

WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

Devoted to Literature and Information Incident to the Student's Life.

VOL. I.

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WILLAMETTE COLLEGIAN.

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NIGHT—A SONNET.

W. R. STRUBLE.

'Tis night—no zephyr stirs the leaves—
Has died away among the distant hills—
All nature sleeps, lulled by the murmuring
rills,
And guarded by those dim old forest trees,
The ghosts of buried ages!—fancy sees
In each the return of a race gone by.
Alas! how glorious is the evening sky!
Diana fronts upon her car with ease,
Amid her virgin train, and smiles on earth,
And earth returns her smiles, and all is bright
Those twinkling orbs, as at creation's birth,
When this fair world first greeted new-born
light,
Hymn the Creator's praise, in heavenly
mirth,
And shine like quenchless lamps, to light thy
halls, O night!

CHOOSE A SCIENTIFIC RECREATION

It often happens that in the prosecution of one's calling, the weariness we feel at noon or night, or week's end, is less the measure of overtaxed energies than of the monotony of our regular employment.

In many callings of life whole energies are necessarily occupied in mental or bodily routine of habit so mechanical that a conscious act of the will forms scarcely a part of the work; while in those callings which professedly depend for their efficiency on brain work, a large share of monotonous toil is often inevitable.

Now in all cases of weariness from such toil, it is not inactivity but change that rests us. It often surprises us to observe what a good game of ball a very tired boy can play—nay, often a very tired man after a hard day's harvest, or shop work, simply because of the new factors of mental interest and thought that enter into the effort.

How many a boy has been rebuked for lack of truthfulness for claiming that he was very tired when the very next moment he might be seen springing with agility into the sports of his fellows. It was not a lie at all. He was tired more of the monotony than of the effort, though he did not discriminate between them.

This monotony flung aside he is ready for hard work again under the name of play.

Young people beginning life might often utilize these truths to lasting advantage. Let us suppose that in addition to life's great calling they each choose the next dearest line of scientific study to be held in the re-

laxation of recreation to the real work of life. Is the farm the chosen field of work? How pleasant a recreation in the intervals of its toils would be the systematic study of birds or insects, plants or trees? How many a leisure hour might thus be made conducive to a refining culture, without at all interfering with the work of the farm?

Is the life work to be in the shop of the builder, or the machinist? Then might the recreation run into a mechanical drawing, or the study of any kindred art or science.

If the study of medicine is to be the life work, how restful an occasional hour with zoology or botany.

If the school room is chosen as the field of labor, by all means let there be selected a branch of Natural History and adopted as a recreation.

No school district is without its store of facts; no neighborhood so dark but a score of bright eyes and willing feet shall spring to the teacher's help to furnish the material. Is it objected that such a course would tend to absorb interest needed for the main work of life? We would answer; not one tenth the amount abstracted now by worthless, not to say vicious recreations indulged and claimed to be needed as a rest from the monotony of daily life.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

J. L. WORTMAN.

For several hundred years past the tendency of thought and investigation, has ever been that of a progressive character. Not only was investigation of natural laws and natural causes, instituted to facilitate appliances and inventions, and thus provide for the wants of mankind, but also for a more perfect and extended knowledge in the complex laws that govern the various phenomena presented in the material world. From the earliest records that we possess of man's character, we find it a characteristic of his mental traits to regard nothing in the light of a mystery but to reduce it if possible, to a sphere of his own immediate conceptions. This is true in all cases except when base superstition, the offspring of ignorance, has pinioned the thinking mind. Just here lies the very incentive that instigated scientific investigation, and fostered her claims in times of adversity. The imperfect knowledge of the laws of nature, and the importance of a more thor-

ough insight into nature's mysterious workings, led the "Old Pagan philosophers" to perform many important and interesting experiments. The truths deduced from these, shine as brightly in scientific literature today as do those of a later discovery. Thus may it be said, were the dawn of experimental research, and the laying of the corner stone of modern science. This store of knowledge has been vastly increased; new and more varied experiments have been made, developing the untold beauties and harmonies of the unchangeable laws of nature, and from which have flowed new inventions and discoveries. It has been classified and divided into its numerous branches; and as the wheel of time rolls off the nineteenth century into the vaults of old eternity, modern science, which we are so justly proud, continues her rapid strides of advancement in the onward march of progression. Science in the common-acceptation of the term, is classified knowledge of natural law, and traces the properties and relations of matter in its widely diversified forms and states. Much controversy has arisen as to the true field for scientific labor. To this we will say that she has an explicit and undisputed right to a consideration of such questions as are dependent upon natural causes for their results. That a discriminating line distinguishing what is, and what is not dependent upon natural causes, would be exceedingly difficult to draw, we are well aware, but are we, encircled as we are by the bounds of ignorance, qualified to limit her investigations? If not by a thorough scientific investigation, a solution of such as the problem of "Life," is to be reached, how then are we to obtain a solution? Who but the scientist is willing to discard his prejudices, and give such questions a full and unbiased consideration? Many of the problems that appeared to the ancients, to be inexplicable mysteries have received reasonable solutions at the hands of science. Then since we have many questions that appear mysterious to us at present, it does not warrant the conclusion that they will never be solved. Somewhere we think, in the unseen future they will be reduced to such a simplicity that educated minds can comprehend them with perfect ease.

To do right, be guided by the instincts within to judge good and evil.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

KOTO YAMANAKA.

It is wonderful what progress the Japanese nation has made toward civilization the last few years. The late revolutionary war secured the intellectual majesty of its present government, though some parts of the country remain in semi-barbarism. National education has been thought of so much importance that thirty thousand public schools have been established in the different districts of Japan, in which children from the age of eight to fifteen are freely instructed in the primary branches of education. The imperial college, Kaisai Yakko, which was founded 1873 in the imperial city of Tokoi, is the largest school in Japan, and perhaps the best on the Asiatic continent. The college is divided into three departments, English, French, and German, all of them being under the care of the best teachers from abroad. It contains about eight hundred students, the majority of whom are supported by the government. Nearly all of them are under twenty years of age, the school law prohibiting those who are above from entering college. They are elected from the most intelligent and best educated classes through the strict examinations which occur twice a year, and at every election thirty scholars are allowed to enter. This is the brief sketch of the condition of our country in reference to schools last year, but as the country is constantly improving, I suppose there have been some changes since I left there.

TRANSITORY.

Literature, as a means of obtaining fame, in this world, while being the most difficult means, gives only a transitory fame. It is indeed the most perishable honor. The vast public libraries are the cemeteries in which many a hard earned reputation lies buried. The dust gathered upon the long untouched volumes, tell the story of former glory as does the grass that now ornaments the site of Babylon.

A young man was just from college, and while visiting a country school, which was presided over by an accomplished young lady, was called upon to address the school. His speech was as short as that of Caesar, when informing the senate of his victories. It was, "boys love your teacher. I do."

The Willamette Collegian.

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"STOVE POLISH."

You have an old stove, the surface of which is covered with rust, and procuring some "stove polish," you apply to the surface; the rusty appearance disappears, and you have a bright, new stove. In applying the polish you only changed the appearance, and not the iron of which the stove is composed; and no matter how much polish you might apply to the surface the quality of the iron would remain unchanged. The surface only was affected, but the interior was untouched, time will soon wear away the thin polish and the bright color disappear.

A great many students apply the polish to the outside—they pass over, not through a course of study, and then call it education. They have only applied the polish to the surface and when they come into contact with the practical realities of life, the thin polish wears away. Thought lies not upon the surface, any more than the precious metals. To obtain gold one must pass deep down, through many strata of solid rock. Placer mines, the washings from quartz mines, however, lie upon the surface, and are soon exhausted; while quartz mines are deeply embedded in the solid rock, and the gold can only be reached by the drill and the blasting powder. These mines are seldom exhausted. Thought that must be blasted and hewed out as gold in the quartz, is the polish that reaches beyond the surface, and brightens not only the exterior but the interior. It is the kind of polish that the longer it is worn the brighter it becomes. No college can furnish the student with a stock of this polish—he must be his own manufacturer and must furnish his own supply. It is the kind of polish that is manufactured from mathematics, language, science and history. Abraham Lincoln made his supply beneath the flickering rays of a large fireplace, and that polish was an ornament to the United States—it never wore out. The great advantage of polish of this kind is, that there is no patent on it, and it is free to every one.

INTERESTING THOUGHT.

The air from which we receive life and vitality, is composed of innumerable particles, called by scientists, oxygen and hydrogen. These particles are never at rest, but are continually changing position; and it has been estimated that they move about with a mean velocity of seventeen miles per minute. The direction of these molecules is varied, not in a straight line as in gas; They fly about, thumping against each other,

and re-bouncing from one position to another. By this ever changing of position of the molecules of which air is composed the atmosphere retains its purity. In the case of liquid the same is true. Its molecules are ever exchanging positions. Drop a small quantity of iodine or coloring matter into a basin of water and in a short time the color diffuses itself through the water. The molecules of the iodine, or coloring matter does not connect with those of the water, but only mingles with them. The molecules of solids have a place which they retain; they are not at rest any more than the molecules of liquid or air, but they do not fly about.

According to modern philosophers if it were not for the "correlation of forces" the molecules which compose physical bodies, would fall asunder and there could be no such thing as matter.

These are deductions of scientific thinkers, and while they may not be comprehended in full, still their contemplation can not but fill the mind with wonder at the composition of matter.

PRINCIPLE OF ACTION.

There is a principle implanted in every sentient individual which continually incites him to renewed action. This principle is manifested more clearly when we view the human race as a whole; for that we are able to contrast individuals with individual, and nation with nation, and from such contrast we gather an idea of the aggregate tendencies of the human race. From these reflections we perceive that, while possessing an incentive principle of action, man seldom ever works successfully without the co-operation of his fellow man—alone the principle of action remains dormant, but using human energy with human energy great results are attained.

This wonderful principle of action is found cropping out in the ruins of magnificent cities, covered with the dust and debris of ages. In modern times we perceive it illustrated in the construction of trans-continental railroads, endowing institutions of learning, construction of State Houses and other great public works.

The inference we draw from these facts is, society is the means which draws out and sets to work that principle of action, and that the more homogeneous the elements of which human society are composed, the more active in the arts and sciences, its members will become.

We received the prospectus of an educational journal to be issued early in January next. It is to be published by Mr. W. P. Keady, of Salem, and the enterprise deserves abundant success.

UNSEEN BEAUTIES.

The material world presents objects of thoughtful interest to every cultivated mind keenly alive to the beautiful in nature. A mountain, a river or an ocean, to the thoughtless, suggests only the idea of their existence—divested of purpose. There is a beauty which lies beyond barren appearance, that the superficial thinker never reaches—a beauty that can only be seen and admired by those who look through and beyond the mere surface of objects. When this little round ball on which we live was created out of chaos or nothing, and sent rolling through space, the Creator intended that we should contemplate its thousand beauties, and study the wonderful laws controlling its destiny. In order to obey this mandate there must be deep investigation, and investigation that examines every object and detects its purpose.

DEFEND THEM.

Our free school system—the powerful foundation of thought and freedom of conscience—is the pride of our nation, and will stand in 1876, Centennial year, as the most glorious monument of human progress. No foreign potentate can ever tear from its powerful fastenings this rock of our freedom. It is grounded in the heart and brain of the nation, and to overturn the system the heart of the nation's social power must be pierced with a poisoned poison and public sentiment corrupted.

CASCADE SCENERY.

As the tourist passes up the Columbia river, the scene leads continually from one transition to another. The scenery gradually develops—as the budding of a beautiful rose. First, the red tints may be seen peeping through the green sheath, and finally it bursts forth in all its beauty. First comes the modest landscape beauty, this side the Cascades, and gradually the scene unfolds itself until it reaches the grandeur and sublime magnificence of the "Gorge of the Columbia."

It looks decidedly bad to see a christian congregation begin to sing that grand old doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and at the same time make a general stir to find hats, put on overcoats, gather up shawls, canes, umbrellas, &c., as though it were a virtue to be the first one to get outside the house of God. There is no occasion for such haste, and more than that it is in shocking bad taste.—Napa Classic.

Prof. (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few minutes, I would like to have any one ask questions, if so disposed." Student—"What time is it, please?"

BRIEF EDITORIALS.

Prayer meeting every Tuesday night at the Chapel, Prof. Powell as leader.

An article from the pen of "Harry Halfton" is omitted until our next issue.

Concerning the conversation that a prominent member of the Anabasis class held with a fair one, he said: "Scribatur gratis dictis."

"I came not here to talk," was the opening remarks of a prominent member of the Alka literary society, at the recent joint-meeting.

Prof.—"Now class, we well represent the earth by that hat, which—" Small voice in the corner—"Is it inhabited?"

We apprehend that our able contributor, Miss A. M.—, has no desire to argue the necessities of suicides with "Thinker" of the Statesman.

"Submitted with no perceptible degree of emotion," is the language used by one of our contributors, in dedicating his effusion to the COLLEGIAN.

A bolt of lightning struck a tree in front of a Chicago alderman's house, the other night, and in his fright the alderman remarked, "Hold on! I'll restore the money."

When you meet a man who says there is no difference between vice and virtue you need not quarrel with him unless you please, but if he visits your home it is safe to count your spoons when he is gone.

The heart will commonly govern the head; and it is certain that any strong passion, set the wrong way, will always infatuate the wisest of men; therefore the first part of wisdom is to watch the affections.

During the recent revivals in an Eastern college, a Sophomore informed his chum of the conversion of a mutual friend, whereupon the considerate young man, exclaimed, "By jolly, I am glad of that, for now I can sell him my bible."

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A hardware merchant, who observed a boy looking very sharply at some garden tools, asked, "If I should present you with a hoe, would you go home and make garden?" "No, sir," promptly responded the boy; "I'd sell it to the man living next door, and buy some circus tickets with it."

A member of the Virgil class discovered the origin of the expression, "Give us a rest." He was called upon to translate the 241st line of the first book of the *Aeneid*. The Latin text is, "Quem das finem, Rex magne, laborum," and it was rendered, "O, Great King, GIVE US A REST from our labors." It may be inferred that this is the origin of the expression, "Give us a rest."

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ALKA AND ATHENEUM.

Brilliant Affair.

There assembled in the Alka Hall a large portion of the members of the Alka and Athenaeum Literary Societies Thursday evening, November 18th. The programme was carried out well in every instance, and will be remembered as one of the most interesting exercises that the two societies have ever had. The recitation by Miss Ettie Duffield was rendered in a clear and easy manner, and the essay, read by Mr. A. N. Moores was on the humorous caste and well received. The debate on the question, "Resolved, That Senior examinations should be abolished from our colleges," was somewhat lively. L. H. Wells and X. N. Steeves spoke on the affirmative, and R. J. Nichols and Chas. Johns spoke on the negative side. After debate was recess, which occupied some time, and during which everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. Immediately after recess was the declamation by Mr. G. S. Washburn. Comment here is not necessary as everybody unanimously express themselves well satisfied with it. The able essay on "Light," read by Miss Ida Hutton, was the crowning feature of the evening. The subject was well handled and reflected credit on the writer. The music of the evening was excellent. "My Southern Sunny Home," was sweetly sang by Misses Ada May, Ollie Chamberlin, Mr. Frank Irvine and Frank McDowell. Miss Holderness favored the audience with some instrumental selections, and Miss Chamberlin sang the solo, "Thy Sweet to be Remembered."

Contributions.

We received many able contributions, among which the one entitled, "Choose a Scientific Recreation" is the most important. It is from the pen of Rev. Thos. Condon, State Geologist. The suggestions which it contains are highly practical, and apply with clearness to the student, or the laboring man. It ought to be read by every one. The communication from Koto Yamanaka, contains much information concerning education in Japan. This young Japanese is now a student in the Willamette University, and has consented to furnish us with articles relative to the educational and moral condition of Japan. Mr. Wortman maintains his reputation well in this number, on the question of "Scientific Research."

Membership Increasing.

The membership of the various literary societies is constantly increasing. The Hesperians have received within the past few weeks the names of G. Nickerson, Mr. Mott, Ashby, Charles Graves, J. Bird, McCaully, and several others, whose names we were unable to procure. The Alkas have received Mr. F. Irvine, J. W. Reddington, Charles Johns, W. Herren, W. Richardson. The literary societies are the pride of the Willamette University. There is held annually a contest between the two societies, and doubtless the question will soon be agitated. The Athenaeum and Concordia societies are flourishing and have a large membership.

The work of Mr. Smith the photographer, is not equaled by that of any other artist in the city.

Personal.

L. A. Magers, formerly a student in the University was in the city a few days since. Also, A. A. Leonard. They did not say whether they contemplated returning to the University or not, however, they would be welcomed by many friends should they enter again.

W. F. Star, one of last year's graduates, has been in the city for some time. We understand that he contemplates teaching. Also H. Z. Foster, of the same class paid us a short visit a few days since. He remarked he would like to be in the "dear old University" again.

"Good-Bye."

Miss Shattuck, who has been acting as teacher in Willamette University, takes her departure from our midst soon. As expressive of the good-will and respect of the students, a beautiful present was procured by the students and presented her. She will carry with her the respect of the students and will long be remembered by them.

Hesperian Hall.

The Hesperian Hall has been ornamented with some beautiful lettering by Mr. D. P. Strouffer, of that society. The lettering is well executed and improves the appearance of the Hall very much. The Hall presents a neat and inviting appearance.

Joint Meeting.

The Hesperian and Concordia Literary Societies will hold a joint meeting next week. The exercises will consist of essays, declamations, recitations, papers and music. We have no doubt the exercises will prove pleasant to those who attend.

Acada Athenaeum.

The above in the title of a college paper published in Wolfville, N. S., issued in the interest of Acada College. E. L. Coldwell furnished us with a copy, and its contents are scientific and good reading matter. It is issued at the home of E. L. Coldwell.

Thanksgiving.

We received the printed proclamation of thanksgiving of Governor Grover, in which he proclaims Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1875, "to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God."

Sociable.

The sociable at the residence of Mr. I. H. Moores last Friday night, the 19th of November, was an interesting affair. The rooms were overflowing with young people and some old, who enjoyed themselves very much during the evening.

May Return.

Miss M. Adams may return and resume her former position in Willamette University. Students are anxiously making inquiries in regard to the matter and greet her return with delight.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to the Mercury for the kind review that paper gave the contents of the last issue of the COLLEGIAN and for the encouragement it has given our paper in every respect.

First Quarter.

This issue of the COLLEGIAN closes its first quarter, and as most of the subscriptions in the University expire, it would be well to renew as early as convenient.

We are much pleased to learn that Mr. F. M. McCully is now rapidly recovering.

Returned.

Prof. Crawford, after a pleasant trip East, returned two weeks ago. He resumed his duties in his department Monday November 14th.

We are pleased to place the Napa Classic upon our exchange list. This paper is published at Napa California, in the interest of Napa Institute and is filled with good reading matter for the students.

SOCIETIES.

Concordia Society.

OFFICERS—President, Annie Lawrence; Vice President, Ella McKinney; Secretary, Mary Powell; Treasurer, Ella Mooney; Librarian, Laurens Marks; Censor, Emma Jones.

The Concordia Society meets at the close of school on Friday evenings. Hall with the Hesperians, in the third story of the building. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Hesperian Society.

OFFICERS—President, T. M. Johnson; Vice President, John E. Payton; Secretary, D. P. Strouffer; Treasurer, W. A. Grayes; Librarian, W. E. Rinshart; Censor, T. C. Jory.

Hesperians meet on Friday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Hall in the third story of the University, opposite the Cabinet. The society is governed by Cushing's Manual in all points of order.

Civil, Political and Scientific questions are discussed by the society, but no religious questions.

Athenaeum Society.

OFFICERS—President, Ida Hutton; Vice President, Mary Strong; Recording Secretary, Olive Chamberlin; Corresponding Secretary, Emma Hovenden; Treasurer, Elizabeth McNary; Librarian, Ella M. Hendrick; Censor, Sarah W. Griffith.

The Athenaeum Society meets immediately after the close of school, Friday afternoon, occupying some Hall as their Alka brothers.

Alka Society.

OFFICERS—President, Richmond Kelly; Vice President, A. N. Moores; Secretary, X. N. Steeves; Censor, J. R. Nichols; Treasurer, R. A. Miller; Librarian, Harry W. Walts.

The Alka Society meets in their Hall on the third floor, at eight o'clock, Friday evening of each week. Their hall is beautifully decorated and is in every way attractive. Visitors are invited to be present at meetings.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

E. M. GATCH, President.

Faculty of the Department of Medicine.

SESSION OF 1875-76.

H. CARPENTER, M. D., Professor of Civil and Military Surgery, with Clinical Surgery.

DANIEL PAYTON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, with Clinical Midwifery.

C. H. HALL, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, with Clinical Medicine.

D. M. JONES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JAS. W. McAFEE, M. D., Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, with Clinical Surgery.

L. L. ROWLAND, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.

O. D. DONE, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

G. P. S. PLEUMER, M. D., Professor of the Science of Hygiene.

HON. RUFUS MALLORY, U. S. District Attorney, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The Tenth Regular Course of Lectures will commence with the Public Address on the evening of the 7th December, 1875.

For further information see Circular.

H. CARPENTER, M. D., Dean of Faculty. Salem, Oregon, September, 1875.

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The Willamette Collegian.

IMAGINATIVE WRITERS.

INCOLAS.

The wonderful faculty of creation with which every sentient individual is endowed, is the most prolific theme for research and reflection with which history has furnished us. No nation, however insignificant, in which a knowledge of letters has been introduced, ever existed, but has left some trace of its creative faculty, cropping out in the fragments of productions now extant. The abnormal circumstances under which this creative faculty, has been made to work, and the methods which imaginative writers have employed in order to increase the power of thought and the lofty sweeps of fancy, are some of the strange questions connected with the "philosophy of authorship." Fancy seems to have dictated her own terms—and that author who needs her assistance must comply or cast aside the quill. There was mentioned in the "Popular Science Monthly" an instance of an author who could compose his thoughts only under certain conditions; he was in the habit of fixing his gaze upon a tower near his study, when reflecting upon the subject concerning which he was intending to write. A few shade trees were planted so as to obscure the tower, and the author was unable to proceed with his work until these were removed. It is said that the statuary on the table upon which Charles Dickens wrote were very essential to the flow of thoughts. Mention has been made of an author who could only work to advantage when his hair was elaborately dressed, and while engaged at work he frequently called his hair dresser.

These are facts recorded in scientific magazines, and are illustrative as to how the creative imagination is made to work under peculiar circumstances, and by association of objects. While the facts are wonderful, yet the abnormal circumstances under which the imagination works is still more wonderful. Under excitement and stimulus the imagination has been made to accomplish great works. Johnson threw off the "Rambles" and the "Idlers" at a sitting, and it is said, Dryden, contemporary of Pope, composed the "Feast of Alexander" in a few hours and sent the manuscript to the press even without revision. Some popular imaginative writers do their work at night as then nothing prevents the flights of fancy. The "Course of Time" composed by Pollok, is comparatively an imaginative work written, however, in mechanical style; the scenes surrounding the place where this celebrated work

was written were well calculated to excite the imagination.

Pure imaginations which are well cultivated, are the great fountains, whence streams are ever pouring, limpid and all glowing with beautiful gems. The imaginative writer, who has an unpolluted imagination, has an opportunity for benefitting the human race, as the philosopher, and one may say, has even a broader field of labor, as he can reach a class of people untouched by any other means.

JUDGE NOT HASTILY.

MISS A. M.—

If some in whom we have implicitly trusted, prove unworthy, let us not grow skeptical, let us not judge all by those whom we have known or by ourselves. Every one has good and evil attributes, the desire of their hearts is to do right I think, if they would only cultivate that desire, there is an element of good in every nature prompting them to do good to their fellow beings if they only hearken to it, but it is not in nature to listen to anything detrimental to our own interests. Therefore, knowing how imperfect is poor human nature, and taking into consideration our own failings, it "stands us in hand," as the preachers say, to throw a broad mantle of charity over the faults of others.

When disappointed in those whom we have trusted, when wronged by some pretended friend, we are inclined to believe in the total depravity of the whole human race, let us think of the unchangeable, undying friendship of that One who gave His life on the cross for our sake, and let our distrustful hearts soften towards our fellow beings who are created in His likeness; as we think of His meek forgiving nature, and His dying prayer for His enemies: "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

Where shall I find, in all this fleeting earth,
This world of change and farewells, a friend
That will not fail me in his love and worth,
Tender and firm and faithful to the end?
Far hath my spirit sought a place of rest—
Long, on vain idols its devotion shed;
Some have forsaken whom I loved the best
And some deceived, and some are with the dead
But Union, my savior thou, my hope and trust,
Faithful art when friends and joys depart;
Teach me to lift these yearnings from the dust,
And fix on thee, the unchanging One, my heart.

Junior.—Ye Sophomores! Your presence is required in the classical room this afternoon.

Soph. (doubtingly).—Is your order official?

Junior.—To be sure, Prof. — is speaking through me.

Soph.—Ah! just as the angel of old did through your illustrious ancestor.

(Exit Junior.)

Coleridge never said anything better than this: "I will creep towards the light, even if the light has made its way through a rent in the wall of the temple."

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