

S. T. Harris

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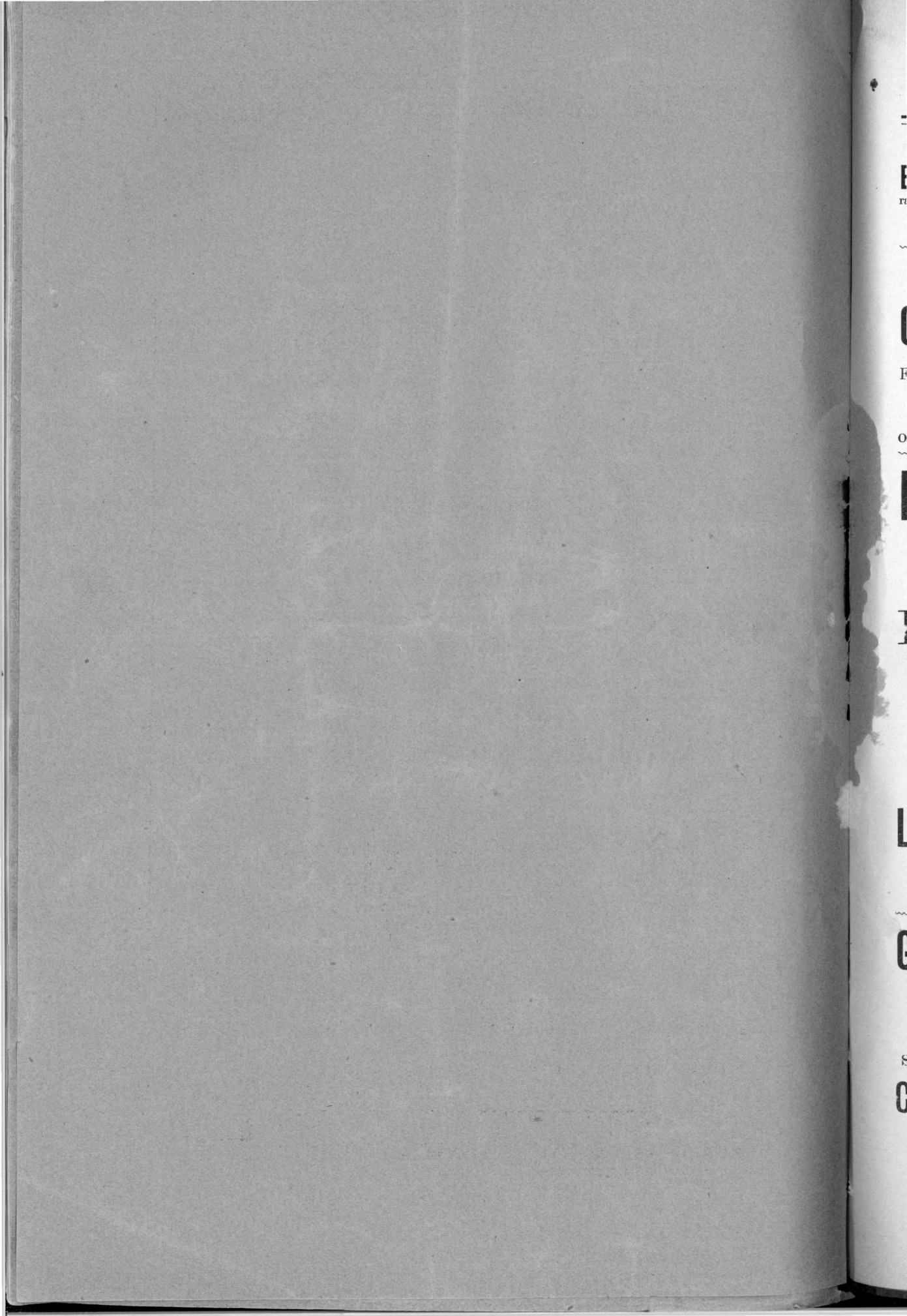
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The Reflector.

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Societies.

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A LEIPZIG LETTER.

Albert St., 54, Jan. 10, '92.

DEAR MR. BRONAUGH:

I arrived in Leipzig on the 16th of September, 1890, having advertised in the *Tageblatt* for suitable lodgings, I had by noon of the same day about fifteen offers of rooms to choose from. This I did, with the help of an interpreter, having a limited knowledge of German but not thinking myself capable to cope with the Saxon landlady in her own territory. But ever since I have been here I have had many occasions to thank Prof. Straub for the thorough drill in irregular verbs he gave us; and what was then tribulation and occasional "extra" has proved to be a blessing, though well disguised.

I found rooms with a landlady by the name

CONTENTS, WITH AUTHORS.

<i>Editor-in-chief</i> :-	
Local and General.....	110
<i>Senior Editor</i> :-	
College Fraternities.....	108
Senior Items.....	114
<i>Junior Editor</i> :-	
Notes of '93.....	115
<i>Sophomore Editor</i> :-	
Sophomore Items.....	115
<i>Freshman Editor</i> :-	
Fresh Happenings.....	116
<i>Contributors</i> :-	
GIFFORD W. NASH, A Leipsic Letter.....	107
MISS DORA SCOTT, William Lloyd Garrison.....	110
International Dictionary.....	110
S. E. McCLURE, The Weather Bureau.....	109
MISS BESSIE SAWYERS Conservatory Items.....	114
<i>Laurean Editor</i> :-	
Laurean Proceedings.....	113
<i>Eutaxian Editor</i> :-	
Eutaxian Affairs.....	113
<i>Corresponding Editor</i> :-	
Exchange Notes.....	116
The Value of Higher Education.....	117

of Pabst (though no relation to the gentleman who lives in the Vatican). I shall not forget my first experience in a German bed, which is one of the characteristics of the country. The bed is invariably a little too short, no matter what may be the length of the person who wants to sleep in it. This is caused by a wedge-shaped mattress which extends from the head half way down the bed and which naturally gives one unaccustomed to them a tendency to gravitate towards the foot. Then they have two feather beds, one to lie on and the other to be used in lieu of blankets. Now this top "Federdecke" is a most captious individual. When one first gets in it appears that he will have a very comfortable time of it and that what has been said of German beds must have been overdrawn. You get to sleep but in fifteen minutes wake up to find that

the feathers have all suddenly taken a great affection for your feet to the utter disregard of the rest of you. This time you gently pull and pat them into conformity with your wishes and fall asleep. Another fifteen minutes passes and again you awake to find that they have all come up around your neck. You now begin to be a little tired of their affectionate carresses and punch them back somewhat forcibly with some smothered ejaculations. The next time you wake stiff with cold to find that they have all got mad and left entirely. It was, I think, Mark Twain who spent half the rest of the night groping around the room to find matches to hunt his feathers with and not succeeding, stumbled against his overcoat and sat in that on the sofa until daylight. I was more lucky and found my feathers and the process was continued all night. It was many weeks before I caught the knack of sleeping with a German "Federdecke." The next morning my "Wirthin" said that I had talked very loud in my sleep, but I eventually made her understand that I had no sleep to talk in.

The next thing was to see about getting a music master. Knowing no one in Leipzig I called on Dr. Otto Gunther, the president of the board of directors of the Conservatorium and he recommended one. I had lessons with him for six weeks and then entered the "Con." Every music master makes each pupil, however far he may be advanced, go through his particular course of technique. Many are the wailings one hears on that account. Students come here and play something of, say, Chopin and then find themselves at their first lesson given the simplest five finger exercises; then in the course of a few weeks come "Zerny's finger fertigkeit," "Bach's two voiced inventions or Kleine Proeludien," and later on come six or seven sonatas of Mozart or Hayden. Nearly all the masters (and they have to be of a very high grade to have the title of Prof.) adhere to the same course of instruction for the first year; but later on, as the student advances, different teachers favor some composers more than others, except in the cases of the great masters, Beethoven and Chopin, who are given by all though at different stages of a pupil's progress.

There are about 600 students in the Con. and they give two concerts, "Abends" they are called, the short for *Abendunterhaltungen*, every week, in which any student whose master thinks him sufficiently advanced may play. In the case of concertos the orchestral accompaniment is played by the "Con." orchestra under the leading of Herr Capelmeister Sitt, who is a splendid conductor, and who

conducts the Geward Haus orchestra in the absence of Dr. Reinecke. The "Con." orchestra is composed of 70 players, some of the violinists being ladies. The "Abends" go on all the school year except from about the middle of January to Easter. It is then that the pupils who are leaving play or sing. The concerts are called *Prufungs* and all the musical critics of the different papers are invited. The ordinary abends are not criticised, so that it is the first time in many of the students' lives when a great deal depends upon one performance. Many are so nervous that it is impossible to do themselves justice. This is taken into consideration by the more merciful critics. Every instrument is taught in the "Con.," though there are a great many more studying the piano and violin than any other instrument.

(to be continued)

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

A pamphlet addressed to the "Phi Delta Phi Fraternity of the University of Oregon" recently found its way to the librarian's table and prompted many inquiries as to the reason of the absence of a college fraternity in the U. of O.

It is safe to say that an increase in the age of our University and the consequent increase of its alumni will bring about this and many other things which characterize the life and excellence of older colleges of America, and which have thus far been neglected in our college life. If we look to almost all of our great colleges, we find their societies occupying an important position in their history and celebrations. In Yale, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Hamilton, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Cornell, Union, Columbia, Wesleyan and Ann Arbor, there are to be found many varieties of these Greek letter fraternities, many of them existing in a single college. There are said to be one hundred colleges in the United States in which at least one chapter is supported. These societies are carried on by the alumni and higher classes of the undergraduates, and are objects of great pride and interest.

At Yale the members of the fraternities are said to be the most able thinkers in the university and they rank among the highest scholars and most popular students, and are generally representative men of their class, on which account an election to one of these chapters is a much sought for honor.

The pride taken in these societies is manifested by the beautiful structures erected for the assembling of the chapter and for the reception of its members. The marble buildings at Yale, built by one of its chapters, cost \$50,000 and another at the same place cost \$25,000. Amherst also has some fine buildings and the hall of the "Kappa Alpha," at Williams college, cost \$15,000. These funds are contributed by the wealthy graduates who take this means of showing their attachment to their Alma Mater and to college friendships. After investigating the advantages and disadvantages connected with the college fraternity, Charles Thwing, one of America's greatest educational men, says that the highest literary and social ability of many members of the college fraternities and the advance made by the most of them in literary studies leads him to judge of the general character of their work. He further claims that the training received in these societies has been admirable preparation for the bar, the pulpit, the editorial desk and the platform. Those who depreciate the value of these societies base their claim on the idea that the "babyishness" and "uselessness" of the chapter, and yet they can hardly undervalue the influence the society throws around its members, in fostering an atmosphere of homelike friendship, besides affording a fine discipline in literary pursuits, and binding together with an inseparable bond the post graduates and the undergraduates.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

IN establishing a weather service, Oregon has followed the example of many older states.

The first attempt at a weather service was made by the Smithsonian Institution in 1850. In 1870 the national government made the first appropriation for work of this kind in connection with the signal service of the army. Thereupon the Smithsonian Institution resigned the field and left the entire work to the legally constituted authorities. Upon the death of Gen. Myer in 1880, the management of the signal service work was placed in the hands of Gen. W. B. Hazen. Gen. Hazen recognized the fact that many questions of importance can be settled only by local study and to facilitate this, urged the formation of a state weather bureau.

Missouri and Iowa had already local organizations and were making a systematic study of their respective soils, climates and products. The suggestion of Gen. Hazen was followed by the different states, slowly at first, but after-

wards more rapidly. Nevada was the first state west of the Rocky Mountains to organize a state service. Oregon came next and California and Washington soon followed.

The first move in the direction of a state service for Oregon was made by B. S. Pague, who was at that time U. S. signal observer at Roseburg and to whom much of the credit for the present condition of the service belongs. The matter was brought before the people in a judicious manner, and in 1889 a bill creating the bureau was presented to the legislature. This bill passed the legislature, was approved by the governor and became a law in February of the same year. Hon. H. E. Hayes, was appointed director by the governor and B. S. Pague was detailed from the signal corps as assistant director. The active work of the bureau was begun immediately. Instruments were ordered and as soon as received, tested and found in good condition, were distributed to observers in different parts of the state. Observations were begun and the bureau was an established fact.

The government has but three regular stations in Oregon, situated at Portland, Roseburg and Baker City. The stations of the state bureau, of which there are eight on the coast, fourteen in the Willamette Valley, three in Rogue River Valley and twenty-six in Eastern Oregon, thus collect far more information concerning climate and climatic conditions than can be done by the government force in the state.

The geographical distribution of the stations is such as to give a fair idea of the climate of the state as a whole and to determine the adaptabilities of individual sections for particular products.

The stations are furnished with maximum, minimum and dry bulb thermometers and, with one or two exceptions, with rain gauges. In addition to these instruments, the stations at Portland, Forrest Grove, Oregon Experiment Station, University of Oregon and Roseburg, have self recording instruments which give a continuous record of the movements of the wind, temperature and barometer pressure. A large amount of valuable information which is not obtainable elsewhere is thus collected monthly.

A special feature of the service is the issue during the growing season of weekly crop bulletins. These intend to give, week by week, as the season advances, the condition of grain, hay, hops and fruits of all kinds, and to state the conditions, favorable or unfavorable, to their growth and development. These weekly reports are not only published in the state papers, but a summary of each report finds its way to the

leading cities in the United States and forms a part of the data upon which the probabilities of the coming crops are based. The work of the service is but fairly begun. Thus far a great deal of the information called for has been concerning rainfall and temperature. The study of the adaptabilities of certain sections for other crops than those now raised, of the effect of climatic changes upon throat and lung troubles, of many things which come within the scope of the bureau and effect directly the property and happiness of the people of the state, are as yet comparatively untouched.

his time, has outlived the giant wrong he assailed and triumphed over the sophistries by which it was maintained."

THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

THERE have been added to the library ten volumes of Webster's International Dictionary. This new dictionary is the successor of the "Unabridged" which has been so long the standard authority on the words and usages of the English language. The first edition of the "unabridged" was published in 1847. There was a revision of the work in 1864 and to this edition there have been supplements added from time to time, but the body of this work has not been thoroughly revised until now. The basis of this work was the "unabridged" which has so long stood the test and which has given in a remarkable degree general satisfaction. This work has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail for the purpose of meeting the larger requirements of a new generation. The editing has been in steady progress for more than ten years. The staff of editors has numbered not less than one hundred. Before the first copy was printed they had expended in editing, illustrating, type setting and electrotyping more than nine hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

WE are in receipt of, and respectfully acknowledge, "The Life of William Lloyd Garrison," in four volumes, written by his children. On the fly leaf of the first volume is inscribed "For the Oregon University with the sincerest good wishes of Fanny Garrison Villard." It will be remembered the donor is the wife of our esteemed benefactor, Mr. Henry Villard.

William Lloyd Garrison was the founder and leader of the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States and was a journalist by profession.

The popular estimate of his character and career is expressed in the words of John A. Andrew, war governor of Massachusetts: "The generation which immediately preceded ours regarded him only as a wild, enthusiastic, fanatic or public enemy. The present generation sees in him the bold and honest reformer, the man of original, self-poised, heroic will, inspired by a vision of universal justice, made actual by the practice of nations, who, daring to attack without reserve the worst and most powerful oppression of his country and

Many new words have been coined. Many words have been restricted in their use and meaning. The whole English speaking world is to be congratulated on the success of this magnificent work. It is said that Kossuth while confined as a political prisoner acquired an excellent knowledge of the English language through the medium of the Bible and Webster's Dictionary. It has come to be almost a household phrase that the three essential books are the Bible, Shakespeare and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Hereafter it will be the International.

Local and General.

Mr. Will Washburn was in Eugene lately for a few days.

Senior Condon was out one day with a slight attack of the grippe.

We publish in this issue an interesting letter from our friend Gifford Nash, of Leipsic, Germany.

Miss Lena Goldsmith, after a month's visit in California, has again entered the University.

Mr. Harvey Condon and Mr. Wallace Mount, are prominent among Washington's legal force.

Miss Linna Holt, '91, has secured a state diploma entitling her to teach any where in Oregon.

Miles Cantrel is still teaching near Ashland.

Mr. Walter Griffin is in San Francisco, having his eyes treated.

Ashland now has a free reading room, "the people's University."

Our Librarian, Miss Scott, had to succumb for a few days to the lagrippe.

Rev. J. W. Bevan, a student here in '79, has located at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Prof. Carson was called to Portland by the death of her brother Mr. Frank Northrop.

Prof. Shaw, of the Agricultural College in Albany, was a visitor at the University for several days

The Alumni of the University who are in Tacoma and Seattle, propose to organize a University club soon.

Prof. Collier's friends will be glad to learn that his late illness has left no serious results and that he is quite himself again.

The revival services held in the Methodist church by Rev. C. E. Clapp of Forrest Grove, were largely attended by the students.

Prof. Carson has lately received a number of elegant photographs of master-pieces in art which we may soon see in the University.

Lieutenant M. F. Davis of the United States army is active in California in keeping trespassers off the Yosemite Valley reservation.

Several of the Seniors antagonize the theory of man's free moral agency. In fact they are forced to admit that long since they ceased to be "boss."

Prof. Hawthorne's family has been seriously afflicted since our last issue, all of them being at one time in bed. The Professor himself is still quite weak.

C. K. Wilkinson impressed his democratic proclivities in the Daily Guard during the absence of its reporter at the democratic convention in Portland.

Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, is said to dislike the common people so much that it is very difficult to get a sight of his venerable person.

The University is in receipt of some eight addresses of Prof. Thornton before the law school. A copy of them may be had by applying to the librarian.

Joseph Young, of the senior class, was among the number who wanted to brush up the floor with a hostile Chilean but he now thinks a junior is vicious enough for him.

Miss Fannie Condon and Miss Cecile Dorris have several paintings exhibited in the windows of D. Linn & Son, and the Misses Walton. They do credit to the young ladies.

The Oregon Alpine Club, a society organized to preserve and increase Oregon's fauna and flora and to collect specimens, has purchased a lot in Portland and will erect a handsome building.

Our friend J. R. Greenfield, '90, has about recovered from his serious illness, though still quite weak. Mr. Greenfield will discontinue his study for a time and devote his attention to shorthand and business.

One third of the university students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired while at college, one third die prematurely from the effects of close confinement at their studies and the other third govern Europe.—*Guizot.*

Although a number of high privates of Co. C. Eugene Militia, were making hostile demonstrations to march upon the 240 Indians erroneously reported to be at the University, yet we hear that one of them offered a thousand dollars for a substitute in case of war with Chili.

Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of our Oregon senator, has gained considerable newspaper popularity by her engagement to a French duke. We hope she is not marrying a title, but from the objection raised by the duke's relatives, we fear she not only marries a title but also an empty title.

The United States recruiting officers failed to enlist any students, though they were in Eugene for several days. If they had appeared a few weeks later, they might have secured several fine specimens of manhood from the Junior class. "All the world's a stage" but some locations are better than others.

The REFLECTOR is very glad to announce that some time in March Mrs. Florence Williams of Berkeley, Cal. is coming to Eugene to give a course of five lectures on Shakespeare, as follows: "The man William Shakespeare," "Richard II.," "As You Like It," "Hamlet," "The Tempest." We know Eugene will welcome this literary treat.

Again we feel the first sensation of that great political wave which will soon sweep over our country. The young republicans of Eugene have formed themselves into a club and soon will be marching to the music of the great leaders of that party. Likewise have the democratic young men leagued together for mutual comfort and defense. Should any of our sister towns need orators, democratic or republican, we will have them here fully prepared.

Miss Sue Dorris, '90, has severed her connection with the Winter Photo Co. and taken a position with a Tacoma photo company. Though no doubt the Winter Photo Co. will continue its high grade of work, yet the Seniors regret to have Miss Dorris leave. Before long we will have to face that irrespecter of persons, the camera obscura and then "see ourselves as others see us." We are persuaded to believe that we might have induced Miss Dorris to temper justice with mercy and let us off easy, but now all hope is gone and we must face the cold inevitable.

The last of the series of entertainments by Miss Tarbet, Mrs. Blyte and Mr. Dahlstrom, was given Jan. 27. It was an evening with "Mozart, the Michael Angelo of the musical world" as uniquely lettered above the stage. Mozart's picture also adorned the stage. Every part of the program was heartily appreciated and encores to which the entertainers generously responded, were loud and long. In behalf of the many students who enjoyed the series, The REFLECTOR returns thanks to the friends who have thus kindly entertained and benefited them.

In looking over a catalogue of the agricultural college at Corvallis, the writer was surprised to find how few of those graduated from that institution have become agriculturalists. Of the one hundred and twelve students who have graduated from the Agricultural College since 1870, only eight have become farmers. A few of the graduates, it is true have become mechanics, but nearly all have become lawyers, doctors and teachers. We will make no comment on this extraordinary fact. Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

H. Rider Haggard gives the following good advice which we think would be well for every

student to remember. "Whenever you read let no unfamiliar word or technical term escape your notice. Have a dictionary beside you and when you come to such a word or term look it up at once, and do not rest until you are thoroughly familiar with its use and meaning. If this cause too much interruption then have a pen and paper at hand and write down all such words to be hunted out when you have laid aside the book you are reading. In this way even desultory reading may be made a source of intellectual improvement.

Public Rhetoricals Friday Jan. 29: The general programme was made especially interesting by the music from the students of the Conservatory, Misses Shipley and Hovey, and by a very able address on Lonardo Da Vinci, by the Hon. Seymour W. Condon, '82. Mr. Condon, after speaking of the characteristics and almost universal genius of the artist, made the "Last Supper" the special object of his discourse and delineated in a masterly way, the painter's thought as expressed in the grouping and in individual character. Mr. Condon's past services toward the University were recognized by the Professor of Rhetoric. At our next public rhetoricals Rev. H. L. Bates will speak of Raphael. It will be "Longfellow and Raphael day" as the program will consist of songs, and selections from Longfellow and essays about his life and works.

Wednesday evening Feb. 3, the editor-in-chief of the REFLECTOR, had the honor of being invited to the wedding of Mr. Fletcher Linn, of the class of '90, and Miss Louise Sawyers, of the Musical Conservatory. The immediate relatives alone were present, Misses Cora and Mami e Linn, sisters of Mr. Fletcher Linn, having come from Jacksonville. At 9 o'clock sharp, Miss Bessie Sawyers rendering Mendelssohn's wedding march the bride and groom appeared in the parlor. Prof. Bailey read the scriptures, made a few remarks and pronounced them man and wife. Before Mr. Linn could realize the new state of affairs, the Professor had taken the first kiss, to the chagrin of "Tich," and the merriment of the guests. After congratulations and an elegant lunch, the friends dispersed, the young people wondering "who next." The REFLECTOR joins the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Linn in wishing them a happy married life

Laurean and Eutaxian Affairs.

Laurean Proceedings.

T. M. Roberts has been elected to the office of secretary.

The society has a new member in the person of P. W. Davis. A hearty welcome is extended to him and no doubt he will prove an industrious and able participant in all succeeding discussions.

There seems to be some hesitancy on the part of those to whom it would become necessary to comply with the conditions required by the faculty about submitting their names for membership. Any student who wishes to avail himself of the advantages of the society will seldom, if ever, experience any difficulty in attaining a membership. Besides being privileged to take part in all parliamentary discussions and debates the use of the library should in itself be a great inducement. Although there are not so many volumes as in the University library, yet what books there are, are standard and a good many are to be found that are not contained in the University library.

The meeting of Jan 8th was called to order by Pres. McDaniels. After the usual routine of business was dispensed with E. H. Lauer favored the society with an amusing essay, in which predictions were made as to the future of all the Laureans. Subsequent circumstances, however, will determine the truthfulness of Mr. Lauer's prophecies. After a short recess the question for debate was considered. The subject was "Resolved, That Speaker Reed's decision on the quorum question should be commended rather than condemned." The speakers on the part of the affirmative were Messrs. T. M. Roberts, L. T. Harris, J. G. Miller, F. M. Templeton and Chas. Eastland; and those who debated on the part of the negative were Chas. Henderson and K. K. Kubli. The negative attempted to draw the Reed through the Mills, but the affirmative denied the efficiency of the machinery, claiming the process to be of the log-rolling kind. After a careful and lengthy summary of all the arguments adduced the president rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative.

The society met at the usual hour Jan. 15 and at once proceeded to the transaction of routine business. After that came the order of

rhetoricals. Chas. Eastland read an essay on "Protection" giving his views on that much discussed question, and E. B. Tongue delivered a proclamation. The question "Resolved, That Roman Catholicism has been more harmful than beneficial to civilization," was debated on the affirmative by T. M. Roberts, Chas. Henderson and K. K. Kubli, who maintained that Catholicism is dangerous to the welfare of a government because Catholics are compelled to consider the civil laws secondary to the instructions of the Pope; that Catholicism was a great corrupting power in the dark ages; that in early times the Pope retained the freedom of thought by keeping the means of education in the hands of a few; that one of the principles of the Catholic church is to keep down the common people. Those who discussed the question negatively were Messrs. Hopkins, Martin, Wilkinson and Harris, who adduced the following arguments, namely: That Catholicism benefited the ancient people of England and Eugene; that while the Catholic religion is not acknowledged by all, yet there has been more good than harm connected with it; that if great governments have been prosperous under the influence of Catholics, then their religion must in some respects be a good one; that the chief early explorers and missionaries were Catholics; that the civilizing power of Catholicism has gone all over the world in the shape of missionary apostles. The decision was in favor of the negative.

Eutaxian Affairs.

Miss C. Grace Matthews, who has been visiting friends here for several weeks, returned home on the 28th. She expects to be with us again in May or June.

We have had a few new members this term, Miss Roe, Miss Carrie Friendly, Miss Noffsinger and others. Miss Melissa Hill has been welcomed back again.

Our new officers are as follows: Pres., Daisy Loomis; vice president, Willa Hanna; secretary, Lottie Shipley; assistant secretary, Maud Wilkins; treasurer, Nellie Gilfry; marshal, Myra Norris.

There has been a great deal of sickness in our ranks lately and if there is anything wrong with this column, more than usual, please charge it to la grippe as the editor has tried to have it and be fashionable, though not succeeding very well.

There are generally one or two visitors who favor us with their presence, and this month we have had with us at different times Miss Amy Powell, Miss Linna Holt, Miss C. Grace Matthews and several others.

At our last meeting Misses Matthews and Hill spoke very touching of their former relations to the society and of the good that their former membership has done them in different ways since they had been away. We wish the young ladies would realize this and attend more faithfully.

At our first meeting this term we read the first Act of Richard II, and at our last in January read the fourth. We are all very much interested in these plays and are trying to get ready for the lectures that are to be given in March. Our interest in these plays has been greatly augmented by the gift, from Prof. Carson, of an excellent portrait of Shakespeare, beautifully framed, which has been hung in the society hall. As we look up at the portrait so may we be inspired with the grandeur of thought and feeling with which the poet was gifted, to make ourselves in harmony with his masterpieces.

Conservatory Items.

The Glee Club serenades are enchanting.

Punctuality is a virtue which everyone should appreciate.

The harmony classes will soon take up the topic Modulation.

Adele Aus Der Ohe, the accomplished lady pianist, is in America this season.

Patti is on her "farewell tour." Whether or not this is her *final* farewell tour we do not know.

Prof. Mary McCornack received two elegant engravings of Liszt and Beethoven a short time ago.

The Ladies' Glee Club, under the supervision of Mr. Glen, will soon give an operetta entitled "The Tyrolien Queen."

What beautiful strains, rich in their mellowness, were heard last month! All compliments must be tendered the "Glee Club."

A series of *soirees musicales* are contemplated. They are to be given by the conservatory teachers and Mr. Glen, elocutionist. Selections from the composers of the First and Second Classical and Romantic Periods will be given.

"I have taken the trouble to compose singing music for the piano, for I think that music ought to touch the heart. The piano player who merely thrums and drums, with no regard to feeling, cannot succeed in this, according to my ideas."—is the advice of Bach.

The afternoons of January 20, 22, 27 and 29 were devoted to private recitals of the conservatory students. These are not intended as entertainments, but are given to acquire the so much desired confidence, which the student must have to become a musician. The selections from Weber, Handel, Chopin, Spindler and others were well rendered. The parlors being small, the public could not be accommodated; only the students and teachers were present.

Class Matters.

Senior Items.

Senior Stevens has had la grippe.

J. E. Bronaugh is reviewing chemical analysis with the Juniors.

During Prof. Hawthorne's illness President Johnson conducted the recitation in moral science.

We are led to wonder now that the war is over whether '91 will send for another Chilian class tree.

The Seniors are now making a critical study of Hamlet. Under Prof. Carson's instruction we are having a rare treat in this work, and only regret that it cannot be made a daily recitation.

F. H. Porter recently attended the wedding of his sister, an alumnus of '85. We hope Frank's sister gave him some good parting advice.

That array of mammoth bones labelled "the radius of a chicken must have been produced by some physiologist who was pining for a square meal.

Who says that college men are not appreciated? Lenn Stevens will, just after graduating, accept a seat from Springfield as clerk of elections for that precinct. The appointment has already been received from the county court.

We have not figured it out, but take the word of high authority for the statement that this small world of ours weighs 13,300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds, and if compressed free from all pores it would occupy one cubic inch of space.

Letters received from our former class mates, Hattie Dunning and W. T. Mulligan, report them as happy as our best wishes could implore. Miss Dunning is pursuing her studies at the Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., and Wesley is fast learning his chosen profession at the Medical institute at Rochester, N. Y.

As a means of recreation from the severe mental strain incident to the studies of the Senior year, Geo. Norris has resumed practice on his violin. When his neighbors complain, Geo. recalls the experience of Brother Stevens, who had an injunction served on his fiddling while learning to saw the strings, yet now he is Springfield's best, Coburg's pride and the leader of the famous University Orchestra.

At our Monday lecture of Jan. 25th the Seniors were visited by Miss Alberta Shelton, Mr. A. E. Reames, and Mr. C. R. Marsh. It is a time honored custom of Prof. Bailey to omit the regular Monday recitation, and to occupy the hour in giving to the Seniors a practical lecture on topics concerning religion, politics or social problems, and these meetings are ever looked forward to as events of great interest.

Notes of '93.

A change of officials is not always desirable.

The ranks of the Junior class have not been broken during the past month on account of ill health.

During the rest of the term, the Juniors will give special attention to gesture and elocution.

The class in logic is wrestling with the syllogism. Small symbols represent great things. Small heads carry many symbols.

The members of the Junior class regret the sickness of Prof. Hawthorne. While he is absent, Prof. Bailey kindly guides our thoughts in political economy.

The Junior class held a meeting on the 23rd of January and elected new officers. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for Junior Day and to see to other business relating to the welfare of the class. Although the class colors are not floating as high as formerly yet the class work is held higher.

The class in political economy has thus far considered labor and capital in extension, and by consulting outside text books and taking sharp interest in recitation talks, the members are stirring the depths of intension. Wayland, the author of our text book, was of English parentage, and his arguments are colored somewhat from a foreign point of view.

If the mice that are in Prof. Collier's room could talk, they would have a queer story to tell of the effects of breathing oxygen, hydrogen, condensed air, and going without air; for they were subjected to all of these extremes by our class in natural philosophy. Without air or in hydrogen they fainted; in condensed air they grew smaller and got homesick; and in oxygen they became happy and very exhilarated. Moral: Breath the purest air.

No one of the class who has studied acoustics has, thus far, become over positive that the wave theory of sound is untenable. Let the dissenters produce better evidence and we will give it due attention. No doubt some theories and notions now accepted as true will melt under the heat of further research, but most of the truths we study have passed through the fiery furnace of many years and it will take electric shocks to annihilate them. However, let up be on the alert and keep up with the times.

Sophomore Items.

Mr. Reames is ill and unable to attend classes.

One member of the Sophomore class seems especially happy over Miss Hill's return.

Mr. Wheeler has been absent from classes for several days. We presume that he has la grippe.

Some of the Sophomores were present at a party given by the Misses Patterson on the evening of the 18th.

The class in rhetoric did not recite on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd, on account of Prof. Carson's absence.

Several Sophomores attended a very pleasant party given by Miss Mattie Smith on the evening of January 9th.

Public Rhetoricals on the 29th. Our class was represented by the Misses Powell and Collier, and Messrs. Underwood and Matthews.

Saturday, January 30th, is the time for our regular meeting, but we understand that said meeting will not take place until a week later, Feb. 6th.

The Misses Nellie and Clara Litchfield, of Salem, recently spent a few days in Eugene visiting Miss Ada Sharples, and one of the Sophs.

How many Sophomores have looked up the twelve great paintings of the world? Here are three; Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," and "Trasfiguration."

Prof. Condon was, for some time, at a loss to know what to do with his class in physiology. It numbers between thirty and thirty-five and in it is represented every class in the university from the Sophomore down.

The rhetoric class has missed Miss Wingfield's charming countenance for the past week. We understand that she has gone to Portland, and does not intend coming back. We hope, however, that she will reconsider and return to her studies.

Messrs. Connell and Matthews wish it stated that they obtained possession of that sketch made at the sea side last summer, and

that it is now on exhibition. Those wishing to see it will please call at their rooms on Wilamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Fresh Happenings.

We will soon have a class motto, also badges.

Several members of the Freshman class have joined the Young Men's Republican Club of this city.

Miss Harriet Eaves is giving short hand lessons. Stenography seems to be a favorite study with some of the students nowadays.

Mr. Augustus Smith, who is now attending the Stanford University, writes to a friend in this city that he well pleased with that institution.

Our present difficulty with Chili proves conclusively that wars at the present time are liable to become necessary. Let us heed the advice of Washington, "In time of peace prepare for war."

Miss Laura Beattie entertained the Freshman class January 16th at her home on Ninth street. After all the members present had signed the constitution two committees were appointed, one for securing class pins, the other for selecting a suitable class motto. After the business part of the meeting was over, the students surrendered themselves to the enjoyment of the occasion. A sumptuous luncheon was then served, after which various games were played. The hostess and her sister, Miss Jennie Beattie, did every thing to make the meeting as enjoyable as possible. The students remained until the last moment of grace and then reluctantly departed for their homes, greatly pleased with their entertainment and joyfully anticipating the time when they should meet again.

Collegiate World.

The Editor-in-Chief of the *Cornell Magazine* is one of the instructors in the university. The associate editors are elected from the Senior class upon the merit of their literary work as judged by a board appointed for the purpose.

The faculty of Columbia college have taken the very interesting step of making the subject of marriage and divorce a distinct department of political economy and are editing a series of papers upon the subject, chiefly on the basis of national and state statistics.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with \$9,000,000. Harvard is second, with a fund of \$8,000,000.

It seems like a paradox that the person who is of the smallest calibre is generally the greatest bore.—*Yale Record*.

Harvard is growing faster than any other college of America. The faculty has been increased by eight this year.—*Ex*.

In Germany the student's matriculation card shields him from arrests, admits him at half price to theatres, and takes him free to art galleries.

In Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg it is said there is not a single resident over ten years of age who is unable to read or write.

The faculty at Ann Arbor placed their veto on the sentiments expressed in an article on co-education in the *Inlander* and suppressed its issue for November.

At the John S. Hopkins University the students have a house of commons modeled after the English body, with a speaker and secretary of home and foreign affairs.

In Washington and Lee Universities work in the gymnasium has been made to count four points toward the bachelor's degree. The exercise is elective, but is taken advantage of by nearly every student.

America at present has over 1,000 women practicing medicine and nearly a hundred women ordained ministers. In 1882 there were fifty-six women practicing law, and the number is now considerably larger.—*Ex*.

THE VALUE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

WE take from the *Palo Alto* a part of a lecture given by the president of Stanford to young people. Every westerner is proud of Stanford and is interested in the work done there, and we take pleasure in putting this extract from the president's inaugural address in the REFLECTOR:

What I have to say is addressed to young men and young women. It is a plea as strong as I know how to make it for higher education, for more thorough preparation for the duties of life. I know those well to whom I wish to speak. And to such as these, with the life and duties in the busy world before you, the best advice that I or any one else can give you is

this, "Go to college."

And you may say: "These four years are among the best of my life. The good your college does must be a great one. If I should spend this time and money in securing it, what will your college do for me?"

It may do things for you if you are made of the right stuff, or it may do little or nothing; for you cannot fasten a \$2,000 education to a fifty-cent boy. The fool, the dude, the shirk, come out of college pretty much as they go in. They dive deep in the Pierian springs, as the duck dives in the pond, and they come up as dry as the duck does. The college will not do everthing for you. It is simply one of the helps by which you can win your way to a noble manhood or womanhood. Whatever you are you must make of yourself; but a well spent college life is one of the greatest helps to all good things.

The college can bring you face to face with the great problems of nature. You will learn from the study of nature's laws more than the books can tell you of the grandeur, the power, the omnipotence of God. You will learn to face great problems seriously. You will learn to work patiently at their solution, though you know that many generations must each add its mite to your work before any answer can be reached.

The young man who is aiming at nothing and cares not to rise is already dead. There is no hope for him. Only the sexton and undertaker can serve his purpose.

"But a college education costs money" you may say. "I have no money, therefore I cannot go to college."

This is nonsense. If you have health and strength and no one dependent on you, you cannot be poor. There is in this country no greater good luck that a young man can have than to be thrown on his own resources. The cards are stocked against the rich man's son. Of the many college men who have risen to prominence in my day very few of them did not lack for money in college. I remember a little boarding-club of the students at Cornell. "Struggle for Existence" we called it then; and the name was most appropriate, it has graduated more bright minds than any other single organization in my Alma Mater.

The young men who have fought their way have earned their own money and know what a dollar costs, have the advantage of the rich. They enter the world outside with no luxurious habits, with no taste for idleness. It is not worth while to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth when a little effort will secure you a gold one.

The time and the money that the unambitious young man wastes in trifling pursuits or in absolute idleness will suffice to give the ambitious man his education. The rich man's son may enter college with a better preparation than you. He may wear better clothes. He may graduate younger, but the poor man's son can make up for lost time by greater energy and by the greater clearness of his grit. He steps from the commencement stage into an unknown world. He has already measured swords with the great antagonist, and the first victory is his. It is the first struggle that counts.

But it is not poverty that helps a man. There is no virtue in poor food and shabby clothing. It is the effort by which he throws off the yoke of poverty that enlarges his powers. It is not hard work but work to a purpose that frees the soul. But if the poor man lie down in a furrow and say: "I won't try. I shall never amount to anything. I am too poor, and if I wait to earn money I shall be too old to go to school." If you do this, I say you won't amount to anything, and later in life you will be glad to spade the rich man's garden and to shovel his coal at a dollar a day.

A young man can have no nobler ancestry than one made up of men and women who have worked for a living and have given honest work. The instinct of industry lies in the blood. Naturalists tell us that the habits of one generation are inherited by the next, reappearing as instincts. The industry engendered by the pioneer life of the last generation is still in our veins. Souls of the western pioneers, ours is the best blood in the realm. Let us make the most of ourselves. If you cannot get an education in four years take ten years. It is worth your while. Your place in the world will wait for you till you are ready to fill it.

Do not say that I am expecting too much of the effects of a firm resolution; that I give you advice which will lead you to failure; for the man who will fail will never make a resolution. Those among you whom fate has cut out for nobodies are the ones who will never try.

I said, just now, that you cannot put a two thousand dollar education on a fifty-cent boy. This has been tried again and again, and it fails every time. What of that? It does not hurt to try. A few hundred dollars is not much to spend on such an experiment.

But what shall we say of a man who puts a fifty-cent education on a thousand dollar boy, and narrows and cramps him throughout his after life? And this is just what ten thousand darents in California to-day are doing for their

sons and daughters. Twenty years hence ten thousand men and women of California will blame them for their shortness of sight and narrowness of judgment in weighing a few paltry dollars, soon earned, soon lost, against the power which comes from mental training.

"For a man to have died who might have been wise and was not, this," says Carlyle, "I call a tragedy." "A boy," says Gascoigne, "is better unborn than untaught."

Another thing which should never be forgotten is this: A college education is not a scheme to enable a man to live without work. Its purpose is to help him to work to advantage,—to make every stroke count. I have heard a father say sometimes: "I have worked hard all my life. I will give my boy an education so that he will not have to drudge as I have had to do." And the boy going out into the world does not wor as his father did. The result every time is disappointment; for the manhood which the son attains depends directly on his own hard work. But if the father says: "My sor shall be a worker too, but I will give him an education, so that his hard work may count for more to himself and to the world than my work has done for me," then, if the son be as persistent as his father, the results of his work may be far beyond the expectations of either.

But you may ask me this question: Will a college education pay, considered solely as a financial investment?

Again I must answer yes; but the scholar is seldom disposed to look upon his power as a "financial investment." He can do better than to get rich. The scholar will feel, as Agassiz said to the Boston publisher, "I have no time, sir, to make money."

I do not wish to belittle any honest work that leads to wealth and prosperity. Other things being equal, it is every man's duty to be prosperous. The world owes no man a living that I know of; and he who would live in the world must do something for which the world is willing to pay. But wealth is no gauge of usefulness in life. You cannot measure a man's success by the amount of taxes he pays. Not the money one makes, but the thoughts he thinks and the help he gives, show what a man is worth. Riches are costly things; they consume our time and strength; and there are not many scholars who would, if they could, pay the price of wealth.

Let the school do all for you that it can, and when you have entered on the serious duties of life let your own work and your own influence in the community be ever the strongest plea that can be urged in behalf of the higher education.

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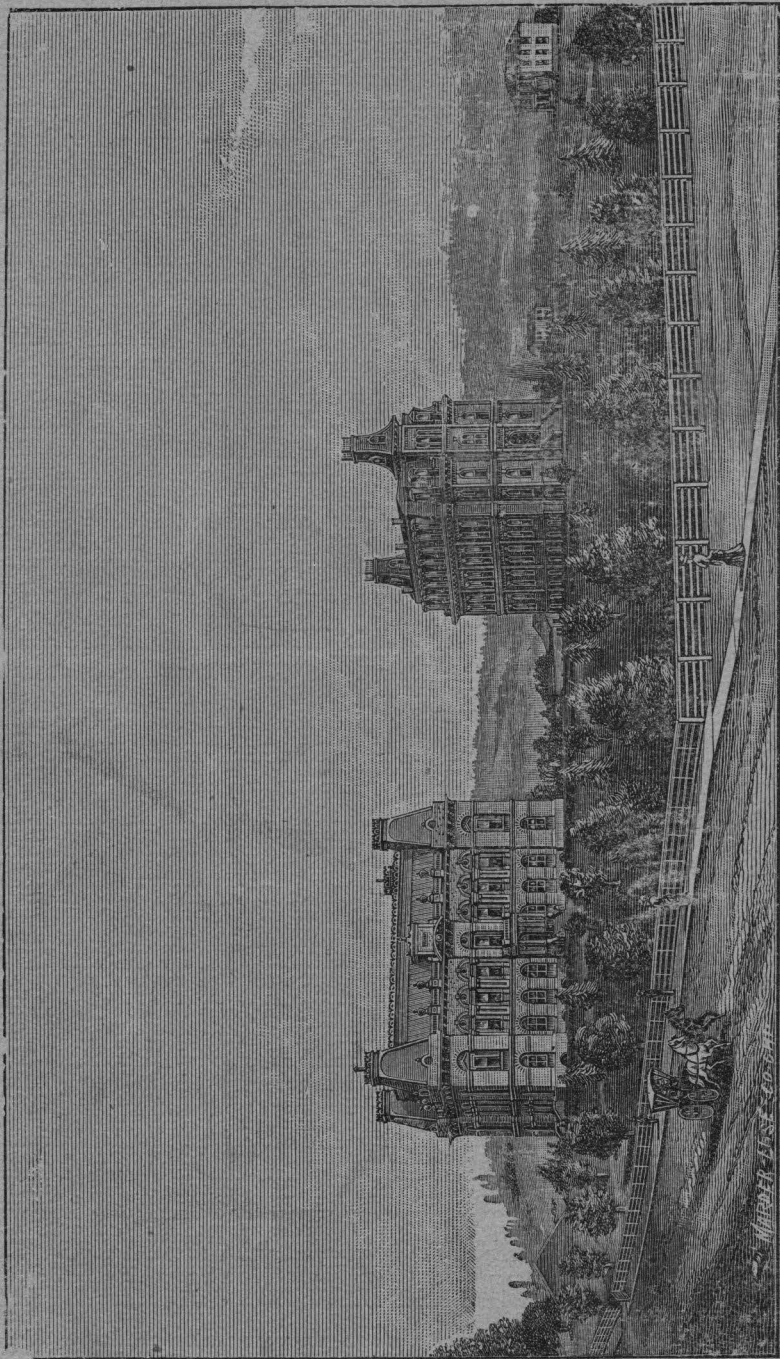
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