

# WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

VOL. 1.

SALEM, OREGON, JANUARY, 1890.

NO. 4

## A Poem of Poems.

TAKEN FROM THIRTY-EIGHT ENGLISH POETS.

BY MRS. H. A. DEMING.

(The Name of the Authors are given below.)

- 1—Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
- 2—Life's a short summer, man a flower.
- 3—By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
- 4—The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
- 5—To be is better far than not to be,
- 6—"Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
- 7—But light cares speak when mighty cares are dumb;
- 8—The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
- 9—Your fate is but the common fate of all;
- 10—Unmingled joys here no man befall.
- 11—Nature to each allots his proper sphere.
- 12—Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
- 13—Custom does often reason overrule,
- 14—And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool.
- 15—Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven.
- 16—They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
- 17—Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
- 18—Vile intercourse where virtue has not place;
- 19—Then keep each passion down, however dear;
- 20—Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear;
- 21—Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasure lay
- 22—With craft and skill to ruin and betray;
- 23—Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
- 24—We masters grow of all that we despise.
- 25—O, then renounce that impious selfesteem;
- 26—Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
- 27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.
- 28—The path of glory leads but to the grave.
- 29—What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat
- 30—Only destructive to the brave and great.
- 31—What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
- 32—The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
- 33—How long we live, not years, but actions tell;
- 34—That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
- 35—Make, then, while yet we may, your God, your friend,
- 36—Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
- 37—The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
- 38—For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope, 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Ral-

eigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailev; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Crowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

## Robert Browning.

VENICE, Dec. 12—Robt. Browning, the poet, died here to-night without any suffering. During the day he expressed himself as satisfied with the success of his new volume of poems.

Robert Browning was born at Camberwell, London, in 1812, and was therefore seventy-seven years old at the time of his death. He was educated at University College, London. His first poem, "Pauline," was written when he was twenty and attracted the attention of Rossetti, who was much struck by its many beauties and originality. In 1835, his first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," appeared. This was followed by a large number of volumes of poems and plays, the best-known of which are "The Ring and the Book," "Parlyings with Certain People of Importance as Their Day." A complete list of his works was published by the Browning Society, instituted for the study of the works of the Poet. Among the Vice-Presidents of the London Society are Sir Frederick Leighton and Henry Irving.

Archdeacon Farrar, when in New York in 1885, gave a lecture on Browning. His estimate of him is worthy of reproduction to-day, now that the veteran poet is no more among the living. "Browning" he said, "has been writing for fifty years and has published not less than twenty-five volumes of

verses. Our gratitude to him should be all the warmer, because for so long a period he has been giving us the deepest thoughts concerning man, expressed in the noblest speech. He was only twenty-one when he published his first poem and it was but last year (1888), at the ripe age of seventy-two, that he gave us the last. He has given us not a book but a literature, and to have studied and understood him is a liberal education itself.

"The two objections made against him are that he is not melodious; that he is obscure. He can be as melodious as Tennyson himself and pour forth a rhetoric as magnificent as Byron, while his blank verse is as faultless as that of any man."

Browning married Elizabeth Barrett in 1846. She was considered by many to have been the most brilliant poetess of our time or of England at any time. She probably still has, as she always had, a great many more readers than her husband. Their union, according to all accounts, was eminently happy, although she was three years his senior and of an extremely emotional temperament. Theirs has been repeatedly pointed at as the only case where perfect felicity has followed the matrimonial union of two authors of prominence in the world of literature. If all the stories that have been told of them as husband and wife can be believed, and such poems of Mrs. Browning as "Life and Love," "A Valediction," "Inclusions" and "Insufficiency" are applied literally, theirs was a marriage made in Heaven, which began with a romantic and life-saving episode and went on at high pressure, maintaining the most poetic standards. — *World*.

Clothier—"Yes we want a few women to sew in the pants department. Have you ever had any experience in basting pants?" Applicant—"Well; I should remark; I taught in a primary school for four years."

#### From an Address Delivered to the Medical Students.

A person sometimes performs his greatest works by means of a force which he has obtained by accidental preparation during the process of his culture. This preparation is not specially sought by him, but comes to him in company with the knowledge that lies in the line of his main purpose.

While he seeks an end, or certain fitness for a vocation, he absorbs this knowledge of which we speak; and if his attention be directed to it at the time of learning it, he classifies it as second or third rate material for use in his life work. Perhaps, he soon forgets it till an occasion for its use forces it back to his memory, and into application. He is surprised to find himself famous, by the use of that which he least expected would render him so. This results from the circumstance of a person not always being able to determine for what pursuit he is naturally best suited.

He examines his constitutional structure with some care, when the problem of his life is to be considered. He may consult his parents. His mother reminds him of his extreme piety in childhood, that he was accustomed to ask many strange questions of a theological nature, and was found, at times, eloquently discoursing to the mixed multitude of the barnyard. His homoletical talent is established by these omens, and he concludes to be a clergyman. His parents may tell him that his very early development of smartness and sagacity has pointed toward the legal profession; or that while very young he was accustomed to play with bottles, and therefore he begins to read medicine.

Thus a person, mistaken, may pursue a course, but like one who seeks for gold and finds a diamond, sooner or later he will discover that the accidental knowledge, which

he has absorbed, when a suitable occasion has presented, will assert its adaption to his mental and moral structure, and prove him to be a greater man, when in harmony with his learning and in right relation with his life work.

Such reflections as these, have led me to select for my subject on this occasion *The Theological Elements in a Medical Training*.

I desire to bring this subject before you, young men, in order that you may observe the favorable relation you bear to the great questions, which are being decided with reference to man and his religious beliefs. Although not one of you may have mistaken his natural sphere, yet your peculiar connection with the theology, as men think it and speak it in this age, renders it possible for you to become greatly the aid of our common religion.

Theological thought has lately shifted the basis of its discussions from the seat of mind to that of body. In doing this it has entered your domain. Now, instead of metaphysical terms abounding in sacred polemics, we have physiological nomenclature. McCosh says that the battle of Christianity with Infidelity for the next fifty years, will be in the arena of physics and physiology. The most dangerous attacks upon our religious system are not those which seek for discrepancies and unfitting statements in the Bible, and which are flung to the reading world under the caption of "Mistakes of Moses" or "Age of Reason," but those attacks which are made upon the personal nature of Christ, and upon the assumed structure and nature of a human being. If these are facts, it is easy for you to discover the advantage you possess over those of a merely theological training, to look into these subjects and determine upon correct views. The ministry will of necessity, largely draw upon the pro-

duct of your mind in this age, as it struggles to come into a more settled state of theological opinion. Theologians read Maudsley, Carpenter, Bain and Draper, at this time, almost with an equal degree of fitness to that in which you, yourselves read them. As the ministry is therefore dependent upon you for its more perfect attainments, we recommend in exchange for this knowledge that you also read Baxter, Hodge, Watson and others, in order that you may adjust your minds in the best possible relation to our work, and to the work, which your present knowledge will facilitate, in our behalf.

The first theological element in your education, which I name is that which brings you into intimate relation with the doctrine of the origin of souls. This doctrine, entertained and discussed, like some others, having but little scripture bearing upon it, if decided at all, must be decided by phenomenal investigation. This brings it at once to your consideration. Three theories are held with respect to the origin of souls. One is pre-existence, which affirms that all souls in the universe were created at the same time, before the creation of matter, and that the bodies in which they dwell in this life, are prepared for them, and that the suffering so often endured in this world, is a kind of moral discipline or punishment for some sin committed previous to the present existence. Another theory is Creationism. This affirms that every soul is created for the body, and put into it at the time of its birth. The third theory is Traducianism. This theory declares the soul to be as much the child of the parent as the body is the parent's child. You see at once a great and difficult problem in this doctrine, which is as practical for you to consider as for the clergy. For a scientific discussion, you are much nearer the heart of the subject. As to the first theory which I have mentioned, it is well said to have become extinct with the great Origin.

But as to Creationism and Traducianism, you are to give to us the facts; and then if your facts point to Creationism, we, as theologians, must determine how this view can be accepted without charging God with the creation of a sinful soul; how it is possible to reconcile this with the doctrine of inherited depravity, and how God can sanction every act with which his creative power is connected. If your facts declare Traducianism, then you will precipitate upon us the difficulty of affirming with this view the numerical unity of all human souls; you will also compel us to decide how Christ could otherwise be than a sinful being under this theory of generation \* \* \*

#### Color of the Human Eye.

An oculist who has made the human eye a study for thirty years, and who has examined many famous men's eyes, declared the other day that the "thoroughbred American" eye was steel blue in color.

"Would you say that blackeyed and browneyed men are deficient in intellect.

"Not that, to be sure, since history has afforded some example of able men whose eyes possessed this pigment. But, undeniably, among the people of higher civilization eyes grow lighter in hue, and there are to-day far more blue-eyed persons than there were a century ago. If you will be at pains to inquire the color of the eyes of Bismark, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow, Buchner, Renan—in fact, any of the living great as well as the great army of the dead who in life distinguished themselves—you will learn that most of them have or had eyes of blue or gray. It seemed to me that the pigment is in the way; that it obscures the object presented to the visual organs, and that the aspiring mind seeking the greatest light casts it off.—*Philadelphia Press.*

#### Love and Matrimony.

AMONG THE JAPS.—A Japanese wedding must be a very melancholy affair. In Japan it is not good for the bride to admit that she enjoys the prospect of getting married, and therefore, when she is told about three or four days before the event, she is expected to set up a loud bellowing, and keep it up day and night until the ceremony comes on. After she has been richly dressed for the occasion she is expected to hang back and shriek, and make a show of resisting her attendant's efforts to lead her to the bridegroom. This hollow farce is kept up by one of the bridesmaids finally throwing a veil over the bride's face, while an old hag takes her on her back and carries her to the bridegroom's mansion. When she arrives there she is a wife, the simple ride in a flowery chair having the mystic power of transforming her into a married woman. From that time forward she begins to brighten up, and in a few days may be caught smiling. In our civilization the order of things is sometimes reversed.

#### Importance of Reading.

One of the most important and requisite characteristics of a good education is, "being well read."

The youth should be encouraged and instructed in reading. It should be made an accompaniment to school work; it should not be so excessively indulged in as to interfere with regular school work; but if properly resorted to, it is not only a rest for the mind, but it will add a valuable increment to the store of knowledge already possessed, and will more thoroughly impress upon the mind the facts already learned in the regular school work.

If you meet with a subject that you can not thoroughly understand from what is

said in the school text book, read some special authority on that subject. It is not necessary to confine your reading to that literature which bears directly upon the studies pursued, but to profitable reading matter.

To become efficient in any branch of school work you must commence with the rudiments and gradually ascend the scale, so with reading; it is a thing to be educated in. It is not to be learned in a fortnight. Hence the necessity of commencing early and continuing throughout your educational career.

Fancy a person that has finished his school education and has not done any outside reading.

There he stands on a lofty prominence environed by clouds of mist. He does not know what is going on in the world around him. He is not informed of recent events, nor can he take up the deep and profound works of famous writers and communicate to his mind the ennobling and enjoyable thoughts and sentiments contained in them.

A good incentive for children to read is a local newspaper containing items from their own vicinity. They will soon become interested in, and form the habit of, reading and will need but the encouragement and good advice of one capable of advising.

I do not mean by "being well read," having read a large amount: nor do I mean indiscriminate reading.

There is a class of reading, such as, detective or vicious stories and novels, that will weaken and enfeeble the mind and make the person a scatterbrain.

There is reading for the time present, and reading for all time to come. The newspaper is good reading before breakfast; but it will not do for solid study and meditation. There are books containing a few scattering facts; and books containing a solid compilation of facts and thoughts as expressed by

men who have spent the greater part of their lives in gathering them.

You may plot with a detective or converse with a sage, you may enter into the lowest grades of society and the lowest dens of humanity or you may enter into the highest ranks of society and the mansions of the wise.

Life is short; if you read *this*, you cannot read *that*.

Exercise wisdom in your discrimination. The emolument is the knowledge attained.

L. M. Maguire

#### Christmas and New Year Gatherings.

A large number of the students, who remained in the city during holidays, had the pleasure of attending two enjoyable social gatherings at the University building on the evenings of Christmas and New Year. The former consisted of a large crowd of about an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about sixty in all. The proprietor of the boarding hall, Mr. Tabor, granted the use of the large dining room, which was well prepared for the occasion.

An excellent supper and programme had been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Rounds, who spared no effort in arranging things appropriately for the occasion.

At 8:30 the dining hall was a scene of festivity. After an invocation, by Dr. Doane, and an humorous address of welcome, by Mr. Camp, the guests seated themselves to enjoy the feast.

After supper a short programme was rendered consisting of a piano solo, by Miss Jennie Brown; a vocal solo by Miss Manda Combs, each of whom received a hearty encore; and a recitation, by Miss Nellie Price; this was followed by voluntary speeches, after which the guests engaged in social games till time of departure.

The second gathering consisted of about the same number as the first. The principal event of the evening was candy pulling. Shortly after arrival the girls were auctioned off to the highest bidder: no one knowing whom he was purchasing till after he had purchased. The lady thus bought was the partner of the vendee for the evening. As Pres. Van Scoy was the vendor, he was not very hard on the boys, as to the terms of payment. After the candy pulling, the guests indulged in social games till after the welcome of the New Year, when all wended their ways to their respective homes.

#### Symbolism of Flowers.

In all ages, and among almost every people, flowers have been adopted as symbols, types and emblems of human combination, affection and loyalty. The reader need scarcely be reminded of the red and white roses which were the badges of the Lancastrian and York rivals to the English throne.

But the symbolism of flowers dates back to periods far older than the time of the wars of the roses. The ancient nations had their emblematic flowers. The special flower of the Hindoos, for instance, has always been the marigold. The Chinese display, as their national flower, the gorgeous chrysanthemum.

The Assyrians for ages proudly wore the water lily. Egyptians delight most of all in the heliotrope; though the papyrus leaf, used by the ancient Egyptians in place of paper, may also be regarded in a high sense as the symbolic plant of the land of the Nile.

The Greeks and Romans were in the habit of distributing the flowers in their luxurious gardens among their gods and demigods, just as in yet remoter times the sweet basil and the moon flower were sacred to Asiatic deities.

In the Roman custom, to Juno was devoted the lily, to Venus the myrtle and rose, to Minerva the olive and the violet, Diana had the dittany, Ceres the poppy, Mars the ash, Bacchus the grape leaf, Hercules the poplar, and Jupiter, naturally, the monarch of trees, the oak.

So we may infer that among the Romans, the lily and the oak were the emblems of power; the myrtle and the rose of love; the olive and the violet of learning; the ash of war, and the grape leaf of festivity.

Even the days of the week, as we use them now, are named from deities who had each his special flower. The sun (Sunday,) the sunflower; the moon (Monday,) daisy; Tuesday (the god Tui's day,) the violet; Wednesday (the god Woden's day,) the blue monkshood; Thursday (the god Thor's day,) the burdock; Friday (the goddess Freas' day,) the orchis, and Saturday (Saturn's day,) the horse tail.

We also find that in our time the sacred days in the calendar of the English Church have all their flower of plant emblems, the principal of which are the holly Christmas, the palm for Palm Sunday and the amaranth for All Saints' Day.

Monarchs and nations have often had their symbolic flowers. The thistle is the emblem of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland. The fleur de lis is the badge of the royal house of France, and the amaranth of that of Sweden. The rose blooms forever on the royal coat of arms of England.—*Florist.*

#### Conundrums.

Why is a thump like a hat? Because it is felt.

What bird is that which has no wings? A jail bird.

Which is the proper newspaper for invalids? The weekly news.

What is the first thing a gardner sets in his garden? His foot.

What did Job's wardrobe consist of? Three wretched comforters.

What is worse than raining "cats and dogs?" Hailing cabs and omnibuses.

What was the longest day of Adam's life? The day on which there was no Eve.

Why are your nose and chin always at variance? Because words are passing between them.

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.

Why is a minstrel show like a note falling due? Because it is always expected with interest.

How is it that trees put on their summer dresses without opening their trunks? They leave them out.

Why are pen-makers incited to wrong doing? Because they make people steel pens and say they do write.

Why is a clock the most modest piece of furniture? Because it covers its face with its hands and runs down its own works.

#### College of Law.

The Law School has been doing good work this year.

The Dean, Prof. Bingham, has made the class more genial admirers of Blackstone and Kent than they had even hoped to be.

The Senior class has advanced more rapidly than previous classes have done and all that now remains for them in the course is part of a volume and the Code.

The Senior class has one married man and the Junior class, also, has one sage who knows as much of the law of *marriage* as the other boys do of *divorce*.

The single boys are quite conversant with the rights of a *feme sole*, and therefore are (li)able to be \* \* \* \* \* provided!

The legal students listen to all the harangues of the itinerant army with scarcely (!) an expression(?) of resentment!

Here are a few notes taken from recent recitations:

Prof. of Constitutional Law to Senior—What are the qualifications requisite to the presidency? Sen.—First, *that he be naturally born*. Laughter hindered the *second* requisite!

Prof. of Martime Law to Junior—What do you understand to be the *common perils* of the Sea? Jun.—Sea worms and wharf rats.

Prof. of Jurisprudence to 1st member—What right does a *man* lose on marriage? Ans. 1st—Right of Clergy. 2nd—and such a case is treated as *injuria absque damnum*. 3rd—I think it is a plain case of *quantum meruit*.

The Juniors recently had a little discussion over a paper handed to them by the Dean, written under the heading of a due bill; but they finally decided that it was a promissory note. Before this was decided the Judge warned the boys against deciding questions to too hastily.

#### The Proper Course.

Wife (to husband)—John, what are you going to give your uncle for a Christmas present?

Husband—My Watch.

Wife (tearfully)—"You have broken the promise you made me."

Husband (kissing her)—"Never mind my dear, don't cry; I'll make you another."—*Munsey's Weekly*.

## WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

R. L. STEEVES, Editor. N. M. NEWPORT, Bus. Manager.

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

Terms \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. Single copies 15 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 to the Editor.

### University Items.

Considerable sickness is reported among the students, attribute, too much skating and coasting.

The museum is in receipt of several specimens, most of which were collected by students during holidays.

W. E. Perry's friends will be pleased to learn that he is convalescing and will soon be able to resume his studies.

O. N. Nelson and his friend, Prof. J. D. Gardner, of Portland, visited several recitations the 10th inst. Mr. Nelson was a student of Willamette last year. He will spend a few days in the capital city before departing for Salt Lake City.

Miss Minnie Benn, of Aberdeen, Washington, who has been out of school on account of sickness, returned to the Woman's College the 13th, also Mrs. O. T. Tarr, of Portland, arrived at the College the same evening, and will enter Prof. Cook's art class.

J. P. Combs, of Prineville, visited the school Monday the 7th. He left for home Tuesday accompanied by his daughter, Miss Manda, who has been spending the winter at the Woman's College. It is rumored that Miss Combs went home for the purpose of preparing for a wedding, which will soon take place in Prineville.

Owing to the sickness of Mrs. Sweet's mother, there will be a new cook or cooks at the boarding hall.

Over fifty of the eighty-seven boarders at the hall went home or away with friends to spend their vacation.

E. O. Eoff, who was married on the 24th inst., was in the business course in '88. W. W. King, who was married on the 26th, graduated from that course in '87, and his bride, Miss Lena Leabo, was in the course '85 and '86, and yet there are those who say a business course is a failure. All of these young folks have the best wishes of a large number of friends. Many students join with the faculty in extending to them a warm congratulation.

T. C. Taylor, who was a member of the sophomore class of Willamette until the recent holidays, has entered the Washington University, Seattle. Tomy was a thorough student and we are sorry that he might not have added his name to the Alumni roll of Willamette, though, "such might have been." Willamett's loss is Washington's gain.

One of the seniors took dinner with Prof. Jory, out on his farm, during the holidays. He says Prof. was "Dressed up" and looked very much like a rustic.

Miss Acta Forrest of the class of '89, Music, is now a successful teacher at Wheatland. One of Willamette's boys, who frequently finds occasion to visit Wheatland, tells a glowing story of her success as teacher.

### Personal.

J. B. Starr, A. B. '87, has sold his book store to Frank S. Dearborn. Mr. Dearborn was one of the first students to enter the business course after its introduction into Willamette and has a large circle of friends among the students and teachers who wish him success in this actual business undertaking.

Miss Maggie McKnight of Mills City, has had to quit school for a time on account of

sickness. It is hoped that she may be able to return by the spring term.

Henry Okawa, is just recovering from a rather severe attack of Malarial fever. Japan has been without a representative in Willamette during Henry's illness.

The boys who were frozen in the N. W. corner of the third floor during the cold snap have thawed out and are again at recitations, seemingly none the worse for the weather.

Rev. M. D. Gage, who was chaplain of the twelfth Indiana Volunteers during the civil war, and was a special friend of President Van Scoy's two brothers of the same regiment, gave the students an interesting talk at Chapel on the 14th inst.

Mr. C. F. Pence and his brother C. G. Pence of Fairfield Wn., entered school last week.

Miss Jessie Looney of Jefferson, a last year's music pupil was in Salem last Saturday. She is now teaching music at Jefferson.

Mr. J. C. Sigmund, who was in the business course for a short time three years ago is now teaching Book-keeping and Penmanship in the Jefferson Institute. The business boys are rustlers.

Miss Lillie Bennet is gladly welcomed back to the Third year class after being away 26 miles teaching.

Miss Agnes Aitkin came home from Mt. Angel Thursday to spend a part of her two weeks vacation. She is teaching a very successful term of five months and closed for the holidays with a fine Christmas tree and a good time in general.

Miss Anna Wright, who has just closed a very successful term of school near Mehama, is spending a few days at her home in the Capital. She enjoys teaching very much and will begin a new term near Sublimity, soon after the holidays.

Any one receiving a copy of the COLLEGIAN will consider it an invitation to become a regular subscriber.

We are sorry to say our subscription list is not filling up as fast as we would desire, and some are slow in sending in their dollar.

Rev. J. Swayne of Pataha, Wn. and a member of the class of '87, visited the school Thursday the 16th inst.

#### Married.

In Bay Center, Wash., Dec. 30, 1889, by Rev. James Matthews, Mr. J. T. Matthews and Miss Rebecca G. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were among the finest, truest and most able members of the Philodorian and Philodosian Societies, and two of the brightest lights of the class of '89.

Mr. Matthews is Principle of the Ballston Public School. May success attend them in their new relations.

Some one from the East who believed ice so new a thing here that the schools were dismissed for the teachers and children to see ice, has discovered that Oregon can produce ice one half foot thick.

There is much yet to be discovered in Oregon and many things to be invented in the way of amusements. The latest is a new mode of coasting credited to one of the Professors who is noted for an inventive turn of mind. He made his first attempt on the W. U. steps. He says he thinks it quite enjoyable when skillfully performed (to spectators) but is dangerous. Several young ladies have tried the same, one has been especially successful practicing on the steps indoors, but one of the Professors objects to the noise in the house, so she is waiting for the next snow.

### Sycophant Speaks.

Our readers will observe that Sycophant Speaks only to students now connected with the school who alone will understand him.

During the cold weather many have been troubled with colds that have made them slightly deaf. On this account visitors have been able to distinguish members of the College classes. The Freshman says: "Pardon me Professor but I did not hear you," The Sophomore: "Will you please repeat your question?" The Junior says: "What sir!" The Senior says: "Hub!"

Be cheered, good news in store, Sycophant is yet with us. We were meditating the sad and last duty, which we anticipate would fall to us, of pronouncing the funeral oration at his grave as the clods of mother earth should conceal from view the once fair and lovely form. But he is with us yet, and we will save our oration for some other occasion.

Censure not; blame not; hold not up for ridicule, that one upon whom nature has been lavished with her brazen metal ("cheek") (?). Remember that from the time he was rocked to sleep by a mother's lullaby, he was taught to be aware of the fascinating graces and false smiles of the gentler sex; so how could you blame him, only a Senior, for ambulating alone in suburban grove on that bleak December night in preference to pulling candy with the fair daughters of Eve.

Somebody tell that Freshie it would be a display of better manners if he would bring that young lady to church instead of persisting in taking her home.

What has become of that etiquette they were teaching over at the Woman's College? It didn't take well we guess.

Can't those two gentlemen take a hint and relieve the ladies of their presence at their table? We envy them the place we were compelled to vacate.

Miss B. I am going to have a good time the Dean dosen't see into why I am so struck on Miss S.

### Mock Trial

The boys of the Philodorian Society met as in circuit court session, on Friday evening, Dec. 27, B. L. Steeves acted as judge of the court and O. A. White as clerk.

The case for trial was called up; and the jury empanelled and sworn. The court then proceeded to the investigation.

The defendants, Perry Houser and Jos. Hinkle, who were accused of the murder of the (bogus) man found hanging from a tree on the campus, were brought into court by sheriff S. W. Stryker. The examination of witnesses and the presence of the grieving widow of the deceased (who was a boy in female attire) caused much laughter and amusement.

The evidence was all circumstantial as *no one saw the deed committed*. After the examination of witnesses, the prosecuting attorneys, N. M. Newport and F. L. Moore, set forth in glowing terms the evidence and law on the part of the state; and were followed by the defending attorneys, L. Magee, J. F. Ailshie and Vigil Peringer, who ably defended the accused.

The jury then retired to the jury room and soon returned with a verdict of *not guilty*.

The trial was conducted in a legal manner and was not only very amusing but also profitable, especially to the embryo lawyers.

Let us labor together; though we may differ in certain things. We are all laboring for the same goal—the emancipation of the intellect and the upbuilding of mankind.

## Locals.

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