

Edith Trizzell

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN

VOL. 2.

SALEM, OREGON, MARCH, 1891.

NO. 6.

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

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

There now seems to be a crisis pending over the Willamette University. Some of those whose fostering care should have ever hovered near this favored school are now turning their attention to other places to establish a rival school, and possibly put a schism in one of the leading churches in higher education. The question comes forcibly to many of the more considerate educators, whether the Methodist church can sustain two large schools, when the one she now has is not properly endowed and equipped; and the question is, will the establishment of the Portland university be an advantage to higher education? If it will, it should be given a hearty support and a strong promulgation.

Oregon is over-run with small schools which are struggling for existence and a recognition from the college world. A State with a population of 312,490 people cannot sustain six colleges and make them first-class institutions. History proves the fact that half equipped schools are not the promulgators and instruments of higher education. However worthy the cause may be to which a people turn their attention, it must start from the foundation and not on the tombs of dead heroes. The Willamette University was founded on the fundamental truths of philanthropy and those eternal principles of an intellectual and spiritual education. The tombs of the founders now stand as a silent monument to their efforts, and the living monument is four hundred members of an Alumni Association, who will stand by their *alma mater*. The Portland university will ever be remembered as endeavoring to build on these monuments, and when that was impossible she would deserve to stand in the shadow of the Willamette and cast her shadow towards the sun. When there is a field open for another university in Oregon, give it God speed and a patronage that will sustain it. That day has not yet come, when another school can add anything to the cause of higher education. The Methodist denomination is killing its own great schools by putting another burden in its own lap to be fostered by the same people who have not too well supported the school which had made a great Methodist school possible in Oregon; and has given the church a prominence otherwise it never could have had. The Methodist people of Oregon assisted by the Alumni can, and will doubtless, make the Willamette University a great school, and the place of her birth will a home forever.

ALUMNUS.

THE PERSECUTED CLASS.

As they came to class that morning,
Every pupil's face was bright
With anticipated pleasure,
And each heart was glad and light.

For to-morrow was vacation
And they thought of home and rest,
With two weeks recreation—
From hard study to be blest.

But alas, Oh! vain delusion
Ere the ringing of the bell,
Came the order stern and cruel,
Like a thunderbolt it fell.

Every face showed consternation
As they heard the order plain
*"Each of you must write a poem
Ere you come to class again."*

So the pupils meekly bowing
In submission to their fate,
Struggling hard with rhyme and meter,
Labored early, labored late.

And at last worn out and weary,
When the holidays were o'er,
With their verses still unfinished—
Back they came to school once more.

But professor, unrelenting,
Would not listen to their plea,
Bade them still go and obey him,
As result these lines you see.

RHETORIC CLASS.

EXCHANGE.

The Lawrentian advocates the adoption of the system of exempting those who secure a certain per cent. on term work. The system of examining every one at the end of the term of course encourages somewhat the habit of neglect at the beginning of the term with the expectation of making it up before examination day. We had the system of exempting those who passed over 95 per cent. fully tried at the Willamette University, and it also has many deficiencies.

Too many get through on the strength of sly peeps at text books and often by writing hard words on their cuffs. It is a great deal easier for a student to get aid in the classroom recitations than at examinations.

Another fact that proves that something is wrong is that on several occasions when the professors have held all for examinations without regard to per cent., some who had passed 95 per cent. on daily average failed in examination to reach even 65 per cent. This shows that they had not done thorough work.

Both systems have defects but we believe that the examination of all without regard to class work will secure the best results.

The president of a neighboring college, addressing the students at the opening of the year, mentioned the fact that the Freshman class was the largest in the history of the institution. He then turned to the 25th Psalm and read for the scripture lesson:

"The troubles of my heart are enlarged," etc. The good man did not understand why the students smiled.—Ex.

"Ah!" soliloquized the fly, as he crawled around the bottle, "I have passed the hatching age, ditto the creeping age and now I am in the mucilage." There he stuck.

If you hit the mark you must aim a little above it; every arrow that flies feels the attraction of the earth.

The Cornellian in an editorial on co-education of the sexes says: "The age demands educated women as well as educated men.

There never was a woman who knew too much, and it is only the men who know too little that think it just to debar women from any educational advantage. A free nation has need of strong women, as well as strong men, and happy are they who stand not in the way of co-education.

Pomona College has organized a College Senate, which is composed of fourteen members, six chosen from the Senior class, four from the Junior class and two each from the Sophomore and Freshman classes. All res-

olutions and recommendations passed by the Senate are to be considered by the faculty and if they meet the approval of that body they become laws of the college. No recommendations or petitions from the students which have not passed the Senate will be considered by the Faculty.—HERALD.

At Harvard, Ann Arbor, Cornell University and John Hopkins, attendance at recitations is optional.—BREEZE.

Enthusiastic professor of physics, discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms: "Now if I should shut my eyes so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, leap I run; then what do you call me?"

Voice from the rear: "A clod-hopper." Class is dismissed.—EX.

The new Telescope at San Diego, Cal., will be forty inches in diameter, four inches more than the famous Lick Telescope.

It is being prepared by Clark Bros., of Cambridge, Mass.—STUDENT LIFE.

LITERARY.

A MONTH IN SALT LAKE CITY.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 2.)

"And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriages prohibited by the laws of the land," was the last sentence of President Woodruff's Manifesto, read last October at the conference of the Mormon Church. Henceforth the Church officials refuse to solemnize any plural marriages. Thus, after years of conflict, it has been decided that the laws of the land are above the "Revelations of the Gods." Not that the Mormons have renounced their belief in polygamy—far from that—they have only ceased to practice it.

For years the laws of the U. S. have been very rigidly enforced in Utah, many poly-

amists convicted and sent to the penitentiary and all who have had more than one wife were disfranchised. By judicial interpretations, stretching the statutes to the farthest possibility, foreigners who believed in the Mormon religion could not be naturalized. Saints were disqualified to sit on the jury bench. Consequently, though only three tenths of the entire population in the territory are Gentiles, they, nevertheless, virtually control politics.

The disciples of Joseph Smith believe that parents can love all their children with the same, equal ardor. For the same reason a man can love equally well several women and make them all happy. But as only wise and good parents are able to treat all their children alike, so, also, none but intelligent and virtuous men are capable of making more than one wife happy. Only one man in a thousand is considered capable of making several wives and their children happy; and no other, according to Mormon law, is entitled to practice polygamy. For polygamy is more a theory than a practice. Not over two per cent. of the entire male Mormon population indulge in plural marriages. The Mormons, however, when arguing in favor of their pet system emphasize Reason so much as Revelation. An Angel came down from Heaven and told Joseph Smith that practicing polygamy is glorifying the Lord—that is all. What religious sect does not believe that fixed, fundamental, natural laws are secondary to the Creator's revelations?

The Saints admit that it is unnatural for any wife to consent to her husband paying attention to other women. Religion alone, it is claimed, can quench natural inclinations. But Joseph Smith, Jr., a Mormon in all other respects, denies that his father ever received any revelation in regard to polygamy, and this strikes a severe blow at the very foundation of the system. Nature as-

serts that polygamy is not right, Revelation doubts if polygamy is right, Therefore polygamy is right, makes rather poor logic. But then plural marriages are more for Heaven than for earth, and a clear understanding is not necessary.

Before a married man can pay his addresses to another woman, he must have the consent of his first wife, the president of the Church, and the woman's parents. If one of the persons refuse to give his sanction to the match, that ends the would-be love-affair. Notwithstanding this precaution many respectable Saints claim that the system has been abused—grossly abused. At the same time they do not hesitate to assert that their system of plural marriages is more productive of social purity than ours. They scornfully point to Christian cities like San Francisco where the courts granted 320 divorces in one year. The Sultan of Turkey once asked a member of the royal family of England, "What are your women doing on the streets of London in the middle of the night? We Turks keep our women at home for protection and to take care of them. The insinuation of the Turks is re-echoed by the Mormons.

A very interesting article on "On the Material Relations of Sex in Human Societies," which bears directly upon the polygamy question, occurs in the October number of *The Monest*. The *Monest* is published by the Open Court Pub. Co. Chicago.

The massive size, skilfull architecture, and beautiful appearance of the Temple and the Tabernacle body for the religious enthusiasm of the Mormons. The former is modeled after the Jewish Temple and is intended to be a "House of Prayer." But the ceremonies of baptism, marriages etc. are also celebrated there. None but good Mormons can be admitted, not even for a visit. The Tabernacle, used for Sunday meetings, is elliptical in form, has a sitting capacity for

10,000 persons, and the acoustic construction is so perfect that a pin dropped on the floor can be heard in every part of the auditorium. The deep, rich tones from one of the best organs in the world mingling in delightful harmony with 200 human voices of the choir, the simplicity and earnestness of the congregation, the great mass of humanity, and the novelty of being in a Mormon church, all combine to produce charm, awe, and reverence.

Both the *Brittanica* and the *American encyclopedias* assert that Joseph Smith and many of his first followers were knaves, liars, and thieves. A Mormon can not point with pride to the history of his sect. But who can? The garments of the noblest nations, the purest sects are spotted with dark marks of their own wicked deeds. Even the boasted freedom of America is often a sham. In 1650, Mary Fisher, a Quakeress, was persecuted in Boston in the name of religion. But the toleration denied her in America was granted by Turks. The Emperor of China granted in the 1663 enfranchisement to Christianity, one year before freedom of conscience was established in Rhode Island, which was the first state on the continent that by statute declared in favor of liberty. Thus, the "Sick Man" and the heathen Chinaman have at different times shamed Christian America. Nor is it difficult for an impartial historian to prove that the Mormons are like the rest of humanity—"Partly celestial, partly infernal."

The political spoils of Utah are divided between two hostile parties—The Liberals and the Mormons. The Liberals include nearly all the Protestants. But these pious Liberals elected, last spring, a wholesale liquor dealer Mayor of Ogden. No doubt many fierce Anti-Mormons are such because of an honest, reasonable conviction. But a much larger portion of mankind declare war on the disciples of Joseph Smith on ac-

count of selfish political ambition, prejudice, ignorance, narrowness, and for the pleasure of gratifying their greed and bigotry. Some of the loudest declaimers against polygamy are those who live a life of immorality and shame. Not a few of the very congressmen recommending severe measures have disgraced themselves and outraged every natural, moral, and civil law pertaining to the matrimonial relation.

If the theory of hereditary transmission be correct, then it is impossible to understand how the founders of the Mormon church could all have been such rogues as the high authorities of Britannica and American encyclopedias positively assert. And the general opinion of mankind is that the Saints have committed every crime in the catalogue. But whether the present generation in Utah are decendants from monkeys or devils, they, nevertheless, appear to be man and manly. Several of the many children of Brigham Young have a national and international reputation for intelligence, honesty, and decency. The statistics show that morality in Utah is high.

The Saints are particularly noted for their refined manners, politeness, and social disposition. Traveling extensively as missionaries and being in contact with a large number of tourists who visit Salt Lake City, they are more polished than the majority of western people. Religiously they believe in contentment and mirthfulness and, for the sake of health, practice these virtues. The passion for distinction, the greed of wealth—which threaten to barbarize all civilized nations—are not the predominate characteristics of the Mormons.

O. N. NELSON.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

(FOR THE COLLEGIAN.)

The sudden death of Secretary Windom recalls the fact that two of his predecessors

in the Treasury Department sacrificed themselves almost in like manner by over-work. Secretaries Folger, of the Arthur administration, and Manning, of President Cleveland's administration. In both the latter cases, however, the incumbents of the Treasury portfolio were comparatively inexperienced as to the great amount of detail labor of that department, while Secretary Windom, in addition to his service in both House and Senate, had some seven month's experience as Secretary of the Treasury under the Garfield administration and understood the exact situation. It is commented on as somewhat anomalous that Mr. Windom, suffering as he was with an affection of the heart, should have undertaken the delivery of a long and exhaustive speech, especially at a banquet when the participants had doubtlessly dined and wined heartily.

As a matter of fact, speech-making at a banquet, after the guest is fully regaled, is a difficult undertaking. The orator is necessarily forced to talk against the buzz and hum of his auditors, and in most instances, when the wine is in, the wit is out and confusion reigns supreme. Some two or three years ago, ex-Senator Thurman was entertained at a banquet given at Columbus, Ohio, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday. The hall was crowded, and after the guests had feasted to their hearts content, speech-making began. Cigars were lighted, and soon the air was filled with smoke. So much noise and confusion followed among the two hundred and fifty persons present, it was difficult if not impossible to hear the speaker. Suddenly, the venerable publicist, Judge Thurman, was seen to totter and fall, and was carried off in an insensible condition, greatly to the apprehension of his friends, who thought the "Old Roman" had been stricken with apoplexy. Happily he recovered, but the fact remained that he had been overcome by the heat,

noise and cigar smoke, coupled with the great effort of speaking against the presence of so large an assembly of persons who had dined and wined, some of them to excess.

* * *

A very suggestive story is told of how the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, at Washington, called a halt and read the riot act to Secretary Manning, when the latter gentleman assumed his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Manning took quarters at this hotel, and the pressure upon him was so great, he was forced to transact a very large proportion of his official labors after office hours at his private apartments. As a consequence, after performing a day's work at the Department, he worked way into the "wee small hours" at the hotel. Here, assisted by several clerks and his private secretary, he pored over a hecatomb of documents requiring official action until it became evident that, with the summer heat and the physical and mental strain, no man, could long survive such an ordeal.

* * *

The landlord happened to be an old personal friend, and so he resolved to take matters in his own hand. He had previously protested against the course pursued by Mr. Manning, but without avail. So one fearfully hot night, he knocked at Mr. Manning's door, was bade to enter, and there he found the Secretary and his clerks working away with their coats off, and all puffing cigars.

"What do you want?" gruffly demanded Secretary Manning, somewhat annoyed at the intrusion.

"I want you to pack up your traps and leave this house!" loudly replied the proprietor, Mr. Roessle.

"What do you mean by that?" angrily rejoined Mr. Manning.

"I mean just what I say," retorted the landlord, "I don't want you in my hotel, and

insist that you shall leave it at once, to-night, if possible."

"Don't I pay my bills?" inquired Mr. Manning. "Why do you order me out of your hotel?"

"Because," responded Mr. Roessle, "I don't propose to be made a party to a suicide in my house. Here you are, working, way into the hot night when you ought to be in bed and resting from your labors. I have repeatedly warned you that you were killing yourself by inches, and if you insist upon so doing, you must find some other abiding place. I do not want any unnecessary deaths to occur here."

Secretary Manning tried to laugh the thing off, but Roessle would not have it that way, and so finding the affair had taken a serious turn, Mr. Manning proposed a compromise, and promised to mend his ways. The clerks were dismissed, and thereafter there was no more work of like character done at the Arlington Hotel, at least while Secretary Manning habitated there.

Unhappily, Mr. Manning did not follow the injunction of his landlord after he had taken a private house. He persisted in the effort in trying to live two lives when no man has but one, and without warning was stricken with paralysis at the department. He was carried home, but failing to recover his health, was forced to resign his position, and returning to Albany, New York, died shortly thereafter. Secretary Folger's fate was hardly less tragical. He resigned his position as a judge of the New York Court of Appeals to accept the Treasury portfolio. His whole life had been in legal and judicial occupation, and the labors of the Treasury affairs were new to him. He undertook to run that vast department on the judicial plan, and insisted upon passing upon every case as if it were a matter of judicature to be determined by himself alone. He was indisposed to trust his Assistant Secretaries

or other subordinates, and hence he gave way under the great load with which he had burdened himself against the remonstrances of his friends. Like Secretary Manning he fell at his post, and shortly thereafter passed away.

H.A.O.N.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

Given before the Literary Societies on the celebration of Washington's birthday.

Within the stately city which bears his honored name

A lofty pile is builded to celebrate his fame.
Upon the temple spires its lengthening shadow falls,
Beside its height majestic they seem but pygmy walls.

The morning's rosy fingers first crown its brow with light,

There lingers last the sunset ere day is lost in night.
Amid the crash of thunder, the fury of the storm,
Serene, unharmed, unheeding, it lifts its giant form.

Fit type it is and worthy of him whose name it wears,

Who in the rush of battle, or weary, toilsome cares,
Bore not life's weighty duties like those of common ken,

But moved among his fellows a hero among men.
What need to tell the story of all his noble life,
Of how he saved the nation in war's unequal strife?
Wherever Freedom's banners are on the breeze unfurled

His high-souled deeds are cherished, and known throughout the world.

But yet no towering structure, no costly pile of stone,

Though of unequalled grandeur, unrivalled and alone,

No sculptured marble graven with praises eloquent,
Can tell our hero's story or be his monument.

America in beauty wide stretched from sea to sea,
The refuge of the homeless, the country of the free,
The nation that has never to proud oppression bent,
The chosen land of Freedom, this is his monument.

EVA FOSTER.

RISE AND GROWTH OF MATHEMATICS.

(Extract from Chapel Oration.)

When man first began to engage in independent thought he unquestionably used some of those many principles we now call

mathematics. Though they were known to him neither as a science nor an art, they were truths nevertheless. Olney, the mathematician, says: "Geometry is the foundation of logic." But since geometry is pure mathematics I would like to generalize the definition and say: mathematics is the foundation of logic. No doubt but that when human minds began to reason on the subjects they felt interested themselves, certain *first truths* were adopted by all without question. Those truths are employed, I believe, in our present mathematical science. The advantage derived from the study of this science will compare favorably with that of any other field of investigation. Our men of reason employ its principles daily, our metaphysicians love to date on "Axiomatic first truths," and our philosophers confirm much argument by its application. To familiarize a man with mathematics is to teach him to think—to engage in independent thought. Your mathematician is not the man who goes through the world on memory but *reason*. He is no "narrow minded" man, but as broad as investigation itself, and as liberal as reason herself permits. Clear ideas and a habit of close discrimination are, with those just mentioned, the most remarkable results observed in your student of this "foundation of logic." Its conceptions are abstract and hence may be brought to bear everywhere. * * *

The history of mathematics is divided into three great periods.

First: The era of Greek and Roman supremacy when geometry was almost exclusively cultivated.

Second: The introduction of decimal arithmetic and algebraic calculus into Europe by books soon after the decline of the Roman Empire. Our own period, the third, begins with Descartes.

Euclid of Alexandria, from about 323 B. C., was, perhaps, the first to reduce geometry

to a definite system of propositions. These were collected in what was known as The Elements of Geometry. Proclus says that Ptolemy once wrote to Euclid inquiring if there was no easier way to learn geometry than by studying the elements, to which Euclid responded: "There is no royal road to geometry."

Hipparchus, the father of trigonometry, flourished in the same age. * * *

The right angled triangle, supposed to have been discovered by Pythagoras, is, upon great authority, claimed to have been known to the earliest Hindoos and Chinese of whom we have any record. * * *

In the beginning of the third period Descartes first used algebra with geometry, and also, introduced a mode of characterizing curves by means of an equation between variable magnitudes. About the same time Kepler introduced the notion that all magnitudes are made-up of an infinite number of infinitely small parts. * * *

It was left to Libnitz to get us into all the, seemingly, absurd things of our infinitesimals of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd orders. Pascal led him into this difficulty and Newton led him out. Thus our success of mathematics has come to us, not fortuitously, but through persistent thought and investigation. * * *

EDITORIAL.

Subscribers who are delinquent, will please send in their subscriptions.

Most of the Colleges of America have in their curriculum a good English course, but greater stress needs to be put upon it. The dead languages, the mathematics and the sciences occupy a place in mental drill which cannot be supplemented, but a mind well drilled by these, well filled by reading and reflection will not receive credit for half its

ability, unless able to clothe its thoughts in appropriate language.

There are many features in connection with long established institutions of learning which render them desirable places to pursue a course of study, rather than in one of our Western Colleges. The former are better equipped in the line of apparatus, museum, library, etc., but their advantages in some respects are not equal to ours. The courses of study are about the same. The advantage of personal contact with the Professors in the classes can not be too highly estimated. This privilege we enjoy beyond that of many of our otherwise more favored students. The time is soon coming when all the facilities for education, that money can buy, will be ours also. The cause of higher education is at the dawn of a new era.

During our recent Legislature a bill was passed granting State Diplomas to the graduates of the Colleges throughout the State. The bill was not originated for the purpose of helping College graduates to procure certificates, because they needed the help, for numerous are our alumni among the first class educators of the North-west, but that the several institutions of the State might be placed on just and equal footing. For some time past the State Normal School has enjoyed this advantage over the other institutions of the State, so that an inducement was held out to those contemplating teaching to take a normal course rather than a regular college course; and if their object was simply to teach in the public schools, they might well reason upon the inducement. They could see that by taking a diploma from the State Normal, they would rank higher in the eyes of school law, than to take a classical course out of one of the best Colleges in the North-West, and then teach a half dozen years on top of that. The natural re-

wards of faithful toil in any line are always of such a character as to induce the aspirant to lay a broad foundation and rear a well proportioned superstructure. Likewise a state should not hold out inducements to those who are to mould the coming generation, to take the *short* cut to knowledge, which phrase, when the words are transposed, better reads, the cut to short knowledge. If the graduates of one College are entitled to State Diplomas, then they all should be. Time alone will tell whether the system now adopted is better than that of requiring all to take the prescribed examinations.

These few lines are intended to disabuse the mind of one who may become prejudiced against, or led into a wrong sentiment towards Dr. C. C. Stratton, by the reading of an article, which will be found in another column.

The first impression, which the writer of the article mentioned, intends to leave with his readers, is that the ex-chancellor of the Willamette University has deserted his post of duty, and turned traitor to the cause with which he was intrusted by the Methodist church, and is now in Portland establishing a rival institution, which will *split wide open* the Methodist church.

The purport drift of the first paragraph of the article mentioned, strikes at the motive and purpose of Dr. Stratton for resigning his position in the Willamette University, and if the motive and purpose of the Dr. were such as the writer seems to picture them to be, surely the Ex-chancellor would not be worthy of a place in the progress of higher education; but when the following statement, which was made by Dr. Stratton, before the Trustees of the Willamette University, is read carefully, all doubt as to his honesty of purpose and the unselfishness of his aims ought to be forever dispelled. The statement made by himself is as follows:

"In tendering my resignation here with the view of leading the movement there, I have taken counsel with Bishop Fowler, the resident Bishop of this coast, with Bishop Newman, who transferred me to this field, and has the present oversight of all the interests of the church here; with the leading ministers of the conference under the auspices of which this institution has been founded and fostered, and with theseveral members of this board with whom I corresponded before accepting the place from which I now retire, and have not received from any quarter a single expression of dissent." Is there any one, unless it be a caviling Salemite, who will doubt the plain statement of facts as made by Dr. Stratton before the Trustees?

The crisis mentioned as pending over the Willamette University, has passed away long ago, for Salem let the golden opportunity slip her, when she refused to aid the institution.

The gentleman does not seem to understand the Methodist Church, for he says that she cannot sustain two Universities in Oregon. The fact is that the Methodist Church intends to have one, and only one, great institution of learning in Oregon. And furthermore, her people are not so blind and narrow in their views as to attempt to found a great school where but little sympathy and less money will be offered to the enterprise.

If the article expresses the writers sentiment, he certainly does not understand the University and the four hundred members of the Alumni Association demand that the Methodist Church shall have her great institution at Salem; but we fail to see why the tombs of the former heroes of the institution have any signification in this matter, since the atmosphere, in which the University now stands, has become vitiated by local prejudice and gangrened by selfishness. As for the four hundred members of the Alumni Association, they will be a unit in moving

their *Alma Mater* to a more healthful atmosphere, when they have felt the pulse of Salem people and observed that it does not beat in unison with the needs and demands of higher education.

The men of Oregon, who both of Church and State, are making the greatest sacrifices for the cause of higher education, are turning their attention to Portland, and the reason for this is fully explained by the following clipped from the Oregonian:

AN ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER.

So strong is the tendency of investment toward the peninsula, that one of the most active and successful real estate firms of Portland has offered to handle the property for the trustees, set aside seventy-five acres for a campus, and after taking up the bonds of the University, and meeting all other expenses connected with the purchase of the property and the sale of the land, pay to the trustees the net sum of \$500,000.

It should be a matter of congratulation to the citizens of Portland that those natural advantages, which have enabled it to win and retain the financial and commercial control of the Northwest—its situation at the mouth of the Willamette Valley, and at a point where the trade of the great interior basin will always flow toward it as naturally as the waters of the Columbia and its tributaries to the sea—and to be utilized henceforward in the interest of higher education; and that an institution has been projected here on a liberal scale, and with every prospect of success, designed to promote literature and science, and philosophy in all their branches, for the benefit of the young men and women of the group of States in the Northwest who desires such advantages without going abroad for their realization.

SOCIETY.

A list of one hundred and forty books has recently been ordered by the two Societies,

for their joint library. This list consists of works of Fiction, History, Science, Poetry and Biography, and has been highly recommended as being well chosen by both Pres. Van Scoy and Dr. Stratton.

This is a move in the right direction and will form a good nucleus for the Library they hope to have in future.

The annual custom of celebrating the birthday of Washington, was observed Monday evening, Feb. 23rd, in the Chapel, and the following program was rendered:

Opening remarks by President G. A. Reichman; Instrumental Duett by Miss Steiner and Mr. Rosebrook; Prayer, F. L. Moore; Oration, B. L. Steeves; Poem, Eva Foster; Vocal Solo, Z. M. Parvin; Essay, H. N. Rounds; Duett, Piano and Violin, Miss Steiner and Mr. Rosebrook.

The Philodorian Society held their open meeting on the evening of the 27th. There was a good variety in the well rendered program. The exercises opened by a brief address from the President, G. A. Richman, followed by a Vocal Solo by Miss Combs; Oration on John Brown, by C. H. Spalding; Quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, J. F. Ailshie and O. N. Wilson; "Multum in parvo," S. C. Dodson, Wm. Heerdt, Frank Matthews, and Burt Barker; Piano Solo by Miss Steiner; Debate-Question, Resolved that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was a mistake. Affirmative—G. G. Spalding and O. A. White. Negative—Chas. Elrey and F. L. Moore. Judges chosen were Pres. Van Scoy, Judge Henry and N. M. Newport. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative. Next on program was minute speeches—subjects given on the floor by H. N. Rounds, O. Eastham, D. W. Johnson, A. A. Stafford, C. G. Pense, C. D. Snyder, J. H. Skidmore. This ended the program. The society was then favored by some very appropriate remarks by visiting friends and old time members.

Society adjourned, but according to the old time custom, the members and friends lingered for social converse.

PERSONALS.

Max non est.

Boys pay your board before you go.

To the wife of Ed. Belknap a son.

Miss Eberhard, a former student, spent a few days at the College.

A .W. Bagley returned home to Toledo; he has received a large contract of piling for Yaquina Jetty.

Personal—Send in your subscription.

Miss Hansee and mother spent a few days in Portland; report a pleasant time.

Mr. J. A. Singleton and Miss E. Royal were united in sacred bonds of unity, both students formerly of Willamette. May success and prosperity attend them.

F. T. Howell and M. O. Brink have closed a meeting at Yaquina, eight conversions and one reclaimed.

Mr. Rice, a former student of the old Institute of Willamette, a graduate of Harvard, gave us a very pleasant account of his hoisting the first flag on the cupola of Willamette, twenty-six years ago, also a general talk on other topics.

Mr. Harold Oberg and wife, in attendance at the North-Western University, are prospering well. Mr. Oberg will graduate from the Theological Department this year, and thinks of still continuing in school for a while.

A load of students, by invitation from the Matron of Chemawa Indian School, attended their annual entertainment on the evening of Feb. 25th. The exercises were good. The school is prospering under the skillful management of G. M. Erwin.

Several of the students have been on the sick list of late, among whom were Miss Ida Paul, A. W. Roberts and E. Okawa. They are getting around again now.

LOCAL.

The Legislature has now closed, and the students who had clerkships have returned to school excepting Mr. Bagley who has gone to Yaquina.

The senior class of '91 is much more evenly divided than that of '90, there being an equal number of ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Eberhardt, one of last years students, has been visiting a few days among friends. We are glad to see some of the old faces back sometimes. Miss Eberhardt is attending school at Newberg, Oregon.

Tuesday evening a surprise party for Prof. Gardener assembled at the residence of Dr. Bradshaw. About thirty of the students were present, the evening was spent in games etc. Prof. Gardener has been at Willamette about a year, where he has been instructing the Junior Class in Law. He leaves many warm friends among the students.

Mr. and Miss France received a visit from their mother and grandmother last week; "Parents or friends from home are always welcome."

Now that spring has come we are having winter weather.

The subjects for commencement orations have been handed in and the classes organized; all this reminds us that commencement time will soon be here and another school year gone by.

Those who went to Chemawa report that they enjoyed the programme very much.

It has been proven that the "negative question" is a success.

Mrs. George Young (Miss Tereasa Acres) one of Willamett's former graduates in music, is now living at Kemilche, Washington.

It has been said of some one the sooner a young man learns that he knows nothing the better it is for him. If you have not learned this yet, enter the Logic class.

Rev. Wire's lecture on Sand, given in the chapel Wednesday Feb. 25th, was well appreciated by the students.

Mr. Ed. Belknap of Evanston Illinois, expects soon to return to Oregon and practice law.

VIEW FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The monument erected to the memory of our illustrious "First President," is one of the many attractions of the Nation's Capital. The monument is a magnificent shaft of white marble, which rises to a height of five hundred and fifty-five feet. The roof commences at the height of 500 feet, and is a pyramid 55 feet high. The view from the monument is, of course, fine. On a clear day one can see sixty miles in every direction. From the north windows the greater portion of the city can be seen. The visitor will admire the broad straight streets, the magnificent public buildings and the numerous parks. A good view is had of the hills of Maryland, and of the numerous suburban towns around the city. The stranger will notice that, Washington has not the noise and confusion of large cities. Many come to the city on this account; they become tired of the more noisy cities and still wish to live in the city.

From the west windows the view is even better; the finest portion of the city is that part west of 14th street; it is the most fashionable part of Washington; here we see the President's mansion (White House,) the Corcoran Art Gallery, the magnificent new, State War and Navy Depot's buildings, the U. S. Treasury and numerous costly residences. Here as in other parts of the city the streets are well paved and shaded. Looking south, the first thing that attracts the attention of the "sight seers" is the historic Potomac. The river at this place changes its nature. Until it reaches the city, it was a swift flowing deep river, with high hills on

each side; now it is a broad, slow moving river and winds lazily through a flat country to the Chesapeake Bay. We see, a few miles from Washington, the quaint old town of Alexandria, once a thriving town but now going to ruin. On the Virginia side of the river, we can also see the old home of Gen. Lee, "Arlington," and about 14 miles below Washington is Mt. Vernon. The old home of the immortal Washington is on a gentle swell of land that commands a fine view of the river. A beautiful custom is observed by the river men here. When a steamer nears Mt. Vernon, its speed is lessened, and when opposite the Washington mansion the boat glides noiselessly through the water and the bell is tolled. The view from the east window is perhaps the best of all. Old Bladenburg is about six miles from the monument. The old dueling ground is here; the place seems to be cursed; a thriving place in *antibellum* days, it is now a miserable place consisting of ruined tobacco warehouses and negro "shanties." The new National Museum, the Botanical Gardens, the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum are a series of fine views between the monument and the Capital. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the Capitol, as all know it to be one of the finest structures in the world. It is not only the most imposing of all the public buildings, but has the best site. It can be seen from all parts of the city.

In conclusion I would say that a person has no idea of what a fine city Washington is, until he views it from the top of the lofty monument. When a person can view the city from this high eminence, he will say that "The half has never been told" of beautiful Washington.—"X."

Our thoughts are ever forming our characters, and whatever they are most absolved in will tinge our lives.

PHILA. LEDGER.



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CHAPIN.

The best of a book is not the thought which it contains, but the thought it suggests; just as the charm of music dwells not in the tones, but in the echoes of our hearts.

HOLMES.



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