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EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

THE first prize for the best entrance examination to the University of Chicago during December was taken by a young colored lady. This is but another triumph for co-education, and for the rising of a race whose future hopes and prospects have been blighted for almost three centuries. Those acquainted with the negro of the South, especially the one in college, know that he is as capable of a higher form of civilization as in bondage he was capable of faithful attachment to his master. But his first step toward this higher stage must be an intellectual education, and his second an industrial education; that is, instruction in arts and trades as applications of scientific principles. Give to him all that these two heads comprise, and the negro problem of the South will be solved without recourse to violent measures of whatsoever kind.

The account of the celebrated Alexandrian library is handed down to us as a marvel. And yet strange, but pleasing, is the fact that to-day Asia contains about twenty large public libraries. The Royal Asiatic Society library in Bombay has 80,000 volumes, besides a large collection of Sanscrit and Persian manuscripts. The Tiflis library, established in 1864, contains 35,000 volumes, and annually receives 12,000 rubles from the Russian government for the purchase of books in Asia Minor, Persia and other countries. This is indeed an age of education.

Congress has been asked to set aside a portion of the grounds belonging to the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, as a site for a grand national gallery of history. This gallery is planned upon a comprehensive scale, to serve as an illus-

tration of the history, architecture, arts and manners of the nations of ancient, mediæval and modern times. The design comprises a series of eight galleries and courts—Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Mediæval, Saracenic and East Indian. Within these are to be found mural paintings, illustrating chronologically the history of the people whose architecture is to be shown upon the walls and in the structure. It is proposed that this grand edifice be built of the finest cement and concrete, at a total cost of \$160,000,000. No thought is entertained of this museum of history being completed soon, but that it shall assume a gradual growth. Such galleries as these are to be found in Europe, but they are not easy of access to the people of America, because of their distance from us. The wealth and population of this country have reached a point that would fully sustain the establishment of these repositories of history and art. The one who best knows the world of the past, the people who inhabited it, and by what principles they were actuated, is the one most able to judge the world of to-day. A gallery that suggests these and countless other things would be an educator of priceless value.

Mr. Blaine, the greatest statesman of his age, left a will bestowing all his property upon Mrs. Blaine and making her sole executrix without bonds. The total value of the estate is estimated at \$800,000. So far as we know, no assistance was given institutions of learning.

It is reported that Harvard has purchased a mountain on the Pacific coast on which to build an observatory. Nature has given us superior

advantages to the East in mountain heights, and yet we are scarcely conscious of their grandeur. California already boasts of the celebrated Lick observatory, and soon we may be in the very midst of the astronomical world.

There is some talk to the effect that the university life is not practical. "Self-made" men are accustomed to depreciate and undervalue a college education. One day a "self-made" man boasted of the fact in the presence of Dr. Franklin. With his usual wit, the philosopher, holding up an egg, dryly remarked: "Yes, self-made about as much as that egg is." Indeed, the university man is as much self-made as any other. Each uses the talents entrusted to him; but the former with the advantage of a great controlling help. Practical qualities are born, not made, and education serves to strengthen and develop these, instead of stifle or mislead them. So there is a decided objection against calling only those "practical" who engage in manual labor or take in currency over a counter.

WILL IT PAY THE STUDENT TO VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR?

THE commemoration of events is man's proneness. The greatest monument ever erected to perpetuate the memory of any event or man is now under the process of construction. Within a short time the grandest spectacle the world has ever seen will be presented to human gaze, by the side of which all others are pigmies. The Olympic games of the ancient Greeks, the amphitheatrical feats of the Romans, the world's fair at New Orleans and the Paris exhibition of '76 all fade into insignificance in comparison with the World's Exhibit at Chicago, which is soon to take place in celebration of Columbus and his wonderful discovery.

The object of the exhibition at Chicago is not so much to celebrate the discovery of America and to honor the memory of her discoverer, as to enlighten the people, to exhibit the vast and diverse resources of nations, and to bring mankind nearer and more speedily to a realization of the Golden Rule. To accomplish this object all nations and lands of earth have been invited to participate in this exhibition, and most all have signified their willingness and intention of so doing; hence, there will be given an opportunity of studying matter, men and mind. Productions from all parts of the globe will be displayed. Huge buildings, with their various styles of architecture, which will contain the productions and inventions of all mankind; wonderful machinery, the products of great

minds; fine arts; representations of different forms of temporal and spiritual governments; the re-fighting of historic battles in panoramic display; the upheaval of the mighty geysers of the Yellowstone; the moving of the huge glaciers of the mountainous regions; and the reproduction of many other natural wonders of the world, all in one mighty city, open to the study of man.

Then, too, there will be a chance to study man. Human nature in all its perfections and in all its deformities will congregate there. Men of different nationalities will be thrown into common intercourse. One can study their habits and customs, how they are effected by their forms of government, their religious creed and their climate, and what are their ideas of man and God and how they express them. Hence, the minds of different men can be observed. Dogmas will be discussed and theories will be investigated, involving various ideas of theocracy and democracy, atheism, monotheism and polytheism. Advocates of themes of national importance will present their views. The socialist, the philanthropist and the reformer will be given a hearing and his views will be investigated. Some of the greatest statesmen, orators and theologians of the day will instruct the multitude in their respective lines of thinking, thus broadening minds and giving more liberty of views.

Thus we see that Chicago will present a "birdseye view of matter, men and mind." Chicago will be a microcosm in itself. Will, then, it pay the student to visit this little world? We answer this by asking, Can he afford to miss it? The student, standing upon the threshold of active life, should not fail to embrace this opportunity of better equipping himself for life's journey. Each can here follow the natural trend of his mind. He can learn more by observation in a short time, well utilized, than by poring over volume after volume of printed matter. Empirical knowledge is better than that gained by reading; and especially if it be history, for history is, as characterized by Wendell Phillips, half speculation, and most of the rest is the author's opinion. Let every student, then, who can, visit Chicago, and he will have formed a better idea of affairs, a higher conception of life, a nobler aspiration, and he will have become better prepared to do that which is upright, honorable and noble.

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE found agriculture plowing with a stick and reaping with a hook; commerce at the mercy of the treacherous waves and inconstant winds; a world without books or

schools, at the mercy of famine and disease; men trying to read their fates in the stars and to tell their fortunes by signs and wonders. Science found the earth filled with tyrants and slaves; the people of all countries downtrodden, half-naked and starved.

Such was the condition of man when the morning of science dawned upon his brain, and before he had heard the sublime declaration that the universe is governed by law. Old ideas have perished in the retort of the chemist; a new world has been discovered by the microscope; science has revealed the anatomy of man and the laws of his intangible soul. Science has enabled us to read the world's history in her stratified rock, and sermons in her growing plants.

Science has taken just a handful of sand and made the modern telescope with which we read the starry leaves of heaven. Science has snatched the thunder bolt from the hand of Jove, and now the electric spark, freighted with thought, flashes beneath the waves of the roaring sea. Science has wiped the sweat from the brow of labor, converted it into steam, and created a giant which turns with tireless arms the countless wheels of toil. Science has enabled man to subjugate nature, making blind force the servant of his brain.

We do not know what inventions are in the brain of the future; we do not know what garment of glory may be woven for the world in the loom of years to be. We are just on the shoals of the great ocean of discovery. Every day man is overstepping the boundary line into the realm of the mysterious and unknown, and new laws and ideas are constantly flashing athwart his mental vision.

The glory of science is, that it is breaking the mental manacles, getting the brain out of bondage, giving courage to thought and filling the world with mercy, justice and joy. What the glory of science will be, we do not know.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

THE poet truly says, "to be weak is to be miserable." This sentiment might with propriety be written over the entrances to our modern gymnasiums, for with both men and woman physical culture has become one of the requisites of human development.

The Orientals are amazed at Western activities; one of them watching a fashionable dance gravely inquired, "Why do not your servants do this for you?" So, for a long time our boating and ball clubs have monopolized athletics, while the majority of students sat around on

fences and indulged in wagers; this constituted popular physical training. But the whole aspect has now changed; science has taken hold of the subject, and from a fad has grown an exact science with mathematical basis.

"Fad" comes from "faddle" to trifle, and is a fitting expression for some trivial affairs; but we protest against those people who designate women's last hobby by this absurd title. Physical science is now a thing of measurements and tables, of training and study; it has come to stay, and none of us can afford to neglect its demands on our attention.

Physical culture in many minds gets sadly mixed up with other things. Delsarte is supposed to be first cousin to Oscar Wilde, and the poses of the aesthetes are confounded with heart-gesticulation. The general public, as well as students, need to look into these matters, or they will be left in the rear in the march of progress. The college course is no longer complete without special training and instruction in physical science.

A number of women's universities have most complete and expensive gymnasiums, with every modern appliance, including swimming pools. The teachers are trained in foreign schools and give themselves with enthusiasm to the development of strength and beauty in their classes. Every pupil is accurately measured with instruments, so that each muscle is indicated, and from time to time this operation is repeated and tables compiled, showing the exact change in outline and growth. Some singular facts are thus developed: one is that some subjects show a greater capacity for change and development than others; some remaining almost stationary, just as in mental culture. Last summer the government sent out parties of students to measure the pupils in Indian schools, in order to compare the savage physique with the civilized.

When we realize how changed is woman's social and economic status, we see the necessity for making her vigorous and muscular; for changing the standard of beauty from delicacy to strength; for reforming dress; and freeing her from conventional restrictions. These things can only come through the acquisition of knowledge—in knowledge is liberty and happiness. Woman's head and heart have already been weighed in the balance and found equal in every way to those of man; but while she is endowed by nature with an enduring and elastic fibre, she certainly lacks symmetrical muscular development. For ages she has used one set of muscles, until a part of her organism has suffered. It is the object of this new science to atone for the past; to almost endow woman with

new powers; to give her more of the joy of existence, as well as ability to meet all competitors.

Physical culture has a religious as well as utilitarian aspect. We have too long ignored the religion of the body. The character of Jesus of Nazareth was ideal in all its details. His was an existence of outdoor life, manual labor and religious study and observance, combined with habits of self-denial and unselfish ministration to others.

This body we carry about with us is not only the temple of the Holy Ghost, but out of it being fashioned a "mansion not made with

hands, eternal in the heavens." Truly we live in an age when we "possess all things"—no avenue of usefulness is closed to us; the printed page brings us in touch with every age and clime. It is for us by our own endeavor to obtain that perfection, after which mankind has groped for ages. The perfect poise of Greek art is an embodiment of idealized humanity, where repose masks intense vigor, where the hand of steel rest in the glove of velvet. In women lie all possibilities. Frances Willard says: "be womanly first, after that anything." Taking this motto for our guide, we can safely let go the traditions of the past, and enter upon a career of health, of knowledge and of success

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

LAUREAN AFFAIRS.

DURING the session of January 6th, the Society was favored with an essay by H. L. Hopkins, and a declamation by Mr. Hannah. The debate of the evening was upon the question, "Was the acquittal of Warren Hastings justifiable?" This is a question which has been debated before in the Society, but upon this particular evening unusual interest was manifested by the debaters; hence it was a highly instructive discussion. An epitome of the arguments advanced by the affirmative is: That his impeachment was actuated and conducted by enemies; that his prosecutors aimed at direct control of the government; that he organized the Indian government out of chaos; that his government sanctioned his movements in the organization and enforcement of the Indian government; that he protected India from foreign encroachments; that he was honest in his dealings; that, owing to the crude state of affairs, he was justified in his arbitrary rulings, and that the ends justified the means in all his transactions.

The negative brought forth the following points: That Hastings was an arbitrary and cruel governor; that he confiscated property for private use; that corruption was rife under him and he himself was corrupt; that he imprisoned all who opposed his arbitrary rulings; that legitimacy to rule depends upon the consent of the governed and a due regard for their rights, neither of which Hastings observed; that the prosecution regarded Hastings as an individual and not as an agent of a corporation, because in the committing of his "high crimes and misde-

meanors" he did not comply with the rules of the company; that when a man is guilty of a crime he should suffer the penalty, and Hastings, according to Macaulay, was guilty of accepting a bribe; and that Burke and other leaders of the prosecution were not actuated by personal hatred and prejudice. The president rendered his decision affirmatively. The affirmative was supported by F. Mattison, P. J. Brattain, T. M. Roberts and John Edmundson. Mr. McKinlay represented the part of the negative.

On the evening of January 27th the Society was presided over by Vice-President P. J. Brattain. The debate of the evening was upon a question which has been before the American people almost since the inhabitation of the continent by the Anglo-Saxon race, a question upon which the *literati* have been divided, and one which will continue to agitate the minds of the people for some time to come. This question was brought before the Society because it confronted our legislators at the last session and because it was in the governor's annual message, which question was, "Should higher education be supported at public expense?"

Antagonism to higher education has been the "hobby" of several of the students of the University, and they were given a chance to vent their prejudices. The stand taken by Governor Peanoyer stimulated them to great effort, and the following are some of their arguments: That the many are taxed for the benefit of the few, and those taxed get no return; that many can not avail themselves of a higher education; that the farmer is taxed to support an educational aristocracy; that aristocratic ideas are imbued

upon the student's mind; that the farmer pays for three years' Greek and Latin which is of no good—it is a "luxury;" that higher education turns out professional men, of which there are enough; that the university fits one for nothing and that the higher institutions of learning should be supported by private enterprise; and if one wants a higher education he will get it, at whatever cost or sacrifice. Lincoln, Jackson and others were cited as examples. Upon this side of the question there were Messrs. Mulkey, Martin and Eastland.

The affirmative was supported by Messrs. McKinlay, Heilborn, Edmundson, Harris and Henderson, who claimed that a state university barred no one—the rich and the poor were equal within its walls; that generally the farmer boy carries off the honors; that were tuition charged many would be barred; that it is as just to tax one for a university as to tax one without children for the public school; that one can not be over-educated, and the so-called "luxurious" Latin and Greek are a firm foundation, and a preparation for a higher education and a profession; that many of our greatest men have been graduated from state institutions; that the higher the intelligence the more advanced is our civilization; that our present superior state of civilization is due, in a great measure, to the influence of our state institutions of higher education; that with state support an institution becomes more thorough and better equipped; a comparison between the University of Michigan and that of Oregon was made; that state advantages for higher education do away with poor preparation of teachers; that the farmer gets a just return in that his own interests and those of society are guarded and promoted by men for whose education he contributes; and that Governor Penoyer in his message shows inconsistency by favoring the Monmouth school and recommending the withdrawal of the support of the University of Oregon.

After carefully weighing the arguments, the chair rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative. The trend of the argument on the part of the negative is People's party doctrine. It is the cry that the farmer is the oppressed of the nation, and that he is compelled to support the rearing of an aristocracy that will continue to wring from him excessive taxes. No doubt as soon as the propensities of some of the members of the Society become known to Mrs. Lease, "Sockless" Jerry and other populist leaders, they will be in receipt of urgent invitations to join the rank of "calamity howlers" and expounders of the principles of the party which is the friend of the farmer and the sworn enemy of tyranny, oppression and progress.

A question of much interest which was debated by the Society was, "Should Oregon's Usury Laws be Abolished?" A summary has not been preserved. The question was won by the affirmative, which was supported by Messrs. Edmundson, Brattain, Kubli and Henderson. On the negative there were Martin and Templeton.

The members of the Society are pleased with the excellent record of their fellow-member, Hon. C. K. Wilkinson, while representing the interests of Lane county in the recent session of our state legislature. He fulfilled honorably and intelligently his pledges to his constituency. Although the youngest member in the house, yet his record is well worthy of a man of maturer age, judgment and experience.

Mr. A. E. Reames, an ex-Laurean, who is attending the law school at Lexington, Va., was the winner of the \$50 gold medal given by that institution to the best debater. Mr. Reames will finish the law course next June, thus taking two years in one. What is the matter with the Oregon boys and the Oregon State University boys?

Mr. Jacob Lurch favored the Society with a very interesting address on the occasion of his signing the constitution.

Mr. L. E. Farrington, one of the inactive members, while visiting the Society, recently, made some very instructive remarks to those present, exhorting them to put forth their best efforts and to embrace every opportunity the Society affords.

Messrs. Charles McDaniels and Fred Wagner had clerkships on legislative committees during the session of the legislature.

The library presents a different appearance from what it has of late. The librarian, Mr. Keene, has arranged the books in a very orderly manner and the doors have been fitted with new locks, thus preventing the examination of books during the programme of the Society.

EUTAXIAN NOTES.

Friday, January 13th, being election day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: President, Willa Hanna; Vice-President, Jennie Beatie; Secretary, Daisy Loomis; Assistant Secretary, Ida Noffsinger; Treasurer, Eva Adair; Sergeant-at-arms, Henrietta Owen. They were duly installed Friday, January 20th.

Since the last issue of THE REFLECTOR Miss Lillian Rhinehart has joined us. Miss Rhine-

hart is not a student of the University at present, but we gladly welcome her as a member of our Society.

Owing to Corporation meeting Friday, January 20th, we were obliged to postpone our debate. As the question chosen was very interesting, we will probably debate it next month.

Ex-Secretary Jennie Beatie has received a communication from Miss Katherine Glen, who is attending Chesborough Seminary, N. Y. Miss Glen wishes to remain an active member of our Society, by which we judge she intends returning next year.

Our new secretary is subject to fits of absent-mindedness, as we judge from evidence. On the day of her installation a member arose and addressed the chair thus, "Miss President." Calmly and with unruffled serenity our secretary responded "Miss B——," much to the amazement of the president, who was wondering what her duties were, and if she had not been sworn into the wrong office.

There was not a very large attendance Friday, February 3d, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that several of the members were suffering with "la grippe."

Miss Amanda Brandon is teaching at Athena.

We are informed that Miss Lydia Yoakam intends returning to college next year. This will be welcome news to her many friends here.

Miss Clara Condon has been visiting relatives in Salem.

Mrs. Nellie Stagge, *nee* Straight, a former Eutaxian, visited relatives in Eugene a few days this month.

Miss Etta Moore, class of '88, has kindly consented to write a description of her European travels for the next REFLECTOR. Such a description would in any case be interesting, but from the graphic pen of Miss Moore it will be unusually so.

Among the current events read January 20th was a very interesting article concerning the opening of a medical college for women in connection with the Johns Hopkins University. This advance in the attitude of that University towards the education of women is one that will be appreciated throughout the United States. For years women have been struggling against manifold obstacles in order to gain admittance to its opportunities, but hitherto their efforts have not been crowned with success. But with the completion of the endowment, the doors of an advanced medical institution are thrown open, and women are bidden to enter. It is required, though, that they have some previous medical training, which can be easily obtained in other medical colleges throughout the land. This institution will be the means of gratifying the desires of not a few women who wish to become finished M. D's.

THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

SENIOR ITEMS.

Seniors handed in their Briefs February 7th.

The latest report is that C. F. Martin, after graduating, will study for the ministry.

We have laid aside the "Classics" and are this term "reading between the lines" of Hamlet.

One day during the snow, thinking it a good day for ducks, K. K. Kubli wandered out into the open fields with a loaded gun. He came back loaded with a gun, singing "Home, Sweet Home."

While the beautiful was on the ground, two Seniors had an experience with a toboggan. They attained the top of the butte by the most facile route, and took a rapid survey of the south end, but on account of the considerable incline, the only observation taken was the "departure." The departure was from the toboggan. These two Seniors are still living, and any one desiring

the knowledge of who they are can have the same by inquiring at this office.

During Professor Bailey's illness, the Seniors, cognizant of the fact that "*Qui non proficit, deficit*," determined to keep the great machinery of the universe (astronomy) moving. They took turns hearing the class, realizing that "*Qui docet discit*."

Wm. J. Roberts, class of '86, and brother of Seniors Roberts, visited the University some time ago and gave the class an interesting talk on geology, and also some good advice as to the value of a thorough and proficient preparation in the specialty which is to be our life's vocation.

It is now supposed that in times prior to Noah and his ark, the planet Earth had belts similar to those around Jupiter, which are supposed to be vast masses of clouds encircling the planet and held in their belt-like position by atmospheric currents. These belts, by some un-

known cause, experienced a sudden collapse, causing precipitation, and the "floods descended."

JUNIOR NOTES.

Miss Nan Underwood, who left us two years ago, has a position as committee clerk in the Washington legislature.

Those Juniors who have been reading Livy with the Sophomores have now taken up Tacitus.

In spite of the bad weather, none of the Juniors have failed to be present at their recitations.

The class in Physics have finished examination in Hydraulics, Pneumatics and Acoustics.

Excited Sub.—(To roommate, going through some curious performance before glass)—"What on earth are you doing?"

Junior (with becoming dignity).—"I was only expanding my torso."

Sub (in admiration and awe).—"Oh-h-h!!"

The class in Chemical Analysis is making rapid progress and finds the analysis work very interesting.

Mr. Mitchell has given some very interesting talks before the Y. M. C. A. on the "Creation of Man" and "The Formation of the Earth," showing and comparing both scriptural and scientific views. Juniors, as well as all other students, will profit much by attending these lectures.

The Junior class in elocution have provided themselves with program books and have gone to copying and practicing exercises.

Almost every one has his or her peculiar expression. The following are a few samples of those most frequently heard in our class-rooms: "sort of," "don't you know?" "you see," "he says," (referring to the author of text book) "all there is of it."

SOPHOMORE NOTES.

All members of the Sophomore class will do well to follow the illustrious example of one or two of their number, and take occasion to visit the Juniors from eleven to twelve. They no doubt will be impressed with sundry hints as to the necessary equipments for the study of chemistry. Said hints will prove of untold value to them next year.

Professor Carson has sent for the bust of Lincoln, which she will present to the Sophomore class. The choice was given between Lincoln, Washington and Milton, and from the fifteen votes cast Milton received one, Washington four

and Lincoln ten. There was a feeling before the vote was given that the bust of Milton would be preferable, but when it came to black and white the true loyalty of the American could not be withstood, and so "Honest Abe" received the preference. To any one who is familiar with Lincoln's true character and life, his face will ever be an untiring study and inspiration.

The selections recited last month seemed particularly choice, covering a wide range of thought, from "Mark Twain and the Interviewer" to "The Chambered Nautilus." The latter was made vividly realistic by having the nautilus' shell before the class, supplemented by a few remarks on the habits and life of the nautilus.

We may not have as extensive a library as some universities, but nevertheless it is a practical one. One of the class, in writing his essay, referred to no less than the following six authorities: "Motley's History of English Men," "The Marble Faun," "The Library Magazine," "The Fortnightly Review," "Overland Monthly," and the Encyclopedia. The next essay, or "Forensic with deductive arguments," will require as much study on such subjects as "Reverence, a Virtue of a Great Mind," "Is Genius an Innate Capacity?" and "Education Has a Great Influence in the Formation of Character."

One of Professor Condon's new specimens of crystal was the subject of a pleasant diversion in the Rhetoric class. When we contemplated the rough, dark stone, in which was imbedded the beautiful gem, we could not help being thrilled anew with the ever-recurring thought, "How wonderful are the works of nature." If we inquire into the structure of the crystal, we will see under what complete laws it is formed. The molecule of silicon and oxygen does the building. If the pure quartz is at liberty, the molecules are always so attracted to each other that they unite in a symmetrical form and we have a perfect, six-sided prism, terminating at each end in a six-sided pyramid and having opposite poles.

She won high honors in rhetoric,
And said that she liked to hear
Choice speech and fit expressions,
Thoughts well defined and clear.

She went to the beach that summer,
(That scene to her was new)
And watched the mighty ocean
Uprear its billows blue.

The fair young rhetorician
Before such power was mute,
At length she said, in rapture,
"Oh, isn't the ocean cute!"

Macaulay used to take his Sunday dinner alone at a coffee house. After dinner he would build a pyramid of wine glasses, which usually

topped over. He would pay for the broken glass and go.

The Hopkins mansion on Nob Hill, San Francisco, has been transferred to the regents of the California State University, in trust, to be used as an art school and gallery of paintings. Edward F. Searles, the husband of the late Mrs. Mark Hopkins, who makes the gift, also guarantees \$5,000 for five years toward the expenses of the school. If sufficient interest be shown by others, he has promised to increase this gift. The Hopkins castle, as it is called, is one of the most conspicuous buildings in the city, and can be easily altered to suit its new uses.

Tanner, the famous faster, has great faith in abstaining from food. He says fasting is necessary for the prolongation of life. He thus describes the process of rejuvenation: The body, having no other material, consumes the old tissues, and after a return to food new tissues are formed. Tanner expects to prolong his own life by means of fasting to a good old biblical age. He is a vegetarian, and very much in favor of cold water as a drink. He also asserts that we have within us an anti-malarial principle, which if properly developed, will prevent us from contracting disease. He also contends that every physician ought to be a metaphysician. Dr. Flower, of Boston, who has achieved a most wonderful success, is a specimen of the metaphysical physicians. At first glance many of these theories may appear a little wild, but it is well for students to investigate them, for they may prove to be of practical importance.

It is fortunate that so many of the students had their anti-malarial principle so well developed as to escape the mumps during the recent epidemic.

FRESHMAN ITEMS.

The Freshman class is well represented in the National Guard. We have at least two members who are willing to defend their country and go to the World's Fair at the expense of the federal government.

Albert G. Osburn and Lester Hulin have been

absent for some time on account of a severe attack of the mumps. We can heartily sympathize with them, as we have passed through the same ordeal ourselves.

R. V. Jackson and W. E. Parrish, who attended the University last year, are now in Portland studying medicine at the Medical Department of the University.

Mr. Leonard Couch, a former Freshman, is now principal of the public schools at Elgin, Union county. We wish him success in his endeavors to teach "the young idea how to shoot."

The larger part of the Freshman class was on for public rhetorical, which were to have been held January 27. They were postponed on account of the bad weather. Doubtless the Freshmen will be given another chance, and then the public will hear something brilliant (?).

The Freshman year is very valuable, since we study mathematics, which is the foundation, in that line, for the rest of our course; and read some of the very choicest of classics, namely: Cicero, Livy, Memorabilia, Virgil and Homer.

Our greatest need at present is in the athletic line. During the bad weather we have nothing in that line to occupy ourselves with. As soon as spring sets in, the different classes will probably organize baseball clubs, and we can have that diversion for a time. But we ought to have a field day during Commencement exercises. Monday would be a good day for it, since there are no exercises until evening. We could have a baseball game between the college and preparatory nines, foot-races at different distances, jumping contests, and other such sports. We could hire Stewart's race-track south of town and charge a small admission fee to pay expenses. We have talked with a number of students and they are all in favor of the plan. All that it needs is for some one to set the ball rolling. Will not the Seniors and Juniors take hold of this matter? If not we members of the lower classes will have to see to it. The arrangements should be made now so that the competitors in the different contests will have plenty of time for practice. Who will take the lead?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Plymate, Messrs. Thornton and Sneddon are attending school at Monmouth. They were all students of the University last year.

Miss Hattie Woodworth, county school superintendent of Umatilla county, visited the University recently. Miss Woodworth was one

of a committee selected to visit the state schools. She announced herself as well pleased with our institution.

Miss Ethel Simpson is again in college this term.

Miss Linnia Holt has returned home from Sodaville, where she has been teaching since last fall. The sickness of her mother necessitated her coming.

Frank Porter, '92, spent a portion of the holiday vacation in Eugene. Both his arrival and departure from the city were so well concealed that it escaped our notice.

It is no longer a question that the orations delivered last commencement are indicative of literary taste and ability. At any rate, the one recently printed in THE REFLECTOR, was good enough for a student of the State Normal School to commit and deliver before the instructors and students of that institution. The effort of the young plagiarist was much praised. But Shakespeare tells us that "Murder will out," and so it proved in this case.

W. J. Roberts, '86, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently paid the University a very pleasant visit. Having been invited by the Professors he made short talks before several classes. All his remarks were eagerly followed by the students. He departed to Colfax, Washington, where he is city engineer, with the good will of new as well as old acquaintances.

Mr. McAlister recently made a trip to Portland.

The committee appointed by the House and Senate to visit the state institutions was here recently performing its duty. Efforts were put forth by the Professors in entertaining its members and explaining to them the mysteries connected with the University. And it is natural for us to hope that they were well pleased, because our dependence upon them is great.

Mrs. Grace Matthews Pallet attended the funeral of the late Dr. Shelton. She is a former Editor of THE REFLECTOR and held in high esteem by all who know her.

Very recently it has been remarked by two different persons, visiting the University, that many of the students have pale faces and are stoop-shouldered. An open confession is good for the soul. So let us admit that the criticism is just and set about to correct ourselves. Too much confinement and bending over tables produce such results as above mentioned. In order to get a lesson a student is not compelled to place his book upon a table or stand and

then describe a rainbow with his back. The Faculty neither recommend nor require this.

All exercises of the University will be suspended on Washington's birthday.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Advanced Harmony class has completed the prescribed course. The final examination took place December 20th.

Some questions that have been asked:

What is rhythm? Rhythm is the regular recurrence of accents; it is also called, by Elson the pulsation of music.

What is the meaning of *attacca subito*? The phrase *attacca subito* is taken from the Italian. It means "to attack suddenly." When it appears at the end of a movement in a Sonata it signifies to leave that movement and go to the next without any stop.

How are the Sonata and Symphony related? The Symphony has exactly the same form as the Sonata. The only difference is that the Symphony is larger, more massive, contains grander development. Symphony, then, is a Sonata for the Orchestra.

Is the harp a difficult instrument to learn? It is considered a very difficult instrument to master. Beside the finger work the feet have a decided office to fill. It is, however, one of the most charming instruments in tone.

Who can study music successfully—only one who has talent? By no means! Some people who are exceptionally talented never do, never can, never will study music so as to acquire any high degree of proficiency. The largest stepping stone over the wide stream of study, to the shores of success, is called Patience; the stone lying in the very closest proximity to Patience is that one known as Concentrated Application. Have we the patience to work out a problem twice—yes, ten times—that we may acquire the longed for, only satisfying result, the answer? Why is it not, then, applicable to music as well as to mathematics? When encountering one of those intricate, almost insurmountable passages every music student must encounter during his course, can we not repeat and continue to repeat a measure, section, phrase or period, until we have completely translated the passage into a clear, comprehensible, smooth rendition? The only requisite, therefore, to become a musician is patience, earnest, faithful and continued practice. "Is no talent required?" one may ask. At this very important juncture comes the chief dividing line between the Artist and the Musician. I fully believe everyone who has patience and

concentration, has it in his power to make of himself a satisfactory, successful musician, but not every one can become an Artist. Only such an one who has, combined with his faithful, patient, concentrated practice, that innate God-given quality called talent can become an Artist.

A tribute paid to Music, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, recently in one of our Eastern cities: "What is music? Like sunlight, music comes from Heaven. Poetry, Art, Literature may lower to lust, but Music streams down from Heaven, a messenger of holy sunlight. Beethoven has stirred spiritual expression, which no minister can even interpret. Streaming from the other world, clouds cannot darken it. Impurities cannot mar it; this Pilgrim Music unto Redemption."

The evening of January 14th, the people of Eugene were especially fortunate in having the opportunity of hearing a piano recital given by Robert Tolmie. It was indeed a rare treat to hear such thoroughly enjoyable renditions of Classical and Romantic compositions. Music, like life, is what we make it.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Two hundred and four of the three hundred and sixty-five colleges in the United States are co-educational.

Sixteen presidents of the United States were graduates of American colleges.

It is reported that the University of Berlin affords seven hundred and sixteen different lecture courses.

Yale has had but twelve presidents since her foundation in 1701.

Dr. James Ketchen, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is the oldest living college graduate.

All of the faculty of the Chicago University are called "Mr." by students and others, instead of "Professor."

There are at Yale one thousand voters in the republican club, and two hundred in the democratic club. The same proportion prevails largely throughout the college world.—*Advance*.

Shakespeare's idea of a college course, as seen in an exchange: Freshman year, "Comedy of Errors;" sophomore year, "Much Ado About Nothing;" junior year, "As You Like It;" senior year, "All's Well that Ends Well."

The *Palo Alto* of January 10th contains an article in regard to the mandolin-guitar recently invented by Mr. Clyde Patterson. It says: "Sev-

eral musicians have seen the design and have pronounced it a success." Mr. Patterson has allowed a company in San Francisco to have charge of its introduction. Clyde is sure to make a success.

John D. Rockefeller made Chicago University the munificent gift of \$1,000,000 as a Christmas present. This makes \$3,600,000 given by that gentleman to this University.—*Advance*.

Prof. (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few minutes, I shall be glad to answer any questions that any one may wish to ask."

Student.—"What time is it, please?"—*Ex.*

Ohio and Colorado have undertaken to provide clothing for all children of school age where parents are unable to clothe them. Other states will soon be brought face to face with the same problem.—*Ex.*

From the editors of THE REFLECTOR we are glad to note the article of sound sense upon the important question of the disintegration of this country by foreigners' settlements.—*Hiram College Advance*.

The man who is not content with merely fulfilling orders, but who puts his mind into his own work, arranging its details, devising methods to speed and perfect it, and using intelligence as well as his hands in performing it, is sure to rise. The better quality of work he performs will soon be appreciated, and his success and promotion are assured.—*Ex.*

The latest calculations of the earth's distance from the sun, based on the transit of Venus in 1882, puts it at 92,043,074 miles.

The *Index*, published by the students of the Pacific University, is among our exchanges. We are pleased to note that our classmate, Miss Edith Tongue, holds a position on the editorial staff.

The president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, David Jordan, worked his way through Cornell University. His present salary is \$15,000 per annum.

The principal parts of the verb "*flunco*"—*flunco, flunkere, suspendi, expulsion*.—*Miami Student*.

The faculty of Leland Stanford University, to the number of thirty, are said to take regular exercise in the gymnasium.

The University of Pennsylvania now ranks fourth in point of numbers among the colleges of the United States. It has 1,750 students. The three largest are Harvard, University of Michigan and Yale.

To complete its faculty, the University of Chicago has drawn on all the great colleges and

universities of the world, having taken members from fifty-seven institutions in the United States and thirty from colleges in other parts of the world. Their faculty contains men of world-wide reputation, who in their lines are unsurpassed.—*Ex.*

It is said that Oxford will send a rowing team to the World's Fair. Why can not some of our

Western colleges send a football team to show our English friends how to play that kittenish game.—*Ex.*

Of the 90,000 students in American universities and colleges, Ohio has nearly one-tenth, New York ranks next, then Pennsylvania, then Illinois.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

A STORY.

IT was a chill December day. The rain was falling in a fine cold mist from a dense sky.

Dark, gloomy, intensely miserable, one of those days too often witnessed in London. The rain and chilling wind that whistled about the tenement houses, made a dismal, pitiless sound.

But dreary and cold as it was on the outside, it could not exceed the dreariness and coldness of the little room in which John Caren, the violinist, sat. The rough floor, the bare walls, all bore evidence of wretched poverty, but he who sat there, with lowered head, with one arm thrown caressingly about his beloved Stradivarius, thought not of these things. His eyes were as still and steady and absorbed, as if they looked on a vision, as in truth they did, and this is what they saw.

A young lad, just verging into manhood, whose whole soul was stirred by thoughts of a brilliant future, for had not his master pronounced him a genius, and were not the dreams that had haunted him by night and by day, to be realized at last? What fears had he of the future? In his strong healthy manhood, he could afford to laugh at the adversities of life.

Well, he had been happy for a short time. Fortune with one of her curious freaks had seen fit to smile on him for a while. But also, with her usual fickleness, she soon deserted him, and left him penniless, left him with nothing but honor, and the dear old violin. He had fought desperately, had striven to conquer fate, but to no avail—and this was the end.

Smiling sadly, he glanced down at his old violin; ah yes, it was all he had left; it was to him home, friends, all that made life dear. Picking up the bow, he drew it affectionately across the strings; he would play one more tune, he would pour out the longings, the hopes, that filled his soul; he would make his violin tell his sad story. Sweet, clear and thrilling rose the notes, until the agitated throbbing of his heart sends

the warm color to his cheeks, and the dark eyes sparkle back of their deep fringes. Slower and more weird grows the music, the notes rising and falling in heart-broken sighs.

The attention of passers-by is arrested; they stop and collect about the house and wonder from whence come those sorrowful strains that wring the hearts of men. He plays on and on, until at last the arm wielding the bow begins to tremble, the quick, short breaths the man is breathing break in like whispered sobs upon the music. With a mighty effort he raises his arm and draws the bow across the strings in one last, long, quivering note, his head falls on his breast, his eyes close, and the rising echo of that last note bears with it the soul of John Caren.

Next morning they found him, and as they flocked about him, many were the pitying cries of heart disease. They laid him away tenderly, and only God knew that it was starvation.

AN INVESTMENT.

[The following is a specimen of the compositions written at Stanford. It was read before the class and highly commended.]

THERE was a lull on that hot afternoon in the busy office, broken only by the patter of the typewriter keys. The book-keeper worked away silently, and the office boy was pottering among the letter books.

The "boss," comfortably seated in his arm-chair, with his feet on his desk, was conjuring up visions of the "fall trade" in the circles of his tobacco smoke. The door opened, and a tall, brisk individual approached, and without a moment's hesitation began—

"Good afternoon, sir. I have here something entirely new in the way of collars and cuffs for hot weather, which I desire to show you." (Brings forth collar and cuffs from under his coat.) "It is a new patent material, linenlien, which, as you see, sir, it is impossible to distin-

guish from linen. They can be worn for years, and when soiled, just wipe them off with a damp cloth, and there you are, clean and fresh. They never bend or crack (wildly sawing the air with the collar), are made in all styles and are just what you want this hot weather. Just been around to fit Charley Ladd out with a set and he was very much pleased—thought they looked better and were more comfortable than linen. They are just the thing now, I tell you, and this is your only opportunity to supply yourself, as they are sold only through agents, and I won't come around again." (Brisk individual stops to take breath, and mop his face.) You never saw anything like their popularity this

hot weather. You can save the price of a set on the wash bill in a month,

The "boss" considering the wilted condition of his linen, began to waver. The enemy quick to perceive a weak point, charged upon him with another volley of eloquence, and succeeded in taking the citadel by storm. From some mysterious receptacle he brought forth the collars and cuffs, quickly closed up the bargain and departed.

As the door closed behind his retreating form the "boss" remarked, "I guess I won't take them home, they will be very convenient in the office." And a few days later, he was heard to address the book keeper, "Henry, don't you want some collars and cuffs?"

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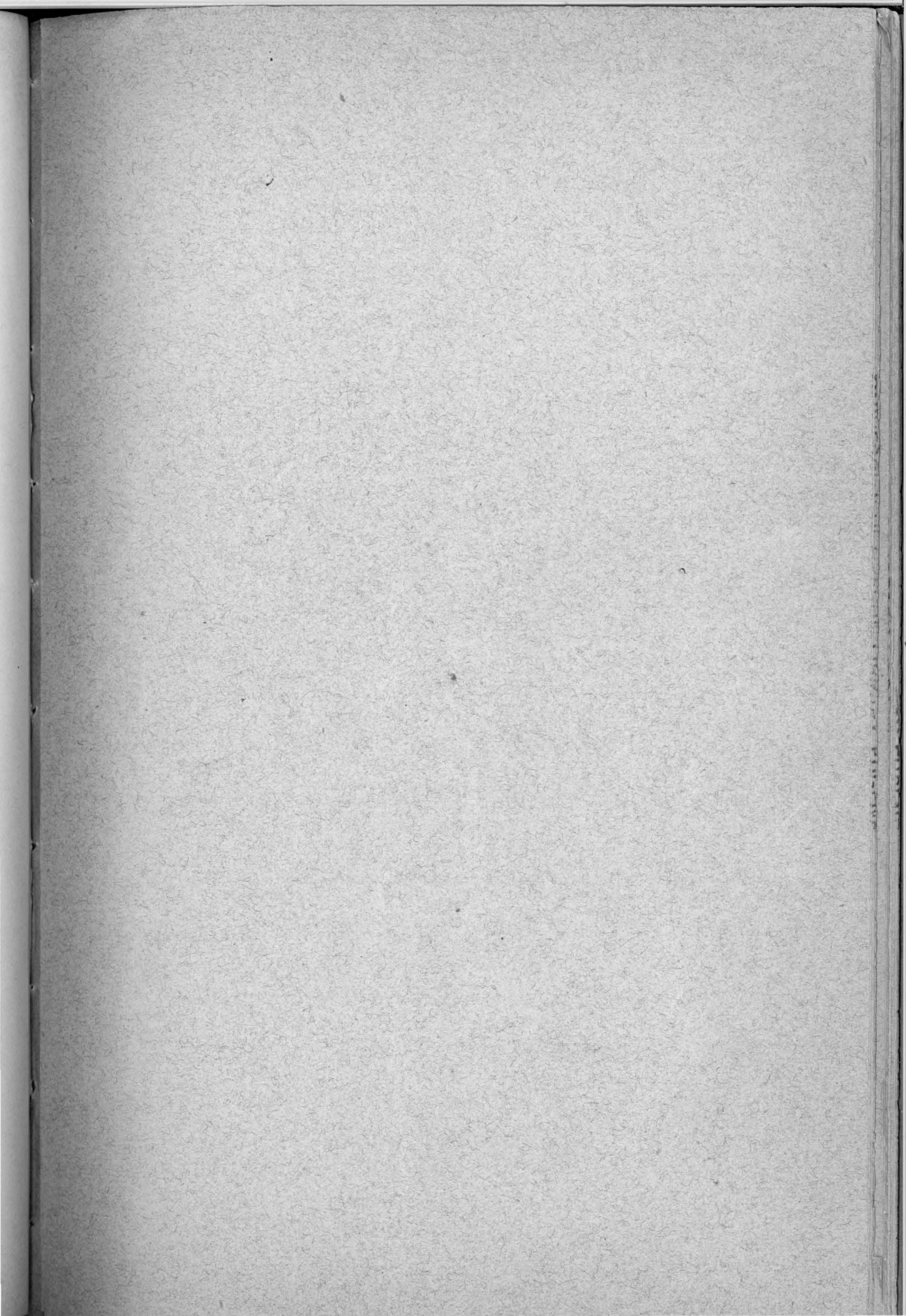
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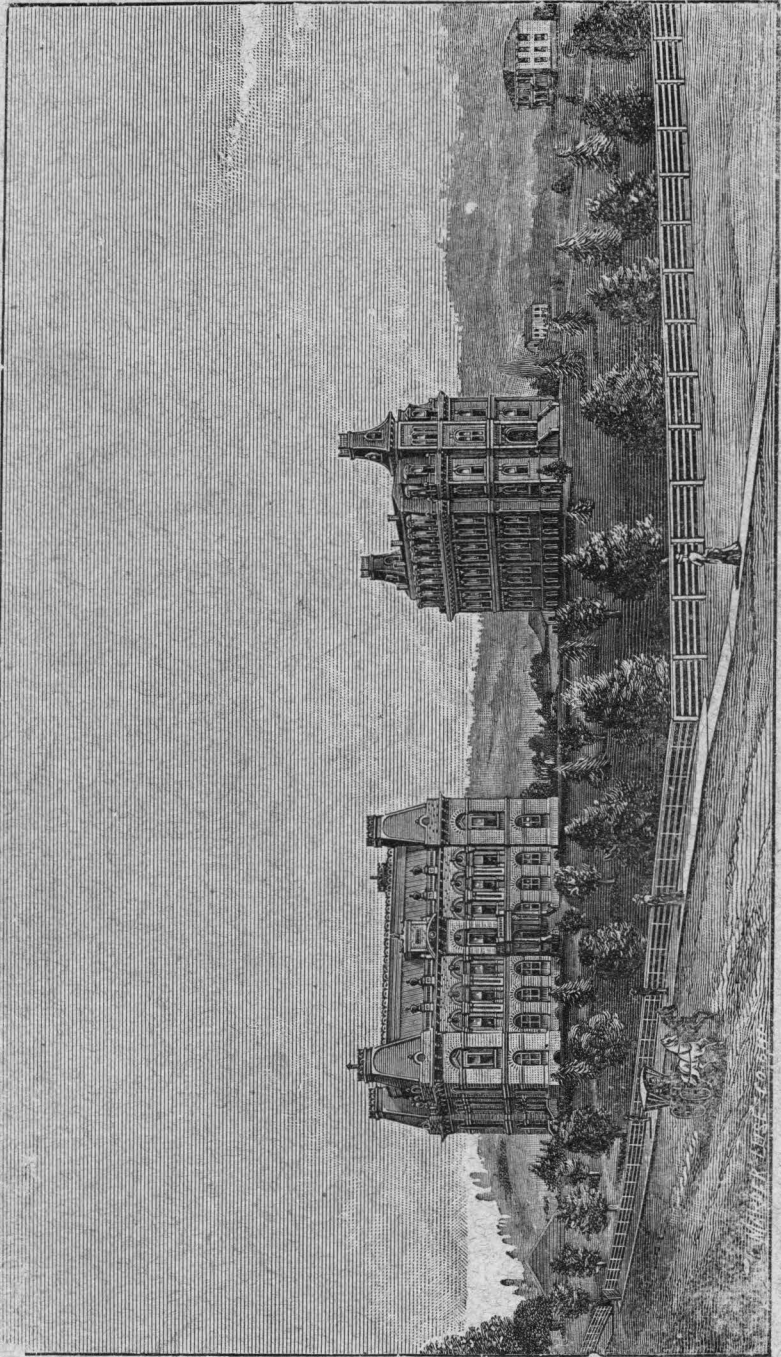
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