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RAPHAEL SANTI, (1483-1520).

THERE have been many poets and dramatists, but only one Shakespeare; many musical composers, but only one Mozart; many painters, but only one Raphael; and the easy supremacy which the last three centuries and a half have accorded him, no one cares to dispute.

His name marks an epoch in the painter's art. He stands pre-eminent in an age distinguished for unusual activity and unprecedented success in displaying upon canvas and wall the world's most valued gems of art. To be a contemporary of a Da Vinci, and a Michael Angelo, and a Correggio; to be compared with a Titian and a Reuben and a Guido and Murillo, an yet combine in himself such a group of excellencies as to set him above them all—what manner of man is this, that the centuries have not even dimmed

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the glory of his fame? Can the centuries to come ever produce another?

The story of his life is exceedingly brief and simple, and yet it reads more like a romance than real history. For him were none of the discouragements of poverty and ill-success, and the fickleness of powerful patrons, and the torments of jealousy over the success of some more favored rival, which seem to be the almost universal accompaniments of great masters in art. The world brought him only joy and prosperity and the sunshine of friendship and popularity, and he passed out of it, as he entered it, under the smile of love.

He was born on the 28th of March, 1483, in the city of Urbino, Italy. From this circumstance he is sometimes called "Raphael d' Urbino," but from his father's name, Giovanni Sanzio of Santi, he is more correctly called Raphael Santi.

The father himself was a respectable painter and poet, a man of cultivated mind and polished manners, in easy circumstances, who early began to train the boy in the art for which he showed such unusual talents.

Raphael is said to have assisted his father in his studio before he was eleven years of age. At the age of twelve or thirteen, however, and shortly after his father's death, he was placed as pupil under the tuition of one of the greatest masters of that day—Perugino—whose influence is plainly discernible in the earlier productions of the young artist's brush.

Raphael's artistic career naturally divides itself into three distinct periods, each marked by certain characteristics in style, which place him in as many schools of art, according as these characteristics predominated. So that, unlike most artists, he is sometimes said to belong to one school and sometimes to another.

Perugino belonged to what was called the Umbrian school, so named from the province in which he lived; and Raphael's earliest works bear the marks of the influence which his great master exerted over him. At the same time there are constant evidences of a new and genuine life, which gave promise of greater strength and beauty than the somewhat stiff and stereotyped mannerism of the earlier artists.

Perugino's works exhibit a quiet, contemplative spirituality, which constitutes their charm. His saints are always saintly, and it was to Raphael's advantage that he could get his first direction from one whose works spring from such an inward purity and tenderness. At the same time his works during this period lacked the freedom and naturalness and individuality of his later style.

After remaining some eight or nine years at Perugia, he was attracted to Florence, that renowned center of artistic activity, where new and wider fields of effort and improvement spread before him.

Here he eagerly studied the works of such great masters as Da Vinci and Michael Angelo. He cultivated the friendship of his contemporary artists. He seized the opportunity afforded by those great patrons of art, the Medici family, to study their collections of ancient marbles. He examined critically everything that he saw, and as was characteristic of him all through his life, he gladly and humbly laid them all under contribution. As the bee sips honey from every flower, Raphael took tribute from every artist and every work of art, and yet he did not servilely copy any one, but with a genius and a power all his own, "by the alchemy of his own mind," every contribution thus received was transformed into his own work, into newer and

more beautiful contributions to the world's sum of artistic wealth.

He was never too proud to acknowledge merit in others or his own debt to them. When he went to Rome and saw for the first time the wonderful frescoes with which Michael Angelo was adorning the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican, it is said that he openly expressed his admiration and praise, and exclaimed "Here is my master!"

Four years completes what is called his Florentine period, and a long list of portraits and Madonnas and altar pieces are assigned to this period, and show evidences of a growing freedom from the trammels of his earlier style—a greater individuality and a broader conception and wider range of thought.

He was among the youngest artists of his time—had never been to Rome—and yet his fame had gone before him, and at the age of twenty-five was called to Rome by the despotic but art-loving pope, Julius II, and was at once commissioned to decorate some of the state apartments of the Vatican; and these rooms today are among the richest stores of artistic wealth in the world.

He remained in Rome, with brief absences, from this time to the day of his death, constantly gaining new power of expression, winning wider fame, increased wealth, and adding the choicest gifts of his genius to the world's store.

He died on Good Friday, the very day of his birth, after a brief illness from fever, in 1520, at the age of thirty-seven.

The grief at his death was universal, and vast crowds followed his bier to the tomb. His body lies buried in the Pantheon at Rome, and his betrothed, whom he was to marry, lies beside him.

It is impossible, in the short time I have today, to give any adequate idea of Raphael's work, his claims to superiority over all his contemporaries, or even to enumerate his greatest masterpieces. We only repeat the judgment of the centuries in placing him in the front rank of the long line of great painters.

Not greatest, necessarily in every quality, he yet is worthy of highest praise because of a certain combination of all intellectual endowments, such as is rarely seen, even in the greatest artists. Mozart, indeed, in another art, has sometimes been called the Raphael of the musical world, because of this same combination of excellencies.

Michael Angelo is said to have excelled him in force of conception and scope of design; Titian in brilliancy of coloring; and Fra Angelico in spirituality of expression; but when the sum of gifts and attainments is considered, Raphael's

completeness lifts him above all rivalry. He combines more excellencies and fewer defects than any other painter. Think what pre-eminent abilities and great energy of character must have been his to have raised the standard of art so high above the low stage in which he found it, and to have accomplished such an amount of work in so short a life! Thirty-seven short years, and yet his works today, all master-pieces, number into the hundreds.

Michael Angelo's best work was done when he was sixty-seven years of age; Titian's after his seventieth year; and Murillo's after he had passed fifty.

Michael Angelo somewhat sneeringly remarked of his rival, that his genius was only the genius of hard work, and while we recognize the weakness of the criticism we may learn a lesson from the spirit of industry that even such a genius found necessary to cultivate. Genius never accomplishes great results without untiring industry.

Raphael has been called pre-eminently the artist of the beautiful. The highest expression of that harmony of great excellencies which was found in him, was perfect beauty.

It does not consist, however, of mere sensuous loveliness or fascinating grace. It is a beauty thoroughly permeated by a great thought, a lofty conception, and a marked and strong individuality. His Madonnas may not have the spirituality of his early master, Perugino—they are more human. We miss, perhaps, something of earnestness and spirituality, but they are noble and full of character, pure in their lovely grace. They doubtless appeal more strongly to the universal human heart, because they show more of the human tenderness of the mother, even though lacking somewhat of the spirituality of a former school.

Indeed, Raphael's life is remarkable that in an age of license and coarseness and unbridled passion, it should exhibit such a pure and gentle character, such a stainless picture. For some one has said of him, "His character is as beautiful and fair as his Sistine Madonna." His pictures seem to be but the record, the mirror of his inner soul. He is never coarse and sensual. He loved beauty in everything, and yet it is a beauty instinct with the highest morality and strength and grace of character.

I have wondered, indeed, as I have thought of his claim to such a high place in the realm of art, and of the appropriateness of the term "world pictures," as applied to some of his master-pieces, whether there was not this essential characteristic that must mark all art which lays claim to such an epithet—beauty without coarseness, without sensuality.

An age corrupted by license and unbridled passion might be expected to throw off trammels and restraints which Christian conceptions and the purer Christian spirit of an earlier day placed upon an artist's work. But to throw off all such restraints would be to paint only for such an age.

Not that purely Christian subjects and the ecclesiastical setting which marked an earlier art always necessary. Pure and noble beauty has a divine mission in the world, even though seemingly expressed in purely pagan subjects and conceptions; and all works of beauty, be they pure and free from sensuality, live on from age to age and increase the sum of human good.

The noblest marble of antiquity, perhaps, the "Venus of Milo," may be a Venus, but its power can never fade.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness,

When it was my privilege, two or three years ago, to see many of Raphael's greatest works, I was struck with this thought. Such was the chasteness and purity of his conceptions and his figures, that there was nothing to offend the purest Christian taste, and yet such a power and a glory as to constitute them truly "world pictures."

In this they were in sharp contrast with many of his immediate successors, and with the most of the modern European school. I was impressed, also, with another thought, that art, at its highest, has ever sought an expression in the realm of the spiritual and religious. What the Oratorio is in music, that have the Madonna and kindred subjects been in painting. Out of what are called the "twelve world pictures," all but two are Christian subjects.

I have left no time to speak, as I ought to, of some of Raphael's greatest productions. You are, doubtless, more or less familiar with some of the more noted of them, by means of prints and photographs and copies, which fortunately are becoming more and more numerous, even in this country, barren as it is of great works of art; but think of the wealth of many a town and city of the old world, which contains from one to a score of Raphael's master-pieces! What a priceless treasure even one of his Madonnas would be to some town in America! His pictures are scattered all over England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, and a few are found in Russia. His Madonnas number over fifty, each marked by an individuality and a charm all its own. Among his portraits, that of Pope Julius II., his great patron, is said to be one of the greatest portraits in the world. His larger compositions, his wall paintings, comprising many

figures, are to be found, principally in the Vatican at Rome, and constitute the choicest gems in that treasure house of art.

The Royal Gallery, at Dresden, is now the home of the greatest and most beautiful of his Madonnas, and in some respects the greatest of all his works. The "Transfiguration," in the Vatican, only, holds a higher place in all the great world pictures, though it certainly does not have so strong a hold on the popular heart. I will only attempt to describe the Madonna.

This most perfect of all delineations on canvas of that mystery of the mother and child, is known as the Sistine Madonna, from the Sistine Chapel at Piacenza, for which it was first intended. It is a large painting, standing by itself in Room A of the Dresden Gallery, in a frame eight feet high and six feet wide. It was bought by the King of Saxony for \$40,000, and its present value—if such things can be measured by money—is said to be \$750,000. "Raphael painted many good pictures, but only one Sistine Madonna." The picture presents the mother bearing the child in her arms, whom she clasps in motherly devotion, as though standing upon the clouds, encircled with a "glory of lovely angel faces." At one side the saintly Pope Sixtus sits and looks up with awe, and on the other side is St. Barbara, her graceful head bowed and her eyes downcast, before such a revelation of power and glory. In the foreground two lovely cherubs, looking upward, give the last touch of beauty to the entire scene. The Madonna seems to have come forth suddenly, as from behind a veil, represented by the curtains drawn aside, "like a heavenly apparition," as some one calls her. It is not merely the picture of a beautiful woman, not merely the mother of our Lord. It is as though all womanhood and tenderness were here, and motherly devotion; and there is in her eyes a look as though there had come to her a "sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery," which fills her soul with sudden and holy joy. It is a solemn, serene, awe-inspiring gaze with which she seems to be looking out past everything before her, conscious of nothing but the mysterious child in her arms, and the mystery that impressed her soul.

It is a picture that grows upon one. You can not take it in at once. You must study it as you would study the works of some great musical composer. It is a picture that "belongs to no particular epoch, to no especial religious creed; it exists for all times and for all mankind, because it presents an immortal truth in a form that makes an universal appeal."

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOGIC AS A COLLEGE STUDY.

IN many colleges logic seems to have such a reputation as to be considered unessential to a liberal education, and is, therefore, given a secondary place in the catalogue. On this account it is comparatively an unknown study to many college graduates.

It is often asserted that we can learn to reason logically by the study of geometry; or, in short, that in all mathematics we obtain the principles of applied logic. This idea is good as far as it goes; and yet logic teaches something more than honesty to truth. It is a weapon both offensive and defensive. By adhering to the laws of thought, it not only guards us against mistakes in thinking, but scattering the foggy errors of prejudice, it often guides the mind into the light of some long imprisoned truth. Logic not only blazes out the right road for thought to follow, but continually holds up the sign-boards pointing to the destiny in store for the thinker who avoids the byways of fallacy.

The importance of logic as a college study will be fully revealed when we but glance over the part it has played during the past two and a half centuries. Some prominent writer asserts that, as compared with its growth during the twenty centuries between Aristotle and Bacon, the progress of scientific learning since the introduction of the inductive method, is ten times as great. It was the keenness and efficiency of the logical weapon, induction, which, reinforcing the deduction of Aristotle, struck into the very heart of the unknown, and abundant scientific facts have been revealed. It was the fertility of Bacon's reasoning that opened so many avenues for scientific research. It was the searching logical criticism of Kant, the wrought-iron ideas of Locke, and hosts of other philosophical writers that have called forth so many battling beliefs and opinions, all of which have stood or fallen, or are destined to stand or fall according as they are logical or fallacious. In all great parliamentary and oratorical contests, logic has been the victor. The accurate logical reasoning of a Webster preserves a constitution, and the logic of a Lincoln masters a Douglas.

But we do not have to refer to the intellectual battlefields of the past to note the importance of logic. The present has still greater need of this two-edged sword to cut accurately, to clear away falsity and establish fact. A truth founded upon fallacy cannot stand. Even with the keen intelligence that pervades society, the world is still full of false notions, foolish customs and wrong procedures. Politics, labor

organizations, temperance movements and religious work, all have their share. Is not here a field for the work of logic? Never can erroneous tenures and evil fashions be corrected till all leaders of reform cease to use fallacies to cure fallacies. Not till a truth is founded on a sound, common sense, or at least a plausible and logical platform, will it triumph.

A college education is not complete without a knowledge of the syllogism. It is, as Mill would say, "the skeleton on which to stretch our web of thought." More than any other study, logic will develop a love for the search of truth because it is truth; a desire to crush the false because it is not fact. Logic furnishes our mind with the huge upper and nether millstones between which the coarser products of our thought are ground to powder. Nothing can reach a logical conclusion that has not passed through this bolting process. And since college studies are the means of reaching accurate conclusions, is it discreet to ignore this study, the key to the workshop of the reasoning powers? Indeed,

"In the world there is nothing great but man;
In man there is nothing great but mind."

In this world of action and intellectual combat, this mental weapon, logic, should be sharpened and carried in readiness by all who wish to aid the victory of truth.

DONATIONS.

MR VILLARD said that, in making a donation to the University of Oregon of a few thousand dollars, he only intended to set an example which he hoped would be followed by Oregon capitalists in even a more liberal spirit, but that after a lapse of a number of years he was sorry to see no one had done so.

The State itself is not condemned behind other States in its appropriation for education, for we must consider the amount of taxable property from which the State may draw revenue. Our sister State, Washington, has made a most liberal start in aiding education, but it remains to be seen whether Washington can support the reputation which it has gained by this and other liberal acts of various natures.

There are only a few States which have as large a tax as Oregon—Massachusetts has 14

mills, Louisiana 6 mills, Nevada 9 mills, Oregon 6 mills.

Massachusetts has enormous wealth, spends much in education, but has the heaviest tax and the largest debt of any State in the Union.

Michigan spends much in education, but levies only 1½ mills tax. Oregon has a heavy tax, but has the smallest debt of any State in the Union, which has any debt at all, \$42,972. (To be quite accurate we should know just what amount of real wealth each State census of wealth represents, but Oregon is supposedly as correct as any.)

Now, considering that Americans hate the word debt, and that few stop to think that it matters very materially for what a debt is incurred, whether or not it is to be opposed, these few facts should be considered before we censure too severely our American Oregon legislators for not making larger appropriations. As the wealth of the State increases we may reasonably expect a corresponding increase in revenue from the State.

But individuals in Oregon have amassed wealth in a remarkable degree. Now, if some of these would only follow Mr. Villard's example in donating to the State University! Do we need it? Think of fifty preparatory students in a class, and five of such classes a day! Twenty students are enough for even experienced professors. More teachers are an urgent necessity here. Then what great things a few thousand dollars would do if expended toward developing the physical natures of the men here. A salaried director of gymnastics would do as much good as almost any salaried professor. Or, is there not some man or woman who would give \$5,000 or \$10,000 to erect a Y. M. C. A. building on the University campus? Again, is there not some lover of music, and of his fellowmen, who will give \$25,000 as a nucleus for a conservatory of music?

We will gladly accept aid along any of these lines. Mr. Villard must have been gratified to see the many young faces beaming with gratitude which met him here, and such a kindly feeling awaits others who, in the near future we hope, may help the youth of Oregon to higher advantages for self-culture.

Garfield wisely said: "Let the United States help in education all she will, let the State, the religious denominations, the individual, help all they will, and still we will not have half enough for education."

Local and General.

Rev. C. M. Hill has been ill, but is at his duties again.

President Eliot of Harvard University is visiting in the Northwest.

L. T. Harris visited Monmouth, Hillsboro and Portland during vacation.

A. E. Reames made a campaign speech to the Democrats of Springfield.

Messrs. Lockwood and Mulkey, of Portland, are frequent visitors in Eugene.

Springfield played ball with Eugene. The Springtown boys were victorious.

J. A. Williams is principal of the Coburg schools. Bert is a bright young man.

Mr. Wilkinson will not visit Albany this vacation. He hopes to see her Commencement.

A. E. Reames, instead of going home, spent his vacation in visiting Portland and vicinity.

Tuition at the University of California is free to all, students from other States not excepted.

The National Press Association, numbering 800 members, meets in San Francisco May 19th.

The *Pacific Baptist* of Portland, edited by Rev. C. A. Woody, is one of the rising papers of Oregon.

Among the literary collections at the World's fair there will be a book of poems by Oregon authors.

Hon. Ben Beekman and Mr. Frank Mulkey, alumni, are office-holders in the Portland Republican club.

Col. J. A. Sawyers, father of Miss Bessie Sawyers, left for Santa Cruz, Cal., to look after property interests there.

Stoven Spencer, of the class of '87, was up from Portland, where he is engaged with the Merchants' National bank.

A. H. Withington, of Portland, was present at the Junior Exhibition and banquet. Holy is the same sedate, sober civilian.

Senator Dolph has lately made an extended speech in the senate, in which he shows that our farmers are in a successful and progressing condition.

Several of the students belong to the Eugene band, which lately received elegant instruments from the East.

Mr. K. K. Kubli has purchased an extensive farm on Long Tom, and will spend his summer vacation in improving the same.

Miss Linna Holt, '91, has opened a kindergarten in Eugene. We feel sure Miss Holt will be successful in this line of work.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Connell deserve credit for their care and attention to their roommate, Mr. Matthews, during his sickness.

As nearly all the colleges of our land have calls, would it not be well for the students of the University to meet and adopt a call?

Dr. Casper Sharples has come to Eugene to spend the summer. Overwork in Seattle has forced him to retire for a while from active work.

Mr. Chas. Wintermeier, a student of the University last year, is at present working in the Union Pacific machine shops at La Grande, Or.

Mr. McAlister's little daughter, Cecile, was the recipient of a beautiful present from the members of the class of '90, who are living in Portland.

The day became so dark during the thunder shower of March 20th that lights were needed. A horse was struck by lightning near Eugene and killed.

We publish Rev. H. L. Bates' excellent address on Raphael, the second in the course on the great artists. It is a paper which may be studied with great profit.

Mrs. Linn, Miss Sawyers and Mr. Glen assisted in preparing music on Easter Sunday for the Christian church. The hall of Mr. Rhinehart was beautifully decorated.

W. W. Cardwell, now located at Medford, is a Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in the Jackson-Lake county district. Mr. Cardwell is a graduate of the State University.

Dr. Casper Sharples took out an eye, dressed the wound and had the man seeing better than ever before in eight minutes. On Monday mornings, in the classical language of the student, even the record can be beaten in a Latin recitation.

Blue ribbons now deck the coats of almost every male student in the University. Francis Murphy's photograph may be seen among the valued collections of some of the students.

How news spread! Tutor McAlister has had a catalogue of baby carriages from almost every city in the Union since the birth of his daughter. He patronized home industries and bought in Portland.

Miss Emma Dorris, '89, spent a week in Portland visiting her friend, Miss Etta Moore, '88, who soon takes her departure for a tour through Europe. We wish Miss Moore a safe and pleasant trip.

Mr. Walter McClure, '90, has been chosen delegate by the Seattle Typographical Union to represent that body in the International Typographical Union, which meets in Philadelphia in June.

At the lecture by Mr. Baker, Miss Sawyers rendered a beautiful selection—an instrumental solo. The way in which Miss Bessie retains in her memory such long and difficult pieces of music is a marvel.

Among the friends of the University we take pleasure in mentioning Wylie, the colored gentleman who drives the street car to the University. He is very accommodating, and his kindness is appreciated by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph McClaine, of Tacoma, stayed over in Eugene for a few days while on their way to Southern California. Miss Marguerite, their beautiful little daughter, is with her grandmother, Mrs. Underwood.

Mr. Chas. Henderson made an able and instructive speech on the political issues of the day before the James G. Blaine club of Springfield recently. The young men of the University seem to be taking great interest in politics this year.

In commenting upon the description, "A Summer Scene in Winnachee Meadow" by our corresponding editor, J. G. Miller, a Boston exchange says: "The descriptive paper is delightful, and shows the writer to be a student of nature as well as of Greek and Latin."

The students and friends of the University wish to extend thanks to Mr. Lydell Baker for the pleasure given by his lecture on Lincoln. The subject was treated under three heads—Lincoln as a man, as a lawyer and as a statesman. Mr. Baker is graceful and fluent, and the students were all benefited by his presence.

One of the remarkable features of the Chicago exposition will be a series of religious congresses from August 25th through the month of September, 1893. They have invited the representatives of all the great historic religions to confer together, and to show what light religion has to throw on the great problems of the age.

Messrs. L. Couch and F. M. Templeton have severed their connection with the University. The former will teach school in Eastern Oregon, while the latter will enter the office of a commission dealer on the Sound. Both of these young gentlemen leave the University well fitted for the active duties of business life, and we trust that they will be successful.

S. H. Friendly is a liberal man. Students are grateful to Mr. Friendly, one of Eugene's most prominent citizens and successful merchants, for donating to the University ball teams means for building a back-stop on the ball grounds. Mr. Friendly has always shown a liberal spirit toward every public enterprise in Eugene, and is a citizen of whom any community may well be proud.

The Editor in-Chief was honored by '93 in having an invitation to the elegant banquet served after the Junior Exhibition. It, indeed, was a fitting sequel to their evening of responsibility and success, to thus lay aside all restraint and indulge in a social, good time. As has always been the case with '93's affairs, nothing was lacking to make all enjoy the evening, and the flash-light taken will show a group of merry, jovial faces.

Mr. C. K. Wilkinson, an energetic member of the Sophomore class, will not attend the University any longer, having been nominated by the recent Democratic convention, which met in Eugene, as candidate for representative from Lane county. While the many friends of Mr. Wilkinson regret to see him leave the University, yet they trust that in the practical life of this world he will be successful, and will reflect honor on the institution which he has been recently attending.

Died, in Eugene, at her late residence, March 23d, Mrs. Nancy J. Norris, the mother of Junior Miss Myra Norris and Senior George Norris. The recitations of the two classes were excused in order that the members might attend the funeral, which took place from the M. E. church at 10 o'clock a. m., May 25th. Each class had arranged beautiful floral tributes as marks of respect to the dead and tokens of sympathy for their class-mates, Miss Myra and George.

Friday, the 25th ult., the baseball grounds, which had been in charge of a committee of three appointed by the faculty, were given over to the students, and the first ball was thrown over the homeplate of the University ball grounds. No bells were rung, no speeches were made, but it was an event of great importance in the life of the University—an epoch in the athletics, a department long neglected. However, this baseball ground might become a source of harm, for students are here pre-eminently to study, not to play. The State is not paying out its money to make gamesters of any kind. It is that students may exercise, may straighten up their shoulders and get their lungs full of fresh air, that the regents allowed the grounds to be made on the campus. Nearly every man in the University paid 25 cents to-

wards the work done; all these are entitled to play in every game of practice. Students should not think that because they are not good players they should not play at all. It is the running and jumping that will benefit rather than catching the ball. Each class, including the two preparatory years, should have its nine and encourage a friendly competition. Already the festive Juniors have sent a daring challenge to the Seniors, which they have refused. The Freshies, emboldened by '92's timidity, have challenged them. It remains to be seen whether '92, which has a neat reputation as a double quartette, will thus fail to risk its reputation on the diamond. The cost of leveling the grounds was \$22, which was paid by students and professors.

Laurean and Eutaxian Affairs.

Laurean Proceedings.

R. V. Jackson has returned home, and is now teaching at Seio.

Oscar Ely, C. E. Woodson and C. Bryson have lately become members of the society. We are glad to have such persons join.

The meeting of March 4th was called to order at the usual time by President Lauer. After the general routine of business was dispensed with, Mr. Ross Matthews signed the constitution and became a full fledged member of the society. Under the head of rhetorical, Mr. McDaniel read an essay, and Mr. Parrish favored the society with a declamation. On motion, President Lauer appointed L. T. Harris, A. E. Reames and Chas. McDaniel as a committee to propose amendments to the constitution. A proposition was received from Business Manager C. F. Martin, by which the society was to appoint a committee of five to confer with a like committee from the Eutaxians to solicit subscriptions to THE REFLECTOR from the students and citizens of Eugene. The chair appointed as such committee J. M. Templeton, C. K. Wilkinson, Mr. Parrish, H. S. Templeton and Morris Wingfield. There being no secretary, Harry Templeton was elected to fill the vacancy. The question, "Resolved, That our present immigration laws should be restricted," was debated on the affirmative by Chas. Eastland, F. M. Templeton, Jas. Miller, L. T. Harris and Chas. McDaniel, who adduced the following arguments: That foreign immigration reduces our wages; it causes corruption

in politics, because the foreigners, as a rule, are ignorant and are not competent to rightly and intelligently vote; that foreign immigration is steadily increasing, and thereby the welfare of the country is greatly endangered; that anarchists, who are, for the most part, foreigners, trample our laws beneath their feet; that America, under our present laws, is an asylum for the poor and oppressed of Europe; that in case of war the foreign element would be of no use; that England is continually trying to get rid of her objectionable subjects, and if she does not want them we are sure we do not. K. K. Kubli, C. W. Keene, A. E. Reames and John Edmuns-son, the debaters on the part of the negative, argued that all men are created free and equal; that foreigners make good citizens; that foreigners settled up the country; that right and equality should be extended to all; that we have much unoccupied territory that would be thus put into cultivation; that the best interests of a country are brought out when there is free commerce. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

The meeting of March 11th was presided over by President Lauer. After the regular routine of business was dispensed with, Mr. C. F. Martin delivered a declamation. The question, "Resolved, That Ireland should have Home Rule," was debated on the affirmative by C. T. McDaniel, C. E. Henderson, T. M. Roberts, A. E. Reames and J. G. Miller, who brought forth the following arguments: That Ireland has the same right to have home rule as Canada; that some of the greatest English historians were

Irishmen, and thus they have the ability to rule themselves; that the Irish ruled themselves from 1785 to 1800 to the general welfare of the country; that some of the chief men of the English Parliament are Irishmen; that the Irish members of Parliament have no votes; that all England cares for Ireland is to exact tributes; that the Irish have been kept in poverty for centuries on account of the enormous rates imposed by the English land lords. H. S. Templeton, John Edmunson, Leonard Couch, C. F. Martin and A. E. Reames argued on the negative that Ireland could not withstand an attack of any foreign country without the aid of England; that Ireland's poverty is due to over population; that the Irish, as a nation, are not educated; that owing to the different religions of the various parts of the country there would be untold political strife: that the Pope at Rome controls, almost directly, the Irish Pope. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

The next regular meeting, March 18th, was called to order at the usual time by Vice-President Harris. At this meeting the society was entertained by an extract from Julius Cæsar, delivered by P. J. Brattain. The question, "Resolved, That the Republican party should be upheld in 1892," was supported by F. M. Templeton, C. F. Martin, C. T. McDaniel, Chas. Henderson, J. G. Miller and Chas. Eastland, who contended that the Republican party has legislated more for the common good than the Democratic party; that the McKinley law has proved itself in favor of the poor; that protection, as advocated by the Republicans, has proved a potent factor in the establishment of our government, and is necessary for the future; that since the enactment of the laws of the last Republican congress industries of vast importance have been started in our midst. The tinsplate business was cited—that the policy as pursued by the Democrats, would either bring our laboring class down on an equal with those of England, or break up our factories. Those that opposed the question were C. K. Wilkinson, A. E. Reames, K. K. Kubli, Ross Matthews and John Edmunson. They argued that the Republican party has been in power so long that it is corrupt, and therefore ought to be succeeded by the Democrats; that the pension law is bankrupting the nation; that the tariff is in favor of the rich and not the poor. It being time to adjourn, there was no decision.

The next regular meeting of the society was called to order by President E. H. Lauer. Mr. E. Bryson made application for membership to the society. The amendments to the constitution, as proposed by the committee appointed

for that purpose, being read, the third was acted upon. The report of the committee was adopted by the society. The only material change made in the constitution is that the editor is elected for a whole year instead of for a term. The resignation of L. T. Harris as Laurean editor of THE REFLECTOR was accepted.

Eutaxian Affairs.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE EUTAXIANS.

March 6th, no meeting on account of public rhetorical.

March 11th, we began reading "The Tempest," after listening to a very clear introduction by President Loomis, and read acts I. and II. In the evening, by invitation of President Lauer, the young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Beatie, stormed the fort of the Laureans. We were welcomed right royally, and ushered to the seats reserved, where we spent an hour very pleasantly in listening to an exposition of the merits and demerits of the rather ancient chandeliers which adorn the society hall, in contrast with the advantages of electric lights, and in listening, also, to a very interesting debate on the question, "Resolved, That Ireland should have Home Rule," which was debated on the affirmative by Messrs. McDaniels and Henderson, and on the negative by Mr. H. S. Templeton and his colleague, resulting, after a careful summary by the President, in a decision for the affirmative. At the conclusion of the regular order of business, the photographer was summoned, and an excellent flash-light taken, after which we were dismissed by the President and our chaperon, as President Lauer very quaintly expressed it, "to study astronomy." Those present, beside the Laurean society, were Mrs. Beatie, Misses Laura and Jennie Beatie, President Daisy Loomis, and Misses Shipley, Goldsmith, Brandon, Gilfry, Hendricks, Wilkins, Millican, Worman, Simpson, Tongue and Shelton.

March 18th, the society finished reading "The Tempest." President appointed a committee consisting of Laura Beatie, Melissa Hill and Jessie Worman, to confer with a like committee from the Laurean society in reference to procuring a speaker for Society day during Commencement.

March 25th, several scenes in acts I. and II., "Merchant of Venice," were cast by characters previously appointed. It was decided to have a few debates on "The Merchant of Venice," and other subjects, after vacation, and Miss Melissa Hill was appointed a question committee. Miss

Linnia Holt, '91, was with us, and acted as censor, giving us some very encouraging remarks and good advice.

April 1st, the remaining scenes selected by the committee were read from "The Merchant of Venice," and the President appointed as leaders on debate for two weeks hence, Misses Hanna and Shelton.

April 8th: as this was during vacation, no meeting was held.

April 15th, after going through the usual routine of business, the question, "Resolved, That Portia showed a weakness in abiding by her father's will," was debated by Melissa Hill, Nellie Gilfry and Maud Wilkins on the negative, and on the affirmative by Alberta Shelton, Laura Beatie and Jessie Worman. After the usual speeches by the regular debaters, remarks were made by other young ladies, making the debate quite interesting; after which President Loomis made a carefully prepared summary of points, authorities quoted, etc, and rendered the decision in favor of the negative. At this time we were interrupted by a "rapping and tapping upon the casement door," and it was opened, only to discover three lost Laureans, who, having wandered back to the scene of former glory and triumph, and having been bewitched by the sound of feminine voices, had realized that a debate was in progress, and had considerably listened outside rather than come in and "flustrate" the young ladies by their presence. These young gentlemen, when called upon later for the "good of the order," made exceedingly brilliant (?) speeches as far as they went, and one especially should have been graven on tablets of stone and placed in the society hall as a lasting monument to the eloquence "not brought from afar."

EUTAXIAN PERSONALS.

Miss Melissa Hill went to Portland.

Miss Carrie Friendly went to Portland.

Miss Edith Tongue went home to Hillsboro for her vacation.

Misses Nellie Gilfry and Ada Hendricks went to Cottage Grove.

Miss Amy Powell has returned after a two weeks' vacation in Astoria.

Miss Mary Sheridan spent her vacation at her home near Cottage Grove.

Miss Linnia Holt, '91, has opened a private school near her home on Ninth street.

Misses Amanda and Viola Brandon returned to their home in Halsey, to remain for the present at least. We are sorry to lose them from the society.

MRS. FLORENCE WILLIAMS' LECTURES.

No one who did not hear these lectures can understand what an inspiration they were to those of us who have been trying to get an intelligent understanding of Shakespeare's plays. The first lecture was thought by many to have been the best—"The Man Wm. Shakespeare." The lecturer seemed, by years of thoughtful study and intelligent criticism, to have grown into an intimate friendship with the man and his plays. In the other lectures some one line or thought in the plays was brought out as a center, around which to group the others. In the first, Richard II.,

"Let us sit upon the ground,
And tell sad stories of the death of kings."

In "As You Like It"—

"Tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

From each of the other two also—"Hamlet" and "The Tempest"—some central thought was taken and held in view during the entire lecture.

Conservatory Clippings.

The school girl's favorite opera is: "Pinafore," the sad man's "Lohengrin," the physician's "Patience."

The chorus for Commencement music numbers about fifty. The choruses chosen are: "The Heavens are Telling," from Haydn's "Creation;" "The Tramp Chorus," by Bishop; "How Lovely are the Messengers," from "St. Paul," by Mendelssohn; "He is Watching Over Israel," from the "Elijah." The choruses are accompanied by the piano and organ.

The passion of two great romantic composers is thus described: Chopin's is a tropical sea, beautiful in calm and sunshine, but fruitful of sudden hurricanes and violent storms, of deafening thunder and blinding electric flashes. Mendelssohn's is an inland lake, not too deep to be fathomed, with charming, quiet bays and enticing nooks, haunted by sprites and elves, a veritable fairy domain, the abode of grace and beauty.

Dr. Rommel, formerly of the Leipzig conservatory, now of the Iowa conservatory, and a member of the American College of Musicians, would often say to our class: "Harmony has the same relation to music that grammar has to language." Harmony classes! Even though "suspensions" are so difficult to understand, do not suspend your research in connection with

their preparations and resolutions. "Suspensions," though the most intricate of all topics in harmony, are, when well used, the very *nuclei* of all soulful composition.

How very many students of to-day take up the study of music for the mere sake of an accomplishment? Music is not a study to be grafted into one. It must be and is, to a certain extent, a part of every person's being; it is the murmurings of the soul expressed in melody. However, a person who may love music is not one particularly gifted in the art. Many people display a fondness for a rhythmic jovial melody who could not be pleased with the fugue. From infancy the musical faculty must be nourished, else it will lie dormant, sleeping

unused, unknown through one's entire existence. In a literary education how few are content with a course ending in arithmetic, but it is deplorable how easily satisfied so many are when they have taken two whole terms of music lessons.

In Browning's, "A Toccata of Galuppi's," we find such phrases as "Lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished sigh on sigh;" "Those suspensions, those solutions—'Must we die?'" "Those commiserating sevenths—'Life might last! we can but try;'" "Hark! the dominant's persistence." A person unacquainted with such terms might fancy the meaning to be the effect of the delicious edible whose blossoms answers the analysis genus, *purus*; species, *P. malus*; common name. —

Class Matters.

Senior Notes.

Play ball! Bronaugh and McClure, senior battery.

'Ninety-two are contemplating a journey to the snow-capped summits of the Three Sisters next June.

C. F. McDaniel of '95, and A. E. Reames, irregular, are reciting with the class in international law.

"Please write the subject of your examination at the top of the page," said the Professor. "I want some clue by which I can tell the nature of the study."

One more class tree has been added to the campus. This time the *sequoia sempervirens* has been chosen, and will make a fine companion tree for its cousin, the *gigantea*, of which the campus contains two.

The Senior class acknowledge the receipt of a challenge from the Freshmen for a baseball game, but are sorry to be compelled to decline on account of duties which '95 will better appreciate in a few years from this time.

"Whence come those shrieks so wild and shrill?" The incorrigible Eight have completed their orations, have burned all trial MSS., applied disinfectants to their sanctorums, and have gone into training. That is all the explanation needed.

How envious are we of 94's new badge. We will probably see the day when we will regret our neglect of these little memorials of college

life, but we have been deprived of the refining influence of the gentler sex for so long that we have become careless of such things.

Moral science has given place to international law, which, as usual, is proving a very interesting study. We will soon be fitted to act as arbitrators in any capacity from that of the most involved case of diplomacy to that of referee in a Junior-Sub. Fresh ball contest.

The excellent acquittal of the Juniors at their Annual is a subject of general congratulation from the Seniors. We have been through the ordeal, and can appreciate all the hardships as well as the benefits incident upon such an occasion. 'Ninety-three's Junior Annual will long be looked upon as an exercise showing great ability, and one rendered with masterly eloquence.

Notes of '93.

Miss Myra Norris had the full sympathy of her class-mates in the loss of her mother.

The class in logic have come to the conclusion that a very small per cent. of our knowledge is absolutely perfect.

With the exception of Messrs. K. K. Kubli and T. M. Roberts, the Juniors spent their vacation in Eugene.

After the Annual on April 1st, the Juniors repaired to the house of Mrs. Underwood, where an elaborate banquet had been prepared for them. An enjoyable and social time was had.

The members of the class in electricity have been taking shocks from the Leyden jars, and it is reported that Messrs. Kubli and Miller took the shock of two gallon jars, but they were not charged.

Those of the Juniors who have studied chemical analysis are now prepared to discover gold and silver mines wherever traces of those metals can be found. If you have any ores bring them on, for they are the class that can blow.

The Juniors have a class yell which goes about as follows:

Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta,
Zip-a-rah-lah, Zip-a-rah-lee;
Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta,
Tra-la-la-la, and ninety-three.

When we are all together there are just enough of us to sound the thirteen tones of the gamut, and the effect is extremely musical.

The following is the programme as rendered April 1st by the Juniors: Prayer, Rev. G. A. Blair; quartette, "Meditation," Durand, Mrs. Linn, Misses McCornack and Sawyers, and Mr. Warner; oration, "Lafayette in his Devotion to the Cause of Liberty," May Dorris; oration, "Patrick Henry, the Orator and Statesman," Lawrence T. Harris; oration, "Lafayette in his Devotion to the Cause of Liberty," Charles E. Henderson; duett, "Love and War," Cooke, Mrs. Linn and Mr. Glen; oration, "The Future of the Pacific States," Harry L. Hopkins; oration, "The Decline of Monarchical Power in Europe," Kaspar K. Kubli; oration, "The Poet and his Work," Emanuel H. Lauer; solo, "Valse in A Major—op 42," Chopin, Miss Sawyers; oration, "The Future of the Pacific States," Carey F. Martin; oration, "Retributive Justice," Arthur P. McKinlay; oration, "The Future of the Pacific States," J. G. Miller; solo, selected; oration, "The Decline of Monarchical Power in Europe," Myra Norris; oration, "What Benefit, if any, would accrue to Oregon from an adequate exhibit at the Columbian Exposition?" Daniel H. Roberts; oration, "Do recent events tend to show the stability of Republicanism in Spanish America?" Thomas H. Roberts; quartette, "Swedish Wedding March, No. 2," Soedermann, Mrs. Linn, Misses McCornack and Sawyers, and Mr. Warner; benediction, Rev. G. A. Blair.

Sophomore Items.

The Sophomores have their badges.

Several Sophomores are taking Livy.

Miss Carrie Friendly spent her vacation in Portland.

We expect to have a new member in our class soon.

Mr. Reames spent his vacation in Portland with his sister.

Junior Martin is studying English literature with us this term.

We understand that this is to be Miss Hovey's last term in college.

Some of our members are very much engrossed in politics at present.

Miss Powell has returned from her visit to Astoria, whither she went a few days before the close of last term.

The last Saturday of March passed without a meeting of the class. There are only two more meetings to be held.

Mr. Connell did not go home during the vacation, but remained in Eugene writing, we presume, on that forensic due April 28th.

The Sophomores are rather loose in their class government. An occasional reference to the constitution might be of some value to us all.

Mr. Frank Matthews, who was absent from the University the last part of last term on account of ill health, has recovered, and is again with us.

The Sophomores were not represented in the last issue of THE REFLECTOR, and probably would not have been in this but for the timely assistance of Miss Hill.

Since our last issue several of the Sophomores received what appeared at first to be some ominous message. From the stiffness of the letters handed us we thought we were receiving the wedding cards of some of our friends. Quickly breaking open the envelope with trembling hands and beating heart, we found a neat little invitation to the Junior exercises. Many thanks.

Our class-mate, Mr. Wilkinson, has left the University to take the field against Republicans in the coming election. We are sorry to lose him, but he is certainly to be congratulated upon the nomination he has received. He is a worthy young man, and should the people of Lane county see fit to send him to the legislature as their representative, we feel sure that he will give them no cause to regret their choice.

From all that has appeared in THE REFLECTOR, or rather, has not appeared, our readers think, no doubt, that the Sophomores had no class meetings during the last term. Such, however, is not the case. Our last meeting was held too late to receive mention in the February number, and it seemed best to omit the Sophomore items in the last issue of THE REFLECTOR. But the Sophomores have, by no means, forgotten the pleasant evening spent with Miss Nannie Underwood February 6th. All but two of the members were present at this meeting, though at one time the class was on the point of sending a committee for two tardy class-mates. As soon as these two arrived the class transacted the necessary business. Our work completed, we were invited to supper—such a supper as Mrs. Underwood and Grandma Munra can serve. Games, music and conversation followed. Mr. Winters then took a flash-light of the class, which proved to be quite a good picture. Being reminded that we must be in our rooms by 11 o'clock, the class parted, with many kind wishes for the hostess and her mother.

Fresh. Notes.

Is it not about time we were adopting a motto?

The Freshman class colors are two shades of steel blue.

The members of the Greek class have been reading the New Testament.

Mr. William Martin is now assistant teacher in the Florence public school.

We understand that Mr. Prael intends to give some careful study to Roberts' rules of order.

Miss Millican will not attend the University during the spring term. She will probably teach school on the Siuslaw.

At a recent meeting of the Freshman class it was decided to change our class call, and a committee was appointed to select a new call.

We have heard many flattering comments made on "The Raving," written by a Freshman. We will have no difficulty in securing a class poet.

While playing football at the Leland Stanford University, Augustus Smith got his leg broken. We are sorry to learn this, and hope Mr. Smith will soon recover.

We are sorry to learn that Roslyn McKinley will not attend the University any longer this school year, having accepted a position as book-keeper for a contractor at Sellwood, near Portland.

From present appearances the Freshman class of next year will be an unusually large one, numbering not less than fifty members. It is gratifying to the friends of our institution to note this increase.

Our essays under explication have been handed in, and we are now laboring with themes in comparison. Essay writing is a good drill for every student. The ability to be able to write well—to express one's thoughts clearly and accurately—is an accomplishment of great practical value.

The Freshmen do not intend to be behind the times in matters relating to our national game. They have organized a baseball nine, and have elected Burke Tongue captain. While the members of the Freshman club do not believe in self-adulation, preferring to let deeds speak for themselves, yet they feel safe in venturing the opinion they will win their first game—that is, with the Seniors.

Collegiate World.

Harvard has graduated 17,000 students.

H. T. Condon was chosen as 92's orator.

Henry Clay was in the senate, contrary to the constitution, at the age of 21.

President Eliot of Harvard visited the Stanford University a short time ago.

The Italian government has ordered English to be added to the course in all its colleges.

At Harvard for fifty years no smoker has graduated with first honors of his class.—*Ex.*

Willamette University has arranged for a course of lectures to be delivered before the college.

The phrase "not in it" is not new, as many would suppose, but it was used by Euripides more than two thousand years ago in his Meleager, when he says: "Cowards do not count in battle; they are there but not in it."

President of Harvard says that the west is sending, in proportion, more students to college than the east.

It is estimated that the number of colleges in the United States is increasing at the rate of fifteen per year.

In Heidelberg University students are not allowed at the theaters because they so severely criticise bad playing.

Harvard, Columbia and Cornell have each received a copy of the newly discovered manuscript of Aristotle on the constitution of Athens.

In looking over the exchanges we notice that several papers have clipped the article on music in the December number of THE REFLECTOR by Elizabeth Sawyers.

Eastern boy—"Well, sir, did you ever play football?" Western boy—"No, sir; but I was in a stampede of mules once. Football is too rough for my nature."

The average expenses of the student at Yale last year were: Freshmen, \$786.96; sophomores, \$831.34; juniors, \$883.17; seniors, \$919.70. The largest expense reported was \$2,908.

The words "good bye" originated from the prayer used in ancient times—"God be with you." How many think when they carelessly say good bye that they are uttering a little prayer.

Teacher—"What part of speech is 'but?'" Michael—"But is a conjunction." Teacher—"Correct. Now give me an example of its use." Michael—"See the goat butt the boy. Butt connects the goat and the boy."—*Ex.*

Edward B. Andrews, the energetic and popular president of Brown University, in a recent lecture on the "Next step forward in education," said: "No teacher but a coward will ever use sarcasm toward a student, for thus he deals a blow on one who is unable to strike back."

The Boston *Globe* notes that "harmony is something that should be rendered in concert." We shall in choir into this.—*Summerville Journal.* Well, if you do, you'll find it alto true.

A tenor rate you'll find it based on truth.—*Marlboro Times.* Trio try again.—*Globe.* Duet! Duet!—*Boston Com. Bulletin.* Cantata moment's notice.—*Boston Times.* These puns are solo and bass that they are exceedingly flat.

Once when the Duke of Clarence was a school boy he overran his allowance of pocket money. In his financial straight he wrote to his grandmother, asking for \$25. The Queen indited a lengthy answer, refusing him the money, and exhorting her grandson to learn frugality. He certainly had a thrifty streak in his composition, for he replenished his exchequer by selling, as an autobiography, the Queen's letter for \$37.—*Ex.*

Chauncey M. Depew, in his address before the alumni of the University of Cincinnati, said: "It has been my fortune for twenty-five years as attorney, counsel, as business associate in many enterprises, to become intimately acquainted with hundreds of men—literally hundreds of men—who, without any equipment whatever of education, have accumulated millions of dollars. I never met with one of them whose regret was not profound and deep and poignant that he had not an education. I never met one of them who did not lament either the neglect of his parents or his own poor opportunities that failed to give him this equipment. I never met one of them who did not feel in the presence of cultured people a certain sense of mortification which no money paid for. I never met one of them who was not prepared to sacrifice his whole fortune that his boy should never feel the same mortification."—*Ex.*

ONE THOUGHT.

If we but knew the anxious care
That fills that heart whose life we are;
By thoughtless acts, or words; or paused
To think on deeds undone,
How many sharp retorts would die,
'Ere said; how often our tongues we'd tie,
How often smile instead of frown,
How often cheer the soul cast down.
O, Father, let thy spirit rest
Within this erring passionate breast,
That every deed or word of mine
May be for good—a ray to shine
Like rays from summer's sun.

—DYNAMO.

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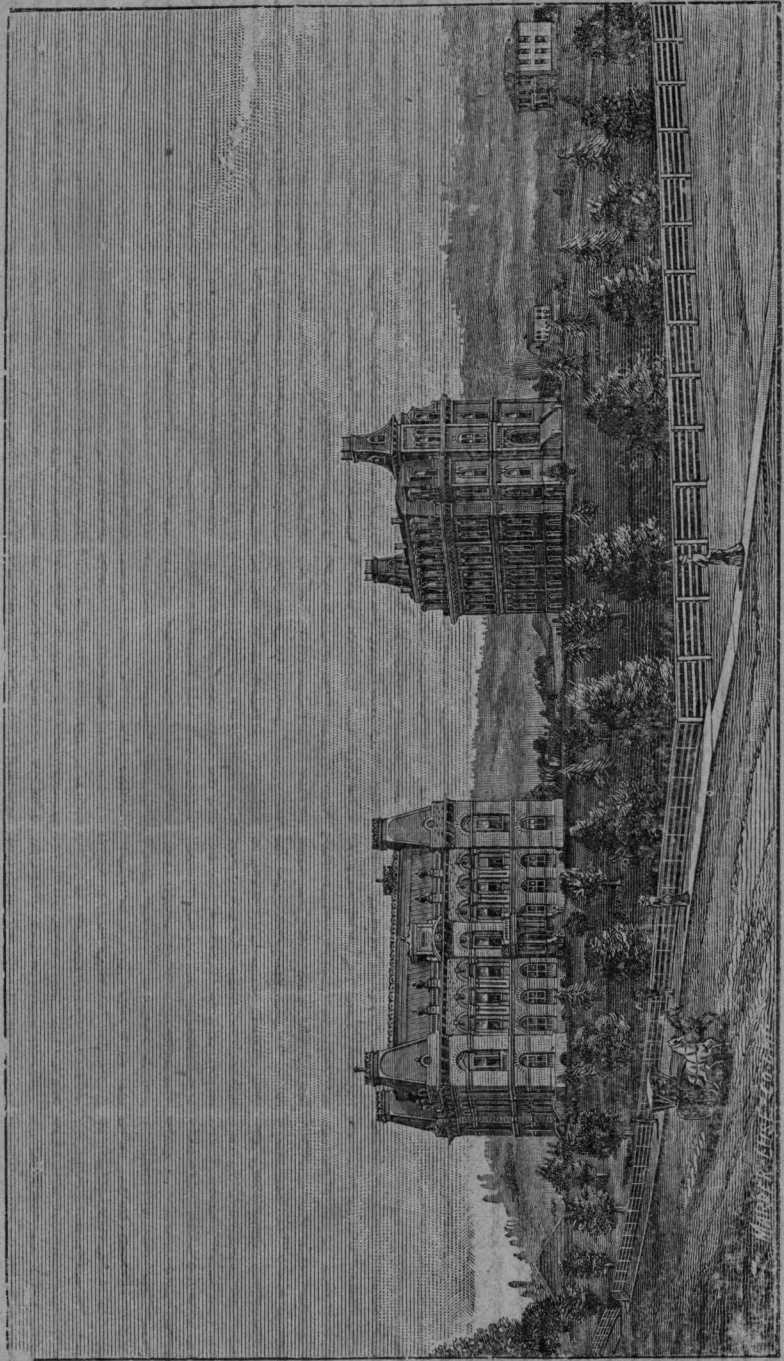
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