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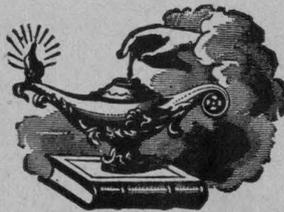
THE  
REFLECTOR.

PUBLISHED BY

The Laurean and Eutaxian Societies

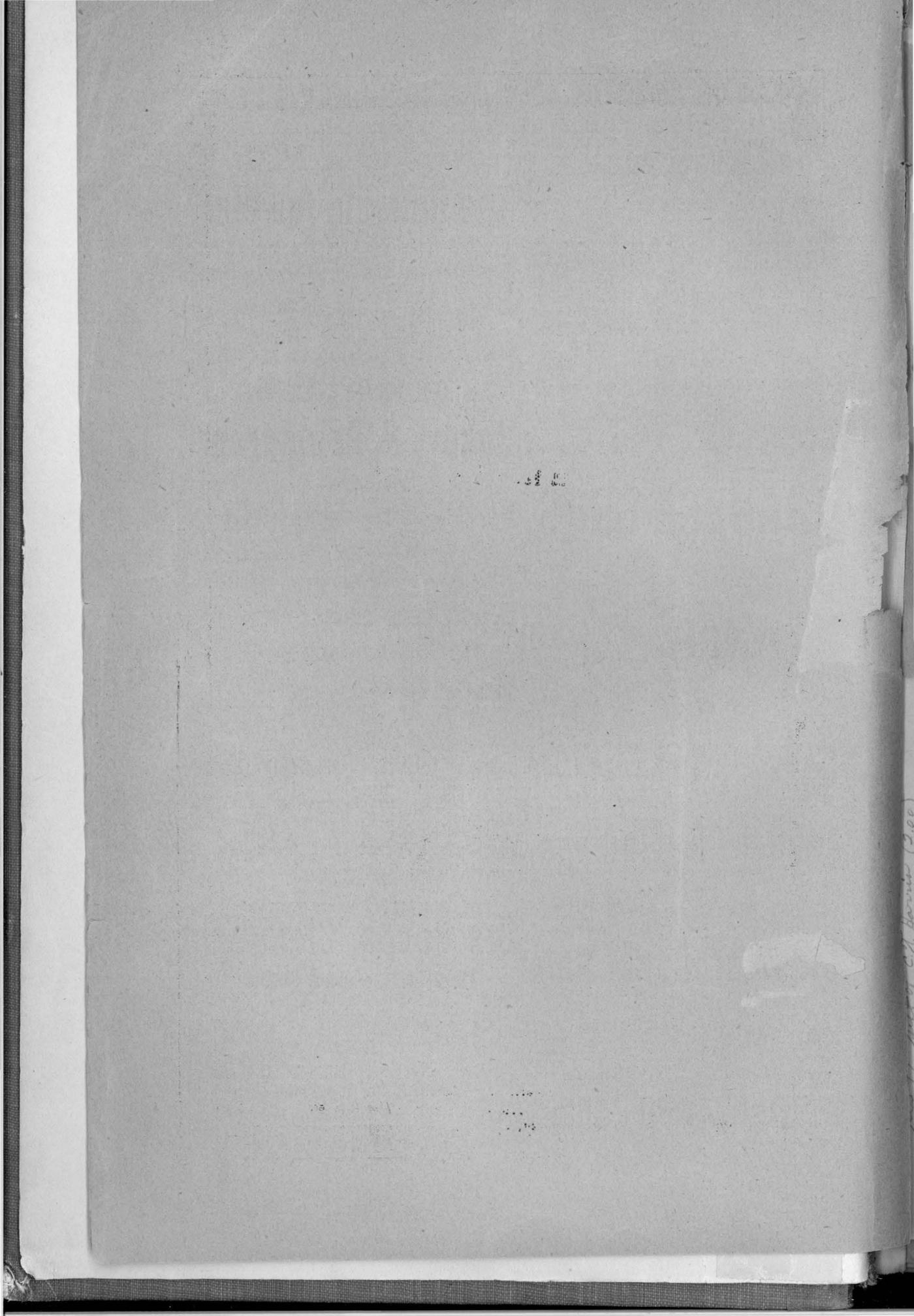
*L. T. Harris*  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

*Volume I II III IV*  
MARCH, 1891.



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# THE REFLECTOR.

## The Reflector.

Published monthly during the school year by  
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### INTRODUCTORY.

WITH the growth and progress of every institution there come increasing demands for improvement. Renewed vigor, broader interests, and higher ambitions, can be met only by a constant development of the resources with which they are concerned. Especially true is it in American colleges, and in every other institution which is made up of live, energetic young men and women. And it is this marked and decided growth of our University that has created and established this college journal. It is called into existence not as the result of one creative mind, but it comes to satisfy a long and deep felt want among our students. Heretofore our college classes have had no representation in the public press, while the literary societies have been only partly represented. Through this medium we will be enabled to show the outside world that we are alive and progressive, and that we have opinions and interests as well as other colleges of our land. No longer then need there be any doubt in the minds of those unacquainted with us, as to the material we have here, or the facilities for educational development.

The REFLECTOR starts out upon its literary career with a bright, glistening surface, well suited fairly to emit whatever rays may be gathered by it, whether literary, scientific, or social. For, freed as it is from party prejudices and personal animosities, it has no motives other than those prompted by justice and equality and obeys no law but the dictates of a pure conscience. Let us fervently hope then, that, as years roll by, and our old college campus becomes more and more a scene of lively activities, that those who are to fill these columns with rich, sparkling gems of literature, may ever bear uppermost in their minds, that this paper is to reflect circumstances as they exist, purified from every sentiment of malice or ill-will. We have only to hope and believe that those who are to follow us, will yearly polish and brighten the REFLECTOR, until standing in the full glare of the lamp of knowledge, it may so radiate its light that every Oregonian may feel a pride in the journal that represents the educational center of this great and progressive commonwealth.

SHOULD WE HAVE A BOARDING  
SCHOOL?

ON entering the editorial sanctum this morning we found a note upon the table requesting that an editorial be written upon the advisability of establishing a boarding school in connection with the University of Oregon. The work had no signature attached to it, but was evidently from a member of the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the University and to provide for its improvements.

In the outset we should be permitted to say, that we experience some timidity in expressing our opinion upon a subject of this character. For while we are in sympathy with every thing that tends to promote the welfare of our institution, we can but recognize that there are some drawbacks to taking a step in this direction. The writer of this article is thoroughly acquainted with boarding school life, and can speak from the deep regrets of personal experience. We know what it is to occupy an apartment on the fourth floor of a dormitory containing over one hundred rooms, with from one to three students in every room. We are intimately acquainted with all the tricks and pranks that the human mind can contrive, and know the real pleasures and sorrows connected with the boarding school. At midnight, when it seemed as if all earthly cares were laid idly by, and our college professors were enjoying that sweet sleep which they had so long been entitled to, we have heard swelling, screeching sounds that would have drowned out the noise and din of Waterloo. We have become accustomed to being waked at the dead of night by the heavy sound of chairs and railroad irons falling from the fourth floor on to the first. We are not that inexperienced person who does not know what it is to hear a sixteen pound cannon ball roll down three flights of stairs at twelve o'clock at night.

But more terrible and horrifying than all this, are the curiosities and phenomena connected with a student's dining hall. No human mind could so frame and construct words as to portray the scenes in half their honor. Agitated by the pangs of hunger, we have rushed madly to the dining hall, only to have eating made a burden rather than a pleasure.

Armed as we are, then, with these experiences, we believe that we are fully qualified to judge in the question as to whether or not we should have a boarding school in connection with this University. We know this to be a fact, that to place a boy in a boarding hall, with its many temptations—is to place him in great danger. Doubtless it is true that in some cases the re-

stricting influences of the boarding school have brought about good results, but too often they are attended with evil influences.

True, the boarding school will cultivate the student's creative ability, but it will not give him the inventive genius that is commendable. It will often teach him to scheme, and contrive, and to enjoy those things which ought not to be pleasure.

But if we could have a boarding hall for those whose lack of funds makes it difficult for them to attend college, and where its inmates would be treated as men capable of self government, and actuated by manly principles, then it would be a decided improvement. We have now a free school, and all that is requisite to place the poor boys of our state upon an equality with the rich, is a reduction of the actual expenses surrounding the institution. Yes, most decidedly we should have a boarding hall, but it should be a place in which we would all delight to live, and freed from every element that tends to tarnish and degrade.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have been repeatedly asked if it is our intention to announce the author's name in connection with whatever articles may be handed to us for publication. Let us settle this question now, once for all. Those who do not belong to the editorial staff and are desirous of contributing to our columns, should bear in mind that they are no better than the society and class editors, who are not permitted to thrust the entire responsibility upon the editor-in-chief. But before making a final decision let us debate the question a moment.

All will readily admit that the credit for any article which is well written, should be attributed to the author, and not to some member of the staff. Again, it is equally obvious that any article which is not creditably written has no place in these columns, nor should its comments reflect upon our editors. We do not doubt but that as editor-in-chief we could enhance our reputation somewhat as a writer, by receiving the credit for articles written by fellow students, but that is not our desire. We are not here to strive for school honors, but to labor for the good of the paper, and do what we can for its advancement. And, too, it should be borne in mind that the constitution of the corporation makes no provision for the election and support of a fighting editor, and we do not feel disposed to step into the pugilistic ring until we learn who are to be our adversaries.

But a word as to the course we have chosen. The rigid enforcement of a provision that would cause us to attach the writer's name to all we publish, might, in the beginning, be detrimental; but we are of the opinion that it will ultimately bring about the better results. We believe that it will make students more accurate and more particular in what they write, and this is most to be desired. We fully recognize the fact that it will be a source of embarrassment to some students who are modest in their nature, but trust that such timidity will be of short duration, and we most sincerely hope that this regulation will be a drawback to no one.

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SUCCESS.

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TO those who have the least spark of ambition, success in life is in a certain sense the ultimate goal of existence. And perhaps none look forth in anticipation of success with greater zeal than University students.

Everyone with a fair amount of intelligence can attain to a considerable degree of success. The reason of so many failures however is owing to a wrong start, caused by a misapprehension of the abilities or aptitudes for certain lines of work.

Too many see in the vision of the future the sparkling glories of success without ever casting one lingering glance into the intervening chasm of hardship and darkness.

The world takes a man for his actual value. It matters little where his learning was obtained. Diplomas of themselves mean little.

When Abraham Lincoln stood at the head of the Illinois bar, the people did not ask him where he learned to argue a case. That he was among the best, was sufficient and his eloquence was none the less inspiring because he had obtained his education by the flickering glare of a pine log.

To grapple with the mighty problems of the nineteenth century, are needed men of integrity. Not that such men have not been required in the past, for they have, and we have had them. But we as a nation, are approaching a time when we must be tried by our own standard, to know if we shall stand or fall.

Corruption must be eliminated, equality maintained, and our highest conception of greatness realized. We believe that we are equal to the emergency.

But in the test for position and supremacy, one must stand upon actual qualifications, no matter where obtained. Possession and application of knowledge only, is requisite to meet the demands of the hour. The glories of com-

mencement day are evanescent and soon forgotten.

Standing as young men, facing the future, realizing the possibilities of life, let us endeavor to make the best of our opportunities. And when at last we shall turn to behold the result of our own efforts, may the crowning virtue of its success be the application of every golden moment and every presented opportunity.

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OUR BENEFACTOR.

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THE first number of the REFLECTOR would not be complete in its reflection of the sentiments of our students, if it did not express gratitude towards Mr. Henry Villard. Those who are acquainted with the affairs of the University, know that after the completion of one of its buildings there was a debt of seven thousand dollars hanging over it; and it became evident that if ever the school was to grow and prosper, it must be lifted from under the burden it bore. Even if its books were balanced, with no resources from which to defray expenses, and no money for improvements, we could never hope to see our University rank with other colleges of our land. But in this trying moment of need Mr. Villard came to our aid. Not only did he remove the deficit of seven thousand dollars, but he donated us an endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars, and invested one thousand dollars in books for our library. At present, through Mr. Villard's generosity, we are expending four hundred dollars per year for the enlargement of our library.

Now, it is not our intention to write a lengthy or pretentious article, but this is the first time we have had an opportunity to express ourselves as students of the University. And now we want to utter with one united voice the sentiment that comes from the heart of every student; that as loyal sons and daughters of Oregon's grandest institution, we are burdened with a debt of gratitude that we can never pay.

Mr. Villard: We regret that our poor and meager language so fetters and binds us that we have no medium through which we are enabled to express the honor and esteem in which we hold you, but rest assured of one thing, that, so long as this institution of learning exists, you will be first in the hearts of its students. Time cannot efface their sense of obligation and love for you. You have thrown about these halls an atmosphere of love and veneration for your name, which will be cherished by every student that is gifted with human appreciation. You have so entwined yourself in our

affections, that when we have quit this institution, we will not have forgotten you.

In conclusion, we wish to say that there are but two things to be regretted; first, that between you and us are accounts that can never be balanced, and that neither words nor deeds can pay the obligation we owe you; and second, that America has not more such men.

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#### PUBLIC RHETORICALS.

THE third public rhetorical of the year were held in Villard hall, Jan. 30th. The exercises were very interesting and reflected great credit upon the younger students, who took part. The Sophomore essays, under "Literary Criticism of Burke as an Orator, Milton as a Poet and Macaulay as a Historian," were exceptionally good—both in plan and depth of research.

For beauty and ease of movement, the Freshman essays under "Narration" were pleasing. The Soliloquy of a Pine Tree, was a novel and attractive way of presenting the writer's musings on the immutable law of change.

The selections showed much care in preparation, and although some were familiar, the speaker's individual rendition of old and trite passages, made them seem new.

A most attractive feature of the afternoon was that of the musical exercises under the charge of Miss McCornack, Professor of Music, and Miss Tarbett. Truly music hath charms to soothe the restless and tired student.

The conduct, during the entire afternoon, was excellent and spoke volumes to the visitors present, who spoke in the highest terms of praise of the program and the scholarly bearing of the students. Altogether, the exercises did credit to the University.

Prominent among the visitors were, Regent Hendricks, escorting Senator J. H. Raley, Representatives Welch and Wright and ladies; Judge Bean and wife, of Salem; Prof. Straub and wife, Hon. Seymour Condon, Rev. G. A. Blair and wife, Prof. Murch, Profs. Condon, Collier and Bailey, Col. Straight and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and The Misses Condon and Mr. Veazie of the "class of '90."

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#### THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE geological department of the University is the center of attraction to the usual visitor to the school. Professor Condon's cabinet is so

well known as to need no praise; and its collector is alone able to do it justice in description. The value of Professor Condon's great collection in teaching geology is readily appreciated. There can be no doubt as to the absolute necessity of such a concrete showing of the materials of geology in order to any true and practical understanding of the science.

But the geological cabinet does not serve as only the invaluable aid to the understanding of that single science. The spirit of the department enters into the whole life of the student. Through it he makes especial progress in one of the chief branches of knowledge, in learning how to learn. The abstract studies of much of our course teach an indispensable lesson in that direction. It is of supreme importance to be able to draw definite and sought-for knowledge from the words of a book. But to learn to drink in original knowledge from the world is to begin the progress of genius. The gaining of all practical knowledge, and the application of all knowledge to actual circumstances, must depend on ability of this latter kind. Without it, the student deserves the reproach of lack of practical acuteness so often urged against college men.

The gaining of knowledge, freely and habitually, from the observation of common surroundings, may be reasonably supposed to be interfered with by exclusive occupation in abstract study. A belief in some sort of a loss of practical common sense as a consequence of college life is not uncommon. The course of study and the methods of teaching in the University of Oregon leave but little reason for such fears in regard to it.

But the tendency of the lessons learned in the department of geology, especially, is to make the student bring facts home to himself, understand them, and apply them. The cases arranged about the recitation room, known by even the most inattentive to contain the chapters of a wonderful history, are witnesses always testifying to the fact that our surroundings are well worthy of attention, and will reward it richly. The student is introduced to nature's methods of revealing truth to the eye which can appreciate it, in his class work. In it he is required to attend to objects, to draw conclusions from them, and look for like objects and conditions about him, sharply and thoughtfully. He is being always drawn from the abstract to the concrete. He is made to give geological facts a place in his habitual thoughts.

Here, then, the student is so far from being allowed to forget the constant use of common sense in acute observation, that he is sharply trained to attend to his surroundings. Any one with special liking for the study of natural

science has every opportunity and every encouragement and aid to prosecute it successfully. The ordinary student, who learns only enough of geology to talk and read about it with some degree of intelligence, is brought to an easier and more complete knowledge of the subject, especially in its bearing on Oregon, by the use of the cabinet. But with this conscious acquisition he makes a further one, less attended to, though no less important, by inhaling an atmosphere whose unvarying effect must be to quicken the eye and the ear, and to waken the common sense.

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THE NEW SOUTH

—

SINCE the definite article has been used to limit South, giving it a peculiar local signification in the language of the people of the United States, it is hoped that the rules of good usage are not transcended by denominating the Southern states of to-day The New South, and choosing them for a theme of discussion.

In this discourse the origin of the term, "The South," need not be explained. It is not necessary to tell how the definite article became prefixed to that very indefinite noun, South, nor is it proper to break the unity of the theme by referring to the long and bitter contest between the, so called, North and South to preserve the the balance of power between the slave holding and non-slave holding interests. It is not desirable to detail the culmination of that long struggle which temporarily dis severed the union.

It is not pleasing to describe how fathers fought against son, and brother against brother; how once happy homes were rendered desolate; sires, sonless and wives, widows. It is not pleasant to portray the sad picture of a once peaceful republic drenched in its own blood. The dark pages of our history contain too many incidents of that most gigantic struggle the world has ever known. The mention of the foregoing would gladly have been omitted but it is with their close that the subject of our discussion begins.

The first bright page in our nation's history after '61 was written on the surrender at Appomattox.

The long delayed and anxiously awaited decision of the court of Mars was at length rendered and to the effect that the "American Union is indissoluble" and "that slavery henceforth remains abolished."

From this era dates the genesis of the New South. The confederate soldier doffed the grey to don the garb of an American citizen

and to return to his home to follow the pursuit of peaceful industry.

Although previous to this the southern people have reveled in luxury that bordered close on to the grandure of feudulism. And though after the close of the late unpleasantness, if such euphemistic expression is admissible, they were almost helpless from the impoverished condition of the country and the loss of their accustomed servants.

It was not long, however, after '65 that the Southern people remained in a state of depression. The state governments soon underwent reconstruction and repaired as best they could the ravages of war. Agriculture had been neglected, fences burned, and homes desolated. But the soldier who had been brave on the field of battle was no less brave in facing and surmounting the domestic obstacles that confronted him. Within one decade after the close of the war the Anglo-Saxon of the South began to feel a renewed vigor. Beholding the good results of Mar's decision put into effect, the conclusion that it was just and humane was forced irresistably upon him. And ere two decades had passed away the old antipathy for the North was as completely obliterated as the old Mason & Dixon's line. It was marked only by a few old moss covered monuments unheeded and forgotten except when occasionally pointed out as relics of past history.

It is, however, during the last decade that the South has made the greatest strides in material advancement. Agriculture, mining, manufacturing and education have received more attention than ever before.

The tumble down fences have been repaired, the devastated fields again produce their cereals to feed a happy and peaceful people, the smoke of the smelting woolen and cotton factories is seen, where once rolled the cloud of war; the great conqueror's of time and space, the railroad and electric telegraph, have linked the North and South infinitely nearer to each other and have knit them together with the iron bands of identified interest. The southern factories of knowledge and learning are filled with more earnest and thoughtful workmen than ever before.

And in the halls of the southern colleges it is a common occurrence to hear the students declaiming the speeches of Webster, setting forth the value of maintaining the integrity of the American union with all the vehemence and earnestness inspired by that great statesman.

Men on the very verge of life whose own eyes saw the fiercest tug of war and whose very frames perhaps felt its deadly shock, point out to the rising generation their mistake and

warmly admonish them to ever remain loyal to the Union and to bear in mind that, this is "A perpetual Union made more perfect, comprising indestructible states."

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IMPROMPTU SPEAKING.

A word might here be said with propriety as to the comparative benefits derived from impromptu and premeditated speech.

Everything in our nation obeys one universal law of progress. Nothing is dormant, nothing is stagnant, but all things move with lightning rapidity towards the acme of their culture; and the law holds just as true in parliamentary bodies as in the inventive realm. Originally no man was an orator who was not physically strong enough to make a speech of from three to five hours. And further, the orator was not expected to make an effective appeal if he had not been given days for deliberation. Demosthenes rarely made a speech when the glare of the midnight lamp was not still glittering on his manuscript. And though he did not deliver his speech with paper in hand as many of our "would be orators" now do, yet he had always written his words with care before he arose to address an assembly. But civilization has become more progressive, things have assumed a different phase, until in this telegraphic and typewriting age, entirely different qualifications are demanded of the orator and statesman. He must now be a man so filled with knowledge and so gifted with language for its expression, that upon a minute's notice he can give utterance to the heaviest thought upon any subject. It is no longer the written and recited oration, but the extemporaneous and unpremeditated speech that tells. We believe that, in but a few years, the men whose power will be felt in deliberative bodies and at times "when great interests are at stake," will be the men of the moment, men who are ready upon any occasion to express themselves intelligently.

Then it becomes the duty of every student who anticipates the attainment of things above the ordinary realm of his fellow men, to seize those opportunities whereby he may improve his powers of speech, and to bear in mind always that interest centers both in what he has to say and in the manner in which he says it. Too many of our young men miss the grandest opportunity of their lives, when, in attendance at college, they neglect their duties in the literary societies. They rely too much upon their power to write and commit speeches, and forget that most any man with ordinary education-

al endowments can write a speech, which, if properly delivered, will sound passably well. Then we surely cannot be too forcibly impressed with the fact, that, as young men of the present generation, our power to accomplish good for our nation, and ourselves is to be dependent upon our ability to express ourselves clearly and forcibly as the occasion demands, without the employment of hours in deliberation.

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OUR BUSINESS MANAGER.

WE desire to impress upon the members of the Corporation, some knowledge of the responsibility devolving upon our business manager, and the high importance of assisting him in every possible way. Let us remember always that in his hands rests the financial condition of our journal, and that the publication of every paper is dependent upon its finances.

But doubtless some inquiring mind will ask, "What aid can I render?" The simplest answer perhaps would be: "Pay your subscriptions." However this suggestion might not be confined alone to members of the corporation.

But aside from this let us heartily congratulate ourselves upon the election of our present business manager. In him we have a man who has repeatedly demonstrated that his interest in the welfare of the paper is even greater than that which he could manifest in business affairs of his own.

In remembrance of the untiring efforts which he has put forth for the establishment of this paper, it has seemed perfectly proper and fitting that in this, its first issue, we should express to him our appreciation for what has done.

It is our intention to build up a large exchange with other college journals, so that our columns will be of value to all interested in educational affairs. We must, however, ask our patrons to excuse the deficiency this time, as it is utterly impossible to make the exchanges before the publication of our first number.

Subscriptions to the REFLECTOR are now due. It is necessary in order to give the paper a start that these be paid promptly. Do not delay this matter or wait until the collector calls on you. The business manager is burdened with such an amount of work that it will be impossible for him to call on all in the required time for all funds to be collected.

Therefore, you are requested to call on the business manager as soon as convenient. Persons living abroad should address, E. H. Lauer, Business Manager. Box 127, Eugene, Oregon.

## IRREGULARS.

THERE is considerable prejudice existing in colleges generally, against specials or "irregulars" as they are called. Why does this prejudice exist? It certainly should not be cherished. Because a student cannot, for various reasons, take a regular course and complete it, is no reason why he should be subject to ridicule by his more fortunate companions. The plea that one who could be barely classed as Freshman taking a Sophomore or Junior study is in "direct opposition to class spirit and college enthusiasm" is as silly as it is unwise. "Class spirit" is sometimes very pernicious, and never more so than when it attempts to dictate to a student what he or she shall study. Fortunately this spirit is not to any great extent entertained by the students of the University, and we sincerely hope it never will be. It would be well for all students to bear in mind that simply a college education, is not an index to success, and that the "irregulars" sometimes climb as high on the ladder of prosperity as the "regulars." The world has learned to judge men not by the number of books they have read or the rule committed, but by their ability to use what they have learned and cope with the practical every day affairs of life.

## A FREE SCHOOL.

BY an act of the Oregon Legislature of 1889, the Oregon State University was made a free school. But even the bill proposing this change met with strenuous opposition, and became a law only through the earnest efforts of a son of the University.

There are two reasons why a measure of this kind meets with opposition; first, because men look at it in a pecuniary sense; second, because the returns are in a manner unseen. But the fundamental principles upon which such thinkers base their reasons, are as stupid as their arguments are illogical.

The propounders of such argument are willing to pay taxes direct and indirect to the state and national government, that they may enjoy the full protection of such government, and they would be willing to pay twice what they now pay if protection could be obtained in no other way; but they are unwilling to employ a means for diminishing the cost of such protection.

We have said "that the results are in a manner unseen" but only to those who "having eyes see not." For it must be admitted that the poor boys of this nation, having enjoyed

the advantages of education, are as capable as any of working out the mighty problems of the century.

But, thanks to the intelligence of our legislature, this institution of learning is free to all, and we say to the young men and women of Oregon, "come and drink of the waters of knowledge."

## REFINING INFLUENCES OF ART.

IN this age of intense grasping after quantity, too little heed is paid to quality. Life is half spent before men know how to live; they drain the glass before they taste the bitter dregs. Their coffers groan with accumulated wealth; their brains are stored with a conglomerate mass of practical, scientific and intellectual commodities; their imaginations are nourished on the bleached bones of finance and trade, and locked safe, too safe, in a secret vault the key of which has been lost amid the harassing perplexities of business, is their highest, most exalted and God-like nature, namely—the love for and striving after the beautiful.

To live truly, nobly and justly is man's greatest privilege, and this means to develop to the fullest extent, all that is grand, pure and lofty in him. This means more than the discipline of the classics, the ease and grace of linguistics, the correct reasoning of logic, the profundity of sciences, the accuracy and quickness of mathematics—it means the cultivating and enriching of the soul by studying the beauties of the invisible as revealed in nature and her sister-art, which is nature reproduced by man.

That the influences of beauty on man are purifying and ennobling, has ever been admitted and Sir Francis Palgrave was right in saying: "Art humanizes, art elevates, art educates." From the earliest dawn of civilization, the ages of the greatest refinement, culture and learning correspond to the greatest devotion to the arts. What made the transcendent age of Greece? What enabled her to reach the point of highest excellence? Was it not due to the universal desire of every son of Greece, to find the loveliest and purest in nature and to carve his ideal in imperishable marble?

It is in the Italian Renaissance, the period of color worship, that Italy dates her reign of splendor. The time when Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian and Rapael, transferred to canvas those divinely inspired thoughts, which put to shame all subsequent attempts.

The copies and casts in Prof. Carson's room have gone far, indeed, toward giving us familiarity with some master peices and increasing

our interest in art and artists; but they have done more; they have strengthened and beautified every sentiment touching not only artistic expression, but all expression.

The eighteenth century owed its culture to the influence of the most wonderful and greatest—art, music. Into this age nature cast no less than ten of the world's famous musicians, whose delicate and sensitive souls flowed out in such sweet, harmonious strains that "the world was wrought to sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not."

The present century, though boasting not of great artists, owes its purity and refinement to the influence of all the arts and of all the masters.

When Phidias chiseled his ideas of a perfect form in his Venuses and Athenes, he chiseled for us and for all time.

The nobleness, loveliness and gentleness of colors have the same influence now that they had during the Renaissance and the pure, perfect thoughts of the master painters are transmitted to us in their productions, for as a painter once said: "I paint for eternity."

The study of great paintings, whether the original or copies, trains our eye to the accurate and quick perception of the essential purpose in the beauties of perspective lights, shadows and concentration; elevates our plane of thought, quickens our love for the true and makes us see only the good, pure and beautiful.

While we do not always have an opportunity to study originals in painting and sculpture, we can study copies; and even engravings without color, and plaster casts teach us the "same truths."

Have you not searched for and found the hidden charms of, "Venus de Milo" and exclaimed:

"The Goddess loves in stone, and fills  
The air around with beauty; we inhale  
The ambrosial aspect, which, beheld, instills  
Part of its immortality; the veil  
Of Heaven is half withdrawn; within the pale  
We stand, and in that form and face behold;  
What mind can make, when nature's self  
would fail;  
We gaze and turn away, and know not  
where,  
Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart  
Reels with its own fulness!"

Have you not studied the arched triumphant expression of Apollo, the God of poetry and "Lord of the unerring bow?" Byron describes the ideas of this wonderful statue:

"The shaft hath just been shot—the arrow bright

With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye  
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might

And majesty flash their full lightnings by  
Developing in that one glance the Deity."

Has not the "immaculate conception" of Murillo touched your heart by its modesty, and has not the longing, searching gaze heavenward of the Madonna, already raised upon the clouds, directed your thoughts higher?

How often has the "Last Supper" fascinated us by the tender suffering expression of Christ, charmed with the minute detail, even to the overturned salt, and awed us by the astonishment, sorrow and terror so vividly depicted in the attitudes and expressions of the disciples? We have been led, also, by the wonderful "Transfiguration," to trust more to the transfigured Savior, who looks down from above the clouds, with compassion upon weak and suffering humanity, crying to him for help. For movements, we have studied Wagner's Chariot Race, "—Does it not arouse slumbering enthusiasm by the exquisite portrayal of action and eager expectancy?"

In addition to these copies are the portraits of several of our dearest authors, and as we gaze in wonder at a life so vividly revealed in the expression of Bryant or Holmes, we bow in reverence before these great, good men, whose lives overflowed with the love of truth.

When we turn from sculpture and painting to music, we encounter an entirely different art, more wonderful, and far surpassing either. The formal arts appeal principally to the intellect, reason and imagination, while music appeals essentially to the emotions and is truly the universal language of the affections. What various and mysterious messages are wafted to us by its divine chords, from the playful babble of the brook to the grand majestic voice that speaks to us in awe-inspiring oratorios.

The art that filled and thrilled the souls of the eighteenth century does the same to-day, and by gentle modulations moves us to smiles or tears.

The oratorios of Mozart, Bach, Mendelssohn and others have opened a new way by which we render praise and tribute to the Holy One. When Handel produced that greatest oratorio, the "Messiah," he reached the climax of human approach to the superhuman, he composed something that will forever lift fallen hearts from earthly scenes and give them to behold the purity, grandeur and awfulness of the Almighty.

"The fountain from which all the fine arts flow is precisely the same," and by contemplating the beautiful, whether in painting, music or

sculpture, it enters into and becomes a part of our very nature; accustomed to feed upon the good, pure and exalting we will become more like our Divine Creator, who is the embodiment of the true, the beautiful, the good, the one ideal.

### THE GYMNASIUM.

THE value of gymnastic exercises to the students of the University, not only for strengthening the body, but for imparting a healthful tone to the mind, cannot be over estimated. If we strive for the best work and the highest culture, these exercises are as necessary as our food.

We may deceive ourselves into thinking we can do without stated exercise and save time, but every scholar will tell us it is false econo-

my. A probable life of forty years of activity, demands of us a symmetrical preparation for its use.

The state has recognized this fact and has erected and thoroughly equipped for us, at a cost of five thousand dollars, a gymnasium. Apparatus for bringing into use all the different muscles of the body are at hand. To use them one does not have to be an athlete. Feats of strength and daring are not what we should strive for. But to use them most successfully, certain rules must be followed. (1) The exercises should be moderate. (2) It must be made pleasant and agreeable. (3) It must be taken regularly. (4) It must thoroughly relax the mind. These inevitable results will be gained: (1) The boy will be made symmetrical. (2) The mind will be strengthened. (3) Life will be prolonged. (4) Life will be enjoyed more.

## Society Affairs.

### The Work of the Eutaxians.

THE subject of literary work is of great importance to the young lady of the present day, and as the world advances in civilization, and the condition of woman improves, this fact is more fully realized.

The Eutaxian society holds forth opportunities in this direction which the young ladies of our institution should embrace. Some of our best educated men have said that at least one-third of their education was derived from their work in the literary societies of the universities which they attended. If they were thus benefited by society work, why should woman not be? Shakespeare has well said that

Who seeks, and will not take when once 'tis offered,  
Shall never find it more.

Therefore, we urge our students to come and make the best of the opportunities offered. The meetings of the Eutaxian Society, since they have been reading Shakespeare, have been most enjoyable. The play of "Julius Cæsar" now occupies the attention of the society. At the first meeting for the study of that play, Prof. Carson delivered an interesting address to the society, on the pleasures and improvement they would derive from the study of Shakespeare, and of the characteristics and plot of the play of "Julius Cæsar," and the beauty and power of its more important *dramatis personæ*, concluding the address by the reading of the first scene of the play. At the second meeting of the society a still further introduction was given

to the play by the reading of essays on the following subjects:—

1. Condition of the Roman Government at the time of Julius Cæsar.
2. Causes of Conspiracy Against Julius Cæsar.
3. Who were the Three Triumvirs, and what was their relation to the Roman Government—after the death of Cæsar?
4. The condition of Rome at the opening of this play.

Sketches of the character and life of each of the following were also read: Julius Cæsar, Marcus Brutus, Cassius, Casca, Pompey, Octavius, Cicero, Calphurnia and Portia.

The meeting was not only a very pleasant one, but much historical knowledge of interest was thus brought forward. At the following meeting of the society Prof. Carson kindly consented to conduct the reading. The first two scenes were read in turn by all the members of the society. The first scene was then read by a few to whom the characters had been assigned. The scene was thus rendered more vivid and impressed more deeply on the memory.

The meetings since have not lost in interest. At each meeting certain ones are appointed to introduce the scenes to be read at the following session. When the play is finished, it is the intention to represent, by assigned parts, the more important scenes. In this way our literary work is advancing. We anticipate, as a reward for our efforts, returns that may not

only be profitable to ourselves in the future, but that may also stimulate our workers and increase our number. Hence we invite the careful attention of all students, especially those who do not belong to our Literary Society, to every proceeding, in order that some may be induced to assist, in some way, our literary education.

#### Eutaxian Items.

##### Officers of Society:—

President,.....MYRA NORRIS.  
 Vice President,.....ALBERTA SHELTON.  
 Secretary,.....KATE HOPKINS.  
 Asst. Secretary,.....MARY WINGFIELD.  
 Treasurer,.....ELLA ALLEY.  
 Sergeant at Arms,.....VENA ADAIR.

The following names have been added to our list of members during this term:

Cora Bushnell,  
 Allie Pearl,  
 Amanda Brandon,  
 Viola Brandon,  
 Laura Beatie,  
 Anna Matthews.  
 Mattie Barnes,  
 Susie Barnes,  
 Lena Goldsmith,  
 Mamie Dorman.

The attendance and interest of the Eutaxian Society have been greatly increased since they began reading Shakespeare.

We hope to see all the members present as often as possible.

The society has changed the hour of meeting from 3 o'clock to 2 p. m.; a very wise change, and we hope all will be prompt at that hour.

The Eutaxians are contemplating the advisability of giving an open session soon, as they do not wish to be surpassed by the Laureans.

Miss Helena B. McCown, of Oregon City, a former student and member of the Eutaxians, paid a short visit in Eugene this week.

#### The Laurean Society.

It does not require a prophetic vision to see that fresh knowledge is useful, and moreover indispensable, in order that the student may make an independent and advantageous study of society work; however, casual observation and unaided reason may teach him much; new acquisitions in philosophical science, developed by experiment, may be the medium through which he may convey his thoughts; the wonderful beauty of an image, the result of the close

scrutinizing effect of the artist's eye, may be of endless benefit in the cultivation of his taste. Many more characteristic qualities, equally as essential in the development of mental activity, that would be an impetus in promoting his intellectual powers, might here be exemplified, yet notwithstanding that the mind is to be primarily concerned with the foregoing requisites, there is above and beyond these subordinate elements a work greater in its effects, greater in its achievements and far superior in its results—the work of practicability.

That the Laurean Society is thoroughly practical in its workings; that it is a cradle of statesmanship; that it is an important factor in the work of moulding and shaping intellectual minds, the alumni that have gone out from its halls need but to be considered.

To-day the representatives of this society, whose names are a help to extend and perpetuate its glory are scattered throughout the state.

There are men, whose names were noted down upon the charter roll of the Laurean Society twelve years ago, who are now nobly serving the interests of our state; there are men, who have gone forth from the Laurean Hall within the last decade, who have launched out upon the sea of action with bright prospects, and whose recent work predicts a glorious career in their future undertakings.

The mental training in debate and parliamentary law obtained within the Laurean Hall is a discipline fundamentally strong in its teaching, practically beneficial in its workings and indispensable to the development of literary expression.

This training is the application of a college education.

The beneficial results of such training lie in the fact that the mind is made elastic, more capable of grasping deep thought, quicker to perceive, more able to distinguish the lights and shades of technicalities, and in truth better fitted to logically discuss the questions of the day.

Now the compass and flexibility of expression, which is possessed by people who have enjoyed a social training, once neglected, and the student sustains a loss greater than he is able to comprehend.

How infinitely superior must he appear, who accepts the opportunity when presented to him and sets forth his views clearly; whose manner of expression erases the very foot prints of his success.

In contemplating the achievements sustained by the Laurean Society in the past, there can be read in its destiny far greater hopes for its success, and far brighter visions for its prosperity.

As time, in his hurried march rushes on, and the members of this society take their places throughout the union, may the Laurean Society have sent with them an influence that will add national independence and civil liberties to our prosperity, happiness and improvement.

THE Laurean Society was in session on the evening of Feb. 6th. when the following programme was rendered:

Vice-President Reames executed the work of President Martin—who was detained elsewhere on account of important business—in a manner which was both praiseworthy to himself and to the Laurean Society.

The President appointed on essay for two weeks hence R. S. Green, on declamation Fred Templeton. The question for two weeks hence: "Resolved that the Lodge immigration bill should become a law," will be debated on the affirmative by K. K. Kubli and Chas. McDaniel, on the negative by T. M. Roberts and C. K. Wilkinson.

The programme of the evening was of an interesting as well as instructive character. The declamation "Brutus' Harangue on the Death of Cæsar" by R. S. Green, was rendered in an able manner. The essay "The literary style of Carlyle as an essayist" by E. H. Lauer, was an excellent production.

The question "Resolved that the present jury system should be maintained," was debated with profit on the affirmative by C. E. Henderson and C. K. Wilkinson, on the negative by W. Cheshire, T. M. Roberts, Chas. McDaniel and K. K. Kubli.

The following is a brief summary of the arguments adduced:

The affirmative claimed that there are defects in all systems, and that any system should be maintained until some superior system can be offered; that, although California, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other states have adopted the two-thirds ballot law, that it is virtually the jury system; that it is ably advocated by the commentaries of Blackstone.

That twelve men in deciding a case would deliberate and give due discussion, whereas a majority ballot would often decide on the first voting; that punishment of the innocent is horrible, and that the prisoner at the bar should be entitled to the slightest doubt; that in the case of one or more standing judges there would be ample opportunity for bribery.

That if ignorant men are chosen as jurors it is the fault of the lawyer and not of the jury system; that the age in which Blackstone wrote, being so far distant, is not an argument against his opinion. The affirmative cited several instances wherein the influence of one man in the jury box saved the life of various innocent men.

The negative presented the following arguments; that in all cases except trial for murder a majority ballot should render a verdict; that such is the law adopted by California, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Nevada; that the average juror is incompetent to decide points of law; that eight judges in every district, trained in the practice of law, would be superior to any jury in giving a legal decision; that if eleven men favor conviction, and one acquittal, the present jury system instead of considering the wend of the one, defective and weak, it regards the judgment of eleven men equivalent to that of one man; that citizens to a certain extent are governed by the impulse of the moment, and are often led from the law by oratory; that the present jury system does not require any educational qualification, and often life and justice are placed in the hands of ignorant men; that one influential jurymen would be able to control the decision; that the jury is held in the judge's power by his instructions; that in many cases the judge's instructions influence the verdict yes or no; that in a majority verdict there is not so much chance for bribery; that a jury of eight standing judges would not be influenced by eloquence. The negative cited many cases wherein, the jury being composed of ignorant men, murderers have been dismissed.

After carefully weighing the arguments advanced, in the scales of good judgment, Vice President Reames rendered his decision in favor of the negative.

THE meeting of February 13th was one of unusual interest.

President Martin being absent necessitated the service of Vice President Reames, who conducted the proceedings of the evening.

Under the head of appointments the President appointed on essay, F. M. Templeton, on declamation, L. E. Farrington.

The question for two weeks hence: "Resolved that the acquittal of Warren Hasting was justifiable" will be debated on the affirmative by Chas. Wintermeier and C. K. Wilkinson, on the negative by T. M. Roberts and C. E. Henderson.

As this meeting was the regular night for the election of officers, the programme of the evening was postponed and the following were elected to hold office for the ensuing term:

- President,..... A. E. REAMES.
- Vice President,..... CHAS. MCDANIEL.
- Secretary,..... C. E. HENDERSON.
- Asst. Secretary,..... L. T. HARRIS.
- Treasurer,..... HARRY TEMPLETON.
- Censor,..... D. H. ROBERTS.
- Sergeant at Arms,..... H. E. HILLARY.

The election of the preceding ticket was of a quiet nature, there seemingly being no contention for honors.

With a fixed determination the members proclaimed the election of the President with a

unanimous vote; likewise was the office of Vice President declared. All the other officers were elected without any strife.

After some parliamentary practice the society adjourned.

## Class Matters.

### Senior.

The hardest problem which has engaged the attention of the senior class during the present term, is the proper balancing of the various theories concerning the origin and nature of the moral relations. The measure of truth contained in theories attacked by our author, Porter, makes some of them very attractive. The name of Kant alone would make the "categorical imperative" theory respected, even if the mind were not attracted by the height and purity of the morality it defines. Still, the views of Porter, with some slight modifications, have seemed most satisfactory; though the press of study necessarily leaves the student an opportunity for only a glance at the subject, which has occupied the greatest minds of the world, and is still open to discussion.

Professor Bailey lectures to the senior class each Monday on subjects not strictly in the course of study, but of great interest to all Americans who have a life to live, and wish to make the most of it. The lectures have been on various topics, of which the most prominent are college education and America. Professor Bailey's reasoning in regard to the value of college training, viewed theoretically, and his presentation of figures and history showing its actual effects in the past, are so conclusive as to cheer the heart of the student, and help him to believe that he is doing something worth doing, in spite of the arguments against higher education which are current in our state. The lectures on America broaden the student's view of the advantages and capabilities of an American's life, and also give abundant impetus to national pride.

### Junior.

The Junior class, which in its Sophomore days numbered some seventeen members, now numbers eight hale and hardy philomaths. The young ladies of the class, alas: where are they? One by one they left us. "Some have gone to lands far distant and with strangers make their home." Miss Hattie Dunning is in Boston attending the Musical Conservatory.

Miss Elva Galloway is teaching in Southern Oregon. Others, dreading the thought of leaving the old halls which they love so well, dropped back a class and are now honored Sophs.

The year's work is the most pleasant of our college life. For four years, we have passed Prof. Collier's room, from which strange sounds and still stranger odors are wont to come. Many a stolen glance have we taken at the wonderful things in the glass cases, and as we have marveled at the metaphysical countenances of our higher fellows as they emerged from the room, oh, how we've longed to be there. The Junior year brought us in contact with all the wonders of this department and many strange phenomena have we here beheld. We have seen how gas is pressed into a solid, how a ball goes up hill, how ice is manufactured in a red hot mould, and how we attract the earth as much as it does us. Our Sophomoric idea of the relative attractability of the earth, and a regular Soph. has been corrected, and we are now satisfied to claim an equilibrium in attraction. We advise all students not to quit their college course until they have lived the life of a junior.

### Of Interest to the Sophomore Class.

To-day, the first of March, is the anniversary of the organization of the class of '93. One year ago to-day, Sophomores, our boat was launched on a turbulent and untried water, and, notwithstanding the ominous clouds, which everywhere darkened the horizon, with brave men at the helm, a noble port in view, and colors gayly flaunting in the invigorating winds of opposition and envy, she rode lightly over the crested waves, bearing her burden of twenty souls out on a stormy sea. But listen to our song, which the sirens now sing:

The cloud and the storm did not hinder our joy,  
And a right merry voyage had we;

With feasts and revels and banquets gay,

Our bark moved lightly o'er the heaving sea.

We have sailed a fourth of our distance, and still our boat is strong. Seven of our crew have returned to the shore and waved a sad farewell; others have vowed to take their places,

and now we sail with sixteen souls out on the sunlit sea.

The voyage before us is long and tedious, but pleasant and profitable, and while fate may summon some of our number out of the course for a time, may we all finally sail into that haven, for which we are steering so bravely and successfully. Let us ever keep before us our motto, "Vita plena est ops," and remember that the standing of the class depends upon each individual record, and that record is what each one makes it. Let us aim high, and if we honestly work for, but fail to achieve, success, we will have done the next thing—we will have deserved it.

For the benefit of those who did not ask, and in reply to those who did ask concerning the absent members of our Sophomore class, we gladly give the whereabouts and occupations of them. The four young ladies, strange to say, have donned the gowns of pedagogues. Miss Hill, our former vice President, has a position in The Dalles public school, and, in connection with her school work, is studying Latin and writing essays; Miss Roberts also finds time to master Cicero's orations, while teaching a winter school at Hood River. Anna and Melissa expect to return to Eugene next September.

As nearly as we could ascertain, Miss Anna Crain, the first deserter of our class, is teaching school in or near Baker City, and Miss Estella Bracken, is teaching at Goshen. We wish you abundant success in your chosen profession, classmates, and when we realize that your familiar faces are not to be missed for a time, but that you have gone forever, our hearts are doubly saddened.

The young men who left scorned school teaching and turned their attention to other things. Mr. Albert Smith is attending a law school in Lexington, Virginia, where he expects to remain until he finishes.

Mr. John Carson, who was preparing for Yale, met with sad disappointments in his plans. At present John is assisting his father in his business in Portland. We are pleased to learn that he may resume his studies soon.

Holybrook Withington, alias "Holy," is running the First National Bank of Portland—that is the mail department, and Mr. Fletcher's smiling visage is often seen in Eugene; he is engaged in the nursery business and doing well financially.

Miss Mary Porter, who dropped out at Christmas is keeping house for her brothers and pursuing a course in music. It is gratifying to know that all of our class mates are engaged in

business and not simply idling away their time, and we hope they may eventually continue their studies.

Several of the Sophomores are preparing for other literary colleges, principally Ann Arbor and Stanford, and several for professional schools, while some will be musicians and teachers. The value of this early choice of avocation is inestimable.

The student then directs his entire energy to this purpose, and every little grain of knowledge is a penny dropped in his bank for a definite use. If he is determined and earnest he will conquer obstacles and win success—for as Lyton says: "He that hath but one purpose in life, and but one, is sure to succeed before life is done; but he that hath many, only reaps from the hopes which around him sows, a harvest of barren regrets."

Entertained.—Mrs. Dr. Harris entertained the Sophomore class January 20 at her residence on 3rd street. The students arrived at an early hour, and the customary routine of business being quickly disposed of, surrendered themselves to the enjoyment of the evening. The hostess and her son, Lawrence, the president of the class, spared no trouble to make the evening pleasant and enjoyable, and from the bright faces, merry talk and rippling laughter, the students never had a better time. At nine o'clock a sumptuous luncheon was served and hearts were made light till "pleasure, filled up to the highest top, sparkle each heart and each cup." Several toasts were proposed and responded to.

After luncheon, music, games and chit-chat were indulged in till the last minute of grace, when the students reluctantly obeying the rule, took their departure, voting the evening the most pleasant one of the year.

The Sophomores have "put away childish things," and "Esse quam videri" has given place "Spectemus agendo." Let every member of the class strive to fulfill the sentiment of this motto in his daily walk as a student. It does not mean that education will come to us but, that we must work for what we would acquire.

The Juniors give an oratorical contest every year—why couldn't the Sophomores give an entertainment that would show off the ability of their class? Surely no class in the University has better material from which to construct one—several good orators and good writers, a poet, an excellent soprano soloist, several good singers, and all are musicians of some sort—

two violinists, three who play the cornet, clarinet and trombone, two or three pianists, and some who play the guitar. Who says we could not give an interesting program?

The president of the Sophomore class suggests that a program be rendered at our monthly meetings, consisting of music, a recitation, reading, essay and poem. Think this matter over and be prepared to give your views at the next meeting. Certainly it would be both interesting and profitable to have a short but not

laborious program, which would not detract from but increase the enjoyment of the evening.

#### Freshman Election

At the meeting of the Freshman class on Saturday, January 31st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, C. K. Wilkinson, Vice President, Miss Ethel Hunter, Secretary, Geo. W. Johnson, Treasurer, A. Laurie, Editor, (Resigned,) Special Chaperon, P. J. Brattain.

## Miscellaneous and Local.

### Old Students—What They are Doing.

A. B. Flint is at Scholl's Ferry, Or.  
 Mark Bailey, Jr. is at Harvard college.  
 J. M. Hughes is reading law in Portland.  
 Miles Cantrell is teaching at Phoenix, Or.  
 A. L. Frazer is practicing law in Portland.  
 Geo. Noland is an attorney of Astoria, Ore.  
 Miss Mae Miller is at her home in Union, Or.  
 Joseph Widmer is teaching school at Junction.  
 A. V. Oliver is teaching school at Summer-ville, Or.  
 G. H. Smith is clerking for his father at Link-ville Oregon.  
 C. A. Moore is in the recorder's office at Lakeview, Or.  
 Everett Mingus is a disciple of Æsculapius, at Philadelphia.  
 I. Steinheiser is with the firm of Neustaedter Bros., of Portland.  
 Lewis Wing is with the firm of Meier & Frank, of Portland.  
 C. N. Chambers is at the Polytechnique school at Worcester, Mass.  
 Clyde Patterson is at a polytechnique college at Terre Haute, Ind.  
 W. Steinheiser is with A. Freidenrich, of Grangeville, Idaho.  
 Miss Agnes Green, of the class of '90, is at her home in Seattle.  
 L. J. Davis is editor of the *Eastern Oregon Republican*, Union, Or.  
 A. B. Rosenthal is with the firm of A. B. Steinbach & Co., Portland.  
 G. G. Brown is secretary of the firm of J. C. Brown & Co., of Salem, Or.  
 W. I. Vawter is cashier of the Jackson County Bank, at Medford, Oregon.  
 Chas. E. Lockwood is Asst. U. S. attorney for Oregon, with headquarter's at Portland.

T. C. Powell is asst. clerk of the Multnomah county court, with headquarter's at Portland.

Allen E. Forward has bid adieu to Willamette University and is studying law in a prominent office in Salem.

Messrs. Horace and Walter McClure and Edward McAllister are in Seattle, engaged in newspaper work.

Miss Lennab Bain, Mr. Haskell Marsh, Mr. J. R. Greenfield, Mr. L. E. Woodworth and Mr. A. L. Veazie are in Portland.

Miss Clara Condon, Miss Fannie Condon, Miss Sue Dorris, Mr. A. G. Hovey, and Mr. Flether Lann are in Eugene.

W. Gifford Nash, a former student of the University, is attending the conservatory of music at Leipsic, Germany. Mr. Nash writes very interesting and amusing letters about the people and their mode of living in that country of music and philosophy. He says that every householder has to lock his doors at ten, by law, and no piano or other instrument is allowed to be played after that hour. On New Years night the police shut up shop and everybody goes wild, while for Christmas their only luxury is "stolle," plain cake with a few raisins and currants in. Turkey and plum pudding are only seen in dreams of home. We quote from one of his letters concerning the habits of some of the students:

"A good many of the American boys here have weekly allowance from their fathers. For about two or three days you will see them in the most fashionable restaurants; then, toward the end of the week, you see them sneaking into the butcher shops, buying a hot sausage or a roll."

Villard is pronounced as if spelt "Villar," the "d" being silent.

Prof. Bailey was the first president of the California college.

Think of it! There are only about 5,344 students in schools in London.

Mr. Dobson, a literary gentleman, has been a frequent visitor of the University of late.

The Juniors look both relieved and happy; they handed in their orations on February 9th.

J. D. Carson, a former member of the Sophomore class, visited his sister, Professor Carson, recently.

It is claimed that the University of Moscow, Idaho, will be the largest in the northwest when completed.

The many friends of Miss Leila Hughes will regret to learn that her health has not improved since her return home.

We extend our thanks to the president of the Freshman class for his kindness in filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his class editor.

Senator Backman spent a Sunday going through the University recently. Senators Tongue and Matlock visited relatives in Eugene during the past week.

The Faculty of the Medical Department of the University has instructed the dean to send for a quantity of Dr. Koch's lymph, in order that they may make experiments with it.

We are sorry to state that Mr. J. G. Walters has been compelled to leave school on account of ill health. We sincerely hope that he may soon recover, and take his place among us once again.

We have seen it recently stated in a college paper that four thousand of the young men in attendance at American colleges are preparing for the ministry. We suppose that the rest are studying law.

Professor and Mrs. Straub entertained the Senior class and a number of friends, at their home, on the evening of February 13th. The evening was spent so pleasantly that the Seniors might have been in danger of being out beyond the prescribed time, if Prof. Straub's watch had not adjusted itself to the necessities of the occasion.

The Misses Edith and Mary Tongue recently spent a day visiting the Legislature at Salem. They realize the importance of knowing how to lay down the law logically, without using material persuasives.

Miss Vena Adair, of the Senior class, entertained her classmates and several other friends, at her home, on Friday evening, January 30. The varied amusements of the evening made the occasion a pleasant one to all.

Our Corresponding Editor has had much work to do of late. On St. Valentine's day he did a wholesale business. The Editorial Sanctum is exceedingly grateful for the handsome portraits that now adorn its walls.

Students, order your books at once for next term. You know how inconvenient it is to drag along for a week or two without a book from which to study. Our book firms do not know what will be required until you inform them.

Mr. Curt F. Hurlburt, an old student of the University, was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Davis at the residence of the bride's parents. The REFLECTOR extends its heartiest congratulations and wishes the young couple a pleasant journey down the stream of life.

We are sorry that several members of our staff have been compelled to resign on account of severe pressure of work. We hope, however, that we will not lose any of our present companions in misery, and that by the publication of our next number we will have a full corps of editors.

The October number of the *Cornellian* contains the following. "How strange it would have seemed to the forty-niners of California to have run across a college on a prospecting tour. Yet fifty years has literally studded the Pacific Slope with halls of learning. A creditable sheet comes from the Pacific University, between San Jose and Santa Clara." We are pleased to add another Western paper to the galaxy of college journals.

B. F. Hartman, about three miles west of town, this week brought in specimens from a rock ledge cropping out from a hill on his farm, that have attracted considerable attention. It is of a grayish white in color, quite soft and very light in weight. Subjected to heat it readily fuses and when cooled crystallizes into a form resembling porcelain. Samples of the rock have been sent to Prof. Condon, geologist at Eugene.—*McMinnville Reporter*.

A. O. Condit, a graduate in the Normal Course 1884, has been appointed adjutant of the 2nd Regt. O. N. G.

Miss Ada Sharples, of the class of '89, has returned from Napa, Washington, where she has been teaching school.

A. M. Smith is studying law at Washington Lee University, Va. He writes that he is doing well and is pleased with his selection of that University. We are pleased to note that our corresponding editor has an article from him, entitled the "New South." It appears elsewhere in our columns.

Among the circulating advertisements of the city we observe the following announcement: That the young man receiving the highest grade in the class of '91 will be presented by Howe & Rice with the finest hat in their establishment. There seems to be little opportunity for contest for the prize, since our senior class this year contains but one young man, the ladies having a decided majority. However, this is the proper step for Eugene business men to take. Strive for the University trade.

Senator J. H. Raley and Representatives James Welch, J. A. Wright and J. E. Blundell, appointed by the legislature to look into the affairs of the State University, visited that institution last Friday. They were shown through all the departments during the working hours and were well pleased with the way the university is conducted. They were also taken around to see the city. Mr. Welch was accompanied by his wife.

One of the recent additions to the University is the branch of the State Weather Bureau, in co-operation with the U. S. Signal Service. This one, in change of Mr. Edgar McClure, is one of some fifty-three branch stations and districts in Oregon, at which accurate observations are regularly made. Most of the stations are in charge of voluntary observers, who do a great deal of valuable work for the state. The apparatus here consists of an anemometer, a thermograph, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a maximum and minimum thermometer, and an anemoscope. A barometer of the most improved style is shortly expected. Mr. McClure takes pleasure in explaining the apparatus to visitors. In the library will be found a monthly bulletin from the Central Office in Portland.

The *Oregonian* contains the following: "From the class and conduct reports of the semi-an-

nual examination held at the U. S. Military academy, West Point, N. Y., 1891, it is learned that Cadet William B. Ladue, of the fourth class, a son of Mr. Wm. N. La lue, president of the First National bank at Salem, has distinguished himself and honored Oregon by attaining the proud position of head of the class, being first in all subjects. The fourth class is composed of eighty-seven members, of whom seventy nine were present and eight absent. Cadet Wm. B. Ladue's record was as follows: In mathematics, No. 1; English, No. 1; general merit No. 1. His demerit for December, 1890, is 2, and since July 15, 1890, 26. The record of demerits of the class from July 15 to December 31, 1890, shows that no member escaped without a demerit; only two members had less than ten demerit; nineteen members had more than ten, and fifty-nine members have more than twenty-five demerits. The record made by Cadet Ladue is very gratifying to his friends. He will have a hard struggle to maintain the position he has reached, but those who know him say he is equal to holding it."

#### HISTORY OF THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Regents in March, 1886, the chair of music was established, and Prof. D. W. Coolidge was elected to it.

The branches taught were piano, organ and harmony.

Number of pupils registered during 1st year 33. 2nd year 48. 3rd year 36. In '88 Miss Alberta Shelton and Miss Rose Midgely completed the music course. Prof. Coolidge resigned the same year.

Miss Mary E. McCornack was then elected teacher of music in the University, and voice culture was added to the branches already taught.

Number of pupils registered in '89, 59. Number of pupils registered in '90, 80.

The department has grown so during the past year that it was necessary to secure an assistant, and Miss E. H. Tarbet, of Boston, has very acceptably filled the position since Sept. 15th. The number of pupils registered since that time is as follows: In Piano study, 37. In Voice Culture, 35. In Organ study, 13. In Harmony, 3. Sight singing, 11.

Three choruses have been organized, and meet once each week for practice: Ladies, chorus of twenty voices. Junior chorus, consisting of members of Junior class at the University and childrens, chorus of sixteen voices.

## RECITALS.

Frequent private rehearsals have been given at music rooms of Miss McCornack and Miss Tarbet. The teachers appeared in public concert at Rhinehart's Hall November 15th and a public recital was also given by pupils December 19th.

## ROOMS.

The music room at Villard Hall is used entirely by the music pupils. Practice hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. each school day.

Lessons are given by Miss McCornack at home on Lincoln and 7th streets, and music rooms in Horn block, Willamette street, are used by Miss E. H. Tarbet. Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

## INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments in this department are as follows:

In Villard Hall, one Steinway square piano. This is free to pupils studying in music department.

In rooms on Willamette street, one Ivers and Pond parlor grand piano and one pedal organ.

In Miss McCornack's rooms, one Ivers and Pond square piano, one Decker & Son's upright piano and one reed organ.

The pupils are more earnest and faithful in study and more regular in lessons and practice than ever before. The spirit of the University is in favor of thorough, earnest study, and this the youngest department would not be behind in this spirit. An effort is made to give students a thorough knowledge of music, not to veneer over faults and teach the pupil to make a display while he possesses only a superficial knowledge of music.

## A TOAST.

A custom 'twas, in ancient times,  
When Bacchos, king of feasts, did reign;  
When gathered in the banquet hall,  
The host his guest's would entertain;  
When one and all had satisfied  
The cravings of their appetite,  
To toast in cups of sparkling wine  
Some one, of all, a favorite.  
The custom grew. In days of old  
Of chivalry and knighthood bold,

When ladies fair, as in romance,  
Were wooed and won by knightly lance  
It still prevailed.  
And now, in very modern times,  
'Tis customary even yet,  
As soon as banqueting is o'er,  
To toast in cups of sparkling wine  
Some object all adore.

In starting this new enterprise  
Upon the journalistic field,  
It would, perhaps, quite proper be  
To ancient custom yield.  
To pledge the REFLECTOR's health and life,  
And more than all, prosperity.  
For the REFLECTOR is beloved by all  
Connected with the 'Versity.

Then once again, before I close,  
Fill to the very brim once more,  
Raise once again loyalty's cup—  
Success to the REFLECTOR.

Then raise the cup of loyalty,  
Laureans, Eutaxians, students all—  
Fill to the brim—whoever are  
Ready to respond to duty's call,  
Drain to the dregs, and then respond  
To the sentiment I offer now:  
Long live the REFLECTOR! In its life  
May no clouds appear;  
No signs of strife be visible  
To mar its surface clear.

Long stand the REFLECTOR! May the rays  
Of the flame of knowledge bright,  
Reflected on its surface clear,  
Be thrown to left and right,  
Be cast both far and near.  
Long may it stand! Reflecting e'er  
From education's lamp,  
The flame which burns eternally,  
Like that in Vesta's shrine of old,  
Fed by virgins clothed in gold—  
So the flame fed by the University  
Will o'er the land reflected be,  
Like Pallas from Jove's head sprung,  
Armed and equipped with sword and shield,  
The REFLECTOR from torch of knowledge  
sprung,  
Armed and equipped, will never yield.

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This beautiful new city has only been platted and on the market since November 5th, 1890, yet, in these few months, more than forty acres have been sold and eight new cottages started. It is pre-eminently the leading suburb of the city, lying as it does, only three blocks from the Oregon State University, with good drainage, rich soil, pure water, 80 feet Avenues and a 100 feet Boulevard through the center of the tract. Containing over four hundred acres it affords locations sufficiently varied to suit any one. Every purchaser is required to paint all buildings erected, thus assuring all buyers against the possibility of shabby surroundings. Size of lots, 66 feet 8 inches x 160 feet, and prices, \$100 to \$175 each, and acre tracts \$100 to \$350 for single acres. Best possible terms. Write Geo. M. Miller, Eugene, Oregon for birdseye view and full particulars.

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THOMAS CONDON, Ph. D., *Professor of History, Geology and Natural History.*  
GEORGE H. COLLIER, LL. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Physics.*  
JOHN STRAUB, A. M., Sec'y, *Professor of Greek and Modern Languages.*  
BENJAMIN J. HAWTHORNE, A. M., *Professor of Mental Philosophy and English Literature.*  
LUELLE C. CARSON, *Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution.*  
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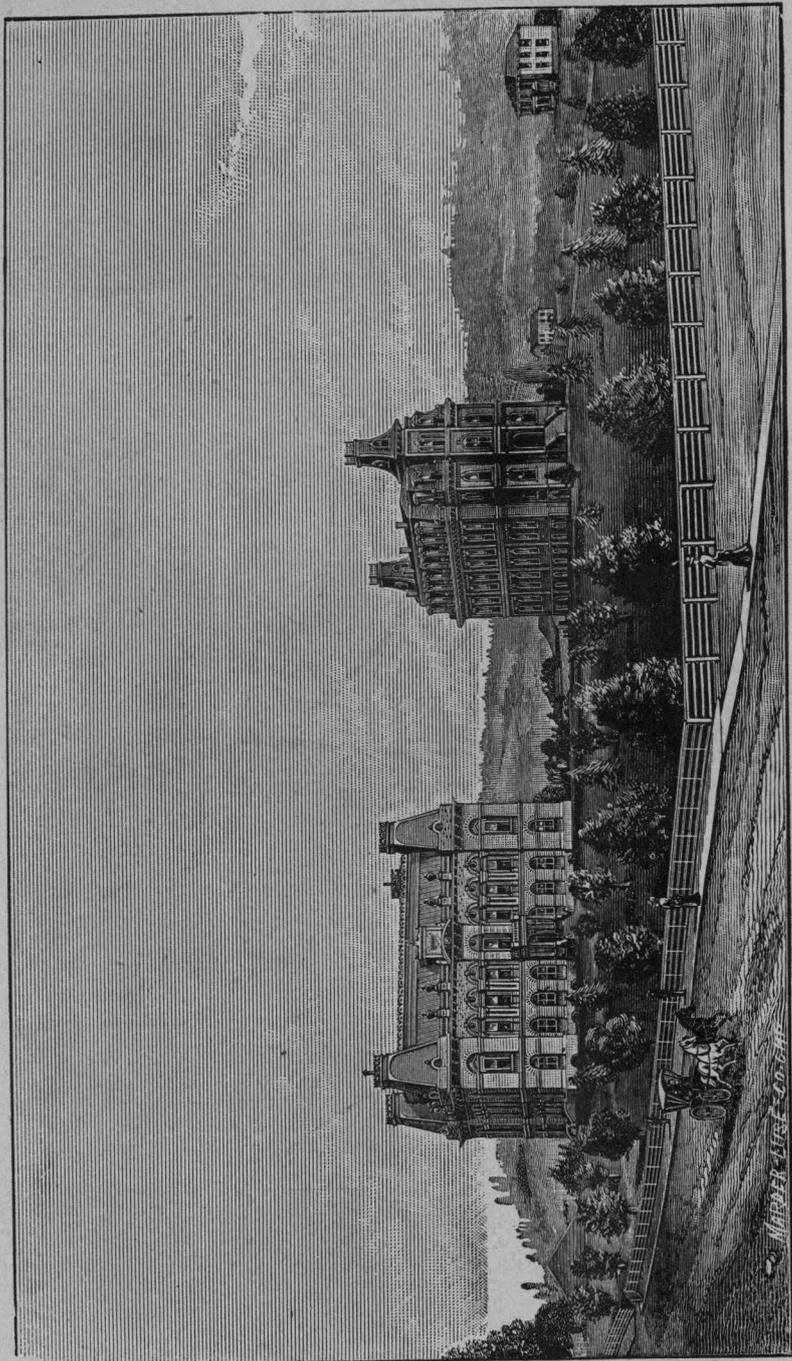
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