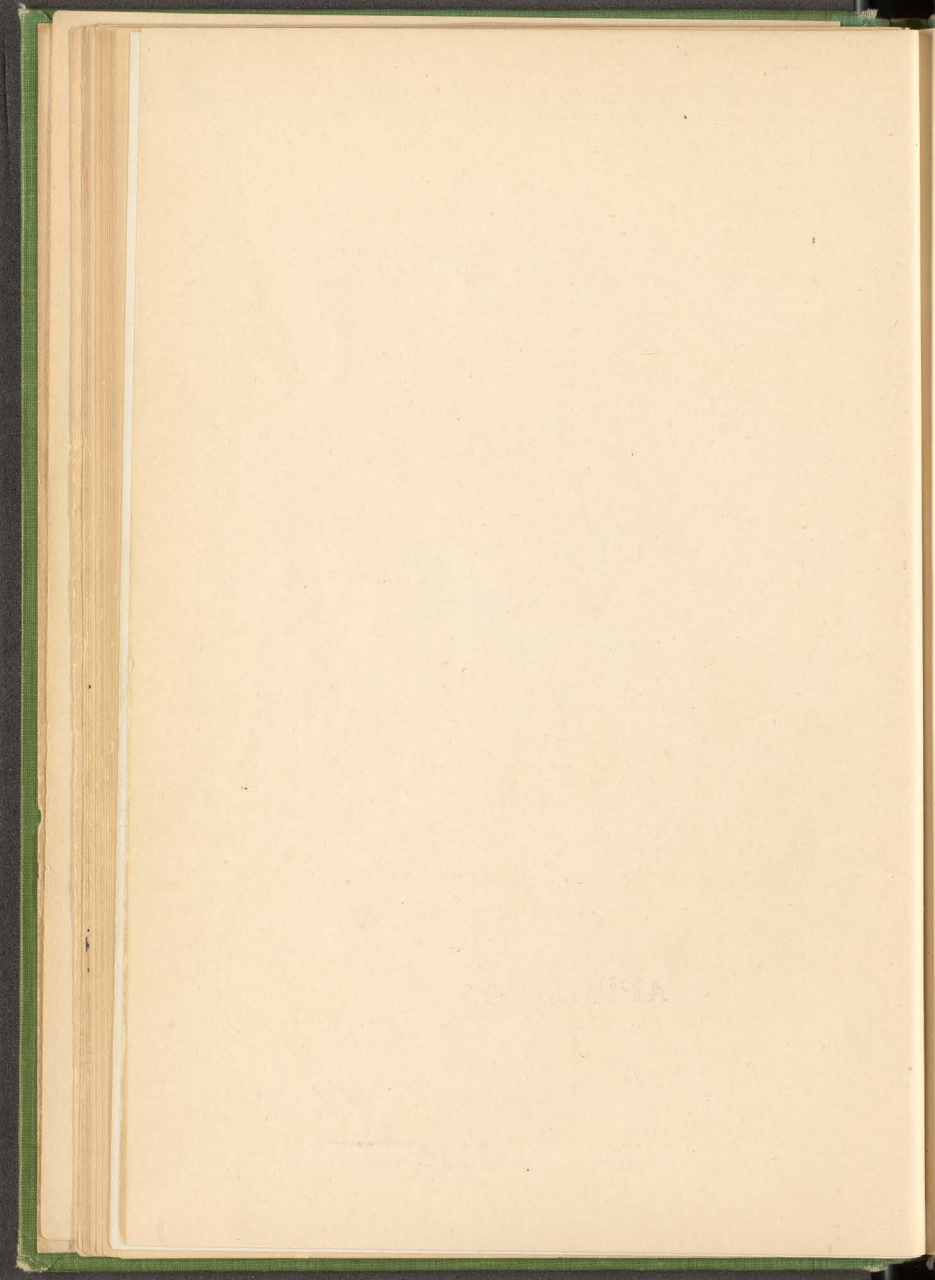


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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

MONTHLY.

VOL. I.

EUGENE, OREGON, APRIL, 1897.

NO. II.

THE TRIALS OF TRULINGER.

LAURA MILLER.

It was just after supper and about twenty students were lounging about in the spacious reading room of the boy's dormitory.

One sentimental, redheaded youth was writing an ode to spring, in the back of his philosophy note book; several boys were reading the latest magazines; over in a corner three freshmen were digging at Cicero translation; but the largest group was over by the window and their all-absorbing topic was athletics.

"You ought to see Johnson in the shot put," cried one. "What's the matter with Mintler in the pole vault?" asked another. "I'll tell you," said one fellow, emphatically, "Hopkins is the best fellow we've got, he's sure to break the Pacific record in the 440, and he won't be far behind in the hurdle,—well! speaking of angels" — and the speaker turned to motion to a new-comer in the doorway. This new-comer was a fine looking fellow, tall, straight and broad-shouldered, a regular athlete. He had a strong, handsome face, curly, brown hair, and merry blue eyes, just now full of laughter. As he sauntered toward the group, one of the boys asked, "What's the joke, Jack?"

"It's that Trulinger, again; he's the biggest freak. To-day in elocution he got up and stalked across the floor—you'd have thought he was Napoleon from his manner—then he ran his fingers through his hair, hemmed and hawed and gave us Hamlet's soliloquy. It would have

made old Hamlet's ghost green with envy. He was making regular windmill gestures, just working up to a grand climax; but right in the midst of it, he looked straight at Prof. Black and demanded in a fierce tone, "Who would shuffle off this mortal coil with a bare bodkin?" Of course we all laughed and Prof. Black said "You may be seated Mr. Trulinger." Does that fellow ever study? You ought to know, Strong, you room next door."

"Study, I should think he does," groaned the unfortunate Strong, "he studies the dictionary aloud every night until twelve o'clock, applies the rules of oratory to it too, and its simply heart-rending the emphasis he throws into 'gallimaufry, a hash of various kinds of meat,'" and poor Strong looked so disconsolate that the boys all laughed heartily.

"You fellows should have been at the Philodorian society last night," said one of the boys, "the subject for debate was something about the French Revolution. Three of the boys had the negative and Trulinger the affirmative. He talked for half an hour on 'the body politic,' said that 'the social fabric in France was rent with heresies and bristling with rebellion,' etc., etc.; and all the time his arms were describing geometrical curves at the rate of geometrical progression. Well, when Johnson, he's president you know, came to give the decision, he said, 'I will now sum up the gentleman's argu-

ments,' he got up, ran his fingers through his hair, scowled, whirled his arms around several times, then sat down and said 'Therefore the chair renders the decision in favor of the negative.' The boys howled; but Trulinger just heaved a mighty sigh, and told them 'they did not appreciate genius.' I believe the fellow thinks he is a direct descendant of the philosopher Socrates. If——"

"Last week," interrupted Jack, "President Williams called him up and told him that he had failed in some exam's, and would have to leave if he didn't study. Trulinger said he didn't care, he intended to go to Cornell next year, anyhow. It made him mad though and he vowed eternal vengeance."

Here a tall, thin student who was buried in the pages of the *Statesman*, jumped up rushed over to the group by the window exclaiming, excitedly, "Fellows did you see this?"

"No, what? where? read it Judge," cried a chorus of voices. The Latin students dropped their Cicero's, the magazines were thrown aside, and even the poet came to join the group, while "Judge" West read from the editorials:—

"Some one who claims to be a student of the Western University writes to this paper a cowardly letter, from which the following is an extract: 'The Western University is a disgrace to the state. I am not personally interested in its faults, as I shall attend Cornell next year, but for the good of the state I will write further, at another time exposing the worthless system of teaching to which there is no exception here. President Williams will be especially exposed.' The worst thing that we know of the college is that it has such a sneak within its walls."

This news was greeted with groans, hisses, and cries of "Its Trulinger, the traitor," "we'll do him."

"If I can get him on the hip I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him," quoted Strong, so feelingly, that his expression would have done credit to Booth. And the students set to work to concoct a deep laid plot for the punishment of the unfortunate Socrates.

Meanwhile the subject of conversation was in his room poring over the the last of the g's in Webster's unabridged. He was a very peculiar looking youth; short and squarely built, with long arms and big hands; his hair, which was

black and straight, hung almost to his shoulders; his nose was of the Roman type; his eyes were a pale blue; large mouth and a very sallow complexion added nothing to his beauty. Indeed, he bore but little resemblance to the Apollo Belvedere.

The next morning at two o'clock, five ghostly figures stole along the corridor in the moonlight, and vanished one by one into Trulinger's room. In half an hour they came out again, and hurried, almost smothered with suppressed laughter, into "Judge" West's room.

"Boys, for heaven's sake rub that phosphorus off of your faces, and take off those sheets, you're enough enough to scare a man to death; no wonder Socrates confessed," said Strong, from his seat on the trunk, waving a piece of foolscap on which was written, in red ink, "Socrates' confession."

"He would have had the whole dormitory up, if we hadn't spread the dictionary over his face so he couldn't yell," giggled West, who had collapsed in a heap on the bed, quite overcome with mirth at the thought of Trulinger's terror.

"What are you going to do with that fellow?" asked the boy in front of the looking glass, turning suddenly towards his companions. West gave one howl of laughter and buried his head in the pillows, while Strong fell off the trunk in his excitement, and the two other boys made a dive for the doorknob, knocking their heads together in the attempt. A moonbeam showed the poet, with his brilliant red hair in wild disorder, half of his face in the shadow gleaming with phosphorus, and the other half as nature made it. As he turned he stumbled the sheet about him became unfastened and disclosed a long laboratory apron made of black oilcloth with huge skull and cross bones painted in white, in the corners. "Well!" said West, when he had recovered from the shock, "my idea is to try Trulinger for treason, up in the amphitheatre to-morrow night; have all the boys there, punish him some way and send him off on the 2:20 train." To this plan all agreed, and the ghosts soon dispersed to meet the next night.

Back of the college grounds is a wooded hill; and the view from here is the pride of the college men. To the south lies the narrow valley with the river winding through its midst, the

green of the pastures and brown of the newly plowed fields, dotted here and there with farm houses, orchards and red barns. To the east is a long stretch of plain bounded by mountains, blue in the distance, with one sentinel snow peak over them; its rugged outlines clear cut against the sky. To the north and west lies the little town with its broad streets lined with maples, running to the undulating foothills. At the base of the hill are college grounds, the velvety campus with its great oaks, gravelled walks and grey stone buildings, dear to the hearts of the students. From the college a broad path winds through the trees, to the very top of the hill, where there is an open space surrounded by oaks, laurels and pines with benches built in between the trunks. This is the amphitheatre.

About nine o'clock the night after the raid of the ghosts, a long procession of students was formed outside of the dormitory, evidently waiting for some one. Presently the door opened and Trulinger, guarded by Strong and the poet, advanced to the front of the line. Jack Hopkins gave the word of command and the procession began to march, pausing only at a large wood pile, where several students picked up pieces of cord wood, hoisted them on their shoulders, and marched on as silently as before. In the meantime they climbed the hill, not a word being spoken. When the amphitheatre was reached, Jack gave the order "Halt! about face! fire!" Poor Trulinger shut his eyes and gasped expecting to be buried under a volley of cord wood. As the expected volley was not forthcoming, he slowly opened his eyes again, and saw the boys touching a torch to the wood which had been piled up in the middle of the amphitheatre. Soon the flames were leaping high, lighting up the whole place, showing "Judge" West seated on a bench with a volume of Blackstone on one knee and a "State laws" on the other. At his left sat Strong, counsel for the plaintiff, armed with Webster's dictionary and a note book. Jack Hopkins, counsel for the defendant, sat on a bench at the right, having as his authority a senior forensic, entitled "The execution of Major Andre was not just." The poet, and Johnson, the athlete of shot put fame, with newspaper stars on their breasts, guarded the culprit, who was pale and

trembling with fear. The jury, made up of three men from each college class, occupied a seat back in the shadow of the trees. The other students were scattered about everywhere, on the grass, the benches and in the branches of the trees.

"What is the charge against the prisoner?" demanded West.

"Treason! treason!" yelled the audience so wildly that the judge saw fit to frown and order, "Silence in the court room."

"Strong, being called upon arose and began. 'Treason, according to Webster's unabridged, an authority very dear to the prisoner, is defined as, 'the offense of trying to overthrow the government to which the offender owes allegiance.' As the court is aware the prisoner has openly rebelled against authority; has laughed in the face of the discipline committee; in short, he has committed all possible acts of treason. Nay! worse, he has even exceeded in his crime, the traitors of other times, for whereas they carried their treacherous documents about in their boots; the prisoner has his printed in the principal paper of the state. In the words of Cicero, 'How long, oh! Trulinger, how long have you abused our patience?'" And Strong continued in the same strain for some time, finishing much to Trulinger's consternation, with the words:—"Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner should be burned in effigy and expelled. I'll admit there will be opposition to such a movement. They say we are weak, unable to cope with such an adversary as the faculty, but, but;" here Strong hesitated, then finished triumphantly, "as John Adams says in substance, 'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the vote.'" And Strong sat down amid the cheers of his friends.

Jack, who had been watching Trulinger for some time, saw the fellow was really frightened, and knowing that the opinion against Trulinger was very strong, he determined to do his best to lighten the punishment. So he threw down his forensic, and stood up saying, gravely: "Fellows, Trulinger has done a mean thing, a mighty mean thing; but we don't want to hurt him in any way. It's cowardly to hit a fellow when he's down; and Socrates is down now, and he's punished a good deal already. I don't excuse him, I never would excuse a sneak. Send him out of town if you want to; but don't burn

him in effigy or duck him in the river; we aren't barbarians."

The prisoner refused to say a word in self-defense, as the jury drew off into the darkness, not so far away however, but their remarks could occasionally be heard.

"Make him drink a cup of hemlock, that would suit him to a T, for a tea, I mean," said one voice.

"Yes! that's what his venerable ancestor died of," added another.

Presently, some one suggested, "Let's burn his dictionary before his eyes."

"Don't be too easy on him."

Then the voices sank to a murmur and the audience in the courtroom became very impatient. A student called down from his perch in an oak, "Trulinger, why don't you deny the allegation and defy the allegator?"

"Or weep crocodile tears," murmured a sub-freshman.

When the jury came back one of the jurymen walked over to Jack, and said, in a low voice, "Jack, you are a good fellow,—if it hadn't been for that speech of yours they would have given Trulinger a ducking in the river, and you know his lungs are weak." Jack merely nodded and watching the prisoner's face saw how relieved he looked when "Judge" West announced solemnly:—

"The prisoner is convicted of treason in the m—nth degree, and is sentenced to leave town on the 2:20 train, with no impedimenta but his dictionary.

As it was after one o'clock, the procession formed in line again and marched in silence down the path to the college, and on through the deserted streets of the town, to the railway. Here a ticket was bought for a town not far from Trulinger's home. The train came in; Trulinger, hugging his dictionary, was escorted to the platform of the last car, and obliged to take his stand there. Then it was impossible for the crowd of students to keep silent longer and they burst forth into college yells and taunts.

"Remember me to your friends at Cornell," jeered West.

"Please, give this affair a writeup in the *Statesman*, Trulinger," "Give my love to Xantippe, Socrates."

"Let's call it quits now Trulinger," yelled Strong. "I'll send your trunk home to-morrow," called Hopkins.

"Trulinger, Trulinger,

Oh! please do linger," screamed the poet.

The train began to move, the door opened and in the strong light Trulinger entered the car, the beloved dictionary still under his arm. The door slammed shut, the train moved off into the night, and Socrates Trulinger was gone.

THE PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

P. E. BAUER.

The following Oration was delivered by P. E. Bauer, of Pacific University, at the State Oratorical contest at Newburg:

To a casual observer this world of ours presents a mere chaos of active life. In the multiform exhibitions of human energy, in the building of cities, the extension of commerce, the making of books, the congresses of men, the impact of armies, he sees but the aggregation of individual activities, men working to gratify chiefly

present wants. But to the careful student of history, a silent yet wonder-working principle exhibits itself beneath all this tumult. Beneath the sea of activities, tossed by every uncertain wind, there is an undercurrent as resistless and constant as time, bearing all men's disconcerted efforts toward a certain goal, equal rights, the right to rule self, the right to be men.

It is, indeed, interesting to witness the progress of this principle through the vista of years,

to witness its defeats and victories, its sorrows and its transports; to witness how it fired the men we now honor as heroes; how it sometimes overreached its mission, causing kings to be beheaded, cities to flow blood and nations to rise and fall. For this principle poets, generals, statesmen and myriads of the strength of every land have given their lives.

Half of the world's written history passed before this principle progressed much. It seems to have been born, or at least given power of development, at the time when the heavens were atune with "Peace on earth good will towards men." Through the Jewish nation came this revelation of personal worth. The proud Roman's only dignity was that he was a Roman, while he trembled under the shadow of Palatine hill. There only a Caesar could say he had privileges. Christ's word "all ye are brethren" is the true source of democracy. Before the matchless utterance the progress of this principle was like a slow and sluggish stream, but when Christ breathed that whisper "ye too, are men," into the mind of the hitherto despised multitude, the flood-gates burst and the swelling sea of democratic ideas engulfed the world forever. To tell men, ignorant fishermen, they and kings were brothers of a common parent, was to arouse in the dormant mind a revolutionary spirit. Before Christ, what plebeian slave dared think he had rights as a king? What king did not think the life and liberty of his subjects his? But that seed in far-off Palestine, tossed to the wind, was soon to be wafted across Europe and to America. Europe furnished an abundant harvest, America has budded and bloomed as an Eden.

At first man only thought of religious liberty, dared only to speak as God commanded him. He calmly submitted to temporal injustice and oppression; if need be, to die in the jaws of Nero's lions. But the right to be his master in one thing soon emboldened him to claim it in others. In that gloomy period of the dark ages feudalism, freedom of a certain class, had its birth. The nobility found an opportunity to share some of the privileges with their king. Also, heresies in the church were an exhibition of a questioning spirit, the right to think for self. The times were fully ripe for a fearless Martin Luther to speak out what had been the se-

cret claims of liberty, and the fetters of bondage to church forms and ignorance were shattered. This emboldened monk dared stand before a mighty Charles the Fifth and say men must have freedom of worship; and, gaining what he sought he also heralded the dawn of constitutional liberty.

After the reformation of Luther it advanced with more rapid strides, though often obscured by the dust of fruitless battle, till it burst forth in the English revolution. The character of that revolution evinces how much broader had become man's mind. Hitherto man had tremblingly asked for a few religious rights, but now, all at once, he plants himself on a constitution, and appealing not only to divine law, but his own personal worth, says "We must have our rights though the king lose his head." The Commons stood boldly against the oppression of Charles; but men were hardly ready to sustain a revolution based on political principles alone. They needed a Cromwell with his ardent ambition of freedom from the established church. When "religion" became the watchword, Cromwell and his "invincible iron-sides" burst like a thunderbolt every barrier to their cause; and then seeking to establish a sort of Jewish theocracy, he planted, unconsciously, the tree of English liberty strong and deep. What a wonderful change since the time of Henry the Eighth! The people now had the power; power to execute a king like a common felon for enroaching on the liberties of the people; such power that when a James tried to repeat the follies of his predecessor he was deposed, and that by the people.

But while Charles was overtaxing, persecuting and playing the traitor, a few stern patriots of liberty sought these American shores; and here, in a wilderness remote from time honored institutions, they fashioned a code of rights which has stood, and will ever stand, as a model of justice to the whole world. Since the time of Christ personal liberty has burned in the hearts of men, but never before had it flashed out in such brilliancy. What is Cæsar and his legions to a Washington and his patriot band? Never since the time of Christ had that declaration of universal brotherhood wrought such results. It was not simply a handful of heroes withstanding the foremost nation of the world; but it was

rather the ultimate struggle of democracy against feudalism, favoritism and monarchy in order to found our great trinity of personal freedom, pacific democracy and stable republic.

But this growing, spreading principle could not be confined to our soil. It was not only a voice that echoed up and down the American continent, but was a shout that went thundering back to Europe where it set the old monarchial thrones rocking to their bases. Ireland cast off her disgraceful yoke of serfdom. Poland rent her chains and was free. Italy again sang songs of liberty. France, after ten years of awful carnage, cast off her galling yoke of absolutism, much to the surprise of the world.

Although the world has never seen a more fearful episode than the French revolution, yet to view it at a distance the great result is seen in this ever progressing principle. Monarchs now speak more respectfully of their subjects' rights and less arrogantly of their own. Simple, unpretending man is no longer a mere cipher in human government. Men once known as subjects, are now free citizens. "The 'God save the King' of the monarchy grows fainter before the nobler strain 'God save our Native Land.'"

The English, the American and the French revolutions are but a small part of the struggles and victories in behalf of the people. These events simply point out the way. A scale of the progress of democracy in Europe for the last one hundred years, indicates that in another century the monarchies, real and so called, will have been cut loose from their moorings and cast adrift on the sea of popular government. This, indeed, must be so, for men have tasted the sweets of liberty and can no longer be withheld.

The present as well as the past bespeaks that

this unconquerable spirit is pressing on and drawing all in its train. Its silent forces, its past results, fill with awe. The treachery and falsehood, the bayonets and dungeons of despots are pigmies before this mighty giant. Oh, how men have struggled to be free,—free to eat the bread of their own hands,—free to write or utter their burning thoughts,—free to worship God as conscience dictates. I see fair Paris flowing in blood; I hear the tocsin peal as the processions march up to the guillotine where thousands are sacrificed. Democracy moves on even though the actors in the tragedy disappear, I see England convulsed, the House of Commons in tears, the head of Charles severed on the block, the awful struggles for the reform bill and the bill of rights. Democracy is triumphant through it all. Behold this loved land of ours; the purest blood that ever coursed in veins is spilt profusely; at Valley Forge bare and bleeding feet leave a testimony of sacrifice written on our continent; on Lookout Mountain brother spills brother's blood to pay the price of negro liberty in America. All, all this is the onward resistless sweep of a principle that will reign.

But what will the issue be? Can it be that man will abuse these rights purchased with such a price? Will this principle of democracy lead to ruin, or to a happy future? Our hopes are better than our fears. It matters not whether semblances of monarchies remain on the shore of revolution; it matters not whether sansculottes or anarchists rule for a time. He who holds the helm of this principle will guide to a safe haven. This principle, which has outlived ignorance and superstition, convulsed Europe, which wrought our beloved America, will press on until Christ's teaching of universal brotherhood will be the ruling principle of the whole world.



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WALKING CLUBS.

The scenery around Eugene is well known for its beauty, and with the returning spring comes a desire to enjoy it. To a lover of nature and the outdoor world the opportunities for pleasure are abundant and varied, while no student is so prosaic and hardworking as not to be able to

enjoy a walk or ride about the valley or foothills. For the one who enjoys climbing and a mountain walk, Spencer's butte offers a great opportunity. It presents to one on its summit, a grand view of the snowy Cascades and a broad expanse of the Willamette valley with its fertile fields and fruitful orchards. To the less venturesome and quiet student the shady banks of the Willamette and McKenzie afford a pleasant place to enjoy nature in a less exuberant way. The valley and foothill roads are a source of great pleasure to wheelriders and many a pleasant afternoon is spent upon them. But not all may have a wheel and even those who have may see much more by walking excursions.

These may be best arranged by walking clubs which on frequent occasions may go for trips through the surrounding country and enable their members to see a part of nature hidden from sight from the roads and mountain tops. These walking clubs have the great advantage of allowing a crowd of friends to go together and point out to each other the beauties of nature and converse about the things they see. Then, too, you do not go as fast and you have opportunity to see more numerous beauties and observe them as long as you like. What greater pleasure can you imagine than a walk through the woods and fields where there are no roads and where you may find and recognize your old acquaintances of the botany classroom, or a trip to some cliff or quarry where you may dig out real fossils of former ages and feel that you are gaining and enjoying a knowledge of the history of the world as written by the hand of its creator? Then you may with a camera carry away the bright and interesting scenes to enjoy in less beautiful lands and less favorable times. While you are learning about the deeds of men and studying the abstract thoughts

of the human mind do not neglect to learn every lesson you may from nature and and to "look through nature to nature's God."

★ ★ ★

It has been a source of regret that Oregon has no historian of her own. Hitherto it has been intrusted to the "stranger friend" to perpetuate her most valuable history and since it is to the early pioneers that one must apply for much needed information, it may not, [begging pardon of Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Parkman], be too presumptuous to say that thus far former historians have failed.

The nearer an event is to us the less important it seems; the present to us is ordinary, common place, but it is a necessary link, perhaps an important one, in the chain of history.

Oregon history is of comparatively recent date; much of it can be told us by our fathers, but bits of it are constantly slipping away with the lives of our early pioneers and it is our duty to preserve such records for future generations.

Prof. Young has long seen the importance of preserving these records and for some time has been gathering together much valuable material. Many of these histories were kept in diary form while others have been written up more concisely. Among the collection are two diaries, covering the years 1838 and 40, kept by Mrs. Mary R. Walker, of Forest Grove, and two by her husband; "Personal Adventures in the Willamette," [1840 and 41], by Rev. J. S. Griffin; the life of Medorem Crawford, and perhaps most important of all, "Robert Haswell's Sea Journal,"—a story of a sea voyage on board the Columbia, "The story of Esther among the Cayuses," "Esther" being a survivor of the Whitman massacre.

Prof. Young's plan is to secure these records, make twenty-five copies, at least, send these out to the various colleges and libraries and thus form an exchange, which it is hoped may ultimately result in a State Historical Society.

Such a system will certainly add much valuable material to our university library and at the same time be a benefit to the state at large.

★ ★ ★

The colleges of Washington recently challenged the Oregon Oratorical Association to an

oratorical contest in which the winners in the two states should contest for inter-state honors. The association has been empowered to arrange for this meeting, Pacific college alone objecting, and arrangements will be made for the contest. The colleges of Idaho have been invited to send an orator and thus make the contest more interesting. Delegates from the various states will meet and form an inter-state association by which annual contests will be held for the winners of the state contests. The first contest will be held in Portland about the end of the college year and the representative for Oregon will be Mr. Fred Fisk of the U. of O. A project similar to this was considered by the presidents of the colleges of the three states, but was not carried out. The contests as managed by the students will create more interest in oratory, although the prize may be smaller.

Last year Mr. H. S. Templeton of the U. of O. won the first prize of a hundred and fifty dollars offered by the King County, Washington, Bar Association, in a contest at Seattle in which the colleges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho were represented, and we hope that our orator may be as successful again, but we cannot expect to win every time.

★ ★ ★

The value and importance of the practice of debating live questions of common interest is generally conceded and the place held by the debating societies in college work is well established among the greatest benefits a college can offer its students. But too often the student, not compelled to do society work, is inclined to neglect it, and anything which will tend to make students generally take a greater interest in debating is of value. Among the things which have such influence is inter-collegiate debating. If an annual joint debate with some other college were to be established the local debates and discussions, the choosing of debaters and the spirit of rivalry always aroused on such occasions would tend to make students take a greater interest in debating, the art of saying what you know and how you know it.

A movement is under way to form a debating union between Pacific University, Willamette University and the University of Oregon, each university holding one debate with the others

during each school year. The societies of the U. of O. should take hold of this matter as the other universities have signified their willingness to join the union.

★ ★ ★

The GREETING on the cover of last month's MONTHLY should have been credited to W. H. Ross '00, as it was composed by him. The mistake is regretted, but under the circumstances of its presentation it was very easy to gain a wrong impression as to its authorship.

★ ★ ★

We should help those who help us, so we should patronize those who advertise in the MONTHLY. Our advertisers are all reliable and worthy of a share of the student's patronage. Trade with them and you will benefit yourselves, our advertisers and the MONTHLY.

★ ★ ★

We have not as yet been able to carry out our plans in regard to the Medical and Law departments but hope to do so before our next issue.

ATHLETICS.

Since our last number the weather has been so bad that there has been no opportunity for outdoor work by the candidates for the track team but such events as allows of gymnasium training have been taken up with a great deal of interest. In jumping and vaulting the U. of O. will probably be better represented than ever before. A half dozen men get over five feet in the high jump and eight feet is easy for as many in the pole vault. There has been some opportunity for work with the shot and hammer and the new men are taking hold of these events in good shape. For the running events the U. of O. has from last year's team, Higgins, Hurley, Bishop, C. Templeton, F. Templeton, and probably Rosenburg, so that with the new men of the season we shall be well represented. DeLashmutt will probably win the walk, and both hurdles should be easy for Kuykendall. Our wheelmen have as yet had but little opportunity for training, but it is certain that the U. of O. has some

speedy riders who may be depended on to win points at Salem.

The O. A. C. recently proposed to amend the constitution of the I. C. A. C. C. O. by striking the bicycle race from the field-day program and adding the throwing of the 56 pound weight. It seems strange that they should want to drop the bicycle race when wheeling and wheel racing are so popular and add an uninteresting event to a list already too long. There should be an established list of events which are to determine the championship, and they should not be changed to suit the present situation in any college, and if the precedent is once established there will be no limit to the changes nor any stability to our program. When one college sees another gain an advantage through an amendment it will seek the same means to advance its own interest and soon the program will become a matter of yearly arrangement, each college seeking to incorporate such events as it can most easily win. These amendments, as well as some others of a similar nature, will be voted on at a special meeting of the executive committee of the association about the middle of the present month, and the U. of O. hopes to see them defeated, not to gain advantage for ourselves, for the U. of O. would be little affected by the change, but because we wish to keep our program intact and as much in correspondence with those of other associations as possible.

Since entries have been opened for the inter-collegiate field-day, about fifty men have entered for the various events. No man being allowed to enter more than three events. This number will doubtless be increased to seventy-five before entries are closed. Of the large number many must be defeated but defeat is no disgrace, and a seasons work may lead to victory another year. No athlete can hope to win every race he runs and he can win none unless he trains faithfully and trains not for any one race or season but for future races and seasons when by experience and more practiced ability he may rightly hope to win.

The organization of the inter-collegiate base ball league has been completed by the ratification of the constitution by the colleges interested. The following schedule has been arranged: May 1st, Albany College vs. O. A. C., and Pacific College vs. McMinnville; May 15th,

the winner of first game vs. U. of O., winner second game vs. Monmouth Normal; May 29th, the winning teams of the last two games play for the championship. The places of the games are left for arrangement by the managers of the teams, but one game will probably be played in Eugene.

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The first base ball game of the season was

played April 20th, between the second year team and the college, on the foot ball grounds. The college team was the favorite in the first part of the game but their continued o's and the fine playing of their opponents soon changed the sentiment. The game was won by the second year players with a score of 10 to 2. This decided the championship of the U. of O. and proved the winners able to cross bats with any college team in Oregon.

STUDENTS.

STUDENTS OF FORMER DAYS.

L. T. Harris, '93, has been admitted to the Oregon Bar. This adds another successful lawyer to the credit of the U. of O.

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The executive committee of the Alumni Association is composed of the following: L. T. Harris, Miss Mary McCormack, and Prof. E. H. McAlister.

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Among the recent visitors at the U. of O. was Turner Oliver, of La Grande. He was formerly a student at the U. of O. and was in Eugene in his official capacity as Grand Chancellor of Oregon for the Knights of Pythias.

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A recent letter from Alaska reports that among the miners in the gold fields are Mr. Holt and Clarence Adams, who were former students. Mr. Adams belonging to the present class of '97.

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Herbert Condon, '92, who is secretary for the O. A. C., recently visited his father, Prof. Condon, and the U. of O. Among other visitors were Lenn T. Stevens, '92, and Miss Jennie Beattie, '96.

The following is taken from an Indiana paper: "C. E. Henderson of Bloomfield, the young representative who sprang into prominence last week as the author of the resolution to investigate the claim of the state against the Vandalia, relates an interesting story as to how he saw the world's fair. In the spring of 1893 he completed a six years' course at the University of Oregon and was thrown upon the world as poor financially as Job's turkey was in flesh. He wanted to see the fair, but it was a puzzle to him to determine how he would accomplish it without money. He finally hit upon the plan of pushing one of the chairs around the grounds. In this way he got to see the entire fair, completing a post-graduate course, which, while not of the regulation kind and with none of the furbelows of the aristocracy accompanying it, was at least full of instruction. He was known solely as "No. 1,029," and he now laughingly relates that it was a genuine joy for him to get his name back at the close of the fair."

SENIOR INTERESTS.

Prof.—"What is meant by the expression 'On the road to Warsaw?'"

Senior.—"Paul was on the road to Warsaw when he was struck by light from heaven."

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We are grieved to observe from the style of

their last publication that the Juniors are still back several generations behind the rest of the world. It is safe to prophesy that Junior orations will rouse them.

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Experimental work in Psychology is very interesting. It has been ascertained on what points each member of the class is most "touchy" and just where the danger begins.

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The first year student who said that the Seniors took away none of the knowledge brought hear by the first year's was entirely right. It is probably not worth transportation and then besides the Senior generally reaches that state of wisdom in which he knows that it is not possible to know anything.

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The class is at present very solemnly considering such weighty matters as souvenirs, a class memorial, six weeks' vacation, and already that "pleasant look" is being assiduously cultivated for the photographer's inspection.

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Mr. E. R. Bryson and Mr. E. P. Shattuck, former members of the class of '97, are studying law at Columbia University. The Columbia *Spectator* mentions Mr. Shattuck as one of the university rowing crew. This is a great honor and we can predict from the experience of the U. of O. that Columbia has found an able and valiant champion.

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The Seniors celebrated the oratorical victory of Mr. Fisk with a banquet. One of our maidens read an original poem, another sang a solo, and the whole class joined in singing a song composed for the occasion by another of these maidens. These together with toasts and college songs, made it a very pleasant affair. "We're not slow" has an additional ring to it now; the purple of our flag has a new tinge of richness and the gold glows more warmly than before. In short, we are proud of Fred.

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The lectures in Philosophy are among the great privileges of the university course. We have followed the development of Philosophy

from the earliest times—its problems and solutions, its concepts of a God, and its codes of morality, through the early Christian era and down to the Philosophy of the nineteenth century. In the study of this we are following largely Spencer's "First Principles." A number of papers have been written by the class and the final work will be a carefully prepared thesis.

JUNIOR MUSINGS.

Indulgent reader: Ye Juniors have been so exceedingly busy with their much be-thought orations that little time hath fallen to them for musings, since last we undertook thine entertainment with our prating of Junior's doings.

Now perforce, that these sore and heavy burdens are lifted from their wellneigh worn out minds, mayhap the spring days will serve them to some lighter employment bye and bye, which news we will vouchsafe to you when next we meet.

Those who with bated breath do wait the near approach of the Junior Exhibition on the 16th of April are an' it please your liking: Lilian Ackerman, Alfred Cleveland, Clyde Fogle, Theresa Friendly, Julia Hill, Herbert Murch, Cora Pattee, and Sybil Thurston,

Good reader, an' fate had occasioned you to attend last public rhetoricals on March 19, thou 'dst have heard some of our most esteemed members, I wist. The Juniors who then did give forth evidence of their ability, and of the durability of the audience, were Cora Pattee, Lilian Ackerman, Herbert Murch, Henrietta Lauër, and Theresa Friendly.

But, good reader, adieu. Next month, purchase an' it please you, we will have some more poetic musings for you, for, marry, the poetic spirit doth already show its symptoms. Zounds, one Junior maiden hath made a discovery. She doth give a mathematical demonstration of the problem, why marriage makes two people one. 'Tis this: $0+0=0$. She says 'tis correct. Gramercy! she, forsooth, hath doubtless been destined for a "bachelor girl." More hopeful sign was given in the English class, by a swain who quoted Webster thus: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," and here our bosoms all did swell with patriotism, when he continued

forth, "my heart and hand to— to thee." This I wist, did touch another spot, for loud the smiles and bright the blushes that did eftsoons illuminate the room. But reader, we cry your pardon. Fare you happily till we meet again.

THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The gentlemen of the class entertained the ladies at Mount's Hall on the evening of the 13th. There was almost a full attendance of class members, and the presences of Professor Baright, and Miss DeLashmunt added much pleasure to the occasion. The entertainment opened with a recitation by Professor Baright who responded to an encore. The next number was a song and encore by Mr. John R. Barber, whose musical talent was highly enjoyed. Later in the evening Miss Lulu Renshaw favored the company with a vocal solo. After this part of the program was over the company amused themselves with various games until 10 o'clock when they went to the Bonboniere, where an oyster banquet awaited them. The banquet was enlivened by the following toasts, Mr. Lewis Alderman acting as toastmaster: "The Youth of the Far West," Professor Baright; "The Sophomore Class," Lawrence Read; "Co-education," Miss DeLashmunt; "What Constitute a Good Student," M. Lindsay Applegate. When these exercises were over the company returned to the hall to spend another hour or more in pleasant games. All present seemed to be having a good time. Such occasions certainly do much towards lightening the burdens of study, developing social nature, and promoting general harmony. We hope that the weather will permit of a sophomore picnic in Merriau's Park during the coming vacation.

Two of our classmates will soon leave us. Walter Dillard and Mahlon Day will each devote the next four months to teaching. Mr. Dillard teach at Spencer Creek, and expects in the meantime to keep up his studies so as to hold his place in the class. We regret that both of these gentlemen cannot remain in the university.

The following sophomores took part in the last public rhetorical: Miss Mamie March, Miss Straub, Miss Murray, Miss Zola Grimes,

Miss Mary Thompson, and Mr. Lawrence Read.

FRESHMAN NOTES.

Freshman officers are: President, Miss Daisy Allaway; vice-President, H. D. Angell; Secretary, Miss Jessie Gilfillan; Treasurer, A. V. Swift.

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Eastern Oregon is well represented in the class of '00, as about half its numbers are from that section of the state.

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Our class will be the first to have the privilege of graduating from the full seven years' course now offered in the university.

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Owing to the recent change in the curriculum, the prospective Freshmen of '96-'97 were detained another year in the preparatory department, thereby, leaving the Freshman class to be made up of new students.

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While "we are on the fence" being on the dividing line between the two centuries, still when we do step down, we will be on the side of advancement announcing another page of the world's history and the advent of the twentieth century.

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The next public rhetorical will be given by Freshmen.

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Since the last issue of the MONTHLY, our ranks have been lessened.—One has gone to "wield the birch."

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Eastern Oregon Freshmen are thoroughly convinced that it does not rain often in the Willamette valley, there having been but one rain during the entire season, which rain began in early fall and, as yet, shows no signs of discontinuance.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABOUT EUTAXIANS.

During the month of March especial care has been taken by the Eutaxian young ladies

to have interesting meetings. The program for March 5th was an instructive one. Under rhetorical, Miss Johnson delivered a prepared address on "Telegraph Monopoly and the Advantages of a proposed Postal Telegraph Plan." An extemporaneous address on "President McKinley's Inauguration," by Miss Lauer, was pleasing. Under debate, the subject, "Should the Government own and control Railroads," was very well debated by Miss Ankney and Miss Lauer on the negative, and Miss Johnson and Miss Adams on the affirmative.

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On the afternoon of March 12th there was a special program rendered by the society in which the subject of music was treated in many phases. The program began with an address by the President, Miss Watkins; (2) Essay on Musicians, Miss Baum; (3) Instrumental Solo, Miss Theresa Friendly; (4) Recitation, "Finding of the Lyre," Miss Henrietta Lauer; (5) Vocal Solo, Miss Hendricks. Intermission. (6) Instrumental Solo, Miss Harris; (7) Reading, Straus Family as musicians and composers, Mrs. Alburta McMurphy; (8) Vocal Solo, Miss Johnson; (9) Essay, "Bach," Miss Adams; (10) Recitation, Miss Templeton; (11) Song, Eutaxian Society. Each number of the program was given in a pleasing manner and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one. A large number of the friends of the society were present. After the usual order of business, the society adjourned and all were invited to remain for refreshments, which were of the choicest kind.

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March 19. The principal features of the meeting were a prepared address, subject:—"Grand Army of the Republic," by Miss Mann; and a debate, subject: "Should we adopt inter-national arbitration?" Miss Friendly and Miss Eastland supported the affirmative, and Miss Hemenway and Miss Robinson the negative. The points brought out by the affirmative were that war is degrading; that inter-national arbitration, by preventing war, would develop a higher scale of national character; that war is expensive; that war causes the destruction of homes and lives; that Americans love peace; that the great economists favor arbitration; that war obstructs business, closes the arteries of

commerce, and suspends industry; that war causes discontent among people; that war causes hatred; that the object of every country is to secure national tranquility; that the battle field is not a place for justice. The negative held that we should not have inter-national arbitration because there are certain difficulties between nations which arbitration cannot decide; that the men in the conference in Washington in 1896 decided this fact; that the nationality of each nation would be destroyed by arbitration; that the United States should not ally herself with the countries that have been her enemies in the past; that war gives an impulse to new thought, and it sweeps out old institutions; that war gives material for fiction; that treason would be a frequent thing in courts and high places if the means of inter-national arbitration were adopted; that inter-national arbitration is a contradiction of the Monroe doctrine which is a national precedent; that inter-national arbitration would cause quibbles over the law; that the expenses of lawsuits going from court to court would be enormous. After the usual refuting of points by both sides, the President decided the debate in favor of the negative.

LAUREAN SOCIETY.

"Growth and development of mind, together with readiness and fluency of speech;" these are the key-words of the Laurean Society. They stand at the head of the constitution, and the qualities they represent are earnestly sought for by every faithful Laurean.

It may interest our readers to hear how the society tries to aid its members in gaining these qualities. While the main part of the work must be done by the members themselves, a large share of the responsibility rests upon the president and the general program committee; upon the president in his appointments for debate, and upon the committee in questions chosen. Lately it has been the custom of the president to appoint the younger members and for each of them to choose some experienced debater as colleague. In this way new members gain confidence and readiness, for each one knows that his colleague will help him if he gets entangled in the meshes of his opponent's argument.

Another most important duty of the president is the appointments for prepared addresses. Very often there is some interesting and instructive subject which is not suitable for debate, either on account of its being too one-sided a question, or on account of it not being a question at all. In such cases the chair appoints a member for prepared address on that subject, to be delivered at the second meeting after the date of his appointment. It is these addresses that bring up the finer little unheard of points, which are the delight of every one who takes an interest in original investigation. Sometimes a member will ask, as a special favor, to be put on for prepared addresses on some subject which he thinks the society should hear about, or look at from a different standpoint.

The extemporaneous address also is one of the society's most valuable institutions. The chair selects some question or subject upon which every member is, or ought to be, informed, and appoints some one to deliver an extemporaneous address upon it. In this kind of a speech there is, of course, no very great originality of research, unless, as sometimes happens, the subject is one of the speaker's favorites, but the greatest originality of method may be shown, and quite often the speaker, by arranging his points well, may cast an entirely new light upon an old subject.

The debates and addresses are the regular work of the society, but quite often some very interesting meetings are devoted to a general program, consisting of a number of questions or subjects, passed around, one to each member, upon which extemporaneous debates are held. These are very good as a general rule, and, as there is no decision by the chair, the discussion is usually on broader lines than in regular debates, in which points are not brought out unless they will directly affect the decision.

The society also frequently indulges in parliamentary discussions, which are very instructive, and sometimes quite entertaining. They generally arise when some pugnaciously obstinate member tries, by rising to points of order, appealing from decisions of the chair, etc., to prevent the society from doing something that doesn't suit him. It generally takes ten minutes or so to suppress the unruly member, and during the suppressing process there is a

very good opportunity for members to gain in "readiness and flow of speech," as well as in knowledge of parliamentary law.

The members receive great help in their work from the excellent library belonging to the corporation of the Laurean and Eutaxian societies. It contains all the standard historical works, an encyclopædia, a great many volumes of the Congressional Record, some of them as far back as 1850, and various other valuable reference books. The society also subscribes to several periodicals, which are at the service of the members at all times.

Besides these mental attractions the society has other charms of a widely different nature. It has long been suspected that certain members who are in the habit of coming early had some other object in view than mental advancement. What this object is is not known exactly, but it has been shrewdly surmised that the tea parties which our sister society has been giving lately have something to do with it. We are inclined to think that there is something in this theory, as we see cake crumbs on the table quite often, but never find the cake.

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There has been a good deal of mild wonder among our members why the Eutaxians didn't supply us with an organist as well as an organ.

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Some of the speeches made last month on the Cuban question would have sounded a great deal better if some one had accompanied them on the organ. They might even have influenced the decision of the chair if they had been accompanied in an artistic manner. We hope the Eutaxians will consider this.

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During the past month our meetings have been well attended and very interesting.

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Mr. F. L. Wilkins has resigned his office of secretary, and Mr. H. D. Angell has been elected in his place.

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The society has had a large number of visitors, and we hope more will follow. We can assure them of a hearty welcome and a pleasant even-

ing and we would like to have all the friends and relatives of our members come up once in a while and see what we are doing.

PHILOLOGIAN.

The *interim* caused in the society by the "Senate" proved beneficial. Since the regular work has been taken up there has been a deeper interest and increased attendance. The new members are taking hold in earnest. The questions for debate, at the last few meetings, have been chosen by the new members with the object of securing such questions as could be grappled with. A philosophic question or one which involves some important historical event is not the best for beginners. This favor, choosing their own subjects, has been extended to those recently initiated and they have embraced the opportunity with apparent appreciation.

In society work as in any other kind of study there is a beginning. There are two conditions requisite for the most rapid advancement of an amateur in society. First, he must be able to understand his subject; and secondly, he must acquire the habit of arranging his points in a systematic manner. To the extent that these are complied with will the beginner make progress. It is just essential that an old debater should conform to the conditions as a new one but the young debater will be given a better chance to make the application if he is given a simple subject than if he is given one which is complicated. What is the capacity of a young attorney to draw up a brief where some technical point of constitutional law is involved? Who would be willing to entrust a serious case to a new practitioner in medicine? Where is the business man that would be content to give over to a clerk the management of an important deal. The implication goes without saying. Limited experience bars them. They may have more natural ability than those who have had the advantage of wide experience but they must make their start in comparatively unimportant cases. This is not always true but it is the general rule. This rule is applicable in society work. If a beginner is given a deeply involved question his entire discussion will be more or less vague and confused. He will not be quite

sure of the import of what he is saying and a question from the opposition will frustrate and disconcert him. Before he can reach ease in debate it is essential that he should begin with subjects that he can fully understand. While the courtesy of choice of questions has been extended to the new members it is the intention that the older members shall be given a chance to try their metal on some complex questions. During the next month, the subjects will be chosen to this end.

An important element in maintaining and raising the standard of a society is courtesy. As a rule this is observed but there probably is more room for improvement. Robert's Rules of Order make certain requirements and they should be strictly adhered to. They do not cover all cases and it is here that care should be taken. Due consideration for the points made by the opposition should be given. A member should never ask for a favor and refuse to grant one. Fairness on the floor, whether in debate or in parliamentary discussion as in the regular routine of business should be practiced. If it is gained it will come to be second nature. It is a winning card in all sorts of meetings. Why not make it a point in society? Since it has been given special attention there is a marked improvement.

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February 26, A. H. Eaton delivered an extemporaneous address. The railroad question was debated on the affirmative by C. E. Woodson, L. R. Alderman, L. A. Read, J. C. Higgins, Brauer and Holt. The negative was maintained by F. M. Templeton and M. L. Applegate. The main point of contention was that the legislature has not the right to regulate the freight rates. The affirmative held that in as much as the state granted the right of eminent domain that it had the right to impose such restrictions as would be beneficial to the general welfare. The negative contended that the railroad, being a private corporation, is exempt from state interference and further that competition will regulate rates. After a careful summary of all the points the president rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative.

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March 5, M. H. Day delivered an extempore

address and L. A. Read a declamation. The question: "Resolved, That strikes are beneficial to the laboring classes" was supported by J. H. Carrico, V. Holt, C. E. Woodson and Cyrus Whipple, who, in the main, held that it was natural for capital to make encroachment upon labor and unless the latter asserted itself, the capitalists would completely subordinate the laborer. In extreme cases this would be prevented through strikes. The negative was held by W. S. Gilbert, M. L. Applegate, L. R. Alderman, O. E. Hemenway, F. M. Templeton and Mr. Boardman. It was contended on the part of the negative that there should be mutual friendly relations between capital and labor and this would be impossible in case of a strike.

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March 12, A. B. Waltz and Oli Storaasli delivered an extempore address and declamation respectively. The question "Resolved, That the United States should have woman suffrage" was affirmed by Mr. Harding, W. H. Stalker, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Brauer, A. H. Eaton and W. S. Gilbert. The negative was maintained by L. A. Read, O. E. Hemenway, Carl Narregan, F. M. Templeton and Mr. Bradley. The debate was hotly contested, much argument being brought forward on both sides. The hinging point on which the decision was rendered was that in as much as women pays taxes they should be allowed to vote.

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March 19, Mr. Waltz delivered a declamation and C. E. Woodson a prepared address on "The Dangers of Arbitration." W. H. Ross gave an extempore address on "The value of a College training." "Resolved, That the improvement in machinery has been beneficial to the laboring classes," was debated on the part of the affirmative by J. C. Van Winkle, A. H. Eaton, C. E. Woodson, W. S. Gilbert, J. C. Higgins, M. L. Applegate and C. L. Templeton; on the part of the negative by Mr. Boardman, Mr. Stroud, Oli Storaasli, Mr. Holt, L. R. Alderman and W. S. Young. The decision was rendered in favor of the affirmative.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting and election was

held on the evening of March 10, at the dormitory. The reports submitted by the retiring officers and chairmen of committees, showed that the association during the past year has been making continual and rapid advances as a useful organization.

The practical nature of some features of the work has been highly appreciated.

In connection with the fall work twenty-five students were assisted in finding boarding places; temporary employment was obtained for a few; over \$50 worth of books changed hands through the book exchange; twenty new members were secured, and all possible assistance was rendered to the new men.

During the year three Bible Study classes have existed for two months or more. Professor Letcher kindly conducted one of them with a course on the "Life of Paul."

A missionary library of some twenty volumes has been created, and, since January, a Mission study class has pursued a regular course on the History of Medieval Missions.

The association has held thirty-two main weekly meetings, averaging twenty in attendance. Eight room meetings, besides four special services during the week of prayer, and four joint meetings with the Y. W. C. A. have been conducted. Over one thousand men, in the aggregate, have attended these meetings.

Eleven lectures, practical talks, and addresses have been delivered before the members of the association, and three successful receptions have been given.

The Bible Institute, February 13-14, under President Newlin, was highly profitable. Secretary J. A. Dummett, of Portland, has paid the association four helpful visits during the year.

At the beginning of the term the membership was 44 active and 7 associate. Since that time 29 active, 2 associate, and 7 sustaining members have been added. But 17 active and 4 associate members have failed to return. Hence the present membership is 53 active, 5 associate, and 7 sustaining members.

The report of the treasurer was a very encouraging one. Total receipts for the year were \$130.15; disbursements \$120. Balance on hand \$10.15. In addition to this, \$52.00 was raised and applied in furnishing the associations'

headquarters, and \$74.00 was raised and expended on the "Handbook," 1000 copies of which were published with credit to the associations.

A generous gift of \$100.00 from a Portland friend is as yet untouched, and held in reserve.

The annual election resulted as follows: President, James H. Carrio; vice-President, Geo. W. Gilbert; Secretary, W. Gilbert Beattie; Cor. Sec. A. B. Waltz; Treasurer, Frank P. White.

This is the strongest combination of men that ever stood at the head of the organization.

The fact that the new officers realize that the association has not as yet fulfilled its possibilities in any large degree predicts larger results from the new administration than were ever before accomplished.

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The association has procured the photographs of its past presidents and has had them neatly framed and placed in the headquarters. They form a group of strongly representative men, who served in the order in which they follow: F. S. Dunn, '92; Frank Mathews, '95; H. S. Templeton, '96; Theo. B. Tyre, '97, and Will E. McClure, '96.

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During the past month special joint services have been conducted by the Young Men's and Young Women's Associations on Sunday afternoons at the various churches. The timeliness and importance of the topics considered have made these meetings exceedingly helpful.

The subjects have been the "Bible Study for Personal Growth," "Personal work," Christ and Prayer," and "The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit," the latter being a powerful address by Rev. T. J. Wilson, of Eugene. From 100 to 160 persons have attended each service. They will be continued.

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Secretary J. A. Dummett has been busily engaged the past month in the building canvass of the Portland association. The college men will rejoice greatly with the Portland association in the successful issue of this building enterprise, which will add much strength to the movement in the entire northwest. Mr. Dummett will pay the U. of O. a visit early in April.

Summer school developments seem to indicate that the delegates from the Northwest will have to go to the California Conference to be held at Pacific Grove, near Monterey, May 21-30. It is highly probable, however, that this date will be changed to June or July to get the benefits of lower traveling rates and to accommodate the large number of students whose vacation does not begin till late in June.

To meet the expenses of a delegation to their respective Summer Conferences the Christian Associations of the U. of O. have undertaken a lecture and entertainment course, which, if successful this year, will be made an annual event hereafter of general interest and superior quality.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The annual state convention of the Y. W. C. A. meets at Corvallis, from April 30th to May 3d. We understand that extensive preparations for the convention are being made by the Corvallis Y. W. C. A., and our association is doing all that it can to prepare its delegates to be able to receive as much good as possible.

Then—"Freely ye have received
Freely give."

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The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations gave the second of their series of receptions to the students and their friends, at the Gymnasium, on the 27th of March. This was a most enjoyable reception, and an expression of delight and pleasure was plainly stamped on the faces of all present. The Gymnasium was beautifully decorated with ivy and the college flower—the Oregon Grape, and bouquets of bright yellow daffodils could be seen everywhere.

During the early part of the evening a program was rendered, all numbers of which were pleasing, but those especially worthy of mention were Professor Carson's talk, and Professor Baright's recitation. After the program, cards, on which half of a quotation was written, were distributed among those present and a great amount of gaiety was added to the reception in the matching of these quotations. Also on several tables a "Picture Gallery" could be found,

and many philosophic minds were thoroughly tested at these tables.

About three o'clock the company dispersed.

Associations, never entertain the least apprehension that your receptions are not appreciated and enjoyed by the students.

The Young Women's Christian Association intends giving an "Afternoon Tea" to the young women of the University and their friends, in the near future. No definite arrangements have been made yet, nevertheless it promises to be a pleasing affair.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY.

A special meeting of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association has been called for April 17th at Monmouth, Oregon.

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An interesting rendition of Hamlet was recently given by Mr. Riddle, the well known Shakespearean reader, at the Congregational church under the auspices of the Shakespeare Club.

* * *

The shorthand students in the business department were faithful attendants at the last term of the circuit court and gained great practice in court work. The work of the department has been very successful and some which has been sent away has called forth many favorable comments. The department does all kinds of typewriting and stenographic work for the professors and students, and do it well.

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The dynamos in the electrical workshop have been connected with the chemical laboratory so that the students now have the use of electricity in their experiments.

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Mr. H. A. Vincent of the City Drug store has changed his place of business by purchasing the Corner Drug Store—corner of Willamette and Ninth streets, and immediately taking unto himself a partner, a Mr. Walton. They are now comfortably located in their new quarters and invite you to drop in and see them. Change of address next month.

Rev. Chas. E. Locke, the eminent divine of Portland, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the '97 Commencement of the University and Judge Northup, of Multnomah County, will deliver the annual address before the University on "Daniel Webster."

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The spring vacation which has just closed has been beneficial both to students and professors, and many students have taken the opportunity to make a visit to their homes.

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The catalogue for the U. of O. is now in press and will soon be out. It is very comprehensive and will be of great value to students old and new.

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Governor Lord has accepted the resignation of the Hon. T. G. Hendricks as Regent of the U. of O. and will soon appoint his successor. It is not known who will be appointed, but it is safe to predict that he will not be a more faithful and hardworking friend of the University than has Mr. Hendricks. He has served as a regent from the founding of the University and it was largely due to his efforts that the U. of O. was located at Eugene.

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The basement of the Gymnasium has been excavated to make room for the enlarged workshop which will soon be fitted up. The engineering course has been very successful this year that, although the University is not a mechanical school, they will be enlarged for the

next year's work. The students in the mechanical course have made many useful pieces of scientific apparatus during the year and of a quality fully as practical as those imported from the east.

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Among the proposed organizations of the students of the U. of O. is an association of the sons and daughters of Oregon pioneers. The object of the association will be to stimulate interest in the study of the early history of Oregon and to arouse the proper respect and reverence for the pioneers of Oregon.

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Among the numerous entertainments and lectures of the school year, one of the most interesting will be the lecture by Joaquin Miller on "The Sierras." The date of the lecture has not been determined but will soon be announced.

* * *

On April 16th, the annual Junior Exhibition will be given by the class of '98. The juniors have secured a flag and made other arrangements for the proper celebration of the great event of the junior year.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A few Sunday evenings ago two students were in their room, as they supposed, unobserved. One was walking up and down the room in a deep reverie. He stopped suddenly before the mantel and began gazing at a small picture of a young lady. The deep and solemn look that was on his face in his reverie now gave place to a softened expression and this latter cast of countenance became more so till one could see the memory of many a moonlit stroll and of dozens of other happy moments beaming

from his eyes. At length, impelled by something within, he took the picture over to his friend who was then reading, and the following conversation ensued:

Jim.—(With picture in hand and much emotion in the heart.) "Say Joe, there is the picture of a mighty good face, do you know it?"

Joe.—(Looking up from his book, coldly.) Yes?"

Jim.—"Yes, sir; that girl has a fine mind and a good and trusting heart; besides, she knows what to do with it. Wouldn't you think so from the picture?"

Joe.—(Bounding to his trunk and taking out a large, carefully wrapped photograph.) "Just wait till I show you something that will make your eyes water. There, sir, is the picture of a girl, 'after mine own heart.'"

Jim.—"I shouldn't wonder; but that frozen pose of hers tires me. Why couldn't she sit in an unaffected position? On the the contrary, this picture besides being a thing of beauty shows a great degree of common sense on the part of the sitter."

Joe.—"But just behold this countenance. See these great, beautiful eyes that beam so softly upon me. Oh, for an hour —"

Jim.—"Yes, but those twinklers would be of the 'steenth magnitude compared with the stars that sparkle from under these broad brows."

Joe.—"And trace the delicacy of this mouth. Oh, there's a cupid's bow for you—a mouth which was made to tell sweet things—Grosze Himmel!! What if some one is looking at us!

At this sudden turn of affairs the young men who were standing very close to each other, and each holding out the picture of his favorite for the other to admire, dropped suddenly from their high-flown state of mind. After a hearty laugh at their ridiculous actions, the one went back to his reading and the other to his reverie.

OREGON, OREGON, RAH! RAH! RAH!

WHEN in the gloaming the breezes seem quiet,
Lest a vibration should waken the pine,
Then on the wings of eve voices are rising,
Ever with rapture, the lingering line.
Oregon, Oregon, Rah! Rah! Rah!
Students hailing,
Love prevailing,
Ever ring.
Floating away on the sunset glow
Flushing, paleing,
Slowly failing
As they sing.

Snowcaps to eastward and snowcaps to westward
Blending the white with the soft hues of gold,
Slumbering forests, green-crested mountains,
Gathering the sound-waves from over the world.
Oregon, Oregon, Rah! Rah! Rah!
Students hailing,
Love prevailing,
Ever ring,
Floating away on the sunset glow
Flushing, paleing,
Slowly failing
As they sing.

Murmuring, whispering, seeming to linger
Here where the waters bright gleam to the oar,
Tranquil Willamette glides under the moonbeams,
Answering back from her boats to the shore,
Oregon, Oregon, Rah! Rah! Rah!
Students hailing,
Love prevailing,
Ever ring,
Floating away on the sunset glow
Flushing, paleing,
Slowly failing
As they sing.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will entertain the public with the following high-grade

Lecture and Entertainment Course,

under the management of the Slayton Lyceum Bureau of Chicago:
Smalley Grand Concert Co., April 17. J. Arthur Lounig, May 3. Miss Olof Kræmer, May 17.

The best of music; a superior entertainer and impersonator; and an intensely interesting lecture
on "Life in the Frozen North," by a native Esquimaux.

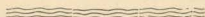
Course tickets, \$1.00 each. Single entrance, 50 cents.

The University of Oregon,

At Eugene.

Tuition Free. Incidental fee, \$10.00 per year.

Board, Lodging, Heat and Light, in the Dormitory, \$2.50 per week.



The University has good geological, physical, chemical, biological and psychological laboratories well supplied with modern apparatus. Extensive courses are offered in all these sciences.

The astronomical observatory offers the means for doing thorough work.

The machine shop with its tools, lathes, dynamo and engine offers practical experience to students in the Engineering courses.

The University has also departments of modern and ancient languages, English literature, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Economics Elocution and commercial branches.

A good gymnasium is open to students and there is regular instruction in classes. Students may take special exercises when they are feeble or deformed.

Catalogues and information free. Address inquiries to

C. H. CHAPMAN, President, Eugene, Oregon.

The University of Oregon.

ENGINEERING COURSE.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Courses in applied mathematics, electricity and magnetism, mechanical drawing, mechanics and shop work; with practice in using tools and machinery. A four years' college course leading to the bachelor's degree.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—A course designed for practical men, bridge builders, railroad engineers, irrigation constructors and expert land surveyers.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—The engineering of machines and machine construction.

MINES AND MINING ENGINEERING—Each of these courses covers four years of work and leads to the bachelor's degree.

The University will add to its engineering equipment as rapidly as its funds permit. These courses ought to attract large numbers of young men who wish to prepare themselves for lives of practical activity.

Catalogues, circulars and information free. Address,
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

The University of Oregon.

GRADUATE COURSES.

The University offers a variety of courses leading to the degrees Master of Arts, Master of Science and Master of Letters.

It is hoped that these courses will attract graduates from the Colleges of Oregon to spend one year at least at the State University in advanced study.

The principal conditions for these advanced degrees are:

One year of study.

Residence at the University during the year.

Graduation from a good college.

Application before October 1st.

Other conditions will be made known in the catalogue.

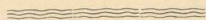
ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Students desiring to enter the University must have made preparation equivalent to thirty credits in the following branches: Algebra, geometry, English composition, English literature, physical geography, advanced English grammar, ancient history, advanced physiology, advanced physical geography; or work equivalent to this.

Credits earned in accredited schools are accepted without an examination. Catalogues and information free. Address,

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

The University of Oregon.



EXTENSION COURSES.

The President of the University has charge of the State Teachers' READING CIRCLE. The admission fee is fifty cents, which may be paid to any County Superintendent or sent directly to the university. Ten sets of questions are sent out for each of the works to be read by the circle. The answers are corrected, graded and returned, if return postage is sent with them.

Courses of study by correspondence are offered by the university in the following branches: Algebra, physical geography, history of Greece, Rome, United States, France, England, Germany, English classics, physiology, United States civil government, geometry, botany, physics, Latin, English grammar, English composition, history of English literature, trigonometry, chemistry political economy.

They are designed for people who are unable to attend school and for those who wish to resume their studies in later life. Sets of questions on each branch are mailed to students for a small fee and their answers are corrected and returned.

Persons desiring free information about the Extension Courses by correspondence should address University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, Extension Department.