

Holiday Number.



Devoted to the Interests of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Music.

VOL. 7.

SALEM, OREGON, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 3.

Complete Lines of F. S. Holiday Goods

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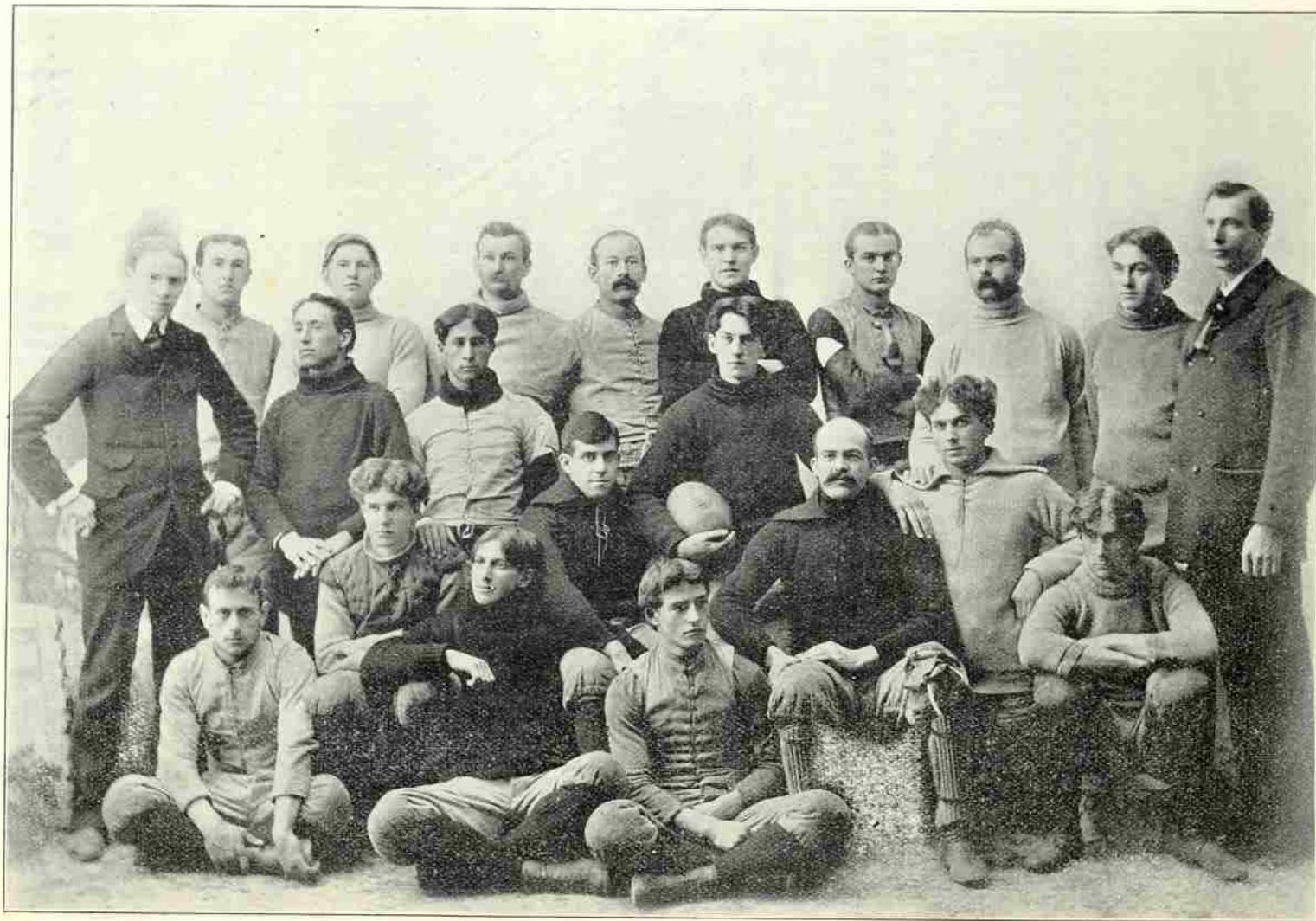
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Willamette Collegian.

VOL. 7.

SALEM, OREGON, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 3.

MERCES.

L. P. CALLISON, 98.

Deep the snow drifts in the lane,
Wild the storm beats on the pane,
Shrill the wind across the wold;
Chilled within the fold
The shivering herds complain;
Deeper grow the shadows, and 'tis bitter cold.

Within the beams of summer shine
For life is young and fair,
And love maternal there
Erects her altar, from whose shrine
The incense charms the hallowed air.

Scampering forth in innocent pleasure,
Mischievous eyes and flaxen curls,
Happy boys and laughing girls;
Life is music's sweetest measure,
And home a crown all set with pearls.

'Tis Christmas eve, and rare gifts away
The tree, where faintly gleams
The fire; away to dreams
Quaint figures haste where fairies play,
And life but filmy shadow seems.

What to them the winged snowflakes drifting?
What to them the bitter cold?
What to them the naked wold?
What to them the moan of the wild storm sifting
The feathery showers from the clouds' dark fold?

O, Time! Thy cruel fingers wield with ruthless
hand the brush
That pencils out upon eternity's empyreal dome
Our lives, now gorgeous dyed, but in the valley at
the hush
Of eve, beneath the cypress trees, thy limning
paints but gloom.

Deep the snow drifts in the lane,
Wild the storm beats on the pane,
Shrill the wind across the wold;
Chilled within the fold
The shivering herds complain;
Deeper grow the shadows, and 'tis bitter cold.

Why does father sit so quietly tonight?
Or what does mother see within the blaze?
Could life for them e'er hold a single blight?
Ah, where the merriment of other days?

'Tis Christmas eve, but where those rare gifts now?
Ah, lonely is the nest, the birds all flown;
A shadow plays across the mother's brow,
And tears unbidden start. Old age alone!

The cold wind wails among the naked trees;
The darkness moans upon the passing breeze:
'Tis dark and drear and cold,
And deep beneath the mold
Are all the flaxen curls.

Moan! moan! moan! Congealed, all life must
die.

Moan! moan! moan! The starving wolf doth
cry.

The forests are deep and black, the mountains
are bleak and bare.

A babe is lost in the snow, and Death cries out on
the air.

'Tis the voice of our boys and girls.'

No more the merry peal
Of laughter; ne'er will steal
The ghost-like forms to dreams
To wait the morrow's beams.

Deep the snow drifts in the lane,
Wild the storm beats on the pane;
Shrill the wind across the wold,
Dim faith grows faint and old;
All hope is hope in vain.
Deeper grow the shadows, and 'tis bitter cold.

Turned on the hinges of time,
The ivory portals of morn
Swing the seraphic chime
Of father and mother new born.
And the brightest jewels their temples adorn
Is the crown of sorrow so patiently borne;
And the happiest Christmas to them ever given
Is the loved reunion with Him in Heaven.

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too, would be lost. He soon recovered himself, however, and striking out boldly reached the spot where Minnie was last seen. As soon as she re-appeared, Oscar seized her by the hair and swam with one hand to the edge of the ice. Here many willing hands helped him out and assisted him in carrying his precious burden, now insensible, to her home. A physician was soon secured and by the use of restoratives Minnie soon revived sufficiently to speak. Until now Oscar had refused to go home, although the physician ordered him to change his damp clothing immediately.

It was a week before Minnie was well enough to leave her room. In the meantime Oscar made daily visits to inquire about her, and no one seemed to object; for some serious thinking was being indulged in by both the brothers, and each one began to think that perhaps he was in the wrong, and that now was a good time to settle the dispute. Finally Henry decided to act, and about a week before Christmas startled his family by proposing a Christmas reunion. The idea was heartily indorsed by his wife and Minnie, and a plan was soon adopted for the happy event. Charles was to know nothing about it until Christmas morning.

Christmas morning dawned bright and clear. The sun shining on the snow made it sparkle like diamonds, while the snow-birds were chirping merrily on all sides and the whole world seemed full of life and gladness. It was an ideal day for a gathering like the one that was to be held at Henry's house.

About 10:00 A. M. a servant called at Charlie's house and left a note, saying he would return in an hour for the answer. The note was nothing more nor less than an invitation from Henry and his family to come to a turkey dinner at his house at 3:00 P. M. Although Charles was naturally startled by such an event, still he was

not long in deciding what to do: and when the servant returned, a note of acceptance was waiting for him.

Promptly on time, Charles, his wife, and Oscar arrived at Henry's house and were shown into the parlor. When they had been seated for a few minutes, a door opened, and there stood Henry, his wife, and Minnie. The scene that followed was a simple but affecting one. The brothers advanced to meet each other with hands extended. Charles was the first to speak, and his words were:

"Henry, I have wronged you: can you forgive me?"

Henry replied, "With all my heart, Charlie. Let's be friends and brothers again."

That was all between them, but it was enough. The others were more effusive, and it took some time for the company to become calm. After greetings had been exchanged all round, dinner was announced, and the company proceeded to the dining room, the re-united brothers arm in arm.

It was indeed a happy family gathered round the table. Stories and jokes were told without end, and Oscar had to tell the story of Minnie's rescue, which he did in a modest manner. The best of spirits prevailed, and each vied with the other to appear the most cheerful.

After dinner the party adjourned to the parlor, where a tree had been placed, loaded with presents, and brilliantly lighted with wax candles. Above the tree on the wall Minnie had placed this motto, made of fir boughs: "Peace on earth, good will to men." The sentiment surely found an echo in every heart present.

What a time they did have that evening, singing, playing games, and receiving and admiring presents! These of course were profuse and handsome. One especially concerns Oscar, so it must be men-

The Reconciled Brothers.

GUY C. MILLER, '01.

Charles and Henry Thompson were two brothers of moderate wealth who lived in the town of A—. Their residences were situated on the same street, ten blocks apart, and the two men were widely known and respected for their business ability and charitable works. But notwithstanding their positions and the proximity of their residences, and the fact that their families occupied high positions in the social life of the town, the brothers rarely spoke to each other, and then only as it was necessary in the business dealings which they naturally had with each other.

About ten years before the time of this story, the brothers were partners in business. One day a slight misunderstanding arose which provoked a quarrel. For some reason the difference could not be settled, and it grew until Charles withdrew from the firm. The lapse of years had widened rather than healed the breach, until now it was a serious one, and the bitter feeling was imparted in some degree to the children.

Charles had one child, a boy named Oscar, at this time just approaching manhood, and a great help to his father in his business. Of a different nature from his father, cheerful and confiding and possessed of the natural buoyancy of youth, he did not share in the feeling of distrust between the families. His feelings were reciprocated by his fair cousin Minnie, a maiden of sixteen, and the two were often seen together. Oscar frequently acted as Minnie's escort from social gatherings, although he never visited his uncle's house. This was the occasion of frequent disagreements between Oscar and his father, as Mr. Thompson opposed an intercourse of any kind. But Oscar would

always end such a conversation by reproaching his father for having caused the quarrel.

Near Henry's house was a park containing a large pond. In the winter this was always frozen over, and afforded pleasure to many people. After school hours it was alive with merry children, and later older persons came to enjoy the exhilarating sport.

One evening in early December an unusually large number of people were on the ice. As it happened a thaw had set in, and several dangerous cracks were developing. These were known and avoided by those who were already skating, but some of the newcomers were not aware of their presence. Among these was Minnie, who came about 4:00 for a little exercise before supper time.

Oscar was already skating, having been excused from the store earlier that day than usual. As soon as Minnie had adjusted her skates and started off, she was espied by Oscar, who started to meet her. As soon as she saw him coming, she determined to have a little sport, and started on a run with Oscar merrily after her. Back and forth around the pond they went, dodging hither and thither and narrowly escaping accidents by collisions. All at once Minnie changed her course, and Oscar perceived with horror that she had skated into a weak place, and that the ice was giving way. He shouted to Minnie to take care, but it was too late. The momentum carried her on, the ice broke, and she was soon struggling frantically in the cold water. Before help could reach her she had disappeared.

Stopping only long enough to remove his skates and coat and call for help, Oscar plunged into the water. Although an expert swimmer, he was chilled by the cold, and it was feared for a time that he,

advancement are usually but little in advance of the many. By so doing a vital connection is maintained between the leaders and the led, and their influence upon the followers is immediate, direct, and mending. A college education pays. The colleges of the United States are the strongest factor in her prosperity. They are the inspiration of her public schools.

Salem, Oregon, November 21, 1895.

Does College Education Pay?

C. H. CHAPMAN.

It depends upon the student. Colleges never put brains into empty heads; they seldom transform a radically mean and vicious nature into a noble one. Given a fairly intelligent and morally hopeful youth, and the college can do much for him. Intellectually it gives him in four years an amount of information and culture which it would take him half a lifetime to acquire by his unaided efforts. Isolated study can do much for a man; freight wagons can haul a large quantity of goods; but what the railroad train is to the freight wagon, the college is to isolated and unaided intellectual effort. If a youth desires information and culture there is an indefinitely great economy of time and effort for him in taking a good course.

If a youth desires the technical training which is necessary in law, medicine, engineering, architecture, and many other callings, he must go to college; for speaking generally, he will not find the necessary books and apparatus anywhere else.

Physically the modern college gives a youth what many men lack sadly; that is a robust, well developed, well hardened body. If a man is to do hard work in the world, he must have a man's body. The college produces men physically as well as intellectually strong. Life demands such and the college responds to the demand.

Morally the college trains the youth to high ideals and lofty conduct. It deals with the best work of all ages, and no man can spend four years in intimate relations with such work without moral benefit. There is also in every good college a systematic effort towards good citizenship and disinterested conduct in private life. It is not too much to say that the colleges of America are steadily raising the ideal of civic life.

A good college education arms a man at all points for the battle of life. The youth who goes into this battle only half prepared is at a terrible disadvantage. Unless he has supreme ability he is like a soldier who tries to fight with a bow and arrow in a battle where bullets are flying. He must compete with those who have the very best equipment; if his is not so good as theirs he will not succeed in his competition. No youth can safely ask himself, "Does it pay to go to college?" The real question is, "Can I afford to stay away from college?" Experience has answered the other question for all time.

Eugene, November 19, 1895.

The Value of a College Education in the Professions.

T. G. BROWNSON.

A single reason, briefly presented, is proof enough to convince any young man of good common sense that a college education is of the highest value to professional life. A professional man, to attain any marked success, must secure a stock of knowledge. It can be secured in college or out of college. The man who does not go to college can master the same knowledge; in fact he must do so to have much success. The great difference is this: that the college man masters it in four years and the non-college man spends twenty-five. In the matter of knowledge

tioned. It was a gold watch, presented by his uncle and aunt, and inscribed, "Presented to Oscar Thompson, December 25, 189—." He risked his life for another." Oscar valued this highly, but above all was the satisfaction he felt at having been the means of bringing about this happy result.

It is needless to carry the story further—to tell all the incidents of that joyous Christmas season and the dinner given by Charles on New Year's Day. But suffice it to say the reconciliation was complete and the brothers were ever afterward true friends. They have held many reunions since, but never one that was so happy as the one just described.

Ring Out, Wild Bells.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night:
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

* * * * *

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

A Symposium on College Education.

BY SEVERAL OREGON COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Does a College Education Pay?

W. C. HAWLEY.

It depends upon how much effort the graduate puts into the getting of his degree. Not all college graduates have a college education. They may have been where such an education was to be obtained, but not desiring to make the effort to obtain it, they have gone away contented with the shadow (the diploma), when they could have possessed the reality. The haste to get through and finish a given course has deprived many of an education. Training can become effective only when all the faculties are cooperating for the attainment of a definite result. Some people seem to be strongly inoculated against the operation of educational processes. The college graduate who is college trained is not a *vara avis*, and he always renders a good account of himself. With a judgment well developed,

in private business he is prosperous, and in public affairs he becomes a bulwark against the inconsiderate action of the many. With a capacity to learn and the method of learning mastered, he inspires his fellows with the love of knowledge, rooting out thereby the wild shrubs of prejudice and planting in their stead the fruit-bearing trees of reason and knowledge. Education has developed out of a savage filled with irrational prejudices against innovations, the race of today. With a capacity for the observation of facts and an ability to systematize and deduce conclusions from them, he disseminates throughout his circle of influence a later method, and a more valuable information, obtaining thereby a bettered condition of life. The limits of this article forbid further remark; but let me urge in conclusion that no progress is made anywhere without some leading the advance, and also that the leaders of a permanent

in the best sense practical, to prepare men (and, of late years, women) for the duties of mature life.

The college expects to make men useful and successful, without confining its purpose, like special schools, to particular classes, and prepare them to be so in any walk to which their native gifts or favoring circumstances may incline them.

While its operations are more directly in the intellectual sphere, it holds that it is its privilege and its duty to exert a controlling influence in the physical and moral life also, and to cultivate such principles and habits as shall secure and maintain soundness in every part of man's nature.

Among the qualities which it seeks to train, and the ends which it would have its pupils gain, are elevation and definiteness of purpose, clearness of thought and expression, soundness of judgment and broad views of life and duty.

The cultivation and acceptance of these

depend upon such habits of exact and sustained thinking as are rarely attained without the training of the schools, and on such perceptions of duty and such a knowledge of personal relations and obligations as the higher schools are well adapted and universally accustomed to inculcate.

These foundations of usefulness and success are as important for the business man as for any other. The members of that class who have met with marked success are in large proportion from the list of college graduates. If, however, it is supposed that a college course can *take the place* of business training, a great mistake is made. No profession assumes such a thing, but provides opportunity for special instruction.

Let the young man or woman *add* college culture to business training, and a position can be reached much higher than without it, and, in general, without unreasonable delay.

Forest Grove, Oregon, December 6, 1895.

Notes on College Studies.

BY WILLAMETTE'S FACULTY.

Physical Sciences.

PROF. L. G. COCHRAN.

Whether a school is alive to modern demands is well shown by the development attained in its Scientific Department. This latter is shown by the degree to which it employs laboratory methods in Physical and Natural Sciences. Formerly a science teacher was thought to do well if he could cram an antiquated book into the heads of his pupils. Today his ability is measured by how well he can get the pupils to see, handle, and test those facts out of which books are made. He can do this well only

where there is, first, a large laboratory plant; second, time for him to gather and arrange his material; third, rooms with desks and shelves for students at practice. Along some lines our laboratory has improved fairly well. Along others we have hopes. Chemistry has a plant, not great in quantity but wide in *range* of materials. Botany and Zoology have at command six compound microscopes and a microtome, and a set of reagents. Facilities for demonstration in Physics are far greater than three years ago. One of our greatest difficulties is to find *time* for student and teacher to do laboratory work, and to

the college man is as well equipped at the very threshold of professional life as the man who did not go to college is after he has practiced his profession a quarter of a century. The men who, without a college education, have won eminent success may almost be counted upon the fingers of my two hands. Why is the self-educated man so lauded to the skies? Simply because out of the ten thousand who tried to become self educated, only one succeeded. The nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine are still splitting rails. The college graduate has investigated the problems of life; has studied the living questions of the present; has become familiar with the rise and the downfall of nations; has noted for his own advantage the secret of success of men who have made their mark; has given some attention to the mastery of his mother tongue. This mastery of fact and principle becomes a storehouse of reserved force, enabling him to reach in a few years a position that he might possibly have secured without his college training by a lifetime of labor, thus leaving him many years for still higher success. Thinking men will at once see that the acquisition of knowledge is only the lesser half of the benefit derived from a college education; but this, of itself, is full justification for the obtaining of such training by all young people who hope to reach success in a professional life.

McMinnville, Oregon, November 17, 1895.

The Chief Value of a College Education.

THOS. NEWLIN.

If I were to sum up my idea of the value of a college education in one word, that word would be Discipline. This discipline can come only through systematic training. The object of all education is to promote the normal growth of the individual, so that all his powers may be developed

systematically and symmetrically. This will give him the greatest possible capability, both in thought and action.

A college education is valuable not so much for what it enables one to know, as for what it enables one to be. We must carefully discriminate between the *means* and *end* of education. The end of education is character; the means is knowledge. Knowledge is not education. However, when properly applied, it leads on to education. During four years of systematic training in college a student comes to know, or should come to know, two things: himself and his fellows. Knowing these two subjects well, he will be able to infer the rest. This, in brief, is culture — the best product of education. This is the secret of thrift in the broadest and truest sense.

Knowledge, then, is not the chief end of education, for one may be as wise as Solomon, as good as Diogenes, and as full of facts as a dictionary, yet if his college course has not given him skill to act, ability to think for himself, and a culture of his emotional nature, he will be left behind in the race of life.

The chief value of a college education, then, is the enlargement of life that it has the opportunity of giving. If it fails in this, it has miserably failed.

Newberg, Oregon, November 21, 1895.

Value of a College Education to a Business Man.

PROF. JOSEPH W. MARSH.

It gives him clearness of thought and sound judgment. It gives him broad views of life and duty. It gives him stability of character.

The line of studies pursued in college, the requirements for admission, and methods of instruction are all carefully planned by those having long experience, or have been developed from the failure, and successes of the past. Their aim is

Pre-Preparatory Department.

PROP. MARY E. REYNOLDS.

Since many of our public schools are as yet ungraded, students leaving these to enter upon a course in the University, often find themselves deficient in some branch or branches of higher elementary school work.

That this difficulty may be overcome, and that the student may not be put to the inconvenience of independent study or attendance upon some graded school (thus spending perhaps a year for the sake of one branch), we have what is designated the Pre-Preparatory Department.

This department also fills a scarcely less important office in the opportunity it affords those who are fitting themselves for teachers, to review these studies while taking the Normal Course.

History.

PRESIDENT W. C. HAWLEY.

History is the story of man's civilization, for savagery and barbarism write no history. History is the progressive record of man's development from the earliest civilizations. The gains that have been made are the results of an almost world-wide, many-cornered fight, ages long. Man progresses because there are elements in his nature that will not allow him to remain stationary. But man has come by a hard road, and the ideas and institutions we prize today are the product of history, hallowed by the devotion of countless and unknown martyrs. The world moves, but (like the story of the Juggernaut), it is reckless of human lives.

The student of history moves along the path of man's progress, notes its battle-fields, its entrenchments, its highways, the emblems of its victories, by a way thousands of years long. When at length he

emerges into the present he knows the value of institutions, what gains are permanent, what ideas transient, where the heart of progress is, and which way lies toward the portal of the future. He rightly values the blood-bought and tear-gained institutions of the present, and is willing that his life too shall be given to move the world along. We cannot understand our present, unless we comprehend the past.

Christmas Thoughts.

AGNES BROWN, '00.

A time there was in ages long gone by,
When vice and sin enthralled all human kind,
And evil was supreme; and its ally,
Gross ignorance, did shroud the misty mind;
When men did wanton in their deeds of wrong,
Their natures hard and coarse, the sure result
Of wild excess in generations gone,
Of vice uncurbed, where virtue scarce is felt;
When greedy tyrants ruled the greedy herd,
And swayed by superstition those unawed
By their authority, all undeterred
By thought of love or due to man or God.

Each in his turn gave place to him behind,
As time inexorable, ever doth compel,
With thought, perhaps, or hope that he might find
The grave the end of life and death as well.
And it were so had not the Christ appeared—
Eternal death, or e'en that fate far worse
Eternal life in anguish, for the seared
By sin and pure alike, beneath the curse.

But Christ arose, and therein our release;
The time was ripe, theosophy, combined
With Grecian myth, had caused a quick decrease
Of Pagan faith; religion undermined,
Its heart consumed, decayed, and in its place
Rose skepticism, tinged in some degree
With superstition it could scarce efface,
And yet with which it scarcely could agree.
And e'en among God's chosen people, failed
Religion to inspire; a thing outgrown,
Corrupted by the world, and oft assailed,
Its guiding light grew dim and feebly shone.

The Morning Star arose; the Babe was born,
Born in His innocence, in manger lay
Lowliest of the low, that hallowed morn,—
The Christ who came to save men gone astray.
Born for a purpose and the purpose gained,—
The Christ, who by His own pure, sinless life
A standard set, which ne'er may be attained,
For in the heart of man is evil rife.

meet each other at appointed hours for this purpose. The near future must see that this latter need is adequately met.

On Mathematics.

PROF. J. T. MATTHEWS.

Strange that pupils either profess to be mathematical geniuses, or with equal pride announce their utter inability for this branch. Geniuses are rarer than comets. With varying degrees of mastery ordinary minds can learn anything. If they are not inflated with their incapacity, if they seek to understand all terms, apply principles instead of rambling, and are willing to sit long over difficult problems, average pupils can succeed. Mathematics demands analysis, reason, and power to handle many elements affecting a single result. These abilities are feeble in some, and should by strenuous effort be cultivated.

College of Oratory.

PROF. SARA NOURSE BROWN.

It is the design of this Department to teach Oratory as an art, resting upon absolute laws of nature, and to give a thorough and systematic training in all the principles upon which this art is based. The student is educated, not by fashioning him after a certain model, or by making him a slave to arbitrary rules, but by quickening and developing all the intellectual faculties, cultivating the imagination, deepening and guiding the feelings, disciplining all the agents of expression, making the will sovereign, and then leaving him free to express his thoughts, convictions, and emotions in accordance with his own temperament. Our object is to develop natural orators—not artificial ones.

Modern Languages.

PROF. MINNIE FRICKEY.

Among vital disciplinary agencies stand the modern languages; German and French claiming most loudly our regard. As a means for mental gymnastics, they call into play every activity of the mind. They are not only potent educational instruments and polite accomplishments, but essential elements of professional and business success. They supply important contributions for periodicals. They offer material for philological training, historical investigation, and scientific research. They open up new vistas by furnishing the key to literature in which is crystallized the intellectual life and culture of other peoples. As indispensable equipments they are commanding the consideration of these progressive times.

English Literature.

PROF. MARIAN T. COCHRAN

Nothing in our curriculum is more important than the study of English. One may be ignorant of many branches and conceal the fact, but one who does not know his own language cannot speak or write without betraying his ignorance.

Modern educators have come to see that the study of our own language affords discipline, as well as that of the classics, and that our literature contains "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" no less than that of the buried past.

All honor to those schools that are brave enough and wise enough to give much time to the study of our own language and literature, even if some of the "isms" have to be crowded out.

The marriage of college women is only two-thirds that of other women.—*Ex.* Here's food for thought, girls,

The Law Department.

The Law Department of Willamette University was founded over ten years ago, and sent out its first graduate in 1886. The College of Law is under the control of the Salem bar, and has in its faculty many prominent members of the bar in actual practice, who, because of their own success in the legal profession, are very capable in the instruction of students.

The aim of the college is to give such instruction as will be of practical use to the lawyer, when he is thrown upon his own resources in giving advice or in practice before the courts; and only those text books are used that are recognized as authority by all courts. The course is not academical in any respect, but is as thorough as any two-year's course in the United States, being intended for men of matured minds, who desire to engage in the actual practice of law.

The course of study is so comprehensive, and requires so much hard study to complete it, that many students have chosen to go to other law schools of this state, where a shorter course is offered. But the faculty believe, and experience bears them out, that a thorough knowledge of the principles of law is absolutely necessary to lasting success in the profession. The graduates of this school have invariably made a success of the practice of law when they have made it their profession.

There are many advantages to the study of law in Salem, which are not found elsewhere in this state, chief among which is free access to the state library, which contains over fifty thousand volumes, and is open to the public from 9 o'clock a. m. till 9 p. m.

The student here has the privilege of attending the sessions of the Supreme Court, which sits in Salem during most of the school year; the State Legislature meets

at the capital every two years; the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District holds three terms of court each year in this city; and the Probate, Commissioners' County, and Municipal Courts, are in session at various times.

The Medical Department has recently been moved to Salem, and the law students have the benefit of the able lectures upon medical jurisprudence, by Judge F. A. Moore, of the Supreme Court.

The members of the present senior class in the Law College are enthusiastic in their studies, and are now contemplating organizing a mock court, when it is expected there will be some exciting cases tried, and many knotty questions discussed. Interesting and beneficial quiz classes are now being held, and some of the members are taking active part in debating societies. Heretofore the College of Law has not received the attention it deserves; but the Dean, Mr. S. T. Richardson, a successful attorney of many years experience, is now endeavoring to give the school its merited standing.

LAW NOTES.

The senior class this year consists of A. W. Prescott, John McCourt, J. Bowerman and J. E. Sawyers, all former students in the literary department of Willamette.

Mr. Sawyers, a student at the time of the fire, has been reading in an office at Drain, his native town, during the last few years.

Mr. Bowerman, a grammar student, of '93, has, also, spent the last two years in a law office. His leisure hours have been spent in pulling stumps.

Mr. McCourt was also an academy student of '93. The last two years have been spent in the law office of Carson & Fleming, and in the dairy business.

Mr. Prescott, who graduated from the normal department in '93, has employed the last two years teaching in Clatsop county, where he not only gained a reputation as a proficient instructor, but rumor has it that he also gained the hand of the daughter of the "king of Clatsop."

But it doth profit mortal to aspire
To heights he ne'er may reach, if he would rise
In scale of being high and ever higher,
Till all he *should* is gained, *not* all he tries.

Thus dead morality revived; thus grew
A new and unknown thing, fraternal love,
Which round the hearts of men entwined, and drew
Its binding, knitting force from Him above.
Thus, pity for the fallen and the low,
And mercy for the guilty and condemned,
And hope and prayer to comfort those in woe,
And aid and help for aged and for maimed.
Forgotten, self and wholly selfish aim,
And worldly lust admittance was denied;
Remembered, how He loved poor, erring man,
And sought to lead him in the paths of right;
Though blind and stumbling sore, repeating sin,
He still forgave, and darkness turned to light.
He still forgave. Thank God! and His reward
For those who love, and in their weakness try
To follow in His footsteps, and discard
Their clinging sin, is life with Him on high.

What wonder mankind changed and grew in grace,
And human nature softened, and the heart
Which once could sanction deeds so vile and base,
Was filled with higher things from sin apart?
The tender Babe which in the manger lay
The change has wrought. Aye, Christ, the very core
Of Christian thought and act and life, the way
Hath shown to crush the tendencies that lower.

And Christmas, named for Christ, the day of birth,
How full of sacred meaning is the word!
Dear where'er the throbs throughout the earth,—
Of Christianity the heart hath stirred.
A hallowed day for prayer and high resolve,
When deeds of love and kindness should abound,
Christmas and Christ—how much those words in-
volve!—

The twain bound in our hearts by deathless bond.

Medical Department Reorganized.

A notable event in the history of Willamette University is the return of the Medical Department to Salem, its original home. Founded in 1855, it was successful from the first, and its removal to Portland to obtain hospital advantages was demanded by its growing work. Its career there has been prosperous, as prosperity of such an institution ought truly to be counted—in the facilities afforded to its students, in the unsparing labor in their behalf of men eminent in their profession,

and in the actual results as evidenced by the many names on its alumni roll of physicians and surgeons of superior rank in this and other states. When we remember that there are more than one hundred of its graduates practicing in the state of Oregon, and when we consider the worthy character and beneficent objects of the profession, we are reminded what an important part this is of our noble institution of learning, which, "Like a rich perennial fountain, has for half a century and more, sent forth from year to year refreshing streams to bless and enrich the land."

Apprehensions may have arisen in the minds of some lest the Medical College should be seriously crippled by the recent loss of privileges at the Portland Hospital and its consequent change of location. To have shown that such fears were groundless, it was but necessary to recall similar vicissitudes of the department in the past. First, that for hospital clinics it left its natural home for the metropolis. Second, that upon the resignation of some of its faculty to join in the establishment of the Medical Department of the University of Oregon, when that school obtained the privileges of both St. Vincent's and Good Samaritan hospitals to the exclusion of our own,—then it was that the faculty said, "We *must* have one," and the outcome was the founding of Portland Hospital. Now, when that institution is assigned to homeopathic care, the college comes back with the announcement, "We want a hospital of our own,—one we can depend upon, undenominational, and its motto,—'For Salem and Willamette University.'" Welcome indeed is its return. The citizens rally to its support, and it becomes manifest not only that its immediate needs will be supplied, but that when the present quarters are outgrown, more commodious and stately buildings will not be wanting to this dauntless child of the pioneers.

bilities, be the arsis, and the Old Year, with its disappointments, the thesis of this another foot in the great rhythm of life. Let our days be filled with good deeds; let us have a smile and kind word for all about us, whether high or low, rich or poor, and Father Time will then have only gentle touches as he meets us in his onward march.

OREGON LITERATURE.

That nation which is without a literature of her own creation is not yet out of the embryonic state; and that section of the country not represented in this national literature betrays the crudity of her civilization and the embryonic condition of her society.

The United States has a literature of which a nation of so few years may feel proud; but in this literature, Oregon, and indeed the entire northwest, is not represented. We can point to no one who has gained a national reputation either in prose or poetry. We have no recognized contributor to the great eastern magazines.

The fault is not the lack of talent, for we are of the same blood whence has sprung the greatest bards of the world. It is not because conditions and inspirations are wanting; for, cradled between the billows of the sea and the inapproachable summit of the mountains, we are in the midst of a paradise sparkling with purling streamlets, broad rivers and snow-crowned peaks—certainly a habitation fit for the Muses.

The fault then is not in our people and our environments, but in the lack of interest and encouragement along literary

lines. We see men giving hundreds of dollars to bicycle races and foot ball contests, but we have yet to find the man magnanimous enough to offer any considerable reward for literary proficiency.

We need some one to take the lead in this direction, and where should we look for such a one sooner than to our own colleges? And what plan could do more to draw out our best literary talent than the institution of intercollegiate literary contests? But this will require money; for the prizes, to be effective, must be worth striving for. Here is opportunity for some one to take the lead in a noble cause. Who will offer the first five-hundred dollar prize?

LOSS AND GAIN.

They say in school we only learn the way to learn. Strange truth! for those who leave their studies here to learn no more! Or going hence, refuse to take any one of the thousand ways that lead from college gates to learning and to power. What gain to buy the truth and sell it ere we know its worth?

The struggle for knowledge is a question of loss and gain. For the student is doing business with the exchangers every day. If he meets with loss, he has himself to blame; if he adds to his store, it must be by his own contriving. Yet not all he has is capital for increase; for ignorance and folly and prejudice and inexperience are better in the losing than in the holding. If loss of these means mental and moral enlightenment, he has wealth for poverty; and *all such loss is gain.* But learn-

Mr. Guy C. Miller, of the Second Year Academy Class, and Mr. I. P. Callison of the Sophomores. These productions, with their respective titles, will be found in the literary department. We take pleasure in publishing also the poem by Miss Agnes Brown, whose thought won high praise from the judges.

We should like to do the young men who recently decorated the chapel so appropriately (to their own false ideas of sport and humor) the honor of printing their names in the COLLEGIAN as deserving and promising youths and skillful and discriminating antiquarians and art collectors.

Prof. Dunn's observance of Thanksgiving day was a cause of rejoicing to all his friends, and a matter of great interest to the teachers and students of the University. To be married "in office" is almost as rare in our school as in the presidency. But whether or not it has ever before been the good fortune of the COLLEGIAN to chronicle such an event for one of the Faculty, we do so now with all the pleasure of being first to tell a secret, and extend to our good Professor Dunn and his bride the COLLEGIAN'S kindest congratulations.

Alumni Notes.

Hon. H. H. Gilfrey, A. M., '66, and family spent last summer in Oregon visiting old friends and enjoying the pleasures of Newport.

Mrs. Jane Kellogg, A. M., '73, has removed from her former home at Heppner to Salem, her husband being now numbered among its attorneys and her sons among the students of "Old Willamette."

Mr. J. L. Carter, B. S., '68, superintendent of the Blind School, is conducting the

most successful year ever known to the institution. There is a large number of students and thorough work is being done. The Misses Carter have entered the University.

Hon.'s C. B. Moores A. B., and Tilmou Ford B. S. '87, are ready to be consulted by any member of the alumni wishing legal advice.

Prof. G. A. Peebles, B. S., '77, City Superintendent of Public Schools is doing much for the advancement of school work in this city.

Miss Mae Boise, B. L., '89, takes an active interest in the Y. M. C. A. and other good works of this city.

Allyn H. Cooke, A. B., '90, is teaching in California.

Miss Carrie L. Royal, A. B., '91, is this year resting from her labors as pedagogue and is at her home at Brooks.

Dr. B. L. Steeves, A. B., '91, has recently been appointed to a professorship in the new medical college at Salem.

S. T. Richardson, A. M., '92, and P. H. D'Arcy, A. B., '95, are always ready to serve you if you are in legal trouble.

Miss Carrie Bradshaw, A. B., '94, is teaching in one of the Salem public schools.

If you wish any information concerning fruit trees, prune culture, etc., you may apply to Mr. L. T. Reynolds, A. B., '94, a few miles north of Salem.

Miss Cora Winters is kept busy writing letters to San Francisco.

Mr. J. W. Reynolds, A. B., one of the alumni babies, is reading law at home with a view to completing his education in the East and adding one more name to the already large list of Alumni LL. D.'s.

ing and honor may cost too much; for health and eyesight and home and happiness are better far than the gifts of the schools. Herein is sacrifice without reward; and *all such gain is loss*. Shall a man give all he has for a name?

THE COLLEGIAN.

The COLLEGIAN has also had its losses. An associate editor, Miss Edith Field, has gone to Massachusetts. Our literary editor, Mr. William Albert Manning, who in literary work had no superior among the students, has gone to Nicaragua. Our reporter for the Philodorian society, Mr. Floyd Field, accompanied his sister to the East. We hope by way of compensation for their absence to have the pleasure of publishing an occasional communication from each one of these. And yet such is our regard for our old associates that we count their departure a loss that can only be made good by their return.

But we may also speak of gain. What with its three new departments — Athletics, Reviews, and Musical — the COLLEGIAN is surely in the march of improvement. Every new worker for our journal is adding to its interestingness and usefulness.

We call attention to this month's issue as the completest and most attractive number of the COLLEGIAN yet published, and point with pardonable pride to its numerous special features. The COLLEGIAN is keeping holiday with all the periodical world at Christmas time. It seeks to add its mite to the general happiness of this most blessed season of the year. We take

great pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to all who have so kindly lent their aid in furnishing material for this our holiday number. Especial thanks are due the College Presidents of Oregon, whose symposium on College Education will be highly appreciated by our readers.

THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK.

In spelling *tho* and *altho*, we follow the *New York Independent*.

The question now is, "Who will win the medal in the oratorical contest?" It is time, too, for our orators to be working hard, for we shall have to meet some strong men this year, and the contest will be a hard one. If Willamette could only gain this prize again!

We asked each Professor to write "one hundred words" on his or her department or studies. Much to our regret this request did not reach Prof. Dunn till almost the last moment. Hence the omission of *Greek and Latin* from the "Notes" in this number. We are pleased to announce, however, that Prof. Dunn has promised to furnish an article on these studies for another issue.

Our boys strove bravely for the pennant, and tho they lost it, they lost it nobly; for in such a struggle there was honor for the vanquished as well as for the victors. Nevertheless, we coveted the glory the Eugene team has won—we wanted to see the pennant floating over Old Willamette. But for all that we extend our hearty congratulations to the University of Oregon, and wish its players all the joys of the season.

By the award of the judges, Prof. Marian Cochran, Prof. F. S. Dunn, and Prof. J. T. Matthews, the prizes offered in the October number for the best Christmas story and the best Christmas poem are given to

ance of literary duty. At the last meeting five new members were initiated. Boys, now is the time to join! You are missing much valuable training.

Y. M. C. A.

New officers were recently elected as follows: President, C. J. Atwood; secretary, S. P. Early; corresponding secretary, Guy C. Miller.

The Christian Associations are now holding joint meetings every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with an average attendance of about forty. Special music is rendered at many of the meetings. You are invited.

Y. W. C. A.

Since the Sunday afternoon meetings are joint sessions the Y. W. C. A. have arranged to hold a twenty minute gospel meeting on Tuesday afternoons every other week, alternating with the Bible class, which is led by Mrs. Winans.

That first Christmas greeting, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to man"—Shall we carry its joy and blessing to our homes and friends again?

Magazine Reviews.

CONDUCTED BY W. C. HAWLEY, A. M.

The November *Cosmopolitan* has two very noteworthy articles. One offers a solution of the transportation problem for grain between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The other is a discussion of the abolition of street cars in favor of carriages run by motor power. "The Story of the Samoan Disaster" is a thrilling recital of personal experience. The article on "The

German Emperor and Constitutional Liberty" should be read by everyone. We find in the *Cosmopolitan* the discussions most desired, and always highly and excellently illustrated. This splendid magazine and the *COLLEGIAN* one year for \$1.25. Send subscriptions to W. C. Hawley, Salem, Oregon.

The *Cosmopolitan*, monthly, \$1.00 per year, New York.

The Review of Reviews

This notable magazine contains the answers to the questions in the public mind. In addition to an indispensable "Progress of the World," which collates such information as is valuable to the general reader, a most interesting character sketch of Pasteur with a summary of his discoveries, a philosophical study in municipal government in Italian cities by Dr. Shaw are profitable special features. We do not see how anyone can do otherwise than subscribe to a magazine of such general utility.

The *Review of Reviews*, monthly, \$2.50 per annum, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly.

This standard periodical of literature, science, art, and politics presents in the November issue a table of contents to satisfy the most exacting. In the department of fiction such articles as "The Seats of the Mighty," "In Harvest Time," and "The Mystery of Witch Face Mountain" are admirably written. "An Architect's Vacation" is a valuable contribution to art literature. "The Literary Politician" is worthy special notice. All the articles in this issue are excellent.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, monthly, \$4.00 per annum, Boston.

Queer Facts Taught by an Alumna.

(ANSWERS TO EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.)

We belong to the Mongolian race.

The climate depends upon the soil.

The equator is in the center of the world.

Chicago has excellent commercial faculties.

The air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbolic acid.

A glacier is a round thing twenty or thirty feet high which spouts up water in the center.

Societies.**Philodorian.**

November 1, the following program was rendered: Original Recitation, Nellie Clark; Lecture, Hetta Field; Original Story, Lou Starrett; Essay, Lulu Gordon; Charade, Bessie Burkhart and Grace Long.

November 8, the program consisted of a paper with the following departments and editors: Editor in chief, Mattie Beatty; telegraphic news, Pearl Applegate; social circles, Lou Starrett; story teller, Pauline Burcham; local and personal, Josie Balsley; municipal notices, Helen Matthews; advertisements, D. Gans.

December 6, occurred the regular term election. The following officers were elected: President, Hetta Field; vice president, Mattie Beatty; secretary, D. Gans; assistant secretary, Grace Long; censor, Pauline Burcham; treasurer, Helen Matthews; sergeant-at-arms, Myra Raymond; librarian, Ethel Raymond; custodian, Lena Royal.

November 22, occurred the regular joint meeting of the societies. The following program was rendered: Instrumental Duet, Misses Collins and Matthews; Talk

on Chautauqua, F. E. Brown; Address, Prof. Matthews; Flute Solo, C. V. Fisher; Recitation, J. G. Callison; Essay, J. E. Sawyers; Charades, Misses Field, Gans, Applegate and Burkhart; Messrs. Hibbard and Miller. The program was followed by games and social conversation and a good time generally.

Philodorian.

At the last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, C. J. Atwood; vice president, H. G. Hibbard; secretary, P. L. Brown; assistant, J. E. Sawyers; treasurer, Guy C. Miller; censor, I. P. Callison; librarian, E. T. Stafford; sergeant-at-arms, Phil L. Metsehan.

The subjects for debate last month were: "Resolved, That inventors have done more for the promotion of civilization than reformers;" "Resolved, That the pulpit affords a greater field for eloquence than the bar." The former was decided in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative.

Mr. M. C. Starr, a former student, was an interested listener at a recent meeting. He favored us with some reminiscences, and encouraged the boys in their work.

Quite a number of the students who are not members frequently attend our meetings, and they always depart favorably impressed.

The new members are to be congratulated on their rapid progress during the term and the ease which they are acquiring when before an audience.

Our society possesses much musical talent hitherto kept hidden. The members were greatly edified at one of the meetings by a quartette and two solos.

The term just closed has been very successful, and as was remarked by a member, no one has failed in the perform-

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Orders left with the Lockwood Messenger System, or at Ellis & Whitley's Stable, will receive prompt attention day or night.

107 State Street, - - - Salem, Oregon.

The Union Bargain Store



Is headquarters for **Christmas presents.** Our well assorted stock is replete with novelties, and abounds in inviting prices and latest styles of toys, books, novelties, albums, plush and Celluloid goods, vases, China cups and saucers, dolls, games, etc. Some will prefer to make their friends a more useful and substantial present. For those we would suggest a nice pair of slippers, a nice umbrella, a nice, stylish pair of shoes, or a Thibet dog fur rug. A call will satisfy you we have the goods, and at prices that will save you money.

M. J. MATSON,

142 State Street, - - - Salem, Oregon.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Students can get best bargains in meat here.

Sausage a Specialty.

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98 State St. **PATTON BROTHERS,** 98 State St.

The Birth-Place of Low Prices on Elegant HOLIDAY * GIFTS.

Royal gifts for everyone, and charming juveniles for your brothers and sisters at home. The best and most is what the students want. Appreciating the great demand for Holiday goods, and believing a little extra inducements to our college friends and patrons will increase our business, we have decided to make prices to them unequalled in the history of bookselling. Our big book sale was a palpable hit, did you take advantage of it?

Experience has Shown

That most people prefer to give useful presents. Our store is replete with such articles; call and be convinced.

We can Sell Better

Books at 88 cents than other dealers because we sell more of them. "War of 1812," cloth binding, 88c, is one of our biggest offers.

But There are Others

We have 50 consisting of other titles.

Visitors Become Buyers

With us. Why? Well for a variety of reasons. We are proud of our book department. We have reasons to be. Our books are up to date, as every body says that has seen them. The prices are just right too; lower than anywhere else. We make this statement without fear of contradiction.

Christmas Stationery

We have stationery, and an endless variety of it. The largest stationery trade in town is here; twice over perhaps. How was it won, do you think? Just as we are winning in book. We are not going to compliment you so much as to say you always knew where to go for books and stationery, else why should we pay the COLLEGIAN to print our news for us.

Gold Pens in Plush Boxes.

Things of beauty, joys forever; used and endorsed by thousands of ladies throughout the county; makes correspondence a pleasure. The low prices we quote are within the reach of all.

Celluloid Goods

There is no where in the city so large and varied an assortment of celluloid articles for the observance of Christmas giving as we are now showing.

You Must

Remember that we have made a big cut on every article in our line and by calling you will see that our prices count too.

Ladies' Hair Ornaments

Unexcelled for beauty and for inexpensiveness. In making our selections for the Holidays this season we have lost no opportunity of taking advantage of a market in which ready cash has been a great power. We thus have been able to secure a stock that is most pronounced in variedness in both styles and prices. It is more probable that our facilities and our stock combined will give the buyers of **hair ornaments** greater opportunities than they ever enjoyed before. These goods were offered far below cost to get us started in this line, and we could not resist the low prices that were asked. Consequently we bought more than we intended. Prices were cut for us and we cut them all to pieces for our customers.

Our Holiday display is now opened up. Before you start home for your Holiday vacation call and look at our line and see if there is something that you can take home to your dear ones.

PATTON BROTHERS FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Biographical Sketch.

WRITTEN BY R. A. HERITAGE.

Emil L. Winkler was born in the musical city of Leipsic, Germany, in 1866. Two years later he lost both parents, and was thus left to fight life's battles alone from the very beginning.

As best he could among friends of the family, he got a good common school education and a start in music, singing as choir boy for seven years.

At the age of fifteen he came to America, to his uncles', and lived at Lexington, Mo., where he continued his education, working especially with the violin. He also, at this early age, directed an orchestra and a German singing society, with much success.

In 1886 he returned to Leipsic to study especially the piano, remaining one year, when he returned to America and began teaching piano and violin at Denver, Col.

One year later he located in Ft. Smith, Ark., where he was organist and choir master of the First Presbyterian and other churches during his stay in that city.

He also taught piano and violin in this city with such popularity that he had to employ *three* assistant teachers who worked wholly under his direction.

His artistic success at Ft. Smith was simply phenomenal, as he did not advertise a conservatory, but merely as a private teacher taught those who might come to him. Yet his thorough work and magnetic influence caused hundreds to come.

In 1892 he again went to Leipsic to study music and completed the regular course of that grand old school—The Royal Conservatory, founded by Mendelssohn—last August, 1895.

His teachers, while there, were Zwintscher, Schreck, Papperitz, Hofman, and Reinecke.

He won the free scholarship by an original composition—"Theme and Char-

acteristic Variations"—which he played with great success before those critical Germans.

Not only is he an artistic player, but he also spent over two years in Piano Pedagogy, or the art of teaching, so is he one of the most systematic teachers in America today, no matter what conservatory they may work in.

Last September he was engaged to be the Instrumental Director of the College of Music of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

Since his residence in Salem, he has been heartily endorsed by both press and people. His time is crowded with pupils who are improving, as if by magic, under his instruction, and he is frequently called to appear in concerts. The papers have called him, "The best pianist in Oregon."

To one in the very prime of life, with such a magnificent foundation, much may be expected. In the future his name will be recorded with America's greatest pianists, composers, and teachers.

The Orchestra.

R. A. HERITAGE.

There is no style of instrumental music so complete as the orchestra, because the various qualities of the instruments are adapted to give all shades of expression, and every variety of accompaniment.

Where full harmony is played on one instrument, the quality of each separate part must be the same, while the melody can only be brought out by being played a little louder.

The smallest form of orchestra is the string quartett, 1st and 2nd Violins, Viola and Cello. Sometimes a Flute, or Clarinet, may be added. Some of the very finest music has been arranged for this combination of instruments.

Such noted organizations as the Men-

Musical Department

Conducted by R. A. Heritage, B. S.



PROF. EMIL L. WINKLER.

AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIP

in the Salem Choral Society entitles the holder to the regular work in the auxiliary class, to *visit* the chorus rehearsals, and to *one* reserved seat at both concerts at the close of each quarter.

The membership fee is \$1.00 and the dues \$1.00 per quarter less the membership share of the co-operative fund,—the net receipts of the society.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

in the Salem Choral Society entitles the holder to the privilege of *visiting* any Choral rehearsal, or auxiliary class drill, and to *one* reserved seat to each of the concerts during the year. Members of the society will have the opportunity of selecting seats before the sale is open to the general public. There will be four concerts this year. During February a Quartett Opera, and Choral Concert by the society. In May the Comic Opera, "Pinafore" and Haydn's Masterpiece, "The Creation."

The membership is only \$1.00, and *no quarterly dues*, thus the concerts only cost one-half the regular price, and privilege of associating with the society. There ought to be 600 honorary members in Salem.

A Normal Musical University.

R. A. HERITAGE.

A few of the most serious objections to the proper progress of musical art in America are as follows: 1st, The *cost* of Musical Instruction is very great, especially if taken of one of our most noted teachers. 2nd, The whole basis of music study is *lowered* to the level of the artisan, or merely a fight for bread and butter. Almost every pupil takes lessons for the avowed purpose of teaching, or of artistic work for money. And 3rd, Too many,

(nearly all) who study music, do not get a broad liberal *education* outside of music, i. e., they are practically unfit for anything but music, and are necessarily very narrow even in that.

All three of these serious objections may be remedied by placing musical education on the same plane with other education, so that every one will feel the necessity of having a knowledge of music as well as of grammar and arithmetic.

The school I now suggest would be something like this—Engage the Music Professor, Art Professor, Language Professor, Mathematics Professor, etc., all on *salary*. Let pupils pay but *one* tuition, which will admit them to any or all classes and in all departments of the school. Arrange a definite program for each pupil and have each one take one lesson (in class of three) in music per week, either voice, piano, organ, violin, cornet, or some kind of musical instrument, and have the pupil practice one hour per day. Let this all be given FREE of any extra tuition, and in order to make it without excuse for any pupil to neglect music, keep a *free* school library, from which any book or study, or piece of music used in the courses of study may be obtained by the pupil for his use while at school, absolutely *free*.

Thus for one tuition a pupil could study the regular branches, Music, Art, Short Hand, Law, etc., and that tuition can be placed at \$10 per term of ten weeks.

Low prices and good instruction will draw the masses and give a better paying school *financially*, than high prices and few pupils.

Board, good and wholesome, can be given for \$1.25 per week, and furnished room at 25 cents a week. Wood, light, laundry, etc., can be furnished at greatly reduced rates.

The great point of running a successful school is to *reduce* the expense of the

delssohn Quintett Club of Boston, the Listeman Club of Chicago, and the Detroit Philharmonic Club, have devoted themselves to this class of music.

But next in order is the small orchestra, which should have: 1st Violin, 2nd Violin, Viola, Cello, Bass, Flute, Clarinet, Cornet, Trombone and Drums. In this combination the instrument most easily spared is the Cello, next the Drums, next the Trombone, next the Flute, and I should hate to make it any smaller and call it an orchestra.

The piano is not an orchestral instrument, although sometimes used in place of 2nd Violin, Viola and Bass. Without, at least, 1st and 2nd Violin, Viola and Bass as a string body for a foundation there is, strictly speaking, no orchestra.

A lot of solo players may work together with a piano accompaniment, but it is not an orchestra a bit more than four sopranos all singing on the same part, with a piano accompaniment, is a quartet.

The writer once heard an orchestra (?) composed of Violin, Clarinet, Cornet, Trombone and Bass, with Piano accompaniment, or rather a Piano solo with a few instruments piping along. While they were all fairly good players, yet the instrumentation was barren and ragged, and the effect very unsatisfactory. It was something like a duet for Double Bass and Piccolo.

One other essential point must not be overlooked. To have a successful orchestra, every member must be on hand at rehearsal once or twice per week, and work hard to play the part as the conductor may direct.

The price for playing must be within the reach of the people. "Play often at small salary is better than once in a while at high prices."

The pleasure in the work, and the love for the beautiful in Art, will more than compensate anyone for the time spent in such an organization.

Salem Choral Society.

The Capital City of Oregon has now a Choral Society of 140 members, meeting every Tuesday evening in the chapel of Willamette University.

Prof. R. A. Heritage and Prof. Emil L. Winkler are the musical directors, and under their able conducting the society has made phenomenal progress.

The choruses so far studied are, The Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah," The Bridal Chorus from "Rose Maiden," Eichberg's national hymn, "To Thee, O Country" and "The Miller's Wooing" by Fanning.

About ten or twelve good choruses will be given at their first concert in February, and this concert will be immediately preceded by an artist concert and quartet opera, given by a few of the members of the society and the directors.

It is also decided to give "Pinafore" and "The Creation" in May, the entire Choral Society taking part in both concerts.

There are three classes of memberships in the Choral Society, Active, Auxiliary and Honorary. The advantages and costs of each are given below.

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

in the Salem Choral Society entitles the holder to a place in the regular concert chorus, to take part in all rehearsals, to attend and work with the auxiliary class, and to have *one* reserved seat at both concerts at the close of each quarter.

The membership fee is \$1.00 and the dues are \$1.00 per quarter, less the member's share of the co-operative fund,—the net receipts of the society.

rather more long drawn out than I had intended. But we are learning so much in these days of "wonderful" discoveries whereby it is conclusively proved that nobody who has ever lived knew how either to sing or teach, but now with absolute certainty the entire science of voice production can be learned in twenty lessons" etc;—that it is well to know something of what the facts really are. There are a few things about the construction of our vocal organs that students should know and which can be simply told. First, that the column of air which is to become a tone is set in vibration by passing between the vocal cords which are contained within the larynx, that hard cartilaginous substance at the front of the throat commonly called the "Adam's Apple." But tone as it comes through the vocal chords bears but small comparison to the tone that is emitted from the mouth. The strength and quality depend to a very great extent on what use is made of the "resonating cavity." The arched, hard, "roof of the mouth" is the sounding board for the voice. Here is where the voice receives four-fifths of its brilliancy and color. It bears the same relation to the tone produced by the vocal cords, that the sounding board of the piano does to the tone made by the strings. Take the same pieces of wire that give such beautiful tones in a Steinway and stretch them between two ordinary blocks of wood and they lose quality, strength, in short, everything that goes to make up a beautiful tone; without the sounding board they are nothing. So it is with the voice. What can be done with the vocal chords themselves is comparatively little. They are as nature made them, and as they are so the voice will be, soprano, tenor or what not. How to send the column of air through them to get its full power without forcing and without waste of breath, and

then to focus it in the right place to get the best advantage from the sounding board, those are the objects a teacher has in view. The first thing to work for is a "free, open and relaxed throat." Now just here there is an unfortunate confusion of terms. The word *throat* is used differently for the whole apparatus from mouth to lungs. Now I want to confine it to that portion between the larynx and the mouth, that part through which the column of air passes, after being set in vibration by the vocal cords, until it reaches the resonating cavity. Then the term "open, free and relaxed throat" means something. But if "throat" includes also the larynx, the words do not apply since in order to set the air in vibration the vocal cords must come very close together and be in a very tight state of tension, as far from being "relaxed" as can be. But in order that the vocal cords may have the proper amount of tension to set the air in vibration it is necessary for the "throat" to be perfectly relaxed. If there be any stiffness, if the roots of the tongue are tense, that interferes with the proper action of the larynx and you have a throaty tone.

Here is a simple experiment, providing you procure the tone with anything like naturalness. Put your finger on your Adam's apple while your throat is in entire repose. Now keep your finger lightly touching the same and vocalize a tone. Your larynx drops from a third to a half an inch (if it doesn't, take heed). Now take a hand glass, open your mouth, being careful not to move a muscle inside, and what do you see? Probably only teeth, tongue and the roof of the mouth. Now vocalize a tone. The back of the tongue becomes depressed the fleshy part of the back of the mouth, the soft palate with the uvula, jumps out of the way, the side walls pull apart, and you have disclosed

pupil in every way as much as possible, Of course, the instruction must be first class, and the board and room good and wholesome, not extravagant.

In this kind of a school, THE Musician would have a good liberal education. The Scientific would understand music, and fine art. Thus the now expensive luxuries would become common, and the tailor blow the flute, and the cobbler blow the horn, and music become an art, and not a "tread-mill" for the bread-winner to drudge upon.

Such a school might be called a "*Normal Musical University*," as all the branches of a regular University would be taught, with music added, *free* for all of its various departments.

Many educators will say that this kind of a school is impossible, but I have worked in school work long enough to *know* that such a school, at reduced rates, for the masses CAN be made to pay, and the day is close at hand when such schools will spring up all over the country.

Training the Voice.

KARLETON HACKETT IN "MUSIC."

Generally speaking any learned explanation of the vocal mechanism is not only useless but thoroughly confusing to the student. While a physician may know absolutely the name, place, and function of each muscle and cartilage that forms part of the "voice," that does not help him one particle to sing well. That must be reached through entirely different channels. But some enquiring minds have fallen into the error of imagining that, since the actual construction of the throat is the same in each person, there must be a scientific manner by which all these muscles could be brought under perfect control and make voice teaching just as simple as brick laying. In fact one

man has gone to the questionable extreme of singing Yankee Doodle with the throat of a corpse. Vannini among many others was caught by this enticing theory and when a young man he slashed away at "subjects" along with medical students. He has since said that although it made him deathly sick he was very glad he went through it all, as he now knew by personal experience the absolute uselessness of all that sort of study so far as teaching people how to sing was concerned. The reason for this is that the separate component parts of our vocal mechanism are not under the control of our will. For instance when we desire to vocalize a tone, "the arytenoid cartilages raise themselves in the folds of the mucus membrane which covers them, and approach one another with surprising mobility." But if we attempt to make these cartilages move in this manner without any intention on our part of singing, we find that we are absolutely powerless to affect them in any way. The producing of a tone is originally an instinctive act uncontrolled by will just as our breathing is in sleep. I quote again, "The various muscular actions which are concerned in the production of vocal tones are commonly regarded as being under the influence of the will. "It is, however, easy to show that this is not the case. We cannot by simply *willing* to do so raise or depress the larynx or move one cartilage of it to or from another, or extend or relax the vocal ligaments; although we can readily do any or all of these things by an act of the will exerted for a specific purpose. We conceive of a tone *to be* produced and we *will* to produce it, and a certain combination of the muscular actions of the larynx then takes place, in most exact accordance with one another, and the predetermined tone is the result."

So much for a knotty subject and

Many pupils improve in spite of their teachers, instead of because of them.

The public want better Music and appreciate it. Keep up a high standard.

Chronic grumblers exist in all communities. Nothing the choir sings ever suits them.

No book or Musical Journal can take the place of a careful, conscientious teacher.

Every musician should know something of almost everything, and almost everything about something.

The Catholic church of Salem will do "Farmer's Mass in B flat," this year for Christmas, and they do it well.

The mighty tide of Musical progress is moving fast. The musician who does not keep pace with it, will be left alone to fossilize.

Many an artist musician has made a failure in life because he was not willing to associate with and help the amateur. The greatest good must be done with the common people, and with greatest financial gain, too.

Notes.

The "Musical Record," of Boston, reaches us every month, brim-full of good things.

We expect to give a short biographical sketch with portrait, of some prominent Oregon musician, each month, beginning next month.

Our Harmony class meets every morning at 7:30 o'clock, and work like "chain-lightning." At first they thought it dreadful early, and that the teacher hurried them too much, but now they like it, are promptly on time, and can work quickly.

Oregon should have a State Music Teachers' Association, as an Auxiliary to the National Association. United effort will do much for the cause of music.

Prof. Winkler's portrait, in this number of the COLLEGIAN, does not flatter him. He is a very pleasant, sociable man, with the appearance of an intelligent cultured gentleman, that he is.

The full-page add in the "Statesman" announcing that the College of Music has enrolled 537 pupils, caused considerable surprise and favorable comment. It is a fact, just the same. The College of Music has been phenomenally successful so far, and bids fair to increase.

Heritage and Winkler are proving very popular in their high-grade concerts. They gave a concert at Howels, on November 23d, and another at Dallas on Thanksgiving evening, November 28th. Both places had large enthusiastic audiences, and spoke in the highest terms of praise for the performances. These gentlemen can be secured for a few such concerts, each month, at reasonable rates.

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an open passage leading straight from the vocal cords to the roof of the mouth. That is the part of the throat that is to be free and relaxed. If there is any stiffness any where then the action of the whole apparatus is hindered. If there is anything gripping about the roots of the tongue, the larynx will not go down, the uvula will not go up, the passage will remain half closed, and the voice will have that sound which we describe by saying that a man sings as though he had a hot potato in his mouth.

Continued in the January number.

University Glee Club.

The Willamette University now has a Glee Club, of 22 selected mixed voices. The very best grade of part songs, Glee songs and College songs will be practiced. It is possible that this Glee Club may give a number of concerts throughout this State next summer, during vacation.

Sayings of "Poor Richard."

I love music, but I do not think I would enjoy a Cantata that has no end.

Music is the universal language. All people, rich and poor alike, should learn to understand its true meaning.

When the pastor is paid for praying and the choir for singing for the congregation, why have they not a right to sleep in their pews.

It is surprising to find so many good voices among those who know nothing of music; also to find so many poor voices among our singers.

When music is taught in our Colleges and Universities the same as any other Science, then the problem of music in the public schools will be solved. Our teachers will all be prepared.

It is said that there are no solos in heaven.

The new Christmas music this year is especially fine, far better than usually comes out from year to year.

Some people are pleased with trashy music, like a child is delighted with a glass bead, neither one knows the true worth.

How many musical composers are but imitators, or worse yet, steal out and out, and give it to the public as their own original (?) composition.

As a rule, a good singer or a good player, while imposed upon for free service often, is babied, petted and spoiled by the extreme deference and kindness shown them by an appreciative public.

"I used to have a good voice," is a common expression. Why not now? You are paying the penalty of abusing your voice. Thousands are ignorantly spoiling their voices every day.

Yes sir, singing is just as much a part of worship as is a prayer or the reading of the Scriptures. The entire congregation should take part. People who come late should not come down the aisle during the singing any more than they would during prayer.

Many musicians are left behind because they do not keep abreast with the times. They never read a Music Journal, nor study deeper in the beauties of music. Nor do they keep their finger on the "public pulse," and take advantage of their surroundings.

Some people lose their success by holding themselves up so stiff and dignified, and waiting for the people to come to their terms and cater to their caprice on every point. Queer, musicians cannot learn that they are a part of society, and should help bear its burdens?

Athletics.

The Oregon Intercollegiate League schedule of games is finished. Much hard and faithful work has been done by the larger part of the teams concerned. Some of the older ones have dropped back, some of the newer teams have stepped up to the forefront. All have played "football" with its modern significance.

The first game was played at Corvallis, November 9, between the O. A. C. and Pac. U. teams, with a score of 0 to 0. It was decided however that O. A. C. should play in the next game. This was played November 16 at Salem, with Willamette. In this Willamette scored the decided victory of 36 to 6. The same day Portland and U. of O. played at Portland, U. of O. winning by the hair's breadth score 6 to 4.

The final game, which came on Thanksgiving, found Willamette lined up against U. of O. in a freshly plowed field at Eugene. The score stood 6 to 0 in the mud. Of course the Willamette fellows say "if it had not been in the mud." The pennant has not been awarded as we go to press; the decision rendered in the Portland U. of O. game, is in protest.

Willamette's team has done creditable work; it being the first year she played in the final game for championship, and in such a way that popular opinion has it, that had not all the odds been against her, the victory would have been easy. Willamette has indeed played football and is proud of her record.

Our coach Mr. R. C. Morse, from Berkeley, Cal., did good work while at Willamette and the team progressed amazingly under his instruction. He left for home on the 25th, wishing to be in time for the Berkeley-Stanford game on Thanksgiving.

Local and Personal.

Did you see those beautiful wedding cakes at the Home Bakery? That is the kind we all want when we get married. Then after that we will want some of that Home Bakery bread.

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Exchange.

A motto for Willamette's Medical College—"Patients and long suffering."

"Willamette University's Rockyfeller is in the football eleven."—*Statesman*.

Harvard now prohibits football games being played by her students outside of Cambridge.

Of the twenty-three men who received honors at Harvard this year, eleven are athletes.—*Ex*.

Boston University permits work on her college papers to count for English in the regular course.

Came to college
Joined the 'leven—
Played one game—
Went to heaven.—*Ex*.

The Ohio Wesleyan University, with an enrollment of 800 students, prohibits the smoking and chewing of tobacco under penalty of suspension.

"Freedom in college is no less valuable than the freedom of citizenship; it makes the same appeal to manliness and honor."—*J. G. Schurman*, President Cornell University.

The *Crescent* brings to us news of the recent marriage of Prof. A. C. Stanbrough, who won the gold medal in the intercollegiate oratorical contest in 1893. The COLLEGIAN sends congratulations.

The *Budget* contains a very creditable discussion of the "Courtship of Miles Standish," beginning thus:—"Love or Friendship—which shall be enthroned? Inclination or duty—which shall be the watchword? This is the conflict to which Longfellow invites.

Among other exchanges at hand are—The Delphic, Heald's College Journal, The Institute Bell, High School Times, The Advance, The Mnemosynean, Dalhousie Gazette, University Courant, The Mercury, University Monitor, Dickinson Union, N. W. Journal of Education, University Courier, Calorwa Student, College Idea, The Emory Phoenix, The Athenæum, The Student's News, The Oak Lily & Ivy, Young Men, The Pathfinder, The Mirror, Colorado Collegian, The Washburn Reporter and The University Record.

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WILEY B. ALLEN MUSIC STORE.

We will take our girls to the Spa and give them a Christmas treat.

Miss Edna Price spent Thanksgiving in Albany, her former home.

Who made the picture of the foot ball team? Cronise, of course, because they know their business.

Mr. E. W. now devotes his entire attention to a portion of the home—the Kitchen.

In spite of the disadvantage of a late beginning, the Medical College has a very encouraging attendance, and its students are of more than ordinary intelligence, it is said.

Willamette's foot-ball team played a noble game at Eugene. Why? Because they had their pictures taken at the Cronise Studio.

Students, nothing would please your parents and friends better than to receive as a Christmas present a beautiful photo of yourself made at the Cronise Studio.

Prof. of Mathematics to Miss J. S. and Mr. C. M. at the board, the latter toying with a dainty handkerchief—"Psychologists tell us that extreme pleasure interferes with mental action."

Students—"How about house-flies, how do they propagate? We never see their larvae."

Prof. C.—"I don't know; you will have to refer to some larger work"

A delightful reception was tendered Prof. Brown, in honor of her return from the East, by President and Mrs. Hawley, on Friday, November 14th. The faculty and senior class, who were in receipt of invitations, thoroughly enjoyed the social conversation, games, and dainty lunch with which the evening closed.

It is a serious thing to be hurt, crippled, or disfigured by an accident, and it is doubly serious if one is not protected against such an exigency. Race & Judah, the insurance men, of 244 Commercial street, are in a position to protect men and women against loss of time and money consequent on such untoward happenings, and they do it safely and very cheaply. Call on, or send for them.

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If you enjoy fine music you cannot afford to miss the concert by the Aramenti Concert Co. to be given at the opera house January 1.

G. W. Aschenbrenner has been very ill with typhoid fever. His life was despaired of at one time, but now his recovery is only a question of time and care.

As strong a musical combination as is found in the Aramenti Concert Co. seldom visits Salem. This entertainment will be one of the best of the Y. M. C. A. course. Admission 50 cents.

At Carlton, Yamhill county, Thanksgiving, the marriage of Prof. F. S. Dunn, of Willamette university, and Miss Anna Matthews, was solemnized. Congratulations and best wishes to Prof. and Mrs. Dunn.

Who is the prettiest girl in school? Why, the girl who has eaten the fine candies made at the Spa. But they have all had these candies made at the Spa. Well, then, they are all sweet.

The Oratorical Association, at its November meeting, elected Mr. Hal Hibbard to fill the place in the contest at the first of February of Mr. J. Dillon Plamondon who is not now eligible, having entered the Medical College.

It is to be regretted that our boys were beaten at Eugene. Some think it was on account of the mud and rain. But the true reason has just been discovered. It was simply because the team had not eaten enough of that bread made at Strong's. Hence they were not strong enough. With more of Strong's bread it follows that they would have been stronger.

Mr. Harvey Heritage who has been quite ill is recovering.

At the opera house New Year's night, the Aramenti Concert Co. of New York is to give one of their celebrated concerts. This company consists of Mme. Julia Aramenti, prima donna soprano, Miss Celia Schiller, concert pianist, and Mr. Chas. F. Higgins, violin virtuoso. This is the fourth entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. course, and is certain to be a treat to all lovers of high class music. Admission 50 cents.

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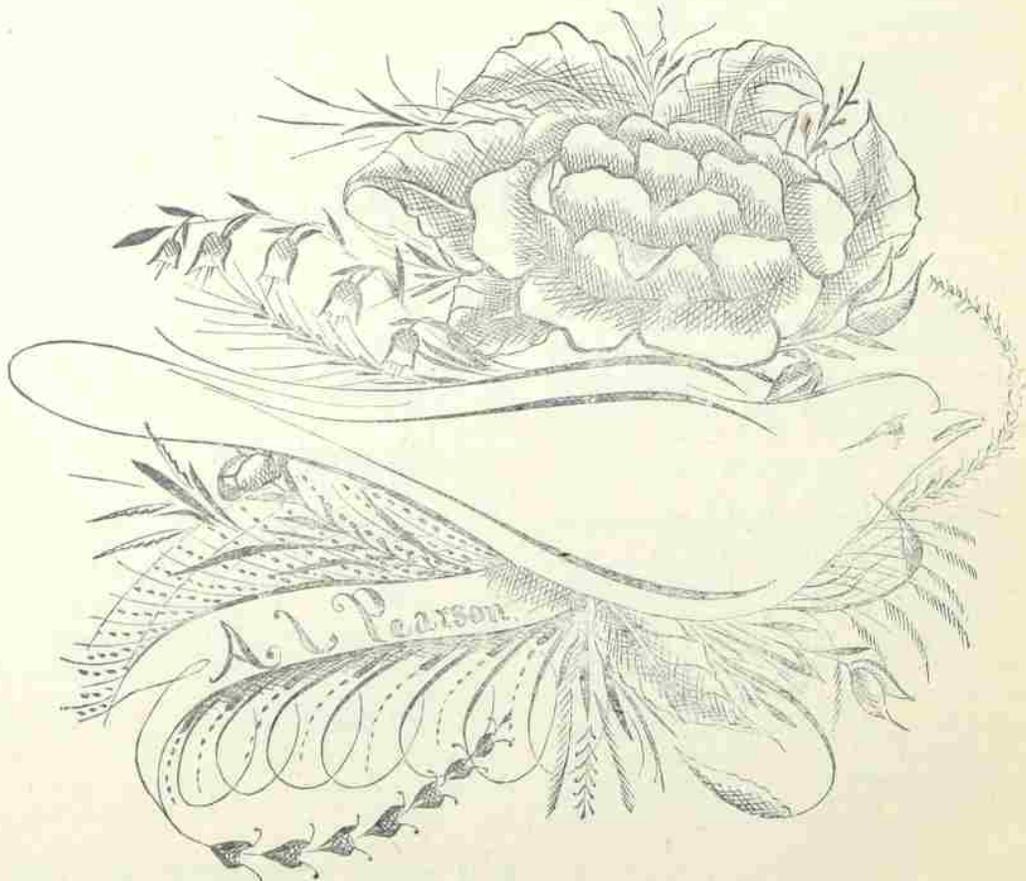
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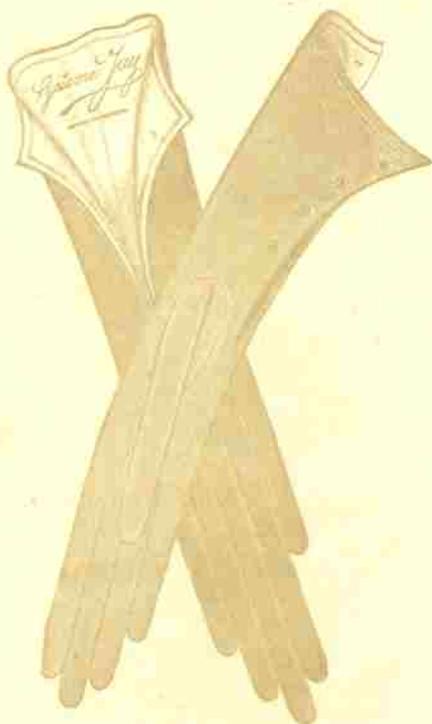
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