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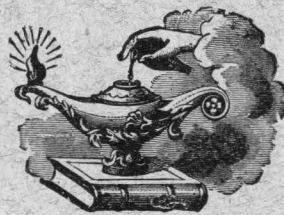
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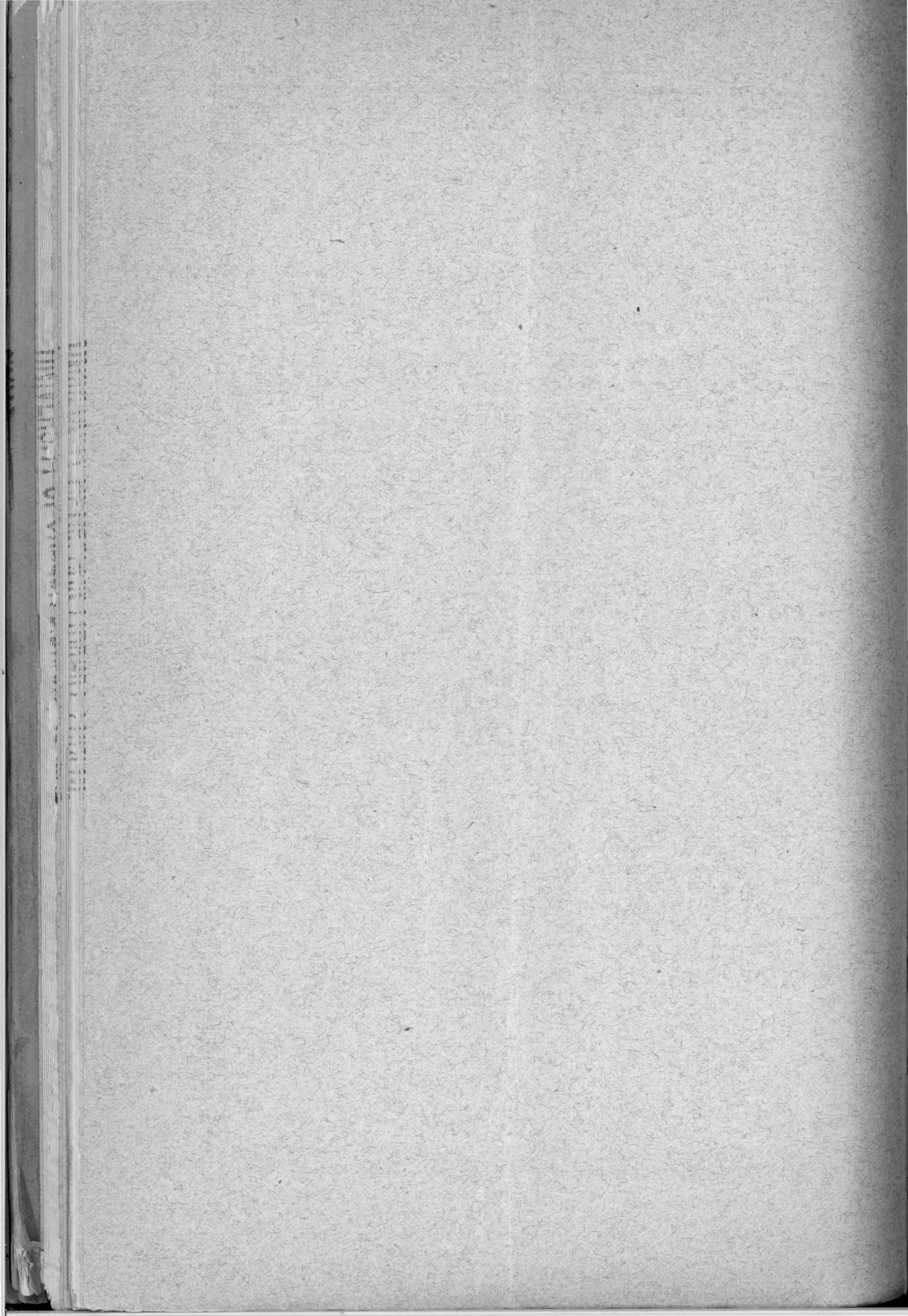
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THE REFLECTOR

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1893.

No. 9.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

THE educational as well as religious world recently received a shock in the passing away of one of the most able minds of the century, Phillips Brooks. Gigantic in physical proportions, so also was the breadth of his mind and soul. He was eminently fitted to do a great work for mankind. With no time for denunciation, criticism and gloomy forebodings, he sought to influence others to look upon the bright side of life. To every soul of the earth, and most emphatically to Americans, does his example appeal. Profit then, by the teachings of one of the brightest stars that decks the intellectual firmament.

In a recent issue, statements were given concerning the Armour Institute at Chicago, which was built and endowed to the extent of \$1,400,000 by Philip D. Armour. This illustrious man will probably be the republican candidate for mayor of Chicago during the world's fair year. He is beyond a reasonable doubt one deserving of such an honor. Should he be successful, it would give to education an impetus not only in America but in all nations which come in contact with one of our most distinguished educators.

Johns Hopkins University will next June, for the first time confer the degree of Ph. D. upon a woman. Miss Florence Bacom, a Massachusetts girl will be so honored by that Institution. It is not lack of ability that forbids women from enjoying the high grades of honor. It is rather the seeming jealousy that pervades the hearts of man that denies her this opportunity. But the ranks are being broken, the cause elevated

and education today has as her motto, "Whosoever will, let him or her come."

Mr. William O. Pratt has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the new Armour Institute at Chicago. Mr. Pratt had much to do with the organization of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and held an important position there for several years, resigning last spring on account of his health, which is now fully restored. It is understood that the President of Armour Institute, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, will retain his pastorate but will be granted an assistant pastor to aid him in his duties.

Because of the generosity of Miss Garrett, of Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University will open a well equipped medical school next fall in connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It will be open to men and women alike on equal terms. The medical school itself will be of the highest scientific character possible and the course of study will require four years for completion. A college training or its equivalent will be required for admission. So the standard of medical institutions is raised and the other schools of the land must hasten to follow. Already has the course of study in this department been extended to four years at Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania; and it is understood that Columbia is on the point of doing the same.

It would be a difficult matter to obtain a correct census of the real university students of this country. It would include only those who, having had a college or scientific school education are being instructed in graduate work by

faculties organized for this special purpose. In such a census, Columbia would head the list with 600 university students. Then would follow Harvard with over 550, Yale with 425, Johns Hopkins with 350. University of Chicago, Cornell, Stanford and others would add about 250 or 300. So that it would give to the United States about 2,500 university students.

Of late there has been much discussion as to the recent gifts of Harvard. Mr. Gordon McKay, the wealthy inventor and manufacturer of Boston, has endowed this institution to the extent of from \$2,000,000 to 4,000,000. This seems an enormous amount, but it is only about one third of what is required to pay expenses and make the necessary additions. This year Harvard has 294 instructors and 2966 students. The salary list alone is one third of the income. Hence the necessity of these large appropriations. No doubt the gifts of such men as Stanford, Rockefeller and McKay will induce others of our millionaires to invest money for the training of man's mind.

THE LIBRARY.

THIS department of our University is steadily growing, both by the addition of new volumes and also in the appreciation of the students.

The library has received many improvements in the last year. During the past summer a catalogue of the books was prepared and, at the opening of this school year, a printed copy was furnished to each student. The volumes have also been classified, or so arranged, by the librarian so that students can now quite readily find those which they may wish to consult, without assistance.

The library comprises at present over 4,000 standard works, carefully selected and well bound. One hundred and five have been added since September. Some of these are rare and costly books. Since its opening, this library has been the government depository for the State of Oregon; so in addition to the other publications many Congressional Records and other reports are received. Already it is difficult to find space for new books in the present quarters, and a separate library building will soon be a necessity.

As the library is open from 8 a. m. until 1 p. m., it affords the students a quiet and pleasant place to read or study during their leisure hours. Although few who are pursuing a college course have much spare time, yet an hour or so spent each day in profitable reading will, in time, go far toward filling up with useful information

that framework of knowledge which is received from text books and in the classroom. With so many books to choose from, and but little time, the question naturally arises, what shall I read so as to use this time to the best advantage? Emerson suggests an answer in his three practical rules for reading, 1. "Never read a book that is not a year old." 2. "Never read any but famed books." 3. "Never read any but what you like." Lytton's maxim was, "In science read by preference the newest books, in literature the oldest."

Some thirty or thirty-five periodicals are regularly received in the library. Among these are, *The American Journal of Science*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *American Chemical Journal* and *The American Naturalist*. These, together with the many scientific articles contained in the different reviews, afford "the newest" discoveries and facts in the scientific world. For work in the composition classes, in the literary societies and for enabling the students, in a general way, to keep with the times, the periodicals are invaluable.

Of all literature, probably history and biography may be read with the most profit. A glance through the library catalogue will show that a great wealth of such reading matter is at our disposal. Great works of fiction are very numerous, but great biographies are few indeed. These books contain the experience of all ages, the recorded lives of greatest men and the accumulated wisdom of many centuries. Many are the evidences of their inspiring and ennobling influence. Milton, speaking of biography, says, "It is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond," and all are familiar with the words of Longfellow, on the "Lives of Great Men." Of this class of literature we are advised "to read by preference the oldest." The oldest biographical works to be found on our library shelves and probably the oldest to be found anywhere, except the oldest of all biographies—the Bible—is "Plutarch's lives." This, though written nearly 1,800 years ago, is still classed as one of the greatest works of its kind. The fact that Shakespere, in writing his great classical dramas, used this work as his principal authority, gives it added interest. Montaigne pronounced Plutarch to be "the greatest master in that kind of writing"—the biographic. This work is of especial value to the classical student as it will invest with new interest and throw new light upon the orations, poems and historical narratives which are read in the original tongue.

Even history may be best studied in biography, for historical events are interesting to us chiefly on account of the characters they por-

tray. A life of Napoleon will comprise the most interesting part of the history of France as the lives of Washington or Grant of the history of the United States. "What is all history," Emerson asks, "but the work of ideas, a record of the incomparable energy which His infinite aspirations infuse into man?"

A few of the best works, lately received, are "Some Famous Painters and their homes," "Some Famous Sculptors and their homes," (2 vol.), "Johnson's Lives of the poets." (3 vol.), "Decisive Battles of the World." "Napoleon

and Blucher," "Fiske's History of America," (4 vol.), "Charles Sumner's Orations," Robert Hall's Works, Wendell Phillip's works, Stedman's "Nature and Elements of Poetry," Mail Box works (16 vol) and many others of equal interest and value.

Our college work is chiefly valuable for laying the foundation of learning by training the mind properly. By embracing the opportunities afforded by a good library, for building upon this foundation our college course may be made both pleasanter and much more profitable.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

LAUREAN NOTES.

The debate of the evening of February 3rd was upon a question which at that time, confronted our State Legislators, and for that reason was very interesting. Many points were brought forth by the respective sides of the question and owing to the scanty material from which to obtain information, showed the common sense and ingenuity of the debaters. The question was, "Should Miller's School Book Bill become a Law?" The affirmative brought forth in substantiation of their side of the question the following arguments: That the bill would help those who are very poor in that they would be enabled to purchase books cheaper; that it would keep the book sellers from making an enormous profit, in that they were allowed only 10 per cent. profit; that it would prevent the frequent change of text books; that it would be a saving of 60 per cent upon all books purchased; that the bill would encourage home industry and keep the money within our own state; and that only standard text books would be used.

The negative brought forth the following arguments, that the bill was socialistic in principles; that the many would be taxed for the benefit of a few; that the bill was deficient in many respects and did not allow enough money to establish a good plant; that the books are to-day about as good they can be made; that in California where the principles of the bill have been tried, the Supt. of Public Instruction is opposed to it; and that it would be a premium upon corruption.

After weighing the above and many other arguments which were adduced the chair rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative.

The quarterly election of the society was

held on February 10, which resulted in the selection of Mr. P. S. Brattain to fill the highest office. President Brattain is a member of the Junior class and has been a member of the society for some time. He has always identified himself with the active workings of the society and by his faithfulness is deserving of the high honor bestowed upon him. We publish in this issue his inaugural address. The following members were elected to fill the respective offices of the society for the ensuing term. H. L. Hopkins, **Vice Pres.**; Geo. Welch, Secretary; E. Dell Johnson, Assistant Sec.; Mr. Meusdorffer, Treas., **E. H. Lauer**, Censor; and C. W. Keene, **Sergeant-at-Arms.**

PRESIDENT BRATTAIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Here is the dividing line between the old and the new. There ends the old term, here begins the new. Allow me, Laureans, to express my gratitude to you for the honor which you have conferred upon me, an honor of which any member might well feel proud, and for this I return my sincere thanks.

Though I take this as a great honor, still the taking is mingled with no little regret, for I fear it is honor given where honor is not due, and that it is confidence misplaced, and this I fear the more when I draw aside the curtain which hides us from the past and recall the grace, dignity and intelligence my predecessors lent to this office. But, Laureans, my endeavor shall ever be to administer justice, to advance our best interests and render my decisions in accordance with our written laws, as nearly as I am able to interpret them.

The society from its foundation has witnessed

one continued and strengthening growth. Success has crowned its every effort. Its influences are being spread throughout the regions of our great Northwest. Laureans are fast taking their places and filling the ranks of honor and trust in a manner that reflects credit upon this institution.

The past offers a reason why we should hope for a degree of success in this our present term. I would suggest that each member should assist in promoting and advancing the already enviable reputation we enjoy. This will be done by being present at every meeting and taking an active part in whatever discussions may arise, for here is the place to develop, modify, and digest the ideas which you have gained in your various exercises. Here you learn to put in living language that which has hitherto lain dormant in your minds. You are compelled to think as well as act. You are here to form those ideas which are to govern you all through life.

In the selections for debates it is of the highest importance that you choose questions which will be both interesting and beneficial. Perhaps more benefits are to be derived from questions which involve history, since they compel the speaker to peruse the records of many generations, and become acquainted with man during all ages and to know the main-springs which have ever prompted him to human action.

Laureans, what greater inducements could we have to cause us to be active here than the success with which our former members are meeting. Only a few short years have rolled by since the first Laurean took his departure, and today, while we stand on this side of the imaginary stream which separates the student from the world outside, we turn with interest to know what many Laureans have done, and we are pleased to find that each passing year sees them rising step by step on the ladder of fame, silently carving their names on the pages of time in letters that eternity alone can efface. And now members, while you linger here to prepare for the future battles of life, remember the time at least is short, so avail yourselves of each passing opportunity for improvement. Let action be your watch-word and victory will be your reward.

The meeting of February 17, was fraught with unusual interest. Many were present and an active part was taken in the whole society proceeding. During the first part of the session a question of parliamentary law was under discussion. Almost every member present had something to say. The question was whether or not

the by-laws should be suspended. One side claimed that they could not, and the other, admitting that there was no stated provision for suspension, claimed the point from precedent, that it was done very nearly every evening, and that from courtesy toward the members who would be benefited by the suspension, they ought to be suspended. The by-laws were not suspended.

The debate of the evening was upon a question which has been before the public for some time. This question is one upon which the people are divided, and there were champions of both sides in the Society. The patriotism of the American youths of the Society was displayed with due credit to intelligence. The question was "Should the Hawaiian Islands be annexed to the United States?"

The arguments were many and space will only permit a recapitulation of the salient points. The affirmative maintained that the Islands were of value as a coaling and military station; that a majority of the people and the United States Senate favor annexation; that many states have forwarded to the senate resolutions favoring annexation; that Louisiana, and Alaska were taken under similar circumstances; that their independence is no longer possible and we should annex them; that other nations are watching the chance to take the Islands; that they would benefit the Nicaragua Canal project; that the schools in the Islands have diffused sufficient intelligence to make the inhabitants desirable citizens; and that the laws of the United States as they now are would predominate and govern the Islands.

The negative brought forth the following arguments to show why the Islands should not be annexed: That a coaling station could be obtained by treaty; that the inhabitants, a majority at least, do not want annexation; that the revolution was instigated and is abetted by designing men who will reap personal advantages by annexation; that annexation would benefit and promote the sugar monopoly; that the United States would have to protect these Islands in case of war; that there is no constitutional provision for such an annexation, and that Louisiana, Texas and Alaska are not analogous cases, as they are a part of one continent with no ocean intervening; that annexation is morally wrong in that it wrests territory from an unwilling people; that America would incur, as she should, the condemnation of the civilized world; that the natives would be gradually driven from their possessions; that annexation would be in violation of the warnings of Washington and Madison; that the

United States would have to assume the debt of three and one-half millions, and would have to bestow an annuity upon the queen, and provide for the heir apparent, that the natives are ignorant, and experience has shown that ignorant natives cannot be assimilated with our civilization, hence they would be a source of constant trouble; that they would in time be clamoring for statehood, and owing to distance they would be hard to control and govern, suffrage would be impaired; and they would be a point of attack in case of war.

Vice President Hopkins, after carefully considering all the arguments adduced, decided in favor of the negative.

A very interesting debate was there upon the evening of February 24 upon the question: "Should Utah be Admitted to Statehood?" This is a question which confronts congress very nearly every session, and is quite familiar in its details to every one. The debaters exhibited considerable common sense in the discussion of this question.

The affirmative claimed that the people were ready for admission and had the necessary population; that Utah is ahead of several of the lately admitted states in many respects; that since 1890 they have left off polygamy and have conformed to the state laws; that Utah has vast resources, such as would make her great under the garb of statehood; that the people are generally intelligent, and there are four institutions of higher education with many of common instruction; and the territory is unincumbered with debts.

The negative brought forth the following: That the inhabitants, as a rule, are ignorant and incapable of conforming themselves to the conditions of statehood; that they are a rebellious people; that many are governed by priests and would make a good field for the demagogue and wire pullers; that, were Utah a state, congress would have no power to prevent polygamy, it being unconstitutional, and that institution would thrive; and that the admission of Utah would bestow the franchise upon classes who are incapable of exercising the privilege with intelligence and who would corrupt the ballot.

The president rendered his decision negatively.

EUTAXIAN NOTES.

Miss Helen McCowan is teaching at Oregon City.

A committee consisting of Misses Owen, Norris and Loomis was appointed Friday, Feb. 17th, to confer with a committee from the Laurean Society and arrange a program and obtain a speaker for re-union evening during commencement. The programs are demanded a month earlier this year, which accounts for the seeming haste.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Alberta Shelton will not be with us again this term.

Miss Julia Hamilton, a former Eutaxian, who graduated at St. Helen's Hall last year, is now teaching in that institution.

We have finished reading "In Memoriam," and shall now turn our attention to debates, as some of the members wish to develop their argumentative ability.

The mystery surrounding the listless air, the weary look, the pre-occupied manner of one of our sisters vanished last Friday. The veil dropped from our obscured vision when she proposed a certain question for debate, which evidently she had not been able to settle definitely in her own mind. But the Society refused to consider the question, the preponderance of which would, should we permit it, agitate our minds to such a degree as to unfit us for study or any other duties meted out to us.

"Resolved that the Hawaiian Islands should be annexed to the United States," was the question debated Friday, February 24. The affirmative was supported by Maud Wilkins, Kate Hopkins and Daisy Loomis, who argued as follows: That the Islands would be invaluable in case of war; that the coal stations are invaluable; that England must not be allowed to gain control of them; that American commercial interests predominate enormously in the Islands and that the undesirable inhabitants are rapidly dying off and will soon be extinct.

The negative was supported by Melissa Hill, Jennie Beatie and Mercy Applegate, who adduced the following arguments: That the Islands are at too great a distance; that the inhabitants are undesirable, being Japanese, Chinese, semi-savages and lepers; that England does not want the Islands; that they would soon be knocking at our doors for admission as a state; that we have no right to usurp the power of the queen; and that the treaty before the senate is a great act of confiscation.

The president rendered her decision in favor of the affirmative.

THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

SENIOR ITEMS.

The long-looked-for class pins came at last. The class is very much pleased with them. Although it is a pretty late day to be getting badges, they will be everlasting mementos of our senior days, and when chafed by the inquietudes of "crabbed age" they will serve to recall many pleasant memories of the past.

C. F. Martin was missed about the University for some time. He had a tussle with the mumps.

K. K. Kubli and J. Grant Miller were absent from classes a few days ago on account of severe colds.

D. H. and T. M. Roberts were called home last month to attend the funeral of their father.

Part II of Moral Science is very interesting. Its subject-matter has to do with duty, or Ethics.

We have finished Astronomy and have begun the review which will be examination per se.

We have finished Structural Geology and before starting on Historical Geology the Professor deemed it necessary for us to have a well defined outline of North America in our minds in order that we might more fully appreciate his lectures and the text on land formations and rock systems of the continent. Consequently he set us to drawing the map of North America on the board. A passing observation of the unpracticed eye could discern that with the exception of one or two, the artistic channel in our cosmography was very shallow, for it was impossible to detect any resemblance between the map and the object for which it was drawn. One of them so much resembled a shanghi that the temptation was irresistible for the artist to place an eye in the northern part of Alaska which resembled the fowl's head. The Professor seeing this, although seemingly disappointed with our vain attempt, buried his face in his hands and laughed heartily.

JUNIOR JOTTINGS.

Several of the Junior orations failed to come under the limit, when timed, and will have to be "boiled down" some more.

At a class meeting held at the home of Miss

Friendly on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th, Miss Hill was chosen president, Mr. Brattain secretary, Mr. Jones treasurer, and Mr. Laurie editor of the Junior class.

Mr. Jones was unable to attend his recitations for several days during the past week on account of sickness.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. McAlister cleaned and repaired the air pump on Saturday, and did their work so thoroughly that the Physics class has succeeded in freezing water with the pump.

Miss Powell was called home on the 11th on account of the illness of her father, who died on the following Tuesday evening. The Juniors all join in extending sympathy to their class-mate.

Miss Potter, a former member of '94, has recently moved back to Eugene.

The Physics class has taken up electricity, one of the most interesting subjects in the year's work.

SOPHOMORE NOTES.

The new books in the library were hailed with delight by Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores alike, although the Seniors seem to have a monopoly of all of Sumner's works.

One of our number says the sleighing was pretty good last month, another reports good coasting, while the rest of the class assent and take the word of their two more fortunate members.

The attempt in the Rhetoric class to outline a sermon, giving the text, introduction, discussion and conclusion, met with more or less success, although one member said the sermon was not on the text, consequently the text was omitted. One sermon was so accurately outlined in all its points and subdivisions by two members of the class, that the conclusion was drawn that in addition to a very clear presentation of thought, the listeners were very attentive and logical.

The young ladies of the Sophomore class desire to thank the writer of "A Sophomore Maiden" for such a gracefully penned tribute to themselves, and assure the author that each will treasure the sentiments therein as addressed solely to herself.

Several additional names have been added to

our roll during the past month, and from the various appellations we are led to believe we have some excellent classmates, in the persons of Deliverance Happyheart Hopkins, Penelope Happyland Hanna, and Jonathan Punctual Robe.

Mr. Ferree is welcomed back after a short siege of the mumps, and is tendered our heartfelt sympathies, yet not as those who have experienced the "delightful sensations," for he is the first one of our rank to succumb.

The ready response made to the call of assembling for the preliminary steps in physical culture is a telling indication that the Oregon youth, yea, the Oregon maiden, is abreast of the times. We fully realize that to be cultured in the true sense is to know the physical nature and its needs, as well as the mental and its possibility. That there are one or two muscles that have become very sensitive by disuse and need strengthening and cultivating, every student is ready to admit in thinking the matter over the day after the first lesson. To be as physically sound as good training can make us, is a solemn duty; so let none of us neglect the opportunities offered for preparing ourselves for the coming years.

Mr. Robe was highly honored the other day in the rhetoric class, by having his portrait drawn by the Professor of Rhetoric. As such honors come only once in a generation, we are all very proud of Mr. Robe.

The train which reaches Eugene at 10 20 a. m. has been dubbed the "rhetorical" train. The Sophomores have been discussing the advisability of petitioning the authorities of the road to blow the whistle either a little sooner or a little later, so as not to disturb the rhetoric class during their profound meditations.

The Blue or the Gray, which shall it be? This is the all important question agitating many feminine minds just at present. The old story, blue will win the day.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Sophomore class for composition, Thursday, February 22, the subject was "Criticism." The lesson consisted in the discussion of the subject in Genung's rhetoric, and an outside topic by each member of the class. Some of the points brought out were as follows: That criticism is not necessarily fault finding; that a symmetry of culture is acquired by discerning reading; that the ability to criticize is a natural gift but rarely bestowed, and is gained by culture; a good reader is a critic; a critic must be patient and free

from prejudice; criticism comes from the Greek, to judge, and balances the excellences and defects, and so decides upon the value of the production; the true function of criticism is judicial, a critic is a judge.

The members of the Livy class claim that they are in possession of that "sweet substance" mentioned in the last REFLECTOR. This claim is disputed, however, by the class in Memorabilia.

Mr. Matthews, whom the Sophomores have the pleasure of claiming as one of their number, was elected to the position of reporting secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Corvallis.

Pun on the class in Tacitus: While Laurie and Amy are roaming through the Glen, with Robe of spring arrayed, F(er)ree are the birds and Under-wood on mossy Mat-thews to ease, Mc-Kin-lay down to rest.

FRESHMAN HAPPENINGS.

A student in the Memorabilia class translated "*himation te andreia kai gunaikeia*," "male and female cloaks."

We wonder if the other classes have such pleasant monthly social class meetings as we have.

The Scientific Freshmen are now deep in the mysteries of Faust, and they say that it is more difficult than Greek. If they ever study Greek they may change their minds.

Our class this year has surely had more than its share of sickness, but we suppose that we will not have so much in the future, since we now have a gymnasium instructor.

Mr. F. W. Mulkey and Miss Daisy Loomis are the Freshman members of the reunion committee. This is quite an honor for the class to have two members on this important committee.

Mr. Fred M. Templeton, who left us last year, was here recently on a visit to his brother, the business manager of THE REFLECTOR. We shall probably see him often next fall, as he is going to buy hops here for the well known firm of E. Meeker & Co.

One Freshman started for Roseburg to attend the ball on Washington's birthday, but got only as far as Fairmount, where he lost his hat from the car window and so had to return. Several young ladies were seen "counting ties" in that direction, but we suppose they gave up the attempt, as they were present at recitations next day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Marietta Meusdorffer spent a few days with her brother, who is attending the University.

J. E. Bronaugh and Frank Porter, both members of the class of '92, spent a few days recently with friends in Eugene.

Misses Emma and Alice Roberts were recently called home to attend the funeral of their father, whose health had been poor for some time past.

Three regents have been appointed by Governor Pennoyer, Hon. Henry Failing and Hon. C. C. Beekman succeeding themselves and Hon. A. G. Hovey succeeding Hon. R. Scott.

Elmer Rogers, an old student of the University, recently spent a short vacation visiting his parents and friends in Eugene. He is now attending the business college in Portland.

Ferd Groner will start about the first of April or the first of May for Chicago and other points in the East. His principal mission is to attend the great Columbian Exposition. Mr. Groner's connections with the University are yet fresh in the memories of his many friends.

It is undoubtedly pleasing and stimulating to students to look about and observe how former graduates of the University are pushing to the front in all departments. Frank A. Huffer, a student and instructor, recently carried some cases through the supreme court of Washington, reflecting credit upon himself and justice upon his clients.

We take pleasure in publishing the poem on "A Sophomore Maiden" and the article on the "Forum Romanum." The latter is composed of facts gathered while the writer was sojourning in Europe last summer. Miss Moore is a graduate of the University and a student of high rank. Both these productions are worthy of your careful attention.

It is understood that a society for the promotion of vocal and instrumental music in Eugene has been formed, Rev. H. L. Bates and Miss McCormack, of the Conservatory of Music, being the ones who are organizing the union. Such an organization will be very valuable, and will, no doubt, serve to develop much musical talent that now lies dormant.

Arthur L. Veazie, John McGinn and Mr. Cavinaw have been appointed as speakers to

represent the law class next commencement. One, at least, of these names looks familiar to us, and peculiarly so because of the pleasant and useful memories it brings to our minds, and we heartily rejoice at the selection of Mr. Veazie. We shall be glad to welcome those appointed and the entire class to Eugene.

The gymnasium has become a place that is attractive to all who have any great regard for the physical temple which is being so rapidly constructed here in life. Under the direction of Rev. R. Rabb, no small amount of muscle and fiber is being developed. Tall and short, old and young, assemble at the appointed hours to engage in this important work. The instruction is highly enjoyed by all who are taking it.

Since our last issue the college was visited by Logan Herbert Roots, a graduate of Harvard in '91. He came in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, and succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm. Being one of the international college secretaries, his stay was somewhat limited, but was none the less enjoyed. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the course of study, instructors, library, and in fact the general make-up of the University.

The following is taken from a Newberg paper: B. B. Beekman, of Portland, delivered one of the best addresses at the college on Washington's birthday that was ever heard in this city. He reviewed past events in American history, discussed matters of national interest to the present generation, and spoke hopefully of the future. The address was such an one as would be a credit before any audience, and our people who failed to hear it missed a treat. Mr. Beekman graduated at the State University at Eugene, and then spent three years at Yale college. He is now one of the prominent young attorneys of Portland.

Villard Hall was the scene of much excitement March 3rd. The Freshman class was on duty for public rhetorical, and it is but just that we say that the programme was of a most interesting nature. It was the first appearance before the public of a number of the class. The essays were narratives and selections miscellaneous. Those who had the privilege of declaiming were E. Dell Johnson, R. S. Smith, Albert Osburn, Miss Cooper, Miss Hanna, Edward

Bryson, Lee Travis, Miss Owen, Lincoln Farington, Miss Hendricks, Fred Mulkey, Harry Templeton, Clarence Keene, Virgil Johnson, Miss Yoran; and the essayists were Frank Taylor, Elbert Brown, William Smith, Miss Ida Roe, Herbert Hanna, John Edmundson, Miss Maud Wilkins. During the entertainment all were favored by an instrumental solo by Miss Simpson, who graduates from the Conservatory of Music this year, and also by an instrumental duet by Miss Walters and Arthur McKinlay. A principal feature of the whole exercise was the promptness which characterized the recitations and readings alike. The Freshman class deserves a compliment.

While the young men representing the colleges and universities of Oregon were attending the Y. M. C. A. convention at Corvallis, it was thought to be a splendid opportunity to organize an Intercollegiate Oratorical Society. So, after the business of the convention was attended to, steps were taken toward perfecting this organization. One from each of the ten institutions represented was appointed to draw up resolutions, which were adopted and read as follows: WHEREAS, Believing that the colleges and universities of the state of Oregon should be brought into closer and more friendly relations, and that an Intercollegiate Association should be formed for the purpose of increasing this fellowship, therefore be it *resolved*, that an organization be formed which shall be known as the Intercollegiate Oratorical Association of Oregon. I.—These contests shall be annual, and under the direction of the different literary societies of the colleges, and shall be open to any person who is a member of the college classes. II.—There shall be two committees of three members each appointed to judge the merit of the orations; first, composition; second, delivery. The orations shall be handed to the first named committee at least two weeks before the date of the contest, signed fictitiously, and with the true name of the contestant under cover. III.—That a president, corresponding secretary and an executive committee of three, of which the president shall be chairman, be appointed from the members of college classes. . . . This was done only on the condition that the faculties of the different institutions approve. We are much in hopes that the plan may be carried out, and that the University of Oregon may distinguish itself.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Stanford University is to have a girl's rowing club.

Oxford and Cambridge together have an income from investments of over \$75,000,000.

An examination in gymnastics is one of the requirements for a degree at Johns Hopkins.

Prof.—Define space.

Student.—I can't express it, but I've got it in my head.

A German philosopher proposes to live upon electricity, and thus do away with the tedious process of eating.

The late James G. Blaine graduated from Washington college, now known as Washington and Jefferson college.

The ninety-four universities of Europe have 41,814 more students and 1,723 more professors than the 360 universities of the United States.

Cairo contains the largest university in the world. Eleven thousand Mohammedans study Musselman law, history and theology within its walls.

The students of Ann Arbor have been denied the right to vote. They elected their own men to run the town, consequently the state legislature sat on them.

Washington college, in Virginia, has the names of thirty-seven governors, eight United States senators, and thirty-one college presidents on its alumni roll.

Ann Arbor claims the first two Chinese women who ever entered an American college among her students. They have entered the medical department of that school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have donated a magnificent dormitory to Yale. No limitations are put upon the architect in his planning. The cost will be at least \$400,000.

In the United States every two hundredth man takes a collegiate course; in England every five hundredth man; in Scotland every six hundredth; and in Germany every two hundred and thirteenth.

One-half of the West Point cadets are obliged to wear glasses, it is said. This state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the barracks are lighted by electricity, instead of gas. The board of visitors have asked an appropriation from congress to remedy this.

President Adams, recently of Cornell, now of the University of Wisconsin, was a charter member of the first college Young Men's Christian Association ever organized. The organization was effected at Ann Arbor in 1858, with a membership of nine, five of whom are still living.

The Yale-Princeton debate is now finally arranged, and will take place March 15. The

Princeton representatives will be chosen from the two halls. Princeton will be represented by three men. Yale has the choice of sides. The question is, "Resolved, That the peaceful annexation of Canada would be beneficial to the United States."

Lane Seminary is worth \$496,000 and has only thirteen students. Recent troubles have caused it to be boycotted by the western colleges, with the above results. It costs \$56,000 to educate these thirteen students, hence it is the most expensive seminary in the world.

CONSONANT AND DISSONANT ITEMS.

Some Advice, selected and original.—There is no particular harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself clever.... The deplorable idea that general culture is unnecessary, when a specialty has been chosen as a life pursuit, is growing more and more obsolete. A broad intellectual training and thorough education is indispensable to every one..... It is not a sign of great knowledge to display temper. A mind that can not govern an abusive tongue can not grasp and retain great ideas.

There is no subject of study more essential to musical intelligence than that of harmony, and there is no branch more widely neglected by students of music, and also teachers. Harmony is the science of chords and of their connections and relations. It is the foundation of all modern musical thought. Formerly, music was reasoned from melody to chords, from conclu-

sion to premises. Through the study of harmony we can reason like any other logician, from the premises to the conclusion, that is, from chords to the accompanying melody. We think our chords first, and think of melody as made up of the chord tones, made florid by the introduction, suspensions, retardations, changing notes and passing notes. The exact knowledge of these things is gained through study of harmony. All music, of course, is not composed, or comprehended, as a melody made more beautiful by various chord changes; we have, instead of melody accompanied by chords, melody accompanied by melody; this leads us into a vast and different field of research, called counterpoint.

We are glad to hear of an Intercollegiate Oratorical Association. The students should now determine upon a "yell" with which to inspire their representative, and also upon colors, in order to present U. of O. in all her glory.

A large amount of commencement music is already under headway. In the Conservatory there are two candidates for graduation, Miss Carrie Hovey and Miss Ethel Simpson. Their graduation recital will be given Monday evening of commencement week. Both of these young ladies are very promising students, and if they continue in the musical studies, a bright and successful future is anticipated. The Conservatory is enlarging yearly and the course of study is continually assuming a higher standard. With the piano course a thorough understanding of harmony and theory is required.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

FORUM ROMANUM.

LIKE the small boy who keeps in anticipation the nut on his cake, as he nibbles around it, we left the Forum till the latter part of our stay in the "Eternal City," contenting ourselves with the neighboring objects of interest. We had much cause to congratulate ourselves that Russell Forbes, Doctor of Philosophy, who has lived in Rome and studied its ruins for half a century, and who has rendered valuable aid in interpreting inscriptions, conducted our party and refreshed our memories with forgotten bits of history.

The Forum was not a building, as many sup-

pose, but an open space surrounded by buildings, and the whole is now called the Forum. The word, in its simple significance, means market place, and the Forum Romanum was the market place when Rome consisted of two hills, the Capitoline and the Palatine, between which it lies.

The real foundation of the Forum is thirty feet below the level of the soil of today. This is due to the fact that it was abandoned for many centuries and gradually fell into decay. It became the receptacle for rubbish and was finally ruined in the year 1084, when Robert Guiscard, the Norman chief, burned all Rome. It is now surrounded by a stone wall, and steps

lead down into this small field of ruins in which every broken fabric has its story, and upon which learning has been so long at work. The Italian government was loath, for a long time, to expend the money necessary to carry on the excavations, and there is, even yet, much to be done.

The first impression the Forum gave me was of its smallness. The ancient temples must have been mere chapels, and the lakes of which we read, little more than fountains. Tradition says the Curtian lake, so called in honor of a Sabine warrior, became a yawning gulf, which an oracle declared would never close till that which was most dear to the Roman people was sacrificed therein. Marcus Curtius, a young nobleman, equipped himself and horse in complete armor and plunged into the abyss, saying, "Nothing is more dear to the Romans than arms and courage," whereupon the gulf closed. This probably happened simultaneously with the opening of that wonderful system of massive, arched sewers, called cloacae, by which every street of Rome was drained into the Tiber. The Cloaca Maxima drained the marshy, wet ground of the Forum. It runs under the broad blocks of the travertine pavement, and is still in use after almost two thousand years. We were shown its mouth, an archway about twelve feet high in the quay wall of the Tiber.

A winding road, paved with huge blocks of lava, runs through the Forum. It led from the southern gate of Rome to the capitol. By this road, or street, victorious generals rode in triumphant procession. It was called *Via Sacra* from the sacred animals that were taken by the way of it to the temple of Jupiter.

I shall not attempt to tell you about all the beautiful arches, columns, inlaid floors, and other architectural fragments but shall mention only a few of the most important.

Almost the whole of one side of the Forum is occupied by the ruins of the Basilica Julia, built by Julius Caesar who dedicated it to his daughter. It was used partly as a law court and partly as an exchange. It formed a link to the bridge by which Caligula connected the Palatine with the Capitoline hill. This maniac, who, we are told, became mad from the effects of a love potion administered by his wife, amused himself by throwing money from this roof to the people below. The floor, of richly colored oriental marble, the bases of numerous columns, and the marble steps running the entire length of the building, giving the foundation on which the imagination rebuilds the magnificent structure.

The Curia, or Senate House, is now the church of St. Andriano. The walls that once reverber-

ated the eloquence of Rome's greatest senators, now echo the music of the solemn mass. The floor has been raised about 20 feet, to accommodate itself to the level of the soil. On the Comitium, or open space in front of the Curia, stood the ancient rostra. These platforms from which to address the people, were called rostra (beaks) from the beaks or prows of captured ships with which they were ornamented. Julius Caesar removed the rostra from the Comitium to a spot near his house. It was here that he thrice refused the kingly crown. Here Mark Antony delivered the funeral oration over Caesar's body, which was buried just in front of the rostra. Here Cicero delivered his second and third orations and here, after his assassination his head and hands were nailed. Here Fulvia pierced with her needle that eloquent tongue which had declaimed against both of her husbands.

Eight beautiful columns, perfectly preserved, stand at one end of the Forum. They formed the portico of the temple of Saturn, the ancient god of the capitol. The senate often met in this temple. Three magnificent pillars at the opposite end, belonging to the temple of Castor and Pollux, are among the most beautiful architectural remains in Rome.

The imposing marble arch of Septimius Severus has served as a model for triumphal arches in every country. It was built by the senate and the Roman people A. D. 205, in honor of the emperor and his two sons, Geta and Caracalla. The latter, after murdering his brother, had the name of Geta erased from the inscription which it bears. The arch is beautifully decorated with sculptured scenes from victorious battles.

The column of Phocas stands near the middle of the Forum. It was erected A. D. 608. It is thus mentioned by Byron:

"Tully was not so eloquent as thou,
Thou nameless column with a buried base."

It was excavated by the Countess of Devonshire in 1816, and is known to have been erected in honor of Phocas, although it bears no name.

The existing house of the Vestals, or Atrium Vestae, is of the time of Hadrian, it having been many times previously destroyed by fire. All the rooms and baths are lined with polished marble, many of great beauty and rarity. The floors are of rich mosaic, many of them of porphyry and other beautiful stones. Several statues of these virgins are found here, representing most beautiful types of womanhood. One particularly valuable one is clothed with a peculiar head dress, which was worn only at the moment of sacrifice. These statues are mostly of the third century. They are placed about near the entrance and in the different rooms in

a hospitable way, and we wished that those marble lips might open to tell of the changes they had witnessed. We were much interested in the Vestal Virgins, and Dr. Forbes gratified us by many pretty stories of their lives. They were chosen from patrician families, which was shown by a broad band of purple bordering their white garments. Their ministry was to preserve the sacred fire. Their number was originally four, afterward increased to six. They could not be less than six years old nor more than ten when they took the vows. If they broke the vows they were buried alive. They were bound to their ministry for thirty years; ten years they were being instructed in their duties, ten years they practiced them, and ten years they instructed others. They were allowed almost

every privilege, and in power were second to the emperor. They rode in costly chariots, and sat near the emperor's box in the theatre. They had power to pardon a criminal on his way to execution, provided only the meeting were accidental.

We stood on the spot where Virginius stood when he plunged the butcher's knife into the heart of his daughter. It seemed almost impossible that these events happened so long ago. The hot, dry climate of Italy prevents the ruins from becoming moss grown, and you can not believe them so old as they are. They do not give you the impression of age so much as many an ivy-grown abbey or castle of England, and yet every stone of the former had fallen ages before the foundation of the latter was begun.

A SOPHOMORE MAIDEN.

Say not that Grecian art embalms
A loveliness no longer known;
Nor claim that beauty lives alone,
A frozen dream in sculptured stone;
Bow not thy knee nor lift thy palms,
Turning thy face from now to then,
In worship of the ages when
The gods came down and walked with men.

Say not the human form divine
Is ravished of its symmetry
Since Homer sung Penelope
In amber-veiled antiquity—
That one delicious curve or line
Is lost. Why, rather say
That summer sunshine of today
Has lost its gold, or that the play

Of soft winds and of laughing streams,
The poppies dancing in the wheat,
The wooing kiss when lovers meet,
Say these and these are grown less sweet
And that our dreams are only dreams,
Than to proclaim so sad a thing
And call it truth. Come, hither bring
Your flowers; crown her whose charms I sing.

I grant Diana's nymphs were fair,
Grant graces to Persephone
And Aphrodite from the sea,
Brought forth man's joy and curse to be—
Grant all, and not one charm forswear—
But goddess, nymph or mortal maid,
Fleet-footed, free and unafraid,
Haunting Corinthian noontide shade,

Had not more grace, were not more sweet,
Than she whose loveliness enchains
My raptured senses, and who reigns
Queen of my heart as fate ordains.

I fling my poor rhymes at her feet.
Would they were gems to crown her fair,
Or pearls to braid in her bright hair—
They are but rhymes, I leave them there.

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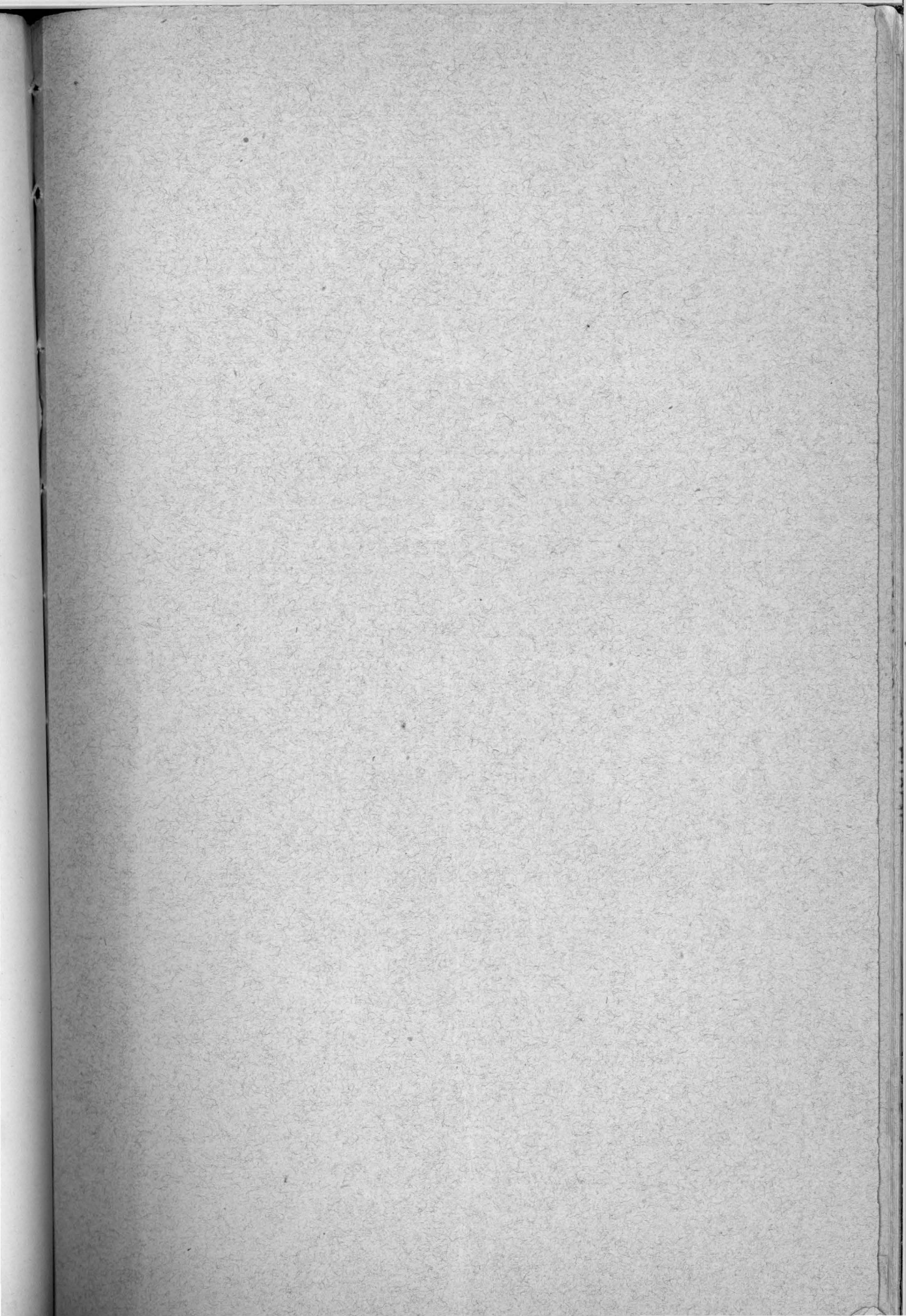
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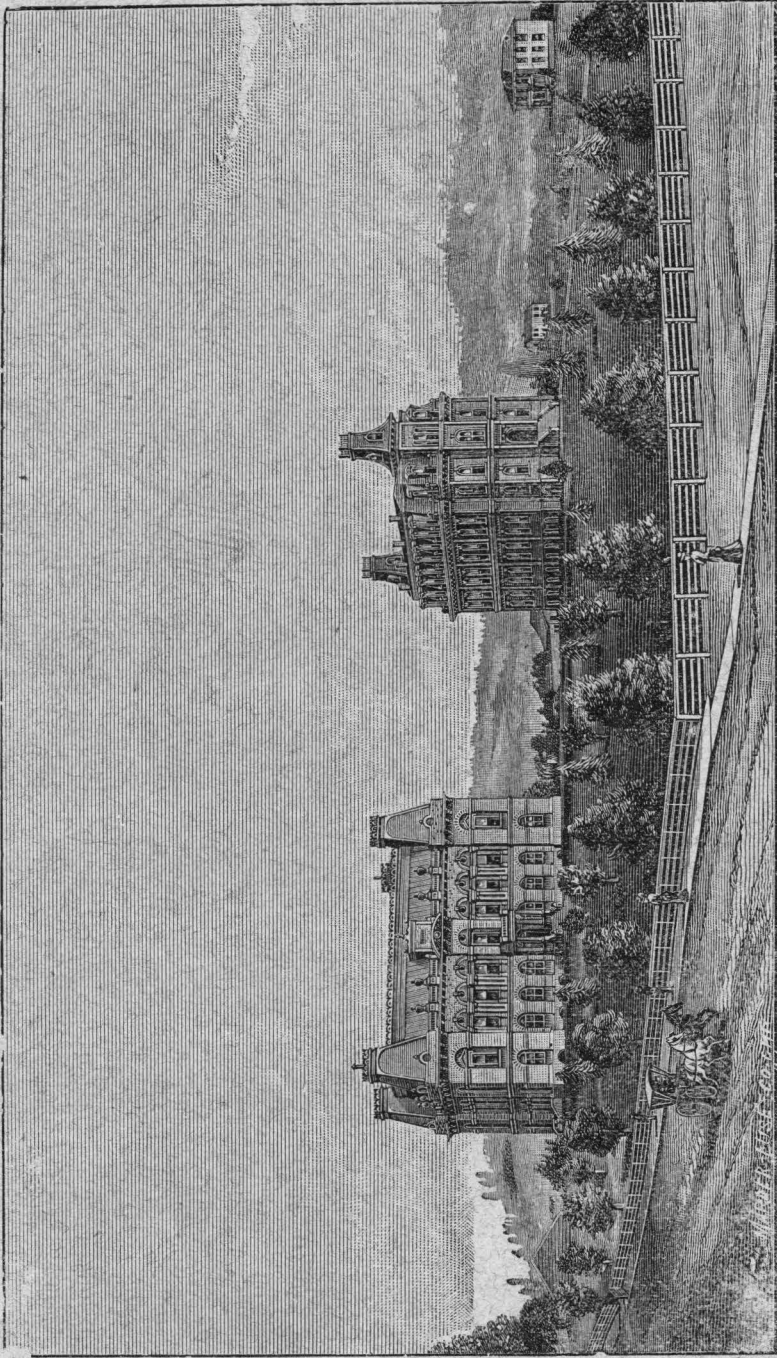
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