the surges below;
And o'er the gilt waters, dream-sweet and afar,
Their hearts travel outward, where, lost like a star
That fell from their heaven, Owyhee reclines.

What reek they of battle or council, or all
The hope of endeavor of laboring time?
The golden fruit ripens, the white loon will call
Where the broad wave is richest, and all things
befall

That stricken souls need, in a bountiful isle
Caressed by the sun and bedight with his smile,
The blossom and crown of a tropical clime.

And thus, while the scheming and passionate
world

Is building and wrecking and building anew,
A strange ship at anchor, her canvas all furled,
While suns set in purple, and morn is imperaled,
Lies low Molokai; and the indolent palm
Scarce flutters a plume, for the days are so calm,
And Death, the gray despot, so patient and true.
EUGENE CITY, Aug., 1874.

The best parchment for banjos is made of
wolfskin.

Editorial.

During the greater part of this school year the questions that have been discussed in the Philodorian debates, have been such as are occupying the attention of the thinkers of the present day. Debates on questions of actual importance, political or otherwise, are very profitable to the members and should be encouraged.

* * *

As the COLLEGIAN goes to press this month the students of Willamette are absorbed in Mathematics, Language, Literature, and all the other branches, either passing or preparing for examination. The University this year is to be congratulated on account of the number of earnest students who are intensely interested in getting the best education possible.

* * *

As the time for the Inter-collegiate oratorical contest approaches the college students long for a brilliant orator to represent us. Those who are preparing to take part in our private contest should put forth their best efforts if they wish to have a good representation in June.

The work of the executive committee is nearly completed so far as it relates to the coming contest.

It is hoped that all of the colleges will send representatives, and will take an active interest in this the first intercollegiate oratorical contest of the state.

* * *

The WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN should be taken by every member of the Alumni, and every student of the University past or present.

Blondin crossed Niagra falls on July 4, 1859, blindfolded, and trundling a wheelbarrow.

Literary.

LAW THE BASIS OF LIBERTY

MARTIN T. COCHRAN.

There is no liberty without law. This statement is paradoxical, but a careful investigation plainly shows it is nevertheless true whether it is applied to the physical, mental or moral world.

The swiftly moving spheres are upheld and guided in their ceaseless revolutions through space by laws made by the Creator of the universe. Were these laws to be destroyed or even a single planet removed from their influence, how quickly the free harmonious movements of the whole would cease and disorder and confusion follow.

Look at our beautiful earth with its wide spread foliage, flowers and fruits. If but the single law controlling the succession of the seasons were destroyed and the latter entirely dependent upon chance what might not be the result? The tender buds just opening to the balmy breeze of Spring might be rudely nipped by frosty breath of Winter;—the little flowers, which beautify the gardens and fields and scatter their fragrance so widely, drinking alike the sunshine and the dew—untimely blasted; the ripening fruit flavored by the warm rays of the sun and tinged with hues of red and gold suddenly enveloped in ice and rendered unfit for use; in short all vegetation subject to such freaks of nature must necessarily soon disappear and the earth become a barren waste.

The freedom of motion which we possess is also dependent upon law. Were our bodies not subservient to our wills we would be as powerless to raise the hand, to walk or to speak as is the icy form beneath the coffin lid.

Our liberty is so dependent upon laws that by violating any one of them we for-

feit a part of our freedom. We move about performing our daily duties but suddenly some law of nature is broken, disease is contracted, and for days, months, perhaps years, we are confined to our rooms unable to attend to our own most simple wants.

The citizen who obeys the laws of his country acts without restraint, but if he disregard them he is deprived of his liberty and carefully guarded within the prison's gloomy walls. The student led on by an insatiate thirst for knowledge ignores the law that rest must follow labor mental or physical. He toils on day after day until the physical nature gives way, becomes undermined and he must remain comparatively inactive, or, perhaps, what is even more deplorable, he continues his efforts till "Reason outsoars itself, his mind is consumed by its volcanic fire and he is frantic driven."

His freedom to labor, to acquire new laurels for himself and to give valuable information to the world has been sacrificed to a broken law.

Here man is surrounded with every thing essential to his happiness but the enjoyment to be derived from his surroundings depends largely upon his own exertions.

Would he be successful in any undertaking, he must not only consider well the past and present but must also look into the future and judge as best he can what it will bring forth—what will be the profitable result of certain courses of action.

This he would be utterly unable to do were there not known laws governing the affairs of life. Destroy the one principle that like causes produce like effects and he becomes helpless. Though he were to know just what he desired he could not know what means to employ for securing it. Experience could not aid him for that which succeeded once might never succeed again.

The farmer would sow the seed uncertain whether it would produce grain of the same kind or the most noxious weeds.

The mechanic would be obliged to leave his shop no longer able to control the working of its powerful machinery. The artist drop his pencil in despair because the mixture of certain paints might produce one color to-day and to-morrow one widely different.

As man studies the starry heavens, ascertains the size of those shining orbs, computes their distance so vast that finite mind can not comprehend them learns that there are others almost innumerable which lie beyond the range of unaided vision,—as he turns his attention to the little sphere which he inhabits and stands dumb in the presence of its Niagara or the stupendous mountain height, or in silent admiration, watches nature in her more quiet moods, notes the endless variety of vegetable and animal life, and finally himself the most wonderful of all this wonderful creation, he is impressed with the thought that "Every effect must have a cause" and is immediately led to inquire "What is the cause—who the Creator of all this? Reason, though insufficient to teach him the nature and attributes of God, at once assures him these creations can not be the work of a finite being.

The many marks of design, the laws which govern all, convince him it is no work of chance, and reason declares what Revelation confirms "These are the works of a God."

This, as well as every other triumph of reason which man has achieved in the field of science or of art, of discovery or invention, is due to the existence of laws, for all reasoning is based upon principles called intuitive truths, or intuitions, and certain laws of thought. Destroy these and man's noblest faculty becomes worthless.

Social happiness is also dependent upon law. Men labor to secure the comforts of

life for themselves and their families and in old age are able to rest and enjoy the fruits of their youthful toil. To do this or even to secure enough for present necessities would be impossible were there no law protecting them in the possession of that which they have acquired.

The industrious man might sow his grain and carefully cultivate it only to have it gathered by some idle neighbor. The comforts of home could be enjoyed only so long as they could be defended by force. The annihilation of the single law of right to property would soon cause the extermination of the human race.

Still further, law is the basis of civil liberty. Without it all would be in state of anarchy. The lives of the citizens would be constantly in danger. Every thing would be at the mercy of the rabble which possessed the greatest physical power. No longer permitted to enjoy the rights of free citizens, the people would be obliged to endure the most oppressive tyranny.

Do you desire an example? look at the French revolution of 1789, in which law and justice were laid aside, the chief cities given up to the infuriated mob, the most sacred places deserted and the streets crimsoned with the blood of the best citizens.

The freedom enjoyed in our own land is due to her superior laws. The laws enacted which have freed the negro race, from the most unjust, most cruel bondage, are only the out working of the spirit of the declaration that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Yes it is the enforcing of the laws in harmony with those of God which gives the largest liberty—the highest good.

Free agency implies man's power to choose between certain courses distinguished as right and wrong,—right implying that which is in accordance with the law or will

of God, and wrong the opposite. This being the case without some law there could be neither right nor wrong, therefore man's free agency depends upon law.

There are some who contend that the doctrine of eternal punishment is false or God is not the infinitely wise and good being represented.

They declare it to be inconsistent with infinite mercy to create man with the power to sin, place him where he would be subject to temptation, and place such a penalty to his transgression.

It is asked why God did not create man, free yet place no temptation before him,—give him no laws to violate. Created free, pure, and holy, if he thus remained it must be from his own choice. Had there been no law he could violate, it would have been impossible for him to sin and his holiness would have been a matter of necessity.

That man fell,—“Whose fault?”—“Whose but his own. Ingrate, he had of me all he could have. I made him just and right. Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.”

Some law or test was necessary to his freedom, and he alone is responsible for the evil consequences of its violation.

To declare that God was unjust to create man with such powers and then to place him where he would be subject to temptation is virtually to say God was cruel to make a being of choice and accountable for his deeds instead of a mere machine.

Finally, power to perform a virtuous act would be removed were there no criterion of right and wrong, for virtue implies doing right from choice.

Man was created under certain laws, yet perfectly free. By violating these laws he lost his freedom and became a slave to sin. Christ came, suffered the penalty attaching to the violated law, gave a new law—even the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus, which makes all those who receive it free

from the law of sin and death—reinstates them into favor with God and invites them to the enjoyment of true liberty, heaven's choice prerogative—"The bond of law—the social soul of property.

The breath of reason, nay season's self.
The kin of deity."

EASTER MORN IN THE "CITY OF PALACES."

Fair and glorious dawned Easter morn,
in that far foreign city, whose shores are
washed by the waters of the sacred Ganges.

The sunshine lay bright and warm over
the pretty landscape, touching with fairy
fingers the dew gemmed grass, and brilliant
crimson flowers, and delicate green foliage
of the beautiful Poinciana Regina. The
deep blue sky veiled faintly here and there
by billows of snowy golden fringed clouds,
the fresh soft breeze wafted inland from the
sea—all breathed a glad Hallelujah to
our mighty Prince and King. The great
bell, of St. Paul's Cathedral, bearing the in-
scription—"Its sound has gone out in all
lands," rang out a deep toned call on the
sweet morning air, a call that was taken up,
echoed, and reechoed by many clear silver
toned voices, until it seemed the whole earth
and air of the fair "City of Palaces" was full
of joy bells.

The lofty spire and turrets of St. Paul's
Cathedral loom up in the midst of beautiful
grounds; shaded by lovely tropical trees,
whose beauty is reflected, and enhanced by
the clear waters of a large miniature lake,
wearing on its bright bosom a wealth of
lovely lotus blossoms.

As we drive slowly up the broad avenue,
flanked on either side by many handsome
carriages, with liveried coachman on every
box, and watchful syce at the head of every
horse; the sweet chimes of the great clock
float out on the still morning air; we alight
under a great arched entrance, which is dec-

orated, like the broad flight of stone steps
leading up into the vestibule, with most
beautiful palms, crotons, begonias, and other
tropical shrubs. We can but make our way
slowly up the vestibule in the great throng,
and are glad to pause a moment beside a
superb monument, a full length figure in
white statuary marble, of Bishop Heber
kneeling in full canonicals; his beautiful,
well known lines,

"From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand,"

float through our brain and mingle with
the perfume of the flowers, blending with
the soft pulsating air caused by the numer-
ous punkahs in full swing throughout the
Cathedral. Although the thermometer reg-
isters far up in the 90's the great Cathedral
is crowded. The sunbeams, shining through
the lofty, richly stained windows, sift softly
down a rosy tinted glow over all things;
over the kneeling figures, bowed heads, and
open prayer books, over the fresh toilets of
the ladies, over the white robed servants
pulling the punkahs, whose dark eyes glow
beneath their white turbans, from shadowy
nooks, from behind fluted pillars, and
arched doorways; over the great font filled
with Easter lillies and graceful ferns, over
altar, credence, lectern, and a great golden
eagle with outstretched wings whereon rests
the Holy Bible. How still, solemn and
beautiful the scene, as we silently await the
stately entrance of the clergyman and sur-
pliced choir; as they enter the body of
Church from the robing rooms, and sweep
softly up the broad aisle to the chancel
chanting—"Christ the Lord is risen today,"
the congregation rise, and the grand organ
breathes forth waves of melody; as the sub-
lime strains roll through nave and aisle,
vibrating to the great vaulted roof of the
old Cathedral, one may fancy

"While the great organ throbs, the stone
walls stir;

The thunder of the deep ecstatic bass

Trembles like earthquake under foot; the
flame
Of the bright silver flutes shoots heavenward,
And music like a darkness and a flame
Bathes and kindles, mapping in its cloud
The great Cathedral to its utmost spire."

The fine well trained choir (of forty voices) is composed principally of Eurasian boys from LaMartinier college, among them is one rare sweet voice that rises pure and clear, soaring far above the rest, ringing triumphant through the glad refrain, and lifting the soul into a "beauteous golden calm." The services are long and very impressive; the sermon brief, simple, beautiful, a very baptism of the *wondrous* love and grace of a loving God, a sermon that fills the soul with higher, holier, nobler aspirations, and thankfulness for the pure unselfish life of our Divine Redeemer. While hundreds remain to Holy Communion, even the most worldly ones pass out with thoughtful brow, and questioning eyes; for the very sacredness of this joyous day has touched all hearts with something of its own sweet mystery and peace.

Miscellaneous.

GRIFFITH PRIZE ESSAY.

Material and Educational Resources of Oregon.

L. P. CALLISON.

Oregon, situated in the north-western part of the United States on the Pacific ocean, has an area of 95,274 square miles. The Cascade mountains divide the state into two divisions,—Eastern and Western Oregon. The Eastern division is dry, and consists mainly of a plateau covered with bunch-grass and sage-brush. The Western division has an abundance of precipitation, and is, for the most part, timbered.

The principal resources of Oregon are agricultural products, coal, gold and lumber.

The soil is very fertile; that of the uplands consisting usually of a red or clayey loam, and of the valleys, a black loam.

Of her twenty-five million acres of arable land the most durable is found in the valleys. The largest of these are the Grand Ronde, the John Day, and Des Chutes of Eastern Oregon; and the Umpqua, Rogue River, and Willamette of Western Oregon. The latter includes the most thickly populated and wealthiest part of the state. At its northern extremity Portland, the metropolis of the North-west, is situated. It extends north and south between the Cascade and Coast mountains a distance of three hundred miles. It thus contains 4,992,000 acres.

The soil in these valleys is of an unrivaled fertility.

Wheat is Oregon's staple. The yield in 1892 was fifteen million bushels. The average is twenty-four bushels per acre, but forty and fifty bushels are often harvested from an acre in the valleys.

Next to wheat stand oats, the total product in 1892 being about seven million bushels. The yield is from forty to seventy bushels per acre, although one hundred and one hundred and twenty bushels have been secured from the valley lands.

Oregon wheat and oats have become famous for their qualities. The berry being large, full, and heavy, the average weight of a bushel of wheat is sixty-five pounds, of oats forty pounds.

Corn averages forty bushels per acre, barley thirty-eight bushels, hay two tons, hops twelve hundred pounds.

This state is remarkable for her timber. The mountains are covered with dense forests of fir, cedar, hemlock, pine and various other valuable timbers. The two great forests are found on the Cascade and Coast ranges. Together they cover 10,240,000 acres. The estimated amount of lumber in

both is four hundred billion feet, with a value of four billion dollars. The forests of the entire state covers sixteen million acres. This yields from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand feet per acre.

Gold, found in all the counties of the state, is successfully mined in thirteen of them. The most productive districts are the country adjacent to the Umpqua river in Southern Oregon, and the Blue mountain region in Eastern Oregon. Each includes both placer and quartz mines. In the first, the annual out-put of the placers is \$275,000, of the quartz \$25,000, total \$300,000. In the second, the placers yield \$275,000, quartz, \$300,000, total \$575,000. Thus the total annual yield of the state is about \$850,000. The extent of these deposits is such that for centuries gold mining will be an important industry.

Coal mining, little followed at present, will one day be an important industry in this state. Vast beds of it underlie the John Day country, the western foot-hills of the Cascades, and almost the entire length of the Coast Range. Indications of it are found in numerous other localities.

An immense deposit of iron ore is distributed south of the Columbia in Multnomah, Clackamas and Columbia counties.

Limestone and marble of good quality are found in large quantities in Baker and Wallowa counties Eastern Oregon, and in Jackson and Josephine counties Southern Oregon.

Granite is abundant in the Eagle, Pine Creek, Blue, and Cascade mountains.

Sandstones good for building purposes are found in Jackson, Douglas and Curry counties.

Oregon is the seventh state in the Union in her fisheries. Over six hundred thousand cases of salmon were packed in 1892. The annual catch is about twenty one million, valued at three million dollars.

Possessing twenty five million acres of grazing land, this state has remarkable facilities for stock raising.

With water powers unexcelled in any other state, Oregon is destined to become a great manufacturing center.

EDUCATIONAL.

Oregon's free school system, similar in detail will compare favorably with that of states much older than herself. Every effort is made to secure thorough, practical, and proficient instructors; Life Diplomas and state certificates are granted. Institutes and State Teachers associations are held, a State Reading Circle has been organized, and five State Normals have been established. The most important of these, located at Monmouth, has a two years professional course including actual practice in teaching.

New buildings are being erected and supplied with first class furniture, apparatus is being secured, teachers salaries are being increased, and a general spirit of progress pervades the educational system of Oregon.

The state expends over a million and a quarter of dollars annually for school purposes. Her permanent fund, already large, will be increased from time to time by the sale of school bonds.

But Oregon's greatest educational strength lies in her institutions of higher learning. Having had her inception in an educational spirit, the benign influences of culture have directed her destinies and moulded her institutions from her first settlement.

Besides numerous Grammar schools and Academies of high merit, Oregon has within her limits nine collegiate institutions of a literary character which confer degrees. Seven of these are sectarian, one is independent, and one is conducted by the state.

The most important of these are Mount Angel College, Pacific University, Willamette University, and the State University.

Mount Angel College is a Catholic institution. Having a most complete classical and scientific course, it possesses considerable merit as an exponent of higher education.

Pacific University is the only independent school of high grade in the state. Its courses are more than ordinarily complete and comprehensive.

The oldest institution in the state and the most important of the sectarian schools is Willamette University. Situated in Salem, the centre and bulwark of the moral and educational forces of Oregon, and in fact, of the great North west, it is surrounded by those influences which tend to develop the highest and noblest faculties of its students. Its courses are thorough, complete, and comprehensive. With its five departments it stands as one of the leading institutions of the North-west.

The State University is the most thoroughly equipped school in the state. Its permanent endowment amounts to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, while it has an annual income from the state of one seventh of a mill on all taxable property. This in 1892 amounted to \$18,713.20. Thus as the state develops, the school will increase in efficiency.

Thus with 1334 miles of Railways, three hundred miles of coast line, over six hundred miles of river navigation, unbounded natural resources, an excellent free school system, and colleges whose merits are unquestioned, Oregon is an empire within herself without a peer in the American Union.

In the streets leading to the quays at Alexandria, Egypt, almost every other shop is a drinking bar, where the most poisonous and maddening compounds—a glass or two of which will often produce insensibility—are retailed. Unfortunately these places are largely patronised by English sailors.

Societies.

On March 17, the discussion of the Philodorian was upon the subject, "Resolved, that the state should educate her prisoners." It was decided in favor of the negative. The question of the 31st was of great interest, and was well debated. The result was a victory for the negative, deciding that the students should not be represented in the faculty. On March 24th the subject, "Resolved that the World's Fair will be eventually a detriment to the United States," was decided in the affirmative.

The Philodorian enjoyed the presence of the ladies, on the 17th, when they debated the mortgage tax law, and came to the conclusion that it is detrimental. At the two meetings since then, the society has discussed the two national questions, "Resolved that the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. should be repealed," and "that the circulating medium should be increased." These were decided for the negative and affirmative, respectively. After the president, who is also custodian, had given this decision for the latter, in the miscellaneous business, the bill of the custodian was read, and an entertaining and amusing discussion began, those who had debated on the negative proposing to pay the bill with fiat money. It was finally ordered paid in the usual manner.

The annual election of Y. M. C. A. officers occurred recently and resulted as follows: President, F. E. Brown; vice-president, W. C. Hawley; recording secretary, J. A. Coffey; corresponding secretary, Jno. W. Reynolds; treasurer, A. W. Prescott.

According to opticians, the eyesight has been seriously affected in some parts of London by the fumes arising from wood pavements.

Local and Personal.

Mr. Lloyd Reynolds read an interesting essay in Chapel not long since on the subject "Advertising." He said the students of any school are its best advertisers and concluded with some very practical thoughts.

Mr. F. E. Brown seems much interested in looking for spring "a Daisy."

Patton Bros. have just received a new line of books. Give them a call.

The President has sent to Chicago the collection prepared for exhibition at the World's Fair. This exhibit has been arranged with great care and will no doubt make a fine display. Among other things were sent a series of pictures of the Woman's College, including views of the study-hall, reception room, art room and dining hall. Albums containing photographs of all the students were also sent.

Go to the Spa for choice candies.

One of the boys would like to know if he can walk freely with one who has promised to "be a sister to him."

The Lockwood messenger boys are always on time.

Miss Edith Field who has been out of school on account of sickness has returned to her work.

Dr. Whitaker returned from Portland recently where he found a very warm feeling for Willamette University as was proved by the gift of \$100 which some kind friend presented.

All the students have decided that the Spa is the best place for fresh candies.

Miss Winters read an essay in Chapel last Monday on the subject "The Cliff Dwellers."

What about that chalk mark?

The Philodossians have ordered a new President's chair, from Chicago, which is expected to arrive ere long.

Why is it that the Lockwood messenger boys are always in a hurry?

The concert given by the graduating class of the Conservatory of Music last Wednesday evening was well attended and the program seemed to be enjoyed by all present.

All orders sent to the Spa are promptly filled.

Miss May Burcham and Miss Maggie Alderson witnessed Chapel exercises Thursday.

Mr. W—— one morning came to school
And 'twas not against the rule
But he caused a general grin
By the halo 'round his chin
Though 'twas thin.

One of the Faculty is said to have stated a new law in Physics—that "the noise made in coming down stairs varies inversely as the size of the small boy."

Miss I. says she likes "Coffey" with her cake.

Why does Van no longer desire to remain in town.

Pres. Whitaker—Miss L. this is the third time I have caught you talking with the boys—new.

If you want your packages delivered in a hurry ring up the blue boxes.

DID SHE ACCEPT IT?

The following note was recently picked up in the University building and is given *verbatim*:

SALEM, April 3, 93.

Miss M——

I would like to have your company to the joint meeting of the societies on Friday because "Of course I was borne to put on your rubbers carry your umbrella and supply all of your wants"

———(?)

The "Barker" referred to in the last issue seemed to have forgotten his duty at the bridge one Saturday evening recently, and wandered to the opposite side of the block

where a dance was soon to begin; but his cool reception at the door reminded him that his presence was desired elsewhere and he was soon at his old accustomed place.

Mr. J. H. Robnett, who has until recently been a model of constancy to former sentimental alliances, has broken his record, and will now be found on Saturday evenings at the Ladies' College.

Salem is remarkable for the interest taken by its young people in gymnastics. Even some of the young ladies are training in the back yard on the apparatus of their younger brothers.

J. H. Whitaker's family trouble seems to have had a bad effect on his spirits if we may judge from his shaggy beard.

What strange fatality caused Miss Leeman to accompany Miss Mathews for a walk just when Mr. Langley was waiting for her outside? Perhaps it was more by intention than fate.

A human police-constable has just retired from the London force. He was stationed in the vicinity of Fleet Street, and had obtained 1,300 convictions against drivers who tortured horses by working them while in an unfit condition.

In Iceland, that country of gentle and old-fashioned customs, it has always been the fashion to present to the baby, when its first tooth appeared, a lamb, to be its very own, cared for and tended as no other pet could be, and never to be parted with.

A new porcelain has been obtained by grinding asbestos to a fine powder, dissolving out all soluble matters with hydrochloric acid, making the powder into a paste with water, and baking it into a porcelain furnace for 18 hours at 1,200 degrees.

An inch of rain means one hundred tons water on every acre.

Exchange.

What did Jack frost say when he proposed to the rose? "Wilt thou?" And it wilted.—*Ec.*

Who were the first tennis players mentioned in the Bible? Joseph served in Pharaoh's court and Israel returned out of Egypt.—*The Campus.*

The sex of newspapers has never been authoritatively decided; but it is thought that the *Youth's Companion* is a girl—*Wake Forest Student.*

No Vassar graduate has ever been divorced from her husband.

Sampson, the strong man we read about, was the first to advertise. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength when several thousand people tumbled to his scheme, and he brought down the house.—*Ex.*

Twenty-seven married men attend the University of Wisconsin.

At Vassar the Greek drama "Antigone" will be played in Greek.

Cotangent, cosecant, cosine—all co's that can be said, are not to be compared with thee, thou best of co's—co-ed.—*University Herald.*

A student in German finds "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak" in a German sentence and translates it; "The ghost is willing, but the meat is feeble."

The college man who has no public spirit while in school very seldom acquires any. On the other hand, the student who takes a living interest in a class, spirit, societies, college publications and organizations will, with reasonable certainty, be the same leader in political, social and religious life after leaving the University.—*Mail and Express.*

No teacher but a coward will ever use sarcasm toward a student, for thus he deals a

blow on one who is unable to strike back.—
Philos Review.

APPLIED BOTANY.

"A kiss for each flower," I gayly said;
She had violets pinned at her breast;
But her face grew sad and she turned away
With a sigh of deep unrest.

Then she raised her black eyes to mine once more
And I thought I saw a tear,
As her sweet voice softly, falteringly said,
"There are only two dozen here."—*Ex.*

The Russian Railway Department has ordered all station masters, chief clerks, and head guards to learn how to use the telegraph apparatus in case of their services being required at a time of military mobilization.

In the wintry weather, in Sweeden and Norway, trusses of straw and hay are tied to the lamp-posts for the benefit of the birds.

The prudent man does not require arguments to convince him that it is his duty to insure his property against loss or damage by fire. It is, however, very desirable to know which is the safest and best company to place a risk with, for if a policy is held in a poorly-managed company, there is no protection for the policy holder, and, in case of loss, he finds his policy worthless, because of the irresponsibility of the company holding his risk.

There is one company that, by its highly successful career, due to the experience and skill of its managers, has gained the confidence of the people of the Pacific Northwest, and that is the State Insurance Company, of Salem, Ore. During its career of seven years it has made a record that has never been surpassed by any of the older and more noted companies of the world. It has a capital stock of \$100,000, fully paid up, and occupies offices in Salem located in the company's own building. Its directors comprise a number of the most prominent and

responsible men of Oregon, while the company has received the indorsement and commendations of all the leading citizens of Salem, where it is located and is best known.

For the past nine years this popular company has insured more houses, issued more policies, received more premiums and paid more losses upon property located in Oregon, Washington and Idaho than any other company. It leads in the Pacific Northwest where an able corps of agents, assisted by prompt and liberal payment of losses, has placed it in the front rank and made its name a household word. It is now universally conceded that "a policy in the State Insurance Company, in case of an honest loss, is as good as a United States government bond." It is the only company located in Oregon which confines its business entirely to Oregon, Washington and Idaho. This

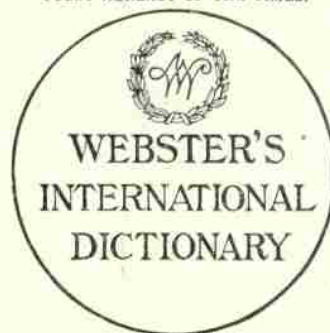
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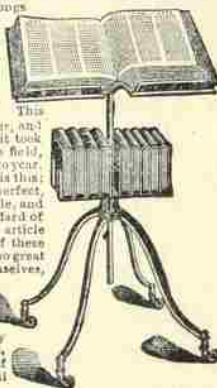
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