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THE REFLECTOR

JANUARY, 1893.

Educational Topics.

AFTER long delay the authorities at Chicago have consented to make adequate arrangements for the representation of education at the World's Columbian Exposition. About 150,000 square feet in the Liberal Arts building will be devoted to the educational exhibit, this space being secured by transferring Professor F. W. Putnam's ethnological exhibit to a new building, now to be erected.

In the midst of the general cry against monopolies and soulless corporations, it is gratifying occasionally to hear a variation of the theme. It is said that the proprietors of the Krupp foundries at Essen, Germany, employing over 25,000 men, with their families numbering nearly 90,000 persons, in addition to providing sanitary dwellings and caring generally for the welfare of their employes, support private common schools for the education of the children. Instruction is free, and the entire cost of buildings, salaries and administration, together with a school library and a botanical garden, is paid by the firm. The advanced schools of Essen and of Altonsdorf are, by special arrangement, open free to apprentices of the works. The instruction is elective and courses in drawing, German, French, natural sciences, mathematics, mechanic, history, etc., are offered. Over six hundred pupils belonging to families connected with the Krupp works are in these schools. In addition, industrial schools for women and girls over fourteen, and others for children, are maintained.

The most ardent advocates of technical and industrial education could hardly have wished for a greater recognition of their claims than was made recently by Mr. Philip D. Armour,

the millionaire pork-packer of Chicago. Just before the holidays, as Mr. Armour was leaving for Europe, it became known that "Armour Institute," with an endowment fund of \$1,400,000, was his Christmas gift to the city of Chicago. Mr. Armour has been noted for his unostentatious benefactions, and his new enterprise was so well kept from the knowledge of the public that the building—a five-story, fire-proof, marble-fronted edifice—was actually finished before its purpose was known. The details of the plans are not yet made known, but it is said that, while the main object will be technical and industrial education for both men and women, scientific and literary culture in a larger than technical sense will not be neglected, and that university extension work and public lectures are included in the design, and a fine library and a well equipped gymnasium are promised. Armour Institute will be to Chicago what Cooper Institute is to New York, Pratt Institute to Brooklyn, and Drexel Institute to Philadelphia.

Mr. Froude's inaugural lecture as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford contains this significant passage in regard to the treatment of history as a science: "In science, properly so called, the individual is nothing, the species is everything. The individual is an accidental phenomenon, existing for a few days or years in space and time and then swept away to make room for others of a similar kind. But with man, so far as he is an object of interest, it is the type which is nothing, and the individual which is everything. Take away from Ulysses or Hamlet their personal individuality, and leave only what belongs to the race, would you say that you had preserved the immortal part and thrown away

the unimportant? The immortal part of man is not that which he shares with the rest of his race, but that which he possesses of his own. It may be that in the evolution of human beings there are some general processes, bodily or mental, to which all alike may be subject. These science may perhaps discover, and so far there may be science of history. But the relative importance of the general and particular is with man in the inverse ratio to the rest of nature. In poetry, in art, in religion, in action and life, the interest centers always on persons and personal character."

It will be remembered that Mr. Yerkes, the great street-railway magnate of Chicago, a few months ago made the magnificent offer to the University of Chicago, to foot the bills for the erection and equipment of the best astronomical observatory in the world. Mr. George E. Hale, who has been appointed director of the observatory, has written a paper, explaining in brief the plans and prospects of the new prodigy. He says the size of the telescope has not yet been determined upon, but that the diametrical aperture will probably be between 40 and 45 inches, exceeding by several inches the famous 36-inch telescope at Lick Observatory. The whole instrument, with all its immediate appurtenances, will be operated by electricity—an advantage enjoyed by no similar institution. It is intended that the observatory shall be devoted to advanced investigation, and shall not spend time upon work that can easily be done by smaller instruments. The main objects, as at present planned, will be the search for new satellites, the study of faint and difficult details of planetary markings, and the measurement of the more difficult double stars that have been unsuccessfully examined by Professor Burnham of Lick Observatory, while in stellar spectroscopy a great opportunity lies open. A new departure in the work of large observatories will be the inauguration of a more extensive study of the sun than has previously been undertaken, and it is expected that some definite conclusions can be reached as to the effects which solar phenomena have upon the earth. Mr. Hale closes his paper by expressing the hope that the work of the observatory will give it an importance beyond the mere greatness of its equipment.

One of the most remarkable events in the closing weeks of 1892 was the mission to America of Archbishop Satolli, who came as the authorized legate of the Vatican, with the extraordinary power of hearing and settling without further appeal all controversies between priests

and their bishops. The thing of most importance to the American public in this mission of conciliation is Archbishop Satolli's authoritative pronouncement settling the violent controversies upon the public school question. The address "distinctly acknowledges the educational function of the state, and approves the American public schools. In practical effect this letter makes it permissible for Catholic parents to act upon their own judgment in selecting schools for their children. It merely insists that parents and priests should see that Catholic children have regular religious instruction outside of school hours, if they attend public schools. The 'Fari-bault plan' is fully sanctioned as an alternative. American Catholic parents can no longer be restrained from sending their children to the public schools by priestly threats of excommunication or refusal of the sacraments." It is a hopeful sign for the future of the public school system in the United States that nearly all the serious and scholarly educational journals and the strongest and most influential leaders of educational thought favor some such solution of the question of religion in public education as that proposed by Mgr. Satolli, with the authority of the Pope.

Mr. W. A. Mowry has an interesting article in *Education* on a National University. He sets forth very forcibly the need for it and benefits to be derived. The question of a National University is all important to those who see the benefits to be derived from such an institution. The need of an education higher than that offered by Yale, Harvard or Johns Hopkins University is necessary to the higher culture and refinement to which we are steadily advancing. The United States should set an example by establishing an institution of learning which would surpass anything of the kind in Europe; a University to which the nations of the world may send their young men, after they have finished their education at home, to prepare themselves for the higher positions in their own countries. It is unnecessary to mention the advantages which would come to the United States from such an institution. It could be built at a comparatively small cost; it should be located in the District of Columbia, where its students could have easy access to the Congressional Library, the different bureaus and other national institutions; its professors should be the best that the world can afford, and students should not be allowed admission until they shall have passed creditably a rigid examination in the studies taught in the higher colleges of the United States.

The course of study should include the

higher realms of investigation in geography, physics, chemistry, zoology, natural history, physiology, botany, and astronomy. It should extend the study of mathematics to the farthest limit; the studies of language, history, metaphysics, law, medicine, engineering and the science of warfare should also be in its course of study.

We have been accustomed, when looking for a higher education, to turn our eyes toward Europe, but this college would reveal to us our own powers and turn the eyes of the whole world upon us as the center of educational refinement. Why, then, should we not enjoy these means for our own and for the enlightenment of our fellowmen, and exert for good that influence which has been placed in our power? It behooves us as a nation, conscious of the power we wield and of the part we shall take in the drama of the future, to train our youth, that, when the old generation shall have passed away, they may step to the wheel and guide our Ship of State safely out into the open sea for its future voyage of prosperity.

Oxford University, according to the tradition, was founded in the ninth century by Alfred the Great. It is situated forty-five miles from London, between the Thames and Cherwell. The quiet gardens, the groves and avenues of trees, the well-watered valleys and encircling hills, the varieties of architecture, the grandeur of the place—all these combine to make Oxford the fairest spot in England, while the stillness that pervades the place inspires the visitor with a feeling of awe and veneration as he contemplates these ancient structures and thinks of the ages that look down upon him.

Memories of centuries—of Wycliffe, of Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley, of Laud, of Newman and of Pusey—cluster around these ancient towers and spires like clouds and mists around some lofty mountain. Such men as Pitt, Addison and William Blackstone, and thousands of others whose names are foremost in the history of England, have graduated from Oxford University. It is the greatest institution of learning in the world.

Edward Everett once edited the *North American Review* for some time. He contributed over one hundred articles in a few years.

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

IN attempting to deal with this subject, we realize that opposition must be met. For, doubtless, there are those of our readers

whose education has been polished by the refinement of Eastern colleges; and hence there are endearments to them that will not admit of comparison between their "alma mater" and the Western college. Let those remember that it is morality alone we are discussing.

If it be true that the West is "dense, vast and ignorant," as President Eliot of Harvard is reported to have said, then so much is not expected of us. But a sense of high morality must be dominant in every well organized institution of learning. We ask to be placed on a level with the great schools of this land in respect to our moral character. And our claim is a just one, because our Faculty, composed of students and graduates of Eastern colleges as well as Western, demands of us constantly moral activity and purpose. Then, as far as instruction in this line is concerned, we are not lacking.

We are conscious of the fact that a great responsibility rests upon the students in estimating the moral character of an institution. We therefore assert that orderly elements predominate among our own students. Where is the one who has come into our midst as a stranger only to be imposed upon and perhaps flogged because he came from some unpopular region or because of some opinion that he held? Where are those wild rushes that characterize so many Eastern colleges? Where is that so-called friendly game of football, proficiency in which seems to be the high ideal of many young men of the land? We are reminded of a conversation on this subject between two boys, one of the East and the other of the West. The former said to the latter, "John, did you ever engage in a game of football?" Whereupon John was quick to reply, "No, but I've been in several mule stampedes."

The lack of this brutal sport is not in the least indicative of the absence of what is known as "college spirit." This latter, like many other things of life, must be kept within the bounds of reason. It very often ignores all precepts of judgment and allures the youth into forbidden ways. Such spirit as this we do not want and we also decline its possession to any great degree. Give us that manly respect for our privileges, our teachers and our God, and then only can we boast.

It is generally conceded that morality is a close companion of religion. We have not a routine of worship, as have our neighboring denominational colleges, but there are religious ties throughout the whole city which are quite as good; and all these outside qualities, good or bad, have a marked influence upon the University.

It certainly is with a feeling of pride that

we can point to the alumni as an evidence of our high moral character. Not alone in Eugene, but all over our state and in various parts of this great country, pulpits, medical institutions, supreme benches and courts have been and are today graced by men of the University of Oregon.

Therefore, profiting by the past and gazing wistfully into the great future, we press forward.

THE STUDY OF NATURE AND ITS LAWS.

LONG before history, written or natural, recorded any data of the earth's formation; yes, ever since the first great fiat—"Let there be"—spoke worlds into existence, when "nature revelled in grand mysteries," its laws were in force, battling, subduing and conquering one another until a final law was established, that what was fit to have dominion should exist.

It is always the laws that appeal directly to man's senses that elicit his study; and

"To him who, in the love of nature, holds
Communion with her visible forms she speaks
A various language."

To interpret the language that nature speaks, is, perhaps, the highest work of man; an interpretation to be sought, not only for the sake of science, but as well for a knowledge of the meaning of our own existence. This twofold study of nature always appeals to the conscience; and it is this appeal that ever brings us face to face with the visible or objective world, which in turn becomes reflective and reveals a subjective realm of nature.

The objective study of nature has always been the preliminary step in science. The student of nature, whether a mere observer or a philosopher, is always the greatest contributor to mankind. It has been the telescopic study of the astronomer, who has leveled his instruments into the clock-work of the heavens, that has revealed to the world the wonders of the universe. And more wonderful still are the microscopic readings of the geologist, who, interpreting the facts from the records of the ages to which they refer, throws overwhelming proof against the once common belief that the earth had no past beyond the birth of man. By such studies of nature science has lengthened time back through indefinite æons. And the system of nature, instead of being confined to "the now and this little sphere," is a system of immensity in time and space. And while our study of nature, for the sake of

science, has widened our view of time and space, it has led man boldly forward to apply nature's laws to his own service; he is, at once, imbued with the feeling that the visible world is an expression of the Creator's will; that to learn of nature is to obey the divine command: "Subdue; have dominion."

In accordance with this commission, man has gone forward, and already "the winds, the waters and the lightning are at his service," and nature in every part is yielding him tribute. He beholds the laws of nature, and in them beholds a great design; while the brute, whether the lowest or the highest, is but a fixed point, without progress, made to come and go, and leave his fellows unimproved. But man, through the intuitive spirit within and the sources of strength without, ever reaches onward and upward.

Then, a study of nature and an application of its laws to civil life break open the fountains of knowledge, and infuse us with a new life; an intimate study of what nature continually breathes forth creates a subjective consideration of self as related to the world about us.

In whatever direction we turn a thoughtful gaze, we read inspiring words which ever lead us with assuring trust to higher, loftier aims. A poet of nature says:

"If thou wouldst learn a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

The trees of the forest teach a lesson of strength and purity. The flowers of the field shed a sweet influence of joy and happiness, and the fossils of the earth, though marked with the decay of ages, betoken life, usefulness and futurity. And as we look upon all formations of nature, there comes a feeling to us like that of the philosopher Aristippus, who, being shipwrecked and having discovered a circle marked upon the sand, said: "Let us be of good cheer; I see mind."

Everywhere nature has a word of hope. Whether we are discovering its secrets for the purpose of science, giving its laws a place in the mechanism of man, or studying them for pleasure and self improvement, there continually arises a belief in us that the physical life is not the sum total of existence. For if myriads of ages were used in perfecting the earth and fitting it for its final purpose, man has reason to believe that, having a mind able to see the beauty and wisdom in the world's designs, he will not, after a few short years, be blotted out forever. But the sure word of prophecy is

everywhere written in the great volume of nature, that this earth is but the threshold to another life and immortality.

IN MEMORY OF OUR CLASSMATE
CLIFTON B. STEVENS.

A CLASS history, like all other social narratives, is made up of ambitions, joys and sorrows; it is an *epitome* of the ponderous volumes that crowd our library shelves.

The class of '95 has hitherto had only pleasant events to note, but it is now called upon to record the first death that has broken its ranks.

Many things have been shared in common; the sober pleasures of the classroom, the joys of social intercourse, the excitement of Commencement season; but today one of our number, the youngest and among the brightest, is forever separated from the sympathetic companionship of classmates; we are called to mourn, while he treads the paths of a new *Campus*, and begins a fresh course of development.

As we entered the University grounds, after vacation, our hearts cried out for sympathy and expression; the gaieties of the holidays, the promises of '93, the flag at half-mast, mingled

in discord in our thoughts, and filled us with pain. Yet, even as we gazed upon the sadly-drooping folds about the flag-staff, came the assurance that, while every strong, young life that goes out is a national loss, there is for it an eternity of growth and usefulness; that bright hopes do not end with time, that spiritual culture is a preparation for death as well as life.

The Sophomore class desires to extend full sympathy to those who were even more closely united to Clifton Stevens, in ties of blood and daily association. Home joys are the sweetest, home sorrows are the bitterest, and outsiders find it difficult to enter their sacred precincts, even when bearing the balm of comfort. But we can offer our prayers for the continued care of that Divine Presence, that abides so lovingly in the family circle. We can also offer the assurance that our memories will ever be true to our absent associate, and that his example of industry in the classroom, and cheerfulness in daily intercourse will incite us to greater and more successful effort, helping us to realize that personal influence is a powerful factor, whether exerted consciously or unconsciously, and that we should always carry about us a healthful atmosphere of courageous endeavor and joyful hope.

Literary Societies.

Laurean Affairs.

THE meetings of the Society for the month of December were fraught with unusual interest. Questions of historical and practical importance commanded the attention of the members. A marked characteristic of the meetings of the Society of late is the activity of some of the younger members. Some of them have been in the Society only a short time, but are rapidly coming to the front and claiming part in affairs. There is nothing to be encouraged more than this manifested spirit of interest upon the part of the younger members, and the older ones are glad to see the younger eager for learning and for a knowledge of the workings of the Society, for the control of which they will in time be responsible.

The most stercally contested question of the year was, "Did the Career of Napoleon Promote Civil Liberty in Europe?" Unusual interest was manifested in the discussion of this

question and many and various points of subtle distinction were brought forth. The career of Napoleon, from the time he entered the French army to the time of his second banishment, was reviewed. As many points were adduced, space will not permit a rehearsal of them all, but only a few of what seemed at the time the most important.

The affirmative claimed that there was despotism in general throughout Europe and that Napoleon was partly justified in his despotic means; that he did much to break up feudalism; that he established schools and cultivated patriotism, and as a result literary and scientific intellects were formed; that he abolished slavery; that he instituted a code of just laws, and that he fought for the interests of the people. But the strongest argument brought forth by the affirmative, and the one which really won for them the debate, was that Napoleon's career promoted liberty, though he himself was unconscious of the fact. To show this forcibly

the "Opium War" was cited as an illustration. The war, though cruel and heinous in itself, was fruitful of lasting benefits to the Chinese, in that it threw open their before inaccessible ports and opened the eyes of China to the light of civilization, which has been gradually dispelling the mist of dormancy which has for centuries enveloped China. Likewise, Napoleon's conquests, though extremely cruel in the main, had a tendency to arouse the people to a sense of the injustice of their conditions and to a desire of civil freedom, which they in time attained in some measures.

The negative brought forth the following arguments: That Napoleon was ambitious, and to satiate that ambition he trod upon the people's rights and crushed every principle of liberty which had been handed down from ancestor to posterity; that the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of his government were combined in one, himself, which combination, as history proves, is destructive of liberty; that all the officers of the government were compelled to do his bidding; that the liberty of the press was suppressed; that he was a tyrant, a despot; that he thrust his services as arbitrator upon Switzerland with the design of destroying Switzerland's then comparatively free government; that he sent armed forces into Spain and Holland to enforce his laws upon the people; that he intrigued to destroy the Polish nation and to make the Poles subjects; that the schools wore for military purposes only; and that he waged unjust wars to overcome and make subject to his arbitrary rulings other nations and peoples.

T. M. Roberts, who was chairman for the evening, decided this debate in favor of the affirmative, which was supported by E. H. Lauer, L. T. Harris, K. K. Kubli, A. P. McKinlay and John Edmundson. On the negative there were H. L. Hopkins and Charles Henderson.

Hardly of less interest than the Napoleon question was the one debated later: "Was the Execution of Charles I. Justifiable?" Many arguments were adduced by both sides of the debate. The president's summary has been misplaced, consequently we cannot give it. But the question of cardinal importance, the one upon which the whole debate hinged, and the one which guided the president in making his decision in favor of the negative, was whether Charles I. was a traitor or not. It was necessary for the affirmative to show that he was, while it was not required that the negative prove that he was not. However, the negative succeeded in convincing the president that the allegations

contained in the articles of impeachment were not wholly true; that Charles I. was justified in doing some of the acts charged in the indictment, and that he did not turn traitor against his country. Those debating on the side of the affirmative were F. L. Wilkins, L. T. Harris, H. L. Hopkins and John Edmundson; those on the negative were V. V. Johnson, D. H. Roberts, Charles Eastland, F. Mattison and Charles Henderson.

As the meeting of December 9th was election night, Mr. D. H. Roberts was chosen president for the ensuing term. Mr. Roberts is one of the oldest active members of the Society, having been connected with it since the beginning of his first year in the University. Mr. Roberts has always identified himself with the active workings of the Society, has been regular and prompt in attendance and is deserving of the highest honor which the Society can bestow upon him. Those elected to the other various offices of the Society were, P. J. Brattain, vice-president; C. B. Stevens, secretary; C. W. Keene, assistant secretary; J. A. Laurie, treasurer; C. Strahan, censor; Charles Henderson, editor, and K. K. Kubli, sergeant-at-arms.

In the meeting of December 16th, D. H. Roberts read an essay, and A. P. McKinlay delivered a declamation. The president appointed his various committees, after he had delivered a very able and interesting inaugural address. The debate of the evening was upon the question, "Resolved, That the Convict Lease System of Labor should be Abolished." Messrs. F. M. Taylor, C. H. Meusdorffer, T. M. Roberts, C. F. Martin, George Welch, A. P. McKinlay and H. S. Templeton supported the part of the affirmative, and Messrs. H. L. Robe, C. A. Eastland, H. L. Hopkins, John Edmundson and C. Crosby the negative. Upon this question some of the new members made their *debut* in debating. The question was ably discussed and enlisted much enthusiasm. The president rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative.

The Society meeting of December 23 was somewhat of a novelty. The customary routine of the Society was omitted. As many members were absent, some having gone home to spend the Christmas vacation and others having gone visiting, the few members present indulged in an impromptu discussion of the question "Should Lane County be Divided?" This question has been before the people of Lane county for some time and, for that reason, was a very appropriate subject for discussion. Many arguments were brought forth and, no doubt,

had some of our state legislators been present, they would have gained some valuable suggestions which would have enabled them to form an opinion before going to Salem.

The meeting of December 30th was marked for its general activity. There were only a few members present, but they utilized the time and opportunity advantageously. T. M. Roberts read a very interesting essay. The debate of the evening was upon a question which has been before the people for some time, one which confronts our state men, and one which is of vital importance to the people of the United States, because the health of the people may be jeopardized and the success or partial failure of the World's Fair may be involved. The question was, "Should Foreign Immigration be Prohibited for One Year?" On the side of the affirmative there were C. A. Eastland and V. V. Johnson, who claimed that immigrants and not visitors were to be restricted; that germs of the cholera would be transmitted by these immigrants, and hence the success of the World's Fair would be hindered; that foreigners were agitators of strikes; that they congregate in cities, and being of a turbulent nature, are easily influenced by demagogues and revengeful leaders; that they are a menace to our civilization, because they mostly come from Western Europe, where the standard of civilization is low; and that by excluding immigration for one year observation would demonstrate a way of dealing with this immigration question for all time.

The negative of this question was supported by A. P. McKinlay, C. F. Martin and T. M. Roberts, who, in substantiation of their side of the question, adduced the arguments that the prohibition of immigration is contrary to the first principles of our government, which are that all men are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" that visitors could carry germs of disease as rapidly as the immigrant; that some of our greatest men are either foreigners or of foreign parentage; that those who came to America first have no right to exclude others; that in excluding all we may exclude a good and desirable element; and that immigrants are wanted to develop the vast resources of our country. The question was decided by the president in favor of the negative.

A shadow of sorrow was cast over the members of the Laurean Society when the sudden death of one of their members, C. B. Stevens, became known. Mr. Stevens had been a member of the Society since the beginning of the year, and proved himself to be an active worker and

gave promise of being one of the leading lights of the Society. He was elected to the office of secretary at our last election, and was filling the duties of that office at the time the sad accident occurred. The Society, to show a due appreciation of Mr. Stevens' worth, and deep regret on account of his death, recently held a "Session of Sorrow." Eulogies were pronounced by different members and high tribute was paid to Mr. Stevens' excellent character, sterling integrity and high intellectual ability. Many regrets were expressed at his finding "an untimely grave," and many hopes were entertained that *Spiritus ejus requiescit in pace*.

The following resolutions were drawn up by a committee appointed by the president:

WHEREAS, The all-powerful Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Clifton Bradford Stevens. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in his death the Laurean Society loses an officer and member who has always been active and zealous in his work, prompt to advance the interests of the Society, and devoted to its welfare and prosperity; a young man honest and upright in his actions, a student whose virtues not only endeared him to his fellow Laureans, but to a 1 who knew him. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn the untimely death of our brother, who so suddenly has been called from his labors to rest.

RESOLVED, That the Laurean Society tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives of our departed brother in this their sad affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Laurean Society, and copies of them be given to the Eugene and University papers for publication.

E. H. LAUER,
C. F. MARTIN,
H. L. ROBE,

Committee.

Laurean Hall, January 13 1893.

Something very marked in the late meetings of the Laurean Society is the valuable discussions in parliamentary law. Many points in "Robert's Rules of Order" have been analyzed, and fine distinctions have been drawn by the members in giving individual interpretations. Nothing is to be more commended than the raising and discussion of points of order. They both quicken the intellect and develop a capacity to make and grasp instantly subtle discriminations.

Mr. W. C. Washburne, an ex-Laurean and a former member of the present Senior class, was a candidate for the office of mayor in the late municipal election of Springfield. He was defeated by the small majority of two votes, by an old and respectable citizen and a member of the G. A. R.

The membership of the Society is increasing, and we welcome all to our ranks.

Once more we have cast our lot with THE REFLECTOR, and will endeavor to do our best to maintain the heretofore excellent standard of the Laurean Society's editorial work.

Eutaxian Notes.

The Society has held but two meetings since the last issue of THE REFLECTOR, owing to the Thanksgiving vacation, public rhetorical and the Christmas vacation. In consequence thereof, items are rather scarce.

The Society was unable to finish reading "In Memoriam" this term, so that will become a part of next term's work.

Miss Lilian Ross has become a member of our Society, and the names of Misses Minnie Williams and Cora Garber have been proposed for membership. Our Society, we are pleased to note, is growing rapidly.

Friday, December 16th, one of the most exciting debates ever held by the Eutaxians took place. The question was, "Resolved, That the World's Fair should be opened on Sunday." The supporters of the affirmative were Henrietta Owen, Laura Beatie and Maude Wilkins. The following is the recounting of the principal and decisive points brought out by the affirmative: That the opening of the Fair is in accordance with Christ's teachings; that people who do not attend church will go to the Fair instead of the saloons; that they will be elevated and improved, hence closing retards civilization; that the original bill was not constitutional; that there is no warrant in the Bible for such strict dealings, and that the opening of the gates of the Fair will have no tendency to weaken the right and rational observance of the Sabbath. The negative of this question was supported by Daisy Loomis, Alice Roberts and Eva Adair, who adduced the following: That the opening of the Fair will make many enemies; that the state legislature wants the Fair closed; that forty million people signed the petition; that to open the Fair will be against the law of the state; that all international fairs have maintained the closing of fairs on Sunday, and that the closing of the Fair will not drive people to the saloons. The president rendered her decision in favor of the negative.

Miss Ida Robe, an old Eutaxian, was with us this month.

The secretary has received many communica-

tions from absent members, asking that their names be transferred to the inactive list.

Misses Laura and Jennie Beatie spent the holidays at their old home in Oregon City. They report having had a pleasant time.

By the death of Clifton Stevens the Eutaxians have lost a kind friend and a dear brother. The news of his tragic end was received by us with deepest sorrow and regret, for we feel that his loss is irreparable.

Miss Etta Moore has returned to her home in Portland, after an extended European tour.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Society Friday, December 16th, the debate having excited a great deal of interest. It is to be regretted that it is only on such occasions as this that all the members will attend.

Miss Jessie McClung, class of '87, is employing the time clerking in her father's store in this city.

Miss Kate Buick, a former Eutaxian, is traveling in Germany.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Agnes Millican will be with us next term.

The treasurer of the Corporation deserves great credit for his untiring energy, his dauntless courage and close vigilance. We are firmly convinced that he has two pairs of eyes, so let none imagine for one moment that they are going to escape paying their dues, for, like Nemesis, he pursues thee, and just at the moment you are fondly congratulating yourself on having saved 50 cents, he appears before you, and you have nothing to say. It is plainly a case where "actions will speak louder than words."

On Tuesday evening, November 29th, at 8:30 o'clock, the marriage of Miss Ella T. Alley, a former Eutaxian, and Mr. Henry W. Fisher, also a former student of the University, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, in Eugene, the officiating clergyman being the father of the bride, Rev. N. B. Alley. The affair was quite a surprise to the guests assembled, as they had been invited to attend a reception to Mr. Alley's Sunday School class, as they thought. The young couple entered the room to the strains of the bridal march from "Lohengrin," rendered by Miss Alberta Shelton, and after the ceremony were the recipients of the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the guests, after which refreshments were served, and an hour spent in conversation and music.

The College Classes.

Senior Items.

We are expecting our badges soon.

Miss Burns is taking Geology this term.

Mr. Jones, '94, is taking Moral Science with us.

Mr. Glen, '94, is taking Geology with the class.

The Seniors have submitted their choice of subjects to the Faculty.

K. K. Kubli spent the vacation in Portland. He reported a high time.

C. E. Henderson visited his parents at Vancouver during the holidays.

The new member of the Senior class seems to be a very "Close" student.

Students who recite in Professor McClure's room from 11 to 12 o'clock, say they often hear much laughter, loud and prolonged, in the next room. The Seniors lay it to Mr. Cush.

Preceding generations have told us that "Psychology is a small book, but there is lots in it." Having gotten through the book, and some of the contents through our crania, we assent.

Rumor has it that some of the Seniors actually did go into President Johnson's room to see about their diplomas, and to their surprise, came near getting their "walking papers" for being noisy in the hall.

Mineralogy and Psychology have given place to Geology and Moral Science. We are still struggling with those problems which have to do with the workings of the great machinery of the universe. We have taken a distant stand and watched this earth hurled through space; we have accompanied the silver queen of heaven through the blackness of night; and with flushed cheek and abated breath we have studied the awful countenance of the king of day. This term we take up the scientific side of "star gazing;" we will watch the comet, that awful hobgoblin of the sky, which was the terror of the childhood of our race, as he stalks athwart the studded dome, and compute his vast parabola; we will study the eclipses, those frightful feints of the angry gods, which used to blanch the faces of men.

Junior Notes.

Several of the Juniors are taking Livy with the Sophs.

Mr. Brattain spent a portion of the vacation with his uncle, near Springfield.

A few such days as we are now enjoying would have been very acceptable during vacation.

Mr. E. D. Connell, who left us to study medicine in Philadelphia, is having serious trouble with his eyes.

The Juniors received their oration subjects, twenty-five in number, on Wednesday, November 30th.

All of the Juniors went home for the holidays except Miss Hill and Mr. Brattain, who spent vacation in Eugene.

We are glad that Miss Carrie Friendly, who has been quite sick for some time, is able to resume work with us.

The Mechanics class had their examination on Thursday, December 15th, and then took up the work in Physics.

Owing to the snow blockades many of those who spent the holidays at home, experienced much inconvenience in traveling.

Our schedule for this term is as follows: Physics, 8 to 9; Political Economy, 10 to 11; Logic, or Chemical Analysis, 11 to 12.

Mr. C. K. Wilkinson, a former president of the class, who was elected a representative from this county last June, is now doing duty at the capital.

The class in Chemical Analysis have their lamps and blowpipes and will put in the time, until the rest of the books come, in learning how to blow.

Mr. Charles Wintermeier, a former classmate, is still employed on the government works at Fort Stevens. He says that he is well and finds his work there very pleasant.

Professor Collier has been threatened with the "grip," and was not able to hear his classes on Wednesday. He is somewhat better now and able to attend to his duties again.

We wish to withdraw the accusation against our former secretary, of getting away with our constitution. It was found in the unclaimed packages of the express office.

Where two weeks ago the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were being whistled on the walks and campus, one is now greeted with the heart-rending notes of "The Girl That I Left Behind Me."

Eight seems to be a favorite number among the Junior classes this term. There are eight in the Livy class; eight in the Political Economy; eight in the Chemistry; and eight Juniors commenced Physics.

Sophomore Notes.

Fred Chambers came home from the Portland Business College to spend his vacation in Eugene.

The members of the Sophomore class, with two exceptions, report quiet holidays spent at their homes in Eugene. Miss Beatie had a taste of the gay and giddy world with friends in Portland.

The class in "Genung" have on several occasions referred to the new rhetoric written by A. S. Hill, professor of rhetoric in Harvard University. Under sentences, in the principles of choice, Hill emphasizes the importance of a variety in sentence structure thus: "The most brilliant style, as every reader of Gibbon or of Junius knows, loses its effect when the brilliancy becomes a steady glare. To good writing, as to a good picture, shade is as important as light. Variety is the spice of life, and the life of style."

The young ladies of Stanford embroidered a beautiful red plush banner, costing \$40, for the football team. The young ladies of the Oregon University assure the young gentlemen they would be as well treated if they would only display more interest in football and athletic sports. "But," says a collegian, "the football men don't average very high in their studies." Yet you can't say from that that the mind is neglected. A man who is training for a great match doesn't have quite as much time for study as the pale "dig" who develops his mind at the expense of his body. But look at it from another point of view. The object of a collegiate training is to fit a man to face the world. It should give him daring, tenacity, steadfastness of purpose, quickness, concentration and enthusiasm. Football develops all those qualities. So, why should it not be considered an essential part of college training? You remember that Mathews says it is not the youth who takes the prizes at college who captures the prizes of life, and the man who takes the hard knocks of football will be better qualified to take and give the

hard knocks of a business or professional career.

Freshman Notes.

Professor—"Proceed with the translation." Freshman (continuing)—"Among the infernal regions." Professor—"You haven't got there yet."

George Wallace, an ex-Freshman, is now in Portland, taking private lessons, we believe with the intention of going to Leland Stanford next year. He is quite a loss, as he was one of the best students in the class.

Some students in the Latin class are thinking of getting out a new supplement to Webster's Dictionary. One student coined the word "confiscation," a few days later another the word "Gaullic," and then close on the heels of these came "machinor."

When the Freshmen get any leisure time they flock into the President's room to see the members of the Roman History class run the gauntlet. They seem to take delight in seeing the "subs" pass through the same mill that they themselves did last year.

Our fourth series of compositions is in explanation. The subjects are: Electricity as a Motive Power; Macaulay as a Reader; Prejudice a Hindrance to Progress; The Financial Ability of Alexander Hamilton; The Ambition of Cæsar; Oregon as a State of the Future; Water Power a Cause of Wealth; Humility a Characteristic of Greatness.

During the Christmas vacation the non-resident Freshmen went to their homes to recuperate after three months of hard study. Clarence Keene returned to Fairfield; H. S. Templeton and Frank Taylor to Halsey; W. C. Smith to Marion county; Albert Osburn to his home south of Spencer's butte; John Edmundson to Goshen; Fred Mulkey to Portland; Miss Jennie Beatie spent the vacation at Oregon City. The other members of the class remained in Eugene.

The other day in the Memorabilia class Professor Straub advanced the theory that Oregon derived its name from the present neuter participle of the Greek verb *orego*, which means to stretch out, to extend. He said that it might have received its name from the fact that it is the territory extending along the coast. We never heard this suggested before, but it seems to us to be as reasonable as any other theory, provided that the old Spanish explorers who named the coast had any knowledge of the Greek language.

Local and General.

Hurrah for 1893! May it be full of blessings for us all.

A. J. Collier, '88, has gone to Harvard to take up a course of scientific study.

Miss Sue Dorris, '90, an artist of Tacoma, visited her parents during holidays.

During the vacation Miss Theresa Friendly visited at the residence of Mr. E. Hirsch at Salem.

Messrs. Horace and Walter McClure, of Seattle, spent holidays visiting their parents and many friends of Eugene.

Miss Jessie McClung, '87, recently visited Oregon City. She was the guest of Miss Helena McCown, who is a former student of the University.

Miss Carrie Lauer, who has been attending school in San Francisco, came home to spend her vacation. She will remain until the health of her mother is improved.

We notice that the city of Brownsville has been honored by the public appearance of two University men, F. C. Stanard having been recently elected councilman and O. P. Coshow recorder of that prosperous village.

Miss Linna Holt, '91, celebrated holidays at her home in Eugene, in her usual jovial manner. She has been teaching at Sodaville since last fall. Her many friends, together with THE REFLECTOR, wish her success in the skilled art.

Miss Alice Dorris, '82, passed a joyous vacation with her relatives and friends in Eugene. She is a teacher in the public schools of Tacoma, and like many others has become much attached to the environments of our sister state.

Our old friend Charles McDaniel recently paid Eugene a pleasant visit. He seems to be content with the cares of a business life. We are sorry to miss him in college this year, but we trust that success may attend his every effort.

Since our last issue C. W. Keene has resigned the Laurean editorship and the vacancy has been filled by Charles Henderson, of the Senior class. We much appreciate the service that Mr. Keene rendered on the last issue. It is worthy of praise.

Messrs. Arthur and Clarence Veazie, valedictorians of Classes '90 and '91, spent the vaca-

tion at their home in Eugene. They report prosperity in their business life in Portland. The former is a member of the Senior class in the Law Department.

Again has the subject of matrimony troubled the mind of the University student. It resulted in the marriage of Mr. Henry Fisher and Miss Ella Alley, also of Mr. Boyd and Miss Whipple, the latter having been a student last year. THE REFLECTOR wishes them all a life of joy and usefulness.

We were gladdened by reading the report of a "moot court" at Portland at which our esteemed friend and schoolmate, J. E. Bronaugh, was successful. Mr. Bronaugh spent Christmas with his associate(s) in Eugene. Inded the poet unearthed a great truth when he said:

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."

It has been reported that somewhere in the West a new substance has been discovered which is three hundred times sweeter than sugar and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds. If any student of the University is guilty of this crime, he will please make a full acknowledgment and thus ease the people of America. Search warrants have been sworn out, and much time and money is being expended to gain possession of this substance.

We are glad to be able to give a brief report of the last public rhetoricals. They were characterized throughout by classical thought. The Freshman papers were narrative; the Sophomore essays were upon literary style; while the Junior and Senior papers were forensics. Selections, as usual, were miscellaneous. The entire exercise was given a poetical touch by the music rendered. It consisted of a vocal solo by Mrs. Linn, a piano solo by Miss Sawyers, which was a composition of that master musician Beethoven; also a vocal solo by Miss McCornack, which had a violin obligato accompaniment. It was an occasion which reflected credit upon those that took part.

Beyond a doubt, the '90 class is the most enterprising the University has ever graduated. During the holiday vacation they held two meetings, at which there was great joy and rejoicing. It is a class of fifteen members, and all but five were present. Could all classes

meet to recall pleasant memories and toils, how much more pleasant would be the after life.

We are pleased to publish an essay from the Senior class, and one also from the Sophomore class. They are both interesting studies.

We are very grateful to Mr. McAlister for a portion of the educational notes of this issue. They are exceedingly good, and worthy of the attention of all readers of THE REFLECTOR.

We are pleased to note that Jacob L. Wortman now holds a position in the Academy of Natural Science in New York City. His first inspiration in this work was received at the University under Professor Condon. He has gradually ascended the ladder of fame until he is now considered as an authority on geological specimens. THE REFLECTOR takes pride in his mention, and will ever be ready to mark his later developments.

As editor-in-chief, I desire to express the loss experienced in the death of my classmate and fellow-editor, Clifton B. Stevens. A careful student, an honest worker, a noble young man he was. Full of vigor and promise, he sought to do good. His work in THE REFLECTOR has, no doubt, been eagerly pursued. We shall miss him much in our future toil, and yet we are again reminded of the uncertainty of life. May his rest be sweet.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Mr. Jay Gould was christened Jason, probably having been named from the leader of the Argonautic expedition which went in search of the Golden Fleece.

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamt that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill.—Ex.

George William Curtis was the last representative of what is called the schooler in politics. There are men yet living whose names are coupled with this dignity, but none of them can lay any legitimate claim to this honor. Since James Russell Lowell's death a year ago, Curtis was the only man left who had any valid title to this distinction.—Ex.

Young Lady (translating)—“And Caesar commanded all the single men that they should be on guard against ‘Sallies’ from the town.”

The difference in length of the cables in the East River bridge, Brooklyn, when the thermometer registers zero and when it registers 100 degrees above, is two feet and four inches.

Professor—“What is the meaning of *mulier*?”
Sub.—“A woman.” Professor—“What do we

get from this word?” Sub. (thoughtfully)—“Mule.”

What can a speller do?
If an S and an I and an O and a U
With an X at the end spell Su,
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray, what is a speller to do?
Then, if also an S and an I and a G
And a H E D spell cide,
There is nothing much left for a speller to do,
But to go and commit siouxeysighed. —Ex.

A HOMERIC BATTLE.—The following, copied in part from the New York *Times*, is an account of the football game between Yale and Princeton: “Sing, muse, the destructive wrath of McCormick, which brought numberless woes upon the Princetonians and sent many athletes to the ambulance and made them a prey to the jeers of the pitiless crowd. For it was the strife stirred up between the commandment-breaking Yalensians and the Trenton-haunting Princetonians that made the field of Manhattan to resound with the bodies of the fallen warriors, both from the tide-laved flats of Quinipiac and from the level sands of Princeton. As when a farmer, plowing a straight furrow, comes upon a nest of hornets, even so did the phalax of the Harvard-taming Yalensians come upon the well-greaved Princetonians. The Princetonians roll over and over, and darkness covers their eyes, while the swift-footed Bliss carries the ball behind the goal of Princeton. Then forward in close pack the Princetons pitch, and then drive through the spreading ranks of Yale. And many a Yalensian yearns for Heffelfinger. For as a group of leisured townsmen talking politics on the sidewalk, they pursue their quest without thought of danger; on a sudden among them an Irishman falls from the scaffold of the fourth story, accompanied by his brick-bearing hod, they scatter in flight and no more resume their discussion; not otherwise the sprawling Heffelfinger, descending from above, fell into the wedge of Princeton and dispersed it far and wide. But now Heffelfinger comes no more to the rescue of Yale. Him black death and Chicago hold. Him they spread out as upon the icy winter morning of New Hampshire the buckwheat cake is effused upon the griddle. And the boys on the housetops, exempt from battle, but loud screamers, just like grasshoppers, yelled with a loud voice. And now the gods took counsel together, and when Holman kicked mightily they covered his eyes with darkness and the ball drave against the Yale man's breast, and Yale touched-down and prevailed. And the players all rubbed their legs and heads and departed to quaff in the hollow schooners of wine-dark beer.”

Contributed Articles.

THE LITERARY STYLE OF CHARLES
DICKENS AS A NOVELIST.

ALL novelists write to entertain. A great novelist has some aim in view. The very thing that makes him great, is the lesson that he teaches, the cause that he pleads, the character that he portrays. He may have much imagination; he must have if he will succeed. But whatever he does he cannot overstep the bounds of truth. His characters are chosen from ordinary life; while the interest centers in the arrangement of the plot and the object of the novel.

Dickens is very imaginative. His vivid descriptions are only the result of a multitude of images, crowding themselves upon his mind in rapid succession. How real they are! One can hardly believe that he is not an eye-witness of the scene. He almost shudders as he feels the piercing blast sweeping along. But once gathered around the ruddy fireplace, with steaming punch bowl, the conversation never drags. Dickens has a way of bringing out his characters in conversation. The harsh, grinding miser growls; the merry, laughing maiden ripples; while the jovial John Browdie laughs in his sleeve at the shrieks of the passionate Miss Squeers.

However, his hold upon the reader's attention lies, to a great extent, in his humor and pathos. His characters are carried to such extremes that they are simply ridiculous. Think of a man pommeling a post, within an inch of its life, and seeming to enjoy it as much as if he were dealing with the original. While on the other hand, the description of a Yorkshire school—of those poor, deformed and cruelly treated boys, their lives blighted forever in that horrible den—of the awful suffering and terrible woes under-

gone by Martin Chuzzlewit and his companions' is enough to arouse in the heart of anyone feelings of sympathy and compassion.

While Dickens thus stimulates the sensibilities, his real beauty lies in the fact that all his characters are true to nature. He does not make his hero the admired of all admirers, a veritable god upon earth.

If his characters are impulsive, at times they become rash, and the reader likes them all the better for it.

Even his hypocrites are natural.

Picksniff, the meanest scoundrel that ever drew breath, is as bland and loving as you please, naming his daughters Charity and Mercy, and at the same time concocting schemes that a hardened criminal could scarce excel.

This author makes his antitheses exquisite in their fine contrasts and delicate touches. It was a strange parallel, to see the fair and timid country girl shrinking from the crowd, and the stern, hard-featured man elbowing his way along; but it was stranger still, to think of the hearts beating side by side, of the gentle innocence of the one, the rugged villainy of the other.

Dickens was a novelist in the true sense of the word. His winged imagination shows it. His discrete choice and perfect unfolding of characters prove it. That his style is entertaining, attractive, and even fascinating, is conceded; while the lessons that he teaches, of contentment, patience and endurance, the worthy causes that he pleads, consisting of numberless wrongs counteracted, innumerable cruelties overthrown and sufferings brought to an end, together with the good effects resulting from wholesome literary food—all place him high above his fellows in the scale of fame, and crown him peer of novelists.

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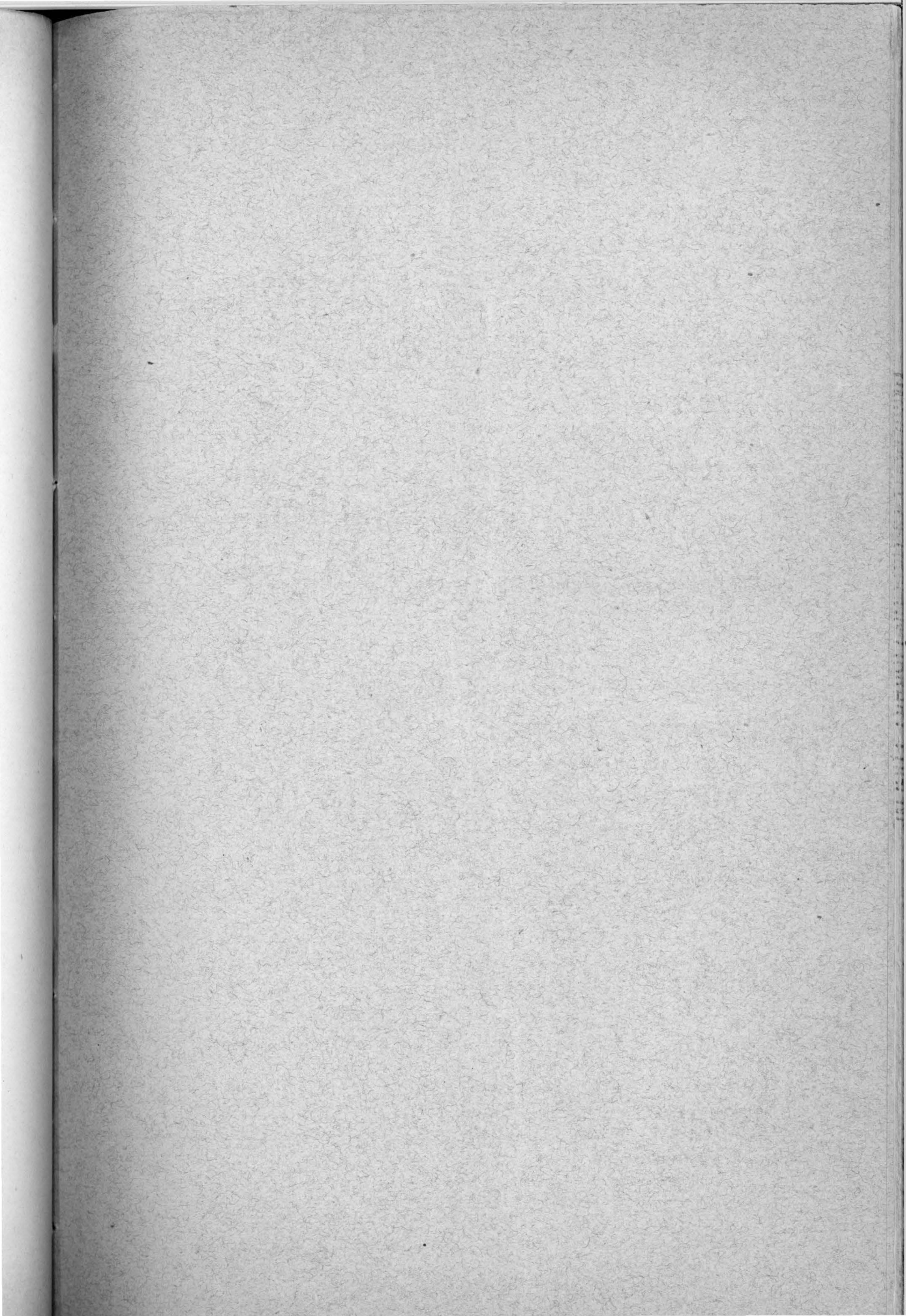
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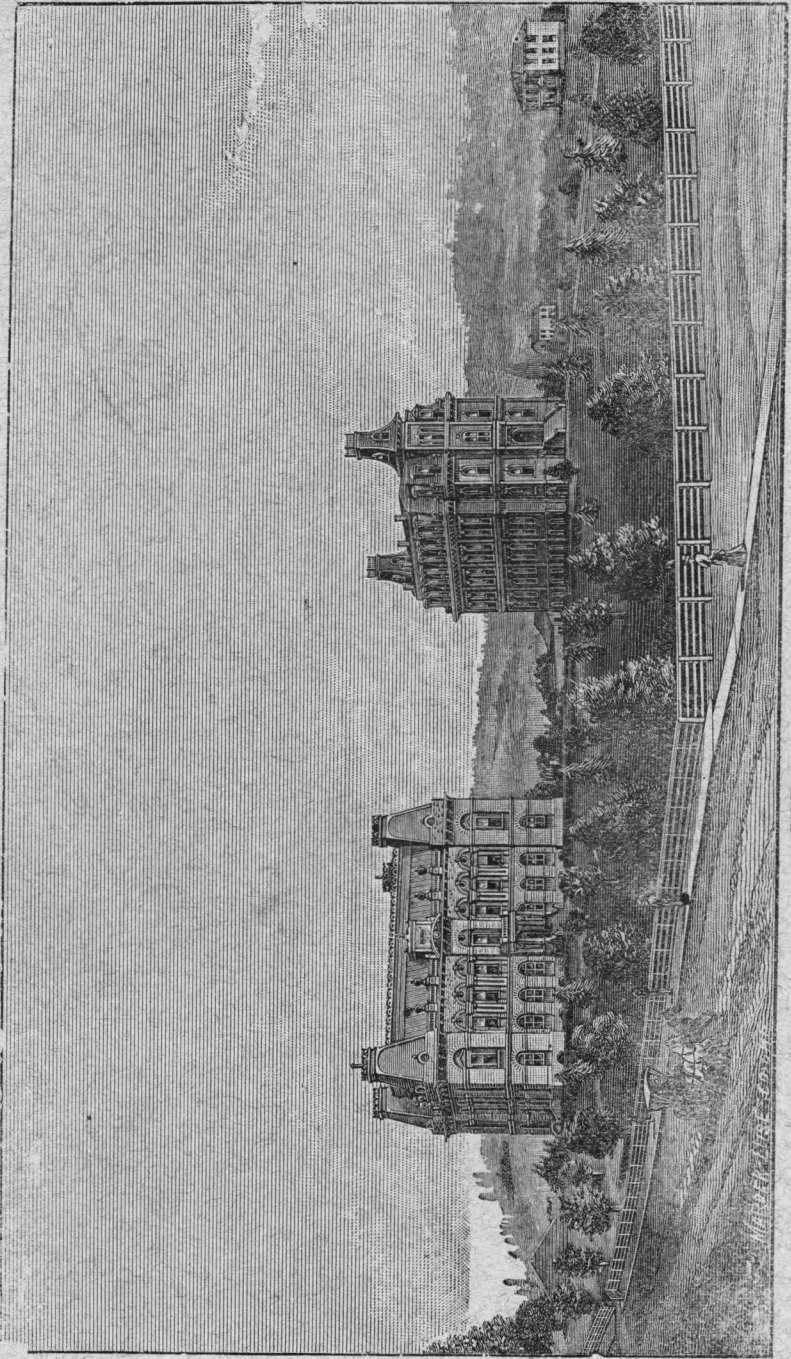
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