VOL. X. NO. 2.

The Collegian.

November, 1898.

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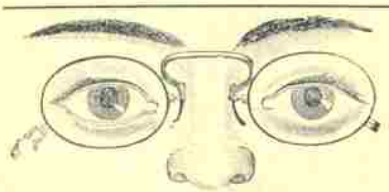

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The Collegian.

VOL. X. SALEM, NOVEMBER, 1898. NO. 2.

GOD'S WILL IS BEST.

She is not dead, but sleepeth;
Not hopelessly he weepeth,
Who hears sech words of cheer;
Love's torch has only brightened,
Life's hope is only heightened,
And Heaven has drawn more near.

By Him this comfort spoken,
To bleeding hearts and broken,
Who hath the keys of death:
I am the Resurrection,
The soul's divine protection,
When fails this mortal breath.

Ah no—the bell's sad tolling,
The hearse's solemn rolling,
Mark not death vanquisher;
That soul's power manifested,
From death's pale palm hath wrested
Sublimest victory!

What golden gleam of gladness
Dispels my spirit's sadness—
What vision, Heaven, hast thou?
For lo—I see 'mid a bloodwashed throng,
She sweeps a harp of wondrous song,
With glory on her brow!

Why should I pine in anguish,
Why should I lonely languish,
My heart all rent with pain?
Nay, farewell, sweet young daughter,
O'er Jordan's stormy water
We soon shall meet again!

Far fitter home in glory,
With Christ of Calvary's story,
For spirits pure and blest.
Thy radiant life hath gladdened,
Thy early death hath saddened
Our home. Yet God wills best.

Written for Mrs. Watters, in memory of Mildred M. Watters.

* * *

A RUNAWAY LOG.

The little town of M— is situated on the right bank of the Santiam river about forty miles from Albany and consists of a postoffice, a lumber yard, a planing mill and a few rough houses. The inhabitants are typical mountain people and earn a living by working in the planing mill or by freighting to the mines, which are about twenty-five miles from there.

Two and a half miles south and across the river from here is situated the sawmill which supplies the lumber for the lumber yard and planing mill. This mill is reached by following a tram road, which winds around and along the side of a deep canyon, crossing numerous ravines by high trestles. These trestles are dangerous, since they were built quite awhile ago and have never been repaired. Stories are told of how the cars loaded with lumber sometimes run off the track and roll down the side of the canyon, but fortunately no one has ever been killed, although several men

have been severely injured.

But the mill with the pond and surrounding bluffs and canyon were far more interesting to me than the old tram-road. The noise of machinery was always pleasant to me, so when I was employed as engineer in the mill I was delighted. The engine was in good condition and did not require my whole time so I had a chance to enjoy the beautiful mountain scenery.

The mill pond was between two high bluffs and was made by damming up a small creek, thus making a large, deep lake.

The logs were got into this pond by allowing them to slide down a long chute.

This chute was about a quarter of a mile long and built of long, smooth logs about a foot and a half in diameter, and laid side by side in trough shape. These are placed on logs laid on the ground, or when crossing a ravine on high trestle work. At the head of the chute the ground slopes gently, but it becomes quite steep before reaching the pond. The chute crosses a deep ravine and passes close to a jutting rock about half way down and enters the pond at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The logs come down this chute with almost incredible speed and on striking the water throw a beautiful spray of water fifty feet in the air. It is necessary to keep the logs back from the end of the chute so that those entering the pond do not strike them, for if this should happen both logs would be shivered to splinters. One day a log entering the pond struck a small log and hurled it a hundred feet through the air, dropping it on the roof of the blacksmith shop, which it crushed as if it were an egg-shell.

One morning the ox-driver asked me if I did not wish to go with him to "shoot" some logs, as starting them is called. As the mill was not running that day I readily consented.

I went to the barn with him and watched him yoke his team, which was something new to me. After the team was ready we proceeded to the head of the chute where the logs had been collected.

On arriving there the driver hitched his team to a large log, but remembering that there was no one at the lower end of the chute to keep the logs from striking each other, he sent me down to attend to this. I started down the slippery chute and was crossing the high trestle when I heard a rumble behind me. Turning I saw a large log coming down the chute with the speed of a cannon-ball. Could I reach the end of the trestle before the log would strike me? Making a desperate effort I succeeded, and leaped from the chute just as the log shot past.

To say that I was frightened would be putting it mildly. The driver, forgetting that I was in the chute, started the log down, but suddenly remembering me he shouted as loud as he could for me to look out. He hurried down in search of me, hardly daring to hope that I had escaped, and was greatly relieved when he saw me out of danger.

You may be sure I kept out of the way after that when they were "shooting" logs.

When this chute was being built an accident happened that nearly cost the foreman his life. He was standing in the chute superintending the work when a rope that was used for lowering the logs broke letting a large log loose in the chute. The timber caught the unfortunate man between it and the side of the chute. He was picked up more dead than alive, and the nearest doctor, who lived twenty-five miles away, was summoned. Upon examination it was found necessary to amputate the right leg above the knee. He recovered

slowly and it was nearly a year before he was about again. He, like myself, was always careful around the chute after that. WAG.

* * *

THE SPANISH LABOR SYSTEM.

The recently acquired sovereignty of the United States over the last remaining vestiges of Spain's once great colonial empire renders pertinent an inquiry into the relations existing between the subject and dominant races in those countries. Long before the close of the Sixteenth Century the career of Spanish conquest first begun by Columbus in Hispaniola had carried the flag of Spain into Cuba and what is now known as Latin America. Even the far off Philippines had become accustomed to their new masters. The men who gave Mexico and Peru to the crown of Spain were more than mere lucky adventurers. The herculean tasks which they performed by the sheer force of courage and resolution in the face of overwhelming odds stand unequalled in the annals of the nations. After the scenes of carnage they passed through but little solicitude for the individual and personal rights of their conquered subjects could be expected from them. Yet the institutions planted by these men endure to this day wherever they unfurled the royal banner of Castile and Leon. The conditions today are practically the same, as far as the native laborer is concerned, in Mexico, administered by a military despot, Portuguese Brazil, whose political destiny is controlled by a New York coffee importing house, and hapless Cuba, who prefers misgovernment by her own sons to the same article coming from over seas.

As soon as resistance to the Spanish arms had ceased in the different parts of America, the conquerors divided the lands and mines among themselves. To develop these properties much labor was required. The Indian population that survived the wars of conquest was as a matter of course called on to supply this labor. Now the Indian of pre-Spanish times was a far more energetic character than his modern descendant, as is evidenced by the civilization they had attained unaided. The Spanish governors, in order to properly control their labor, then devised the system of "repartimientos," under which the number of laborers necessary for carrying on the work of each property holder was assigned to him as personal property. This is the worst form of slavery in which the life of the slave represents no money value to the master from the fact that all the members of a teeming population can be forced into the bonds as fast as death relieves each wretched victim. This is the system that completely annihilated the Carib population of Cuba in a few years after the Spanish occupation. The abuses of this system were fully known to the Spanish home government and several times legislation was passed to abolish it, and to give to the Indians equal rights under the law with the Spanish colonists. But in every case the colonists made so determined a stand that the obnoxious system was continued. That the Madrid government was in earnest in the matter and really had the interests of the Indians at heart, but were powerless to crush the system, is sufficiently proven by the fact that in Peru the royal viceroy in attempting to carry out his instructions provoked a rebellion of the colonial land-owners which was suppressed only after several years of hard fighting and the government's yielding to the colony the right to regulate their labor question to suit themselves.

With the lapse of time the relations between the two races became less harsh. This modification we can attribute to three causes,—the lessened

profits in agriculture and mining, thereby necessitating less labor, intermarriage between the races, and the gradual weakening of Spain's power and prestige in all her colonies, which last finally culminated in the loss of all her colonies on the mainland of America. But with the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty and the institution of so-called republican governments the Indian experienced no appreciable change for the better. The greater license enjoyed because of the establishment of less efficient administrations was counterbalanced by the greater freqeuncy of periods of martial law during the revolutions, without which it is scarcely possible to conceive of a Latin republic. It is necessary to understand that the revolutions we hear so much about in no cases originate with the common people. They are as a whole listless and without ambition and seem ever willing to be made the puppets of time-serving politicians just the same as their fathers before them submitted to the oppression of the militant Spaniard in the days of Castilian greatness. They have the brute force and physical courage needed to control their own destinies, but lack the necessary mental energy to make it effective.

The laws regulating labor are the natural otugrowth of the old system of forced labor. Under these laws men over a certain age not having property holdings of a definite amount are required to matriculate themselves from year to year with some employer of labor. This man, their patron as he is called, contracts to pay them at a fixed rate as stipulated in the legalized contract, and beside that to exempt them from forced labor for the government, service in the army in time of peace and to exercise a general oversight over their interests. In return for this the Indian agrees to work for his patron whenever required and for no one else. As it is the custom to advance a small amount of money or merchandise to the laborer on the commencement of his term of service, the temptation to go elsewhere and get transient employment with cash down on pay day is very strong. To remedy this evil heavy fines are imposed on anyone giving employment to matriculated men. Since taxes, fines and forced loans form the prime object of any government administered by Spaniards, this provision of the law is never allowed to become a dead letter. The chief weapon in the hands of the employer for compelling the labor of those who have received advances from him is imprisonment pending the satisfaction o f the debt. Another method frequently resorted to is to draft the recalcitrant Indian into the army and attach his pay. The employer is not hampered in the exercise of these privileges by the necessity of going through any vexatious legal formalities as, if he is well known to the officers, all he has to do is to give the name of the delinquent and the locality in which he can be found, to the proper authority. If the man can be caught he will be imprisoned or sent to the plantation or other work for which he is compromised, or put in the army as the employer may verbally direct. This is quite effective, and combined with the ascendency which a man of superior intelligence can readily obtain over them keeps the machinery of labor running smoothly.

The measures employed in the countries under discussion in the construction of public works rival the methods in vogue in Egypt four thousand years ago. As a particular instance, in the construction of some four hundred miles of telegraph line in the northern part of Nicaragua, the government made a levy of all the men they could lay their hands on not under the protection of some influential patron and kept them constantly employed during the

greater part of a year with no remuneration beyond the food they ate. The wire was carried on men's backs from one end of the line to the points of distribution. The labor was so arduous and the overseers displayed so little humanity that many died under their burdens. Every year at the season of coffee picking, squads of soldiery are sent out who raid the Indian villages taking all,—men, women and children,—who cannot show certificates of matriculation, and deport from their homes in the grazing and coast districts to the capital, whence they are distributed under armed guards to such planters as the official of the government may personally wish to favor. The abuses are found in only more aggravated forms throughout the Philippines as well as in America, and it now remains to show the world that it is possible to give to an inferior race a just and stable government in which none of the rights of humanity are outraged and by which agriculture and all kindred industries are encouraged and protected. Can it be done? Her colonies have ruined Spain, not Spain her colonies. We can but hope that the more vigorous and right-minded Republic of the West will be able to solve the problem.

W. A. MANNING.

* * *

MILDRED.

Step lightly on staircase, in class room and hall;
Speak softly—let no word too thoughtlessly fall;
Let no sound too rudely disturb the calm air
That tenderly lingers 'round Mildred's draped chair.

Death noiselessly spread o'er our school his dark pall;
He beckoned to Mildred—we heard not his call;
We felt not his presence, or dreamed he was near,
'Till hushed was the voice that to us had grown dear.

We'd have loved her more fondly had we but known
She'd leave us so soon—Death would claim her his own;
More tender'd have been every word we have said
Had we known that so soon she's have been with the dead.

"The dead," did I say? Nay, been living, I mean,
"Awake in His likeness," to see as she's seen;
Not "through a glass darkly"—ah, no, "face to face;"
Enjoying so soon her well prepared place.

We seem to wait for her, at roll call we list
The response of her voice—her presence is missed.
Step lightly, speak softly; since no more we greet
The dear one who sat in that empty, draped seat.

Among the Chapel visitors were noticed the following: Hon. I. D. Driver, Rev. John Naugle, Prof. Hoadly, Mrs. Matthews '89, Mr. Sperry, Mr. Carter, Neva Griswold, Roxy Thompson and C. J. Atwood '97.

MILDRED M. WATTERS.

Miss Mildred Watters, only daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Watters, was born in Victor, Ia., October 10, 1881, and died in Salem, Ore., October 23, 1898.

In September, 1895, she entered Tualatin Academy, at Forest Grove, where she was an active and influential member of the Y. W. C. A. and the Epworth League. One year later the family removed to Portland and she entered Portland University, where for two years she was a faithful student. On the twenty-third day of September, 1898,—one month before the day of her death—she came to Salem and entered Willamette University where, though her stay was brief, she made many friends and her influence was felt for good.

Her favorite study was music, and her ability had often been spoken of by her instructors as being remarkable. When she last sang her favorite song—"The Holy City"—no one thought Heaven would welcome her so soon. The night before she was called away, during a flash of consciousness, a reference being made to this song, she said, over and over again, "O mamma, we shall sing it together in glory!"

She was an obedient and trustful daughter, a loving sister, a diligent student and a faithful friend. Our hearts are saddened by her being taken so soon from us, but what is our loss is Heaven's gain. She has gone to a higher university, where the Great Master himself will be her loving instructor, and the angels her associates.

Resolutions adopted by the Y. W. C. A. of Willamette University on the death of Mildred M. Watters:

Whereas, it has pleased God to remove from us one who had endeared herself to us all; therefore, be it

Resolved, that while our Young Woman's Christian Association have lost a most promising member, we rejoice in her association among the redeemed in glory.

Resolved, that we express our heartfelt sympathy with those who loved her best and share with them the hope of a reunion in the land where is neither sorrow nor pain.

Resolved, that we cherish her memory and emulate her example of Christian testimony, consistent walk and radiant life.

Resolved, that these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents and brother, a copy of the same be spread on the minutes of our association and sent to the Collegian for publication.

NELLIE STARRETT,
MINNIE FRICKEY,
ERMA CLARK,
Committee.

* * *

HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE?

L. G. Cochran.

This article is not a dictionary. All the words criticised in it, however, I have noticed frequently in the ordinary conversation of people. There is very little excuse for a professedly literary man or woman who habitually mispronounces a large number of common words. For unusual words there might be some excuse. Very few have taken the trouble to examine the dictionary as to their correctness upon the great mass of common words. We inherit a large part of our pronunciation just as we do our politics or religion, with this difference,—more people become independ-

ent in politics and religion than in pronunciation. Very few of us ever carried or thumbed a pocket manual of pronunciation, yet such would be a valuable practice. I have obtained great help from a book, "3000 Words Often Mispronounced." Being three by four by one-half inches it is a good pocket size. At Mr. Dearborn's is another of similar character.

It is good simply to read these books. You will marvel at the extent of your previous mistakes. In etiquette it is an axiom that a "gentleman" is indicated by his immaculate collar and bosom. So in English, a cultured person will be known by spotless pronunciation. Slovenliness in either pronunciation or dress is fatal to the character of a presumed model.

Among these badly pronounced words, one is God. We hear the vowel given various qualities. Gawd, it sounds reverential but is no better than Gad. I have even heard some give a nasal twang to the vowel and say Gond. Others make the o rhyme with a in far. To get it right make it rhyme with not, sot, sod, God. Pray don't get away from short o onto some other modified sound of a or o.

Sacrifice, verb and noun. Not one in a hundred gets this right. Give final c the sound of z, both in noun and verb. "He sacrifized a sacrifize." Do not give c the s sound, nor worse yet make the i short at the same time,—sacrifis. The adjective gives the c the sh sound.

Dis. This is a prefix much abused. In most words the s has its proper sound. But how few of us know that in some words and their derivatives the prefix sounds like diz, viz., dizarm, dizown, dizcern, dizease, dizhonor, dizdain, only spell them with s. It is as bad to say disease as to say dizgrace. The authorities differ here a little however.

Geometrical pupils often stumble over alternate. When it is a noun, an adjective or adverb accent ter; when a verb, accent al. "He alternates with me and so we are alternates and work on alternate days."

Suburb is sub-urb—both vowels short. In strata the first a is long, but in stratify it is short. In apparatus the third a is long not short. Literature is not literachewer. Give the t its proper t sound and make u long. Duty—long u—not dooty. Beneath, give th the rough breathing as in breathing, not as in breath. Dog must rhyme with (egg) nog; o short. Many say dawg, hawg, lawg, instead of nog, dog, hog, log.

As a rule employ the preferred pronunciation of the dictionary. Here we find Christianity to be Krist-yan-ity. Fuschia, a flower, is generally called few-sha—u long and a obscure. Being named from a botanist, he may be supposed to know his own name, hence you ought to say "fook"-si-a, u like long oo. A grave and very slovenly fault is slurring over syllables, as instution for institution. The other day I heard "an"ilate and an"ni"late for an"ni"hilate.

Colloquialisms whether of the East or Southwest are matters of unfinished education. Some omit final r and some add r final when none is needed. Hence we get "Hea she is." War is waa, and way of compensation we find that "Sarah is here" becomes "Sarar is hea. If this is any better than "Henglish" and "'orses" I have not found it out. Why continue to say main"tain"ance for "main"-te-nance? You eat rice at dinner and ought to rize from the table when done, but should say rice (rise) when you mean an ascent or growth, "the rice (rise) of Protestantism." Disintegrate often becomes disintregate, while some mix the prefixes pre and per most alarmingly.

So many read a Psalm and call it Sam, and make calm rhyme with cam and balm with ham; whereas they all should rhyme with palm—the sound of a being

that in alarm. Pronounce alarm omitting the r and you have it. Rule should rhyme with fool and route with root, and root with boot, and not with foot.

Don't omit h in humor nor humble. Take it off in herbs but keep it on in herbarium.

Exhaust is egzhaust, sounding the h. So also egzhilarate and egzile for exhilarate and exile. Reptile, make i short. Finance, make i short and accent nance. Franchise, make the i short and sound s like z. Finally New Orleans is not Newer Leans but New Orle-unz.

But I forbear lest my list grow so long you forget all and practice none.

* * *

ALL HALLOWE'EN.

The Festival Was Pleasantly Observed in the Capital City.

The members of the third year preparatory class, of Willamette University, met at the home of Mrs. Ellen Bagley, on Cottage street, to enjoy an old-fashioned good time Hallowe'en party. Games, music and all the pleasures incident to the evening were indulged in until near the witch hour of midnight, when a delicious luncheon was served, after which the happy guests had more fun and dispersed to their several homes.

Among those present were: Mrs. Ellen Bagley, Misses Mabel Robertson, Erma Clark, Iris Hanna, Inez Field, Victoria Worsham and Edith Hawk; Messrs. Chas. Wentworth, S. Siewert, Rudie Schram, Rodney Ackley, T. H. Hubbard and R. W. Wilkins.

* * *

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Nearly ten weeks of school have come and gone, and we feel as if we were just fairly started into the year's work. Yet in these nine weeks we can see that much progress has been made. Faculty and students have settled down to the regular winter's work. Classes consisting of but two or three have swelled to ten or a dozen; this makes the work much more interesting and is certainly encouraging for the teachers to whom there is no inspiration in rows of empty chairs. The Chapel march is now quite an imposing spectacle as viewed from the platform, a sight with which only those whose names appear on the roll of honor pasted on the door-jamb in the President's office are favored.

* * *

The 3d Year Preps. were up-to-date with their class party on Hallowe'en. That is all right, we would like to see more of a class spirit manifested. The

classes ought to hang together, and while no mean, antagonistic feelings will be countenanced, yet there is no harm in wholesome rivalry. We know everyone is very busy and often these things are neglected for what we call our more important duties, but it is as much our business to keep up the social life of the school as it is to have well prepared lessons.

* * *

On the afternoon of October 31st the College students met and organized the Local Oratorical Association with the following officers: Pres., W. A. Manning; Vice-Pres., Frances Cornelius; Sec. and Treas., Ethel Fletcher. At a recent meeting of the student body Bert E. Haney was elected treasurer of the Intercollegiate Debating League, to fill the vacancy made by the absence of H. G. Hibbard. On Saturday, November 5th, the executive committee of the O. I. D. L. met at the University to arrange for the year's debates. Mr. Bryson, the representative from Eugene, did not come, and the other two members of the committee, Mr. Ramsey of Forest Grove, and Mr. Haney of Willamette, made the following schedule of debates: The first debate to be held the first Friday in January, at Forest Grove, between the Pacific and State Universities; the second debate to be held the first Friday in February between Willamette and the school which wins in the first debate. If Pacific University wins in the first debate, the second one will be held in Salem; if the State University wins it will be at Eugene. Now is the time for us to show what Old Willamette can do. Besides working up a team for the League debates we must send a representative to the State Oratorical contest. Shall we allow the high standard maintained by our debaters of last year to be lowered? Does anyone think that because Seniors and Juniors seem rather scarce the oratorical ability of Willamette will be suffered to lapse into a state of "innocuous desuetude"? We shall soon have to elect our preliminary debater. Whoever the successful contestants are, the other students should give them the heartiest support. None but those who have participated in these debates can understand the benefit derived from them, yet none but those know the hard work connected with them. Willamette can put up a team as good as that from any other school, and with earnest work and the support of the student body we are sure of success.

Associations.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

During the past few weeks two missionary meetings have been devoted to Mr. John R. Mott's tour to the Universities of the Old World.

The Y. M. C. A. has been fortunate enough to secure Prof. J. T. Matthews as teacher of their Bible Study class. All young men would do well to join.

Sample copies of the Intercollegian have been received lately by students and professors. This paper is the official organ of the student department of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Student Volunteer Movement. The present number contains a beautiful view of the Wartburg, a timely article on "A Young Man's First Year in College," and other interesting articles on mission topics. This periodical is designed to take the place of The Student Volunteer and also to meet the demand for a "student paper affording adequate space for recording the progress of the work of God among students, and for the discussion of Student Association

work and problems."

Every Christian student would do well to become a subscriber to such a periodical designed especially for his needs.

Mrs. E. W. Allen, Coast Secretary for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is now visiting Associations in Washington and Idaho. After the Thanksgiving holidays she will come to W. U., bringing with her a series of stereopticon views, taken by her daughter, Dr. Maud Allen, a missionary in India.

Musical.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

A prominent musical journal states that never before has there been such a general interest in music study in the city of Chicago.

This well applies to the entire United States. People in every section are becoming rapidly educated not only to the enjoyment of the best in music, but also to the love of the earnest study of music and musical literature. We find evidence of this in the numerous study clubs and Musical-Literary Societies in every state. The Mendelssohn Club in Salem adds its testimony to prove the above statement.

We have passed the period of regarding music as a society fad, a costly luxury, an innocent amusement and a graceful accomplishment. We have learned that music is really a prominent factor in a liberal education; that, more than any other study in a College course, music is elevating, refining, ennobling.

Music is a golden key to the doors of the best society. By this is not meant popular society, but the best,—and the best society is that in which the influence is for good.

The prominent properties of music form a perfect square, the sides of which are (1) the beautiful and esthetic, (2) the technical, (3) the historical, (4) the scientific and theoretical. The student of music should work long and earnestly on each side of this square, in order that he may derive all the enjoyment, discipline and knowledge possible from his musical study.

The first thing for us to do in music is to learn its language. We may be able to enjoy the beauties of melody, harmony and the wonderful effects produced by an "ensemble" of voices or instruments, but if we do not know the language of music, we cannot even tell what it is that we enjoy. Our abundant adjectives used so extravagantly to describe common objects fail to express ones feelings after listening to a Beethoven symphony or a Handel Oratorio. We must understand the musical language, not only intelligently to describe our pleasure, but to add infinitely to our enjoyment of music, by unfolding before our eyes the inexhaustible wealth, the unlimited possibilities of the musical world; by teaching us how to listen to music, and also enabling us to do our part in the production of the Heavenly music which has come to us from God —given pens in the hands of God—inspired men and women. In order to understand any language we must be able to read it,—and the language of music is no exception.

Some of us may not be able to sing "divinely" or play like Paderewski or Rosenthal, but we all can learn to read music; and we have not lived up to the full measure of our opportunities until we have learned this wonderful language.

* * *

Apropos the above facts, allow us to say that just now we all have a splendid opportunity of learning to read music. The class in sight-reading is organized

and is already doing good work. There is room in the Chapel for every student in the University. There is inspiration in numbers, and we would be gratified to see a large increase in the membership of this class which meets every Thursday afternoon at 3:30. The class is open to all whether students or not. The book for the year's work costs only sixty cents, additional music being furnished free. The tuition is forty cents a month, which is at the rate of ten cents a lesson. Could anyone ask for a better or cheaper opportunity? The time required for study outside of class is very little, so that even those who carry full University work can find time for this valuable part of their education.

May we not see new life and interest in music this year? There are many of our students who are talented in music. This talent should be developed by vocal lessons and piano instruction; and the time for this study is in our youth when we learn more readily, and our minds are in the best copditon for receiving new ideas and impressions.

Societies.

PHILODOSIANS.

Another month has rolled around and the Philodosians are still seeking new members. We have commenced a systematic canvass of the girls in school and hope to win a large majority of them. The girls are talking about having more debates. As they are one and all taking great interest in the subject, success will surely be ours. Last Friday, we debated the question, Resolved, that Chapel rhetoricals should be abolished; and it was argued with as much enthusiasm as it would have been had we the power to retain or abolish those dreaded rhetoricals. Yet, it was decided in favor of the negative.

The brother society, the Philodorians, very pleasantly entertained us, Oct. 21st. But, boys, take warning; grapes are nice for the present, but, oh, for the future. On the carpet, they are unbearable. Their paper, the Philodorian, though costly, is certainly very good, and, although we impatiently await its second issue, still, we hope it will not surpass the Collegian.

* * *

PHILODORIANS.

The first open meeting of the year was given by the Philodorians Friday evening, Oct. 21st. The Philodosians and faculty being well represented as were also the new students and friends of the society. The following number which composed the literary program were well received:

Address of Welcome...Pres. Manning
Music.....Russell Bros
Recitation.....Miss Abrams
First Issue of Philidorian A. B. Garland
Quartette.....Members of Society

Later in the evening the guests were served to a feast of delicious grapes, which, thanks to the kindness of the Misses Field, were provided in great abundance. Music and games kept the merry-makers busy until the hands of the old clock told them that if Pres. Hawley's prophecy come true they must disperse; which they did, apparently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

The boys are doing some excellent work this winter, as was attested, Nov. 4th, by the manner in which they debated the question, Resolved, That the Verden strikers were justified in armed resistence against the influx of foreign competitors. The question was handled in an able and masterly manner by both sides. The question was decided in favor of the negative.

Join the society, boys, and lets keep a good thing now we have it.

ENGLISH CIRCLE NOTES.

The English Circle has changed the course of study from the Stanford Course to a select course; each member selecting a book for study. They have also changed their place of meeting to the parlor of the College of Music.

The membership has enlarged and all are taking an active interest in the work.

Law.

Monday evening, October 3d, in the hall formerly occupied as Medical lecture room, Dean Richardson organized his classes for the coming year.

The attendance, though perhaps hardly what had been anticipated, by reason of the non-appearance of several who had signified their intention to enter, was nevertheless very satisfactory, and is now considerably increased.—the absentees having returned and several new students enrolled.

Lectures are conducted every evening and are well attended. The students generally manifest a lively interest in their work and are making good headway therein.

Dean Richardson's classes now recite in his comfortable new quarters on the southwest corner of State and Commercial street.

Messrs. David Pugh and H. A. Johnson of this city are among the latest acquisitions. Several other additions are promised for the near future.

Attorney Bigger reports that his Juniors are making a record for themselves in their wrestlings with Kent. Messrs. P. L. Frazier of McCoy, and T. T. Parker of Hillsboro, have been recentely enrolled. Mr. A. C. Locks, of Troy, Idaho, is also a new student.

Athletics.

At the annual meeting of the local Athletic Association held recently the following officers were elected: Pres., R. B. Wilkins; Sec'y and Treas., Rodney Ackley.

A committee of three, consisting of A. O. Garland, as chairman, G. W. Aschenbrenner and F. E. Brown, were appointed to have in charge all matters pertaining to the affairs of the Association. Mr. Garland was also elected to represent the local Association at the next meeting of the I. A. A. A. O.

The boys are doing good practice work in basket ball, and are wishing for an opportunity of a game soon.

Medical.

Mr. Rex Byars, a highly respected student of this school is now assistant hospital steward at Manila. Like most of our soldiers there he is willing to stay if duty calls, but would like very much to be with us once more.

Boyd Richardson and Mrs. G. H. Irwin are attending the Cooper Medical School in San Francisco.

E. Baily is working in a dental office in Salem, and says that it is better than medicine.

The finest pictures, at the cheapest rate in the city, reduction to students, made at

Cherrington's

Over New York Racket.
Corner Chemeketa and Commercial St.

The Skeleton Quartette enlivens the recess hours by an occasional selection. In a few days they will probably effect a permanent organization and will then be able to render some of their choice pieces.

Most of our students are becoming more convinced of the especial advantages of a small school. Where there are only a small number of students one can receive so much personal instruction from the professor. The clinical advantages are good also. While the number of clinics is comparatively small, yet there is an opportunity for personal observation of each and every case. In the operating room we do not have to view the work of the surgeon from afar but can see all there is to be seen at close range. During the past month we have had quite a number of good operations which most of the advanced students have attended.

New Students.—Miss Illma Holland, a dental student of last year, has entered school as a "medical." Thus far she enjoys the distinction of being the only lady in the school.

Mr. Guy Powers, of Salem, and also Mr. Matheny have entered the Freshman class.

Laments of the Freshman: "When, O when! shall we be able to tell the difference between an itch mite and the "Syphilide" which we went to see in Dr. Hall's office?" (Enquire.)

How can we prevent seasickness when we go to the hospital to witness operations? (Beaucamp.)

When shall we be able to see all of the operations at the hospital? Seniors and Juniors go most of the time now. (Bean.)

When shall I overcome this timidity of speech, especially when ladies are present? (Ringo).

When shall I hear the dear man tell us facts instead of theorizing, especially about Histology? (Thomas.)

Sphenoid bone! (Bruce.)

Latin declensions, will they never cease? (Haberly.)

Exchanges.

The Consolidated University has an enrollment of one hundred and sixty students, so the Courant states.

The Albany College Student, together with several other college papers of the Northwest, appears now as a newspaper instead of in journal form.

The Oak, Lily and Ivy presents two quite interesting stories to its readers this month. One, entitled "A Narrow Escape," is quite humorous, and the other, "My Hero," is a touching tale of the bravery of a boy in blue in the late war.

"Philomatheon" seems to be a popular name for literary societies, as it has been given to the society of the University of Washington and also to the young ladies' literary societies of both Pacific University and McMinnville College.

The Review has changed considerably since last year. We believe the change to be an improvement, and recognize the generosity of the students of the McMinnville College in devoting their official organ not only to the interests of their own school, but also to higher education in general, as they now do.

C. H. LANE, MERCHANT TAILOR, 97 STATE ST.

The Cornellian said in its last issue:

"I have a dream the other night,
When all around was still,
I dreamed that each subscriber
Stepped up and paid his bill."

If the saying, "Dreams go by opposites," is true, most publications would not dare to write such a nightmare as that.—Ex.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of The Fayette Collegian, The Chemawa American, The Sign, and The Index. The last of these we found trouble in recognizing as an old friend, owing to its being arrayed in the Pacific University College colors—crimson and black.

That breezy publication, The Pacific Wave, is now to be published weekly instead of monthly as heretofore. We are pleased to find it among our exchanges again this year.

Locals and Personals

Inez, where is your Dick?

* * *

Jack Frost has come again.

* * *

What? You want something good to eat? Go to Strong's.

* * *

Miss Ferne Bentley is teaching in the public schools of Albany.

* * *

Drummy, how many girls can you carry up stairs at a time?

* * *

The most delicious of confections, ice cream chocolates, at the Spa.

* * *

The only and original ice cream choc-

DR. EVERETT M. HURD,

DENTIST,

Opposite Postoffice, Up Stairs.

The cheapest is not always the best, but at

Fry's Drug Store

you get both. Cheapest and Best. 5 per cent rebate check on all purchases. Headquarters for Fine Perfumes, Elegant Toilet Articles. Photographic Supplies. Come and See.

310 Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.
2 doors north of Postoffice. 'Phone Main 206.

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to be found in Salem is at

KRAUSSE BROS.

275 Commercial Street.

Prices the Lowest.

olates are made fresh every day at the Spa.

* * *

Why was No. 13 tardy for Chapel Nov. 11th? "Blest be the tie that binds."

* * *

A scholarship for rent. Enquire of Joseph H. Albert, Capital National bank.

* * *

Miss Lilian Glover is quite ill with the measles but 'tis hoped she will soon recover.

* * *

A scholarship for rent. Enquire of Joseph H. Albert, Capital National bank.

* * *

Mr. Adolph Bittner, of the third year class of 1897, is teaching German and Latin in Lafayette Seminary.

* * *

"Here we are, at the old stand, ready to satisfy our customers with everything that is good to eat." Westacott & Irwin.

* * *

Miss Mollie Dunlap, a graduate from the Oregon Institute class of 1898, is teacher of 40 pupils in a graded school in Wasco.

* * *

Miss Lillie Sweeney has entirely recovered from her long illness and now occasionally visits the University.

* * *

Xmas is near! So is Strong's Restaurant. Step in, and purchase some of that genuine stock of confectionery.

* * *

"Imitation is the highest type of flattery," so repeated the College students as the third years emerged from the office displaying their badges.

Salem's Greatest Store.

New Furs,
New Plush Capes
New Jackets
New Mackintoshes.

Complete lines in every department at lower prices than shown elsewhere.

SPECIAL SALE OF.....
PRIESTLEY'S
Black Figured
DRESS GOODS

Entire line at greatly reduced prices.
90 cent lines now 69 cents.
$1.25 " " 96 "

GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

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Suits
and
Overcoats
of the famous
H. S. & M.
make.

Twenty per cent. cheaper than exclusive clothiers. New blue serges and mixtures

Jos. Meyers & Sons,

'Phone 1. 278-80 Commercial

A young lady when asked to give her opinion of Mr. Manning said, "Well, he has lots of good points." Wasn't she a Pearl, though?

* * *

"The English scuttled out of their position but left one wasp that goaded the colonists till there was an explosion." (Pres. Hawley in History class.)

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Settlemier-Fleck writes from her new home in New York: "We are pleasantly situated here in Utica and enjoying life to its fullest extent."

* * *

The boys in the basement were quite flattered with the attention paid them by Mr. Wentworth, but it suddenly ceased. (They paid for their Collegian.)

* * *

Mr. Willian was compelled to leave school on account of ill health and his cheery countenance will be sadly missed in the dining hall of the Woman's College.

* * *

It will pay you to look over the lines that are now placed on sale at G. W. Johnson & Co's before buying your fall supplies. They guarantee you a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent on everything in stock. Absolutely no reserve. They only advertise what they will do and do what they advertise. This is done to reduce the stock before moving to their new location.

Society invitations, class notices, programs for entertainments printed neatly, quickly and cheaply.

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THOROUGHNESS AND PROGRESSIVENESS.

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

O. R. & N.

Depart For	Time Schedules FROM PORTLAND.	Arrive From
Fast Mail 2 p. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Fort Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and the East.	Fast Mail 7:20 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 8 p. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	Spokane Flyer 10:15 a. m.
8 p. m.	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco— Sail Sept. 23, 26, 29. Oct. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26 and 29th.	4 p. m.
7 p. m.	To Alaska— Sail September 17th.	5 p. m.
8 p. m. Ex. Sunday Saturday, 10 p. m.	COLUMBIA RIV. STEAMERS. To Astoria and Way-Landings.	4 p. m. Ex. Sunday
Lv. Salem 7:15 a. m. Tues., Thurs., and Sat.	WILLAMETTE RIVER. Portland, Newberg and Way-Landings.	Arrive Salem 6 p. m. Mon., Wed., and Fri.
Lv. Salem 7:15 a. m. Tues., Thurs., and Sat	WILLAMETTE, YAMHILL RIVERS. Oregon City, Dayton and Way-Landings.	Arrive Salem 6 p. m. Mon., Wed., and Fri.
Lv. Riparia 1:45 a. m. Daily, except Saturday.	SNAKE RIVER. Riparia to Lewiston.	Lv. Lewiston 5:45 a. m. Daily, except Friday.

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Christianity."
—Lincoln.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the summer of 1897 new walks have been laid around the University, new floors put down, building generally renovated, new and commodious session rooms fitted up, new furniture put in, including twelve dozen fine university recitation chairs for the session rooms, new porches built, new museum and library rooms arranged and in general the building thoroughly fitted for this year's work.

For any information concerning the University, write or send for catalogue to

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President.

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is filled with new things in plain hemstitched, printed borders, embroidered, and lace edge handkerchiefs in a large variety of patterns. New designs in Men's Dresden bordered silk handkerchiefs.

NEW FANCY SILK MUFFLERS.

Plain and Fancy

Chiffons, Brussels Net, Turquoise Dots, Etc. Mousselaine de soie in all shades.

Swell new Sash Belts, New Waist Silks,

75 cents to $1.75 per yard.

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