

L. J. Harris

VOL. 3.

NUMBER 2.

THE  
REFLECTOR,

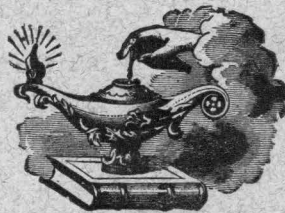
PUBLISHED BY

The Laurean and Eutaxian Societies

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

MAY, 1893.



EUGENE, OREGON,

Entered at the Postoffice at Eugene, Oregon, as Second Class Matter.

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# THE REFLECTOR

VOL. III.

MAY, 1893.

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## EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

THREE great teachers passed away during the last month—William Minto, professor of Logic and Literature in the University of Aberdeen; Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, formerly a professor of the University of Paris; and Andrew Preston Peabody, professor of Christian Morals at Harvard. The first two made very important contributions to critical and historical literature, but it is doubtful whether either exerted the influence on the student character that Mr. Peabody did, who was himself a living example of all the virtues.

Ex-President Harrison has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Constitutional Law at the Leland Stanford University. In these lectures, Mr. Harrison purposes to embody his observation of the practical workings of the constitution as he has himself administered it and has seen it administered during his extended political and official experience. The course will not extend beyond one month or six weeks each year, and it is hoped that Eastern universities and colleges will give their students opportunity to avail themselves of the methods of not only a great constitutional lawyer, but also a great demonstrator.

Professor J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge University, England, who is reported as having discovered at Mount Sinai the only complete Syriac manuscript of the four Gospels, was formerly connected with the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University. He has since been con-

nected with Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and with the Pitt Press, Cambridge, and since 1891 has been the holder of a newly established chair of Palæography.

One of the most noted institutions of its kind is the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington, D. C. Connected with this is the National Deaf-Mute College, which held its presentation exercises April 26th. On this occasion nine young men and one woman received the degree of B. A., and one young man that of B. S. There were also graduates from the Normal Department who will carry the excellent methods of this institution into other fields. Each graduate, although delivering his speech with the sign manual, while a member of the faculty read it for the benefit of the audience, was able to address a few articulate words to the members of the faculty and the visitors seated on the platform. Even the little folks in the primary are taught to speak and before leaving the institution are able to carry on a conversation with any one, reading the question from the motion of the lips.

The Public Library Department of New York has prepared what is called a "traveling library;" consisting of about one hundred volumes. It will be sent on application to any town desirous of receiving it, which contains a free library, on payment of five dollars to cover cost of cases and transportation. The books are to be retained six months, when they may be ex-

changed for another set. If a town does not support a free library, twenty-five resident tax payers may receive the books on the same terms.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is doing a noble service. During 1892 this Society looked into the condition of over 4,000 children who were orphans, or

who had been deserted by their parents, or were under the control of intemperate, vicious and criminal parents. The work done in rescuing many of these children and in improving the condition of them all has been very great. It is worthy of every encouragement. It changes the destinies of many who would otherwise grow up to be thieves, vagabonds and criminals: it changes them into upright, useful citizens.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

### LAUREAN ITEMS.

Since the public last heard of any Laurean proceedings through this column, the society has had an election, and new officers are now fulfilling their work. Perhaps an outline of one of these elections will be of interest to those who do not attend our meetings. For every shade of politics is here represented, and, indeed, some of the men who will have a hand in public affairs twenty years hence, are now getting their political drill in the Laurean Society. Wire-pulling wins, and concerted action gives victory. And neither of these are lacking in Laurean politics. The last election was no exception, but was peculiar in that it was quiet, and there was no opposition to the parties who were seeking for office.

Nominations having been made the previous week, the Society met as usual on the evening of April 21st; and after transacting its multifarious business, a recess was called. If a kodac had then snapped on the groups of anxious aspirants that were attentively talking of how the extra members present were going to vote, a picture would have resulted, the contents of which would surprise the persons who are represented, because of their æsthetic attitudes, and would even do credit to the art collection at the World's Fair. After a consultation of the bosses, the foot-racer of the Freshman class was sent a few blocks to bring four Seniors, that they might insure the election of the ticket which had been concocted some weeks before. We are reminded of the lines of Horace:

"Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus;  
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

The usual routine of election passed, and Mr. H. L. Hopkins was unanimously elected president. The next week he was inaugurated with all the subordinate officers, and upon receiving the gavel from Ex-President Brattain, he delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Laurean Society: Allow me to express my sincere thanks to you for the honor you have conferred in placing me in the highest rank upon the Society's roll. I realize that my trust is not a light one, and I well know that I cannot be your leader; I simply wish to be your servant—your exponent to do as you bid.

Too much cannot be said upon the value of parliamentary training, and my advice to the younger members of this Society is, Do not neglect this part of your college course; do not let anything keep you from taking an active part in the debates, and from a careful and thorough study of parliamentary law.

Within these walls, I deem not a small part of the wealth of the University course to be obtained, and, if I mistake not, as each succeeding Senior class leaves these halls and enters into the struggle of life, they find most helpful and most powerful, in winning a place among men, the practical training that may be obtained here. Upon your energy, your diligence, and your painstaking effort today, depends your success for a lifetime.

The time goes fast and we are all too soon thrown into the busy world, and the rank we take among our associates depends much upon the rank we have taken in our college, and depends too upon the successful mastery of some of those practical things which we as Laureans are learning now.

The power of rhetoric, the clearness of logic and the exactness of mathematics are indispensable qualities in parliamentary tactics, and armed with these we may go forth with fearless step to encounter the vicissitudes and the varying scenes of life.

Stopping for a moment, for it is but a moment, before we cross the line which separates us from man's throbbing, noisy highway of common intercourse, let us consider whether we are fully prepared to meet, greet, and lead our fellow

men; and if not, is there a more potent way than by following with valiant effort along the line that we are pursuing within these walls? I think not, and if I may say one more word it is, Keep up your interest and your effort in the Laurean Society.

Several debates during the past two months have elicited marked and eloquent discussions. Not the least of these was the one on whether Ireland should have home rule as billed by Gladstone. As this subject always receives hearty attention among us, the Irish people would have their dues according to the decision of our debate.

On the the evening of May 5th the question, "Resolved, That the Chinese Exclusion and Registration Laws are just," also drew forth an interesting debate from several of the older members. We believe that, if some of the speeches could have been taken down, word for word, they would appear remarkably grammatical and logical. We are glad to learn that our decision of this question agrees, in great measure, with the United States Supreme Court. The plea that self-protection is the first law of nations, prevailed.

The most pleasing affair of late in the literary line was the open session proffered by the Eutaxians on the afternoon of May 19th. The Laureans will have to set themselves to work, with a zeal to excel their co-workers who meet every Friday afternoon. Let not these open sessions cease with the year of '93.

#### EUTAXIAN NOTES.

The election of the Society was held on April 21st, which resulted in the selection of Miss Laura Beatie as President. Miss Beatie has been an earnest worker in the Society for several years and is well worthy the high honor she has received. Other members that were elected were: Kate Hopkins, Vice-President; Edith Kerns, Secretary; Sybil Thurston, Assistant Secretary; Eva Adair, Treasurer, and Willa Hanna, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Miss Ora Adkins visited friends in Eugene last month.

Miss Ethel Hunter, an old Eutaxian, is at present residing in Portland.

Miss Amy Powell has had her name transferred to the active list. We are pleased to have her back as a worker.

Among the old Eutaxians who were seen at the Portland convention were Misses Lennah Bain and Anna Roberts.

Miss Lillian Ross, who has been out here for her health, and who has been attending

college, returns to her home in the East shortly, and will probably take advantage of the opportunity offered to visit the World's Fair. We are sorry to lose Miss Ross from our midst.

Those who visited the Society last month were Misses Mabel McCann, Mabel Straight, Nellie Loomis and Maud Kerns.

We wish to state that it was not our "Vision" that was seen in the last REFLECTOR, although it had our name attached to it. We are sorry we cannot claim it, as it would do us far more credit than any of our own productions could possibly, but honor must go to her to whom honor is due and in this case it belongs to Miss Bessie Sawyers. We positively assert that we have been unable to behold anything, in our own visions for the past few months, but Gastropods, Cephalopods, and Brachiopods, very few of them being as large as their names.

The question debated Friday April 21st was, "Resolved, That the Government should own the railroads." Miss Jennie Beatie and Miss Sybil Thurston supported the affirmative and brought out the following points: That modern civilization demands nationalization of railroads; that in the hands of the government they would help the masses and not the classes; that they would be a great profit to the government; that the interstate commerce law has been only a half-way measure; that corporations are dishonest and resort to bribery, and that if entirely in their hands coal would be raised to an enormous price. The negative was supported by Melissa Hill and Mercy Applegate, who adduced the following: That the change into the government's hands would cause much commotion in the government; that a republican government cannot control personal property; that in the hands of the government the railroad would be a political tool; that it would make dependents and depress energy and that competition would be prevented. The President rendered her decision in favor of the affirmative.

"That banishment of the Acadians was a political necessity," was the question debated Friday, May 5th. The affirmative maintained, that the country belonged to the English, and the people were French; that the Acadians allied themselves with the Indians against the English; that they would not swear allegiance to England; that they closed the country against the English; that they were treacherous and that they incited the Indians to war. The negative argued that the difficulty might have been settled in some other way; that the Acadians were not warlike, and hence would not have caused trouble, that their number was so

small that they could not have made trouble; that no other whole nation has been banished in modern times and that they might have made useful citizens. The President, after carefully summarizing the points, rendered her decision in favor of the negative.

#### PRESIDENT BEATIE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Eutaxians: It is with mingled feelings of gratitude, pleasure and positive pain that I today accept the office of president of the Society; gratitude to you for having conferred upon me this honor, the highest it is in your power to bestow; pleasure that you have deemed me worthy of the office, and pain lest I may fall far short of your expectations. The duties you have placed upon me I will endeavor to my utmost to fulfill, but cannot hope to do so depending on my own ability and strength; it is only with a feeling that I am to have your continual sympathy and help that I can hope to succeed.

Your regular attendance at the meetings of the Society indicates to me that you realize as well as I that there is something to be gained here which cannot be gained in any other department of the University. We get some drill, but I am sorry to say not as much as we might, in parliamentary usage; we will all at some time have need of this; not so much as our brother Laureans, but in this age of so many societies every lady finds need of such drill. Study of classical literature, which we get more or less in other departments, is added to here. Important

happenings of the world at large are here read and discussed. The debates are carried on not only to give us fluency in speech but also to broaden our views; we should never strive so diligently for victory that we lose sight of the truth, for truth should be our sole aim in everything. All this work is, in my estimation, invaluable to every young lady in the University.

We have often felt discouraged to think that only a comparatively small number of the young ladies in the University are members of the Society and that we do not have the co-operation of all the young ladies in the higher college classes; but let us not allow this to lessen our zeal; rather let us strive the more diligently to gain a great benefit from the Society, in order that the Society's assistance to us may be plainly seen. Concerning the benefit derived here the same may be said that the poet Shelley said of true love:

"True love in this differs from gold and clay,  
That to divide is not to take away."

Indeed instead of this benefit being diminished by division, it is increased, and the larger number we have here to share it, the greater our portion will be.

Let us, then, try to make our Society a greater success each term. It seems to me that the management of the Society is a sacred trust given to us by our predecessors and it should be our endeavor so to carry it on, that when the time comes for us to give it over to our successors, we may transfer to their hands a society of which we may justly feel proud. Again, Eutaxians, I thank you for this honor.

## THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

### SENIOR ITEMS.

We can count the remainder of our days in the University of Oregon on our fingers.

Lawrence T. Harris has been chosen class monument orator, and Emanuel H. Lauer poet. Mr. Lauer will write the poem.

The Seniors have been granted the privileges of the gymnasium each day this term and have been availing themselves of its benefits.

Several of the Seniors will take the teacher's examination for state diploma, under the supervision of Professor Hawthorne.

Over half the Senior class intend to go East to some school next year. This is a greater percentage than has gone from any class previous.

Five will go to study law; one will take a course in pharmacy and another in electrical engineering.

Mr. A. M. Smith, a former member of our class, is now practicing law in New Mexico. Although Mr. Smith has been a member of the bar but a short time, he has already carried several important cases through the courts in a most creditable manner.

### JUNIOR JOTTINGS.

We're almost Seniors.

Three of the Juniors are reading Horace with the Sophs.

Mr. Brattain has been suffering for several days with pleurisy.



Our last forensics for the year have been handed in, corrected and returned. We were pleased to be told that "a better lot had never been received."

Professor Collier gave an electrical display before the class on Friday evening, May 12th, which was very entertaining and highly appreciated by the students.

The surveying class, which is composed mostly of Juniors, has been doing field work for several weeks.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Laurie have had their turn at the mumps. They report having had quite a *swell* time.

All the Juniors were on the program for public rhetorical.

The Juniors held a class meeting at Miss Friendly's on Tuesday, May 9th. Committees were appointed on college colors and yell, and Messrs. Glen and Underwood were chosen as delegates to represent the class of '94 at the oratorical contest at Salem.

Prof.—What is optics?

Student—The science of illusions.

The young ladies of the Junior class are taking a great deal of interest in the work of the Entaxian Society. Young men, we fear you are being outdone by your classmates in this line of work.

The optics class has lost one member, Mr. McAlister, who has been with the Juniors in so many classes during the year that he seems to be almost one of them. We hope to welcome him back next fall.

Miss Hill left us recently, as she had received a school for the summer. All join in wishing her a successful term and hope she will join our ranks again in September.

Shall we have a class tree, or a monument when we leave the University? It is not too soon to consider the question. Call on the class treasurer, Juniors! He has some suggestions worth your attention.

The Botany class are finding the field work of this term much more interesting than the class work which they did last fall. They experience considerable difficulty in finding the species of Oregon wild flowers in the book used. Here is a work waiting, as our Professor suggested, for some observant, accurate, nature-loving student. Write an Oregon botany. Such a work is badly needed.

Several of the Juniors are complaining of troublesome eyes. Perhaps hunting for "beautiful images," "complex lines" and "figures," "prismatic colors" which have all of the prop-

erties of a "will-o'-the-whisp," or in a word perhaps such an intimate acquaintance with Olmsted's Optics is more of a strain than their optic nerves can stand. Or it may be that spending long evenings with "bows" unknown to Olmsted, and going home at a very late hour with a mind full of "beautiful images" not treated of in Optics has something to do with the case.

Why do the Juniors not attend the gymnasium better? Something must be radically wrong if the advanced students have not time to devote three hours a week to develop the body in which dwell the intellect, will and soul. Better a little less Latin, Greek and mathematics than a pale face, stooped shoulders, dim eyes and broken health. It is said that "every creature is born to live five times as long as it takes to acquire its full growth." According to this we should live one hundred years. If a man does not reach this age, it is because he has not lived as he should live. The precept "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" cannot be too deeply impressed upon students' minds, as no one is well fitted to meet with and surmount the obstacles of life without that greatest of all blessings—good health. The gymnasium drills, regularly attended, become a pleasure instead of a duty. The work which has been done in the past few months is worthy of praise, but the class is small enough to discourage any but the most hopeful instructor.

#### SOPHOMORE NOTES.

Sophomore and Sub. coming home from a "constitutional" to the top of Judkins' point:

Soph. (thoughtfully)—Well I think I will take Constitution yet.

Sub. (in amazement)—Take a constitution!!! Well haven't you had enough for today?

Miss Kate Hopkins is not in the University this term, yet she says her time is fully occupied with music and painting, to say nothing of innumerable weighty debates.

Still another of our number has laid aside her studies. Miss Edith Brown, we miss you and hope to have you with us again next year.

At the last rhetorical the Sophs. as a body made their first bow to the public.

The advanced French class has finished "L'Avare" and now takes up the history of Jeanne d' Arc by A. de Lamartine.

After a last, fond, hasty, backward glance at Genung, the rhetoric was laid on the shelf to accumulate the dust of time, and this term our attention is turned to tracing the birth and growth of English Literature.

It is with regret that we lose one of our members, Mr. Ferree, who left at the beginning of the term for Northern California and does not expect to return to the University before next January, when he will join the present Freshman class.

On May the eleventh the class met for the purpose of reading and discussing the last compositions of the year; which were forensics. Several beautiful papers, that well represented the final culmination of a year's ripe experience and study, were read on the following discussions: "Is Bryant a Greater Poet than Longfellow?" "Is the Imagination more potent in its Influence than the Reason?" and "Is the Iliad a greater Epic than the Æneid?" The class as a whole was commended for their faithful and careful work and in a backward glance at the past all felt that their lives had been truly enriched and rounded by the many events of the year, both in association with their classmates and in the tranquil pursuit of study.

The class in Zoology are now fully initiated in the science of curves. The study is made most fascinating with the hundreds of shells and fossils for illustrations, gathered from the four corners of the globe, and with the many droll stories told by our Professor. Now our thoughts are transported to the far off Asiatic coasts where the beautiful mother-of-pearl shell or the Avicula is found, and again the æsthetic taste of all is appealed to by the peculiar beauty and finishing of the Spondylus, and by the Tellina with its delicate roseate hue of dawn.

"Oh, who that has an eye to see,  
A heart to feel, a tongue to bless,  
Can ever undelighted be  
With Nature's magic loveliness!"

Misses Beatie, McClung, Eaves and Hill, with Mr. Hulin constitute the class in Aesthetics. If any one wishes to know what is matter and idea, and idea embodied in matter he will know where to apply. The Junior of the class is the favorite and is a believer in the theory that a soul imbued with the beautiful expresses itself upon the countenance. She says she can see that every member of the class is growing beautiful daily. To the general public we will say, only those who are studying the science of Aesthetics will be able to detect any visible change for the better.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Edris entertained a number of their young friends at their cosy little home on East Ninth street, in honor of their marriage, which was solemnized on Wednesday, April 19th. The guests present were members of the "Kindergarten Klub," the Lenten Tea Club and the

Sophomore class of the University, of which the bride was formerly a member. The evening was most enjoyably spent in social games and in admiring the art studies of Mrs. Edris, *nee* Katherine Watkins. The veranda was tastefully decorated with Japanese lanterns, adding a soft glow to the scene. Sweet strains of music were wafted through the open windows, from the mandolin-guitar quartette on the porch, during the entire evening. A sumptuous repast was served, after which toasts were drunk to the health of the happy couple by Messrs. Henderson, Glen, Lauer, Cohen and Keene and responded to by Mr. Edris. The Sophomore class desire to join with these gentlemen in re-echoing their sentiments and in wishing their old classmate, Mrs. Edris a life crowded with happiness.

In many of the Eastern colleges a course on the "Status of Woman" has been introduced and is now coming to be considered as of practical importance. The following is an outline of such a course which may serve to suggest a good line of reading for the young women of the Oregon University during vacation:

An Ethical Course for Women from a Scientific and Sociological Standpoint.

I. As an individual—Female characteristics from an evolutionary standpoint. Study of the lives of the most important women in history, with a view to discovering what factors entered into the formation of their character. Ethical importance of a woman's health; study of main facts necessary for its preservation.

II. In the family—Evolution of family life. Its place and importance in the state. Studies on children; development of children.

III. From a sociological standpoint—Trace woman's social position in history, noticing what forces have tended to raise it. Her social duties now; her attitude towards charities, etc.

IV. Woman and the State—From a historical standpoint, noticing forces tending to give her an equal position before the law. The present laws relating to women and the tendencies toward equal rights.

#### FRESHMAN ITEMS.

Misses Laura Beatie and Ruth Eaves of the Sophomores are taking Ancient History with the Freshmen.

Our class has been making improvement in composition work at least. This was noticeable in our last compositions.

Mr. Fred Mulkey is now Vice-President of the Laorean Society. He is the first one of our class to hold that high office. He has presided several times in the absence of the President and has reflected great credit both on himself and the class.

A called meeting of the class was held at the home of the Vice-President, Miss Daisy Loomis,

on May 9th. Clarence W. Keene and Fred W. Mulkey were chosen as the delegates of the class to the inter-collegiate association which meets at Salem just before the oratorical contest. Miss Maud Wilkins was appointed as a member of the committee on college colors, and C. W. Keene on the committee on resolutions and college yell.

Mr. Harry S. Templeton writes that he is enjoying his work and likes his new occupation very much. Directly after his arrival at Puyallup, he wrote that he did not think he would be back next year, but we hope that he will decide to return. We can assure him that we all miss him greatly.

Again has the mumps made an inroad upon our class. The latest victims are Will and

Charles McClure, and W. Carlton Smith. There has hardly been a time from the beginning of the year when some one has not been absent on this account. As Virgil would say, Madam Mumps wildly revels throughout the agitated Freshman class.

One of our pleasantest studies is Ancient History. This is always an interesting study and Professor Condon makes it doubly so. Time passes very rapidly and the hour is generally up before we are aware of it. The other day a student made a very good hit on the degeneracy of modern times. He called attention to the fact that while the ancient Assyrian monarchs spent a great deal of time in hunting lions, bears and other large and ferocious wild animals, our Presidents of today content themselves with the poor, timid duck.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Carrie Lauer recently spent some time visiting friends in Portland.

Professors Condon and Hawthorne were in attendance at the Teachers' Institute at Jackson county, the place of meeting being Medford.

Mr. A. M. Smith is expected in Eugene some time in June. He comes from New Mexico, where he has been sojourning for his health.

Hon. W. I. Vawter, mayor of Medford and a graduate of the University, was among the delegates that attended the I. O. O. F. Convention at Eugene.

Judge Bean and wife of Salem spent a few days in Eugene prior to the departure of Mrs. Professor Condon and daughters, Fannie and Clara, to the World's Fair. They left May 15th.

Miss Ada Hendricks is not in school this term. She has, in company with her parents, gone to see that wonderful display of ingenuity and mysteries, the World's Fair. Her jovial laugh has left a vacancy in our midst.

Miss Helena B. McCown was recently married to George Rinearson of Oregon City. It will be remembered that Miss McCown was a former student of the University. She has for some time filled successfully the position as teacher in the public schools of Oregon City. The groom is an applicant for admission to Oregon's bar of justice. THE REFLECTOR joins the wishes of many for their future happiness and usefulness in life.

On account of urgent duties, A. L. Veazie, '90, will not be one of the speakers at the graduating exercises of the Law Department. His successor is Mr. Dodd, a graduate of Amherst, who is no doubt fitly qualified to fill this important position.

Morgan Holt, still remembered by many students, met with a very serious accident at Junction City Saturday, May 13th. While working with some cars he was caught and his legs crushed until amputation was necessary to save his life. It is a very sad affair and Mr. Holt is the recipient of much sympathy.

May 11th Rev. Herbert Johnson delivered his final oration before the Theological Seminary of Rochester, New York. Having graduated at the University of Oregon, at Harvard and then adding the profitable training of a theological school, he has the best education that America is able to give. It is a compliment to the University, to Eugene and to the State of Oregon to be able to make this proud boast. Mr. Johnson has accepted the pastorate of a church at Pittsfield, Mass. He goes to a church of seven hundred and fifty members. The good wishes of many people attend him and THE REFLECTOR does gladly join them.

Hon. B. B. Beekman is a candidate for city attorney of Portland. We may all rest assured that if elected he will ably fill this important position.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of the University of Washington, was offered a position in the State University of Idaho with a salary of \$1,800. The Washington people willingly raised his income to that amount and he stayed. His splendid education and methods of teaching seem to be universally approved.

H. P. Wilson has given up his position with Staver & Walker and is now traveling on an extended trip around the world. He will visit the Fair before returning.

L. E. Woodworth, '90, recently spent a few days in Eugene, doing a two-fold work, viz: Visiting friends and classmates and also attending to the interests of the "Home Supply Association," which he represents. Rumor is confused as to how many students will engage in this work during the summer. For one who has natural ability in this direction, the Association offers good inducements.

Miss Elizabeth Sawyers of the Conservatory of Music is a delegate from Oregon to the Musical Congress to be held during the summer at Chicago. This is an honor for Eugene as well as Miss Sawyers.

J. E. Young, '92, having seen fit to abandon the cares of business and to commune with the visible forms of nature, joined a surveying party which spent about three weeks in the wilds of Benton county. Mr. Young looks no worse for wear and is again busy in the pursuance of Blackstone.

All readers and observers will please take notice that in the last issue of THE REFLECTOR a story entitled "A Vision" was scheduled as written by Miss Owen. Such is not the case and it is just for me to correct it. It was the mistake of the Editor-in-chief and to him all parties must look for revenge. But we are glad to know that no such a thing as revenge has been thought of and the parties have considered the source of fault. The article was ably written by Miss Sawyers of the Conservatory of Music. We sincerely trust that similar mistakes may be avoided in the future.

The University of Oregon now has a "college color" and also one of those musical, air-piercing, sleep-awakening, marshal-entertaining "cheers." The color is lemon, selected after Oregon's flower, the wild grape. The cheer or yell (if you chose) is as follows: U. O! U. O! Rah, ho! Rah, ho! Oregonensis! Rah, Rah, ho!

Charles McDaniels, well known to most of us, decided to make a search for fairer and better climes. Consequently he went to Arizona and found the thermometer registering 103 degrees

in the shade, while his fatherland yet lingered in a showery spring. Suffice it to say that Mr. McDaniels remained only three days in that delightful place where the sunbeams were wont so often to pour the full power of their life-giving strength upon him.

#### EXCHANGE NOTES.

Over four thousand students in American colleges are preparing for the ministry.

Yale has prepared an infirmary for her sick students. It contains thirty-two rooms and will be provided with trained nurses.

The Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania has enrolled its first woman student. They have appropriately called her the "sister-in-law."

The little college founded by General Washington in Rockbridge county, Va., has educated 37 governors, 8 United States senators, and 31 college presidents.

Every county in Wyoming has a woman as county superintendent of public schools.

If there should be another flood,  
Quickly to my Greek I'd fly;  
For if all else should be engulfed  
Anabasis would still be dry.

A young colored woman passed the best entrance examination at the University of Chicago for the year beginning this term.

The West Point cadets will encamp for two or three weeks on the Exposition grounds at Chicago next summer.

Eighty-five per cent. on term grade excuses a student from examinations in the University of Wisconsin.

Students often labor long for only partial results. Agassiz said that the outcome of twenty-five years' devotion to natural sciences was a single discovery that could be expressed in three lines of a newspaper column.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

There seems to be a constantly growing sentiment against the regulation commencement orations. Several prominent colleges have abandoned them.—*Ex.*

At Boston University the faculty have voted to permit work on the college paper to count an hour's work in the course, allowing seven hours per week to the managing editor, and two hours to each of his assistants. The thousands of toil-worn, care-laden collegiate editors would rise up and call their respective faculties blessed, were they all to take such philanthropic action.—*Ex.*

The largest class ever graduated from an American institution was that of the University of Michigan last year, numbering 698 men.—*Ex.*

Chief products of Ireland—Taters and agitators.—*Ex.*

A thoughtful citizen has suggested that if slates be hung in the vestibules of churches where young ladies could register their names on entering, it would save a good many young men from the danger of taking cold by standing about the outer door waiting till church is out to see if their best girls are there.

Cornell, although having an endowment of \$8,000,000, will not be able to make an exhibit at the World's Fair from lack of money. They have already run \$36,000 behind in work this year.

The college man who has no public spirit in school very seldom acquires any. On the other hand, the student who takes a lively interest in a class spirit, societies, college publications and organizations, will, with reasonable certainty, be the same leader in political, social and religious life after leaving the University.

She's my Sandwich,  
I'm her ham;  
She's my Lillie,  
I'm her Sam.  
Soon I'll annex her,  
You may bet;  
Little Hawaii  
Will be my pet.

—*Ex.*

Before giving a girl your promise, think of the interest due daily. It is best not to get married until you are twenty, then if the rest of life's journey be stormy it will be a comfort to think you are half way home.

## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

### THE REUNITED UNION.

[An oration delivered by Charles E. Henderson of the University of Oregon, at the intercollegiate oratorical contest in Salem, June 2d, and marked second on general average.]

God is the ruler in the affairs of men. Infinite wisdom, working continuously through the ages, never halting, never abrupt, and bending every thing to its will, marshals the great procession of nations, though men may slumber in unconcern or oppose in fury; hence it was under Divine direction that America was involved in civil war, and by observing the principles of victory has become the foremost of nations.

The causes which led to disunion and war are found chiefly in the differences of the two peoples composing the Union and their institutions.

There was a plebeian people of the North who sought an ideal benefit, freedom of religious worship and the happiness of their race; while there was a class in the South composed of the aristocratic gradations of Europe who sought a material benefit, the spread of empire and the accumulation of wealth; hence each framed such institutions as would presumably best serve its interests. These two peoples, having shed a common blood to achieve independence, were afterward united under a common government with one constitution, in which was recognized an institution that was ever a bone of contention and that, logically opposed to all for which

the Union professed to exist, was sure, sooner or later, to strike a death blow to the very life of that Union. Climate, customs and convictions made them diverge more and more. The leading statesmen like Webster, Clay and Calhoun sought compromises to make them one; jealousies and animosities were engendered, all of which culminated when Lincoln was elected president and the South withdrew from the Union.

Upon the premises whether one man have a prescriptive right in another and whether the laws of the nation or those of a state shall be supreme the North and the South entered the court of war, each battling for what they conscientiously believed to be their rights. With Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, with Davis, Lee and Beauregard as counsellors; with Bull Run, Gettysburg and Appomattox as witnesses, the court, a Divine spirit hovering over it, decided for nation and humanity and wrote its decision with pen dipped in the blood of more than a million soldiers, "that a government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The South had thrown its whole life into the war and had lost. Instead of holding the vanquished as conquered, the men in "Blue" stretched out their victorious arms to the men in "Gray" and said, "we are brethren," and the men in "Gray" echoed a fervent "amen." But

who could bind up the wounds of the nation? Who could reconcile the belligerents? Grant, with far insight into the future, dismissed the vanquished foe with the exhortation, "Cultivate your farms and your patriotism." Lincoln announced that the government should be shared equally by those who had fought to destroy the Union with those who had fought to preserve it. Finally, upon the recognition of the nation as supreme and the equality of men, the seceding states were reconstructed and reentered the Union, and that which had been a Union, a dissolved Union, was now, seven years after the war, the reunited Union which has become, by the co-operative workings of both the North and the South, the foremost in the galaxy of nations, first, in government; second, in wealth; third, in civilization.

There is an adage that a well shaken tree bears much fruit. Though the Union had been shaken to its very foundation yet the war established it upon a firm base and the government now entered upon a condition much improved to that of *ante bellum* times. The places of the men of the war administration were largely filled by new men with new ideas. Sectionalism and the "Southern question" gave way to financial, economic and administrative interests, bred of the times. Men like the late Justice Lamar, in his oration on Sumner, made strong pleas for the Union, and patriotism was so cultivated that President Hayes withdrew the last troops from the South. Carlisle was elevated to the speakership and the election of Cleveland in '84 "swept away," says Henry Watterson, "all sectional distinctions and lines and brought the South back into the Union and administration in reality." The verdict of arms was sealed and, grand in its simplicity and quiet in its event, comes, at stated times, the change of administration without evoking the least apprehension in either the South or North.

By making sober debate the sole arbiter in all questions of dispute, by the formation of laws which have proved the ends of human progress, by such fiscal legislation as has enabled America to pay more than five-sixths of her debt, instead of handing it over to posterity, the co-operative workings of the North and the South have dispelled all illusions regarding the instability of democracy and have enabled America to pluck the crown of credit from her queenly mother's head. They have made the government of the reunited Union the best, the freest and the most aspiring in its principles to elevate man "that the sun of Heaven ever shown upon"

The war proved an economic as well as a moral blessing and the North has ceased to be alone the source and resource of nationality.

Though the North had strained her resources and though the South had gathered every atom of her force into one head which burst, leaving her completely exhausted, yet the Union, freed from the thralldom of perpetual peril, has advanced by leaps, yea by bounds. The heretofore reluctant Northern capital has ventured in Southern enterprise and the one hundred millions invested in railroads and manufactories two years after the war have increased many fold, until now the whole South thrills with the movement of mighty industries. The earth is made to yield up its mineral wealth; the hum of machinery has built up cities; and facilities of transportation have awakened the hitherto dormant industries, until now the whole Union leads in agriculture and her manufactories exceed those of England by more than three hundred millions. The golden current of Europe and South America is flowing into the pockets of our manufacturers, farmers and laborers, until nowhere do you find wealth more equally distributed. So prodigious has been the growth of wealth under the conditions created by national victory and the settlement of reconstruction that today it surpasses that of two centuries of opposition and approximates, says Depew, that of half Europe and is increasing at a rate exceeding seven millions daily, a rate without precedent or parallel!

In a nation as in an individual a just idea gives life, progress and greatness; a false idea portends shame, disaster and death. The difference of ideas regarding the equality of men divided the American civilization into two states; a higher and democratic state with no one predominating element, and a lower state with the idea of slavery predominating, thus resembling the theocratic civilization of Egypt and India and the social supremacy of the Grecian and Roman civilization. History repeated itself. Lincoln's proclamation crushed the very life out of this Southern unit civilization and thus broke down the barrier between the people of the North and the South. Marriages, migrations and mutual interests and hope have assimilated the two peoples more and more until they have become essentially one with a society founded upon equality.

Instead of conscripting the flower of the American youth by keeping one man in eight under arms, as do some of the nations of Europe, to protect their society, America educates them for peaceful pursuits. Schools, colleges and universities have been established in the South, where there were none or comparatively few, and in fact all over the land. They have dispelled the anti-republican and states' rights ideas, have fixed the government upon an immutable base,

have cultivated genuine sentiments of liberty, patriotism and virtue and have taught the youth, especially of the South, that the best things come not by superiority of environments but by striving, until now a high degree of general culture pervades the whole Union.

Since the rank of a civilization is measured by the progress of the individual and society, the American civilization must be accorded first place. Cast your eye over the monumental map of ancient grandeur or compare with the nations of Europe of today, and where do you find a civilization whose society affords greater happiness, with fewer demoralizing restraints, and whose individual makes greater progress? The North and the South have made a civilization which stands unique!

Thus America has attained that primacy, in a quarter of a century, in government, in wealth, in civilization and all else that goes to make a nation great which she could not have gained under her *ante bellum* conditions; hence all thinking men agree that the war was worth all its costs, its sacrifices, its humiliations. Though the war cost a loss and expenditure of more than eight hundred millions and killed six hundred thousand, and permanently disabled more than a million of young men, yet a few years of passionate nationality has advanced America to the first place among the nations of earth, and so rapid has been the development that all evidences of destruction are being fast obliterated, and Bull Run and Appomattox seem almost as remote and historic as Lexington and Yorktown. As many of the "Blue" and the "Gray" sleep side by side in dull cold marble and, alas! many in unmarked graves, so, "with malice toward none and with charity for all," the survivors and their posterity have gone hand in hand and progress and prosperity have accompanied them. The stability of the Constitution, which has been the secret of America's greatness, is established for all time and instead of having at least two nations, the American constellation of states revolve around their sun, Washington. The present administration, with Southern men in leading places, and the World's Fair will serve to weld more and more the ties that bind the two peoples and make them one great homogeneous people with the preservation of the Union as a common glory, a common blessing and a common heritage and with the pervading sentiment "that liberty and union are now and forever one and inseparable!"

#### VIRGIL, A POET FOR ALL TIMES AND ALL TONGUES.

In the Louvre hangs a picture doubly interesting because it represents Italy's two great poets wandering together among the souls of

the departed. Melancholy, restless, careworn Dante wakens a sad thrill in the spectator's heart; while Virgil's complacent, farmerlike, happy face rouses a gladsome thrill. The former, king of poets in the fourteenth century; the latter the "Magician" of fifty years before Christ—the poet for all times and all tongues.

In the first place, Virgil was known and appreciated in his own time, and among the Latins in general. He commenced to write just after Rome had passed through important political changes. Civil wars had raged with deadly result to society; and, while there were yet some disturbances and ill feeling, Virgil turned the minds of his countrymen towards other and pleasanter subjects.

In his "Georgics" agriculture was dwelt upon with its various attractions. It is said, Virgil "in forming the mind of Dante, and through him that of Chaucer, became the fountain head of all the best literary power connected with the love of vegetative nature among civilized races of men."

The founding of a new home for Trojan outcast was the theme of his great epic. The Latin race, direct descendants of the gods, was the race for whom he was writing.

National pride, and interest in their origin, explained by wondrous myths, was quickened. That the "Mantuan Swan" was then loved and his worth rightly valued is seen by the following instance. Some lines were read at the theater from Virgil's "Eclogues" when the author happened to be present, and "the whole audience rose to do him honor." Still further Smith says of him: "His fame, which was established in his lifetime, was cherished after his death, as an inheritance, in which every Roman had a share; and his works became school books even before the death of Augustus, and continued such for centuries after."

A very great interest in Virgil was revived in the fourteenth century by Dante's "Divina Commedia." By means of this poem, the slumbering enthusiasm in the dead poet's works was fanned into a brilliant flame, and the regard for the *Æneid* was wholly restored after reading Dante's description of his visit among unknown regions under the guidance of Virgil. A reading of the "Divina Commedia" plainly reveals the fact that the most gifted man of that age was an admirer and close student of Virgil. And if Virgil were deserving of the time and attention of the greatest intellect of the fourteenth century, was he not a poet for that time?

That he was a poet for all tongues is the second thought. Every college has its Greek and Latin, so college students, at least, the world over are familiar with Virgil. Human nature is

human nature still, whether found among Scotland's crags or Switzerland's glaciers, among Andes or Alps. Inasmuch as Virgil made a fair study of character, and faithfully portrayed human nature, it follows that his delineations would equally interest Englishman, Frenchman, German, Swede or Russian. The description of the awful sea storm which Æolus caused in answer to Juno's pleadings for vengeance against a hated race, containing these lines:

Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque  
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;  
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,  
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem,

Ending with a despairing cry from the almost frozen lips of Æneas as he struggled for life,

O terque quaterque beati,  
Quis ante ora patrum Trojæ sub moenibus altis  
Contigit oppetere!

And his wish to be with his companions who now rested,

Ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis,  
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit,

Is one of the many passages which find an echo in every beauty-loving heart.

These delineations interest all as much today as they did a decade ago, as much as they did a century ago when Napoleon held a festival in Virgil's honor—yes, as much as they did nineteen centuries ago.

It is the interest centered in individuals which keeps the poem fresh. One wishes to know the character who is thus pictured in his manhood:

Restitit Æneas, claraque in luce refulsit,  
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram  
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae  
Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:  
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo  
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

The weird, magical, almost inexplicable myths, the things which provoke unanswerable questions in one's mind, are the things possessed of

strange fascinations to an imaginative temperament. The Æneid is full of just such enchanting themes.

What Anderson's Fairy Tales are to children, the Æneid is to children of larger growth, and as children of many nationalities love the charming teller of fairy lore, the older children love the daring man who let his fancy roam at will, telling of noble men and women, gods and goddesses, priests, warriors, battles, awful birds and horrible serpents.

One moment he appalls, the next he soothes, yet he always holds the sympathy.

The lofty sentiment expressed throughout the Æneid is one of its peculiar attractions. When almost overcome with difficulties Æneas cheers his companions with these words:

O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),  
O passi graviores, dabit deus his quoque finem.

Virgil himself was so pure and noble in character and purpose, that his verses could not be otherwise than ennobling.

Though Virgil has not the genius of Shakespeare, nor the originality of Homer, the boldness of Byron nor the polish of Keats, he has a grace and charm which are all his own. One of the poet's last requests was that the manuscript of the Æneid should be burned. Perchance, when he saw beyond the veil of darkness, he could realize the widening circles which his masterpiece made when it was cast into the sea of literature.

As Clovis could not see the result of his first school, as Napoleon could not measure the end of the changes which his brilliant career caused in Europe, as Greece saw not the conflict which sprung from the burning of Sardis—neither could Virgil foresee the influence of his literary work as it was to pass through the succeeding ages.



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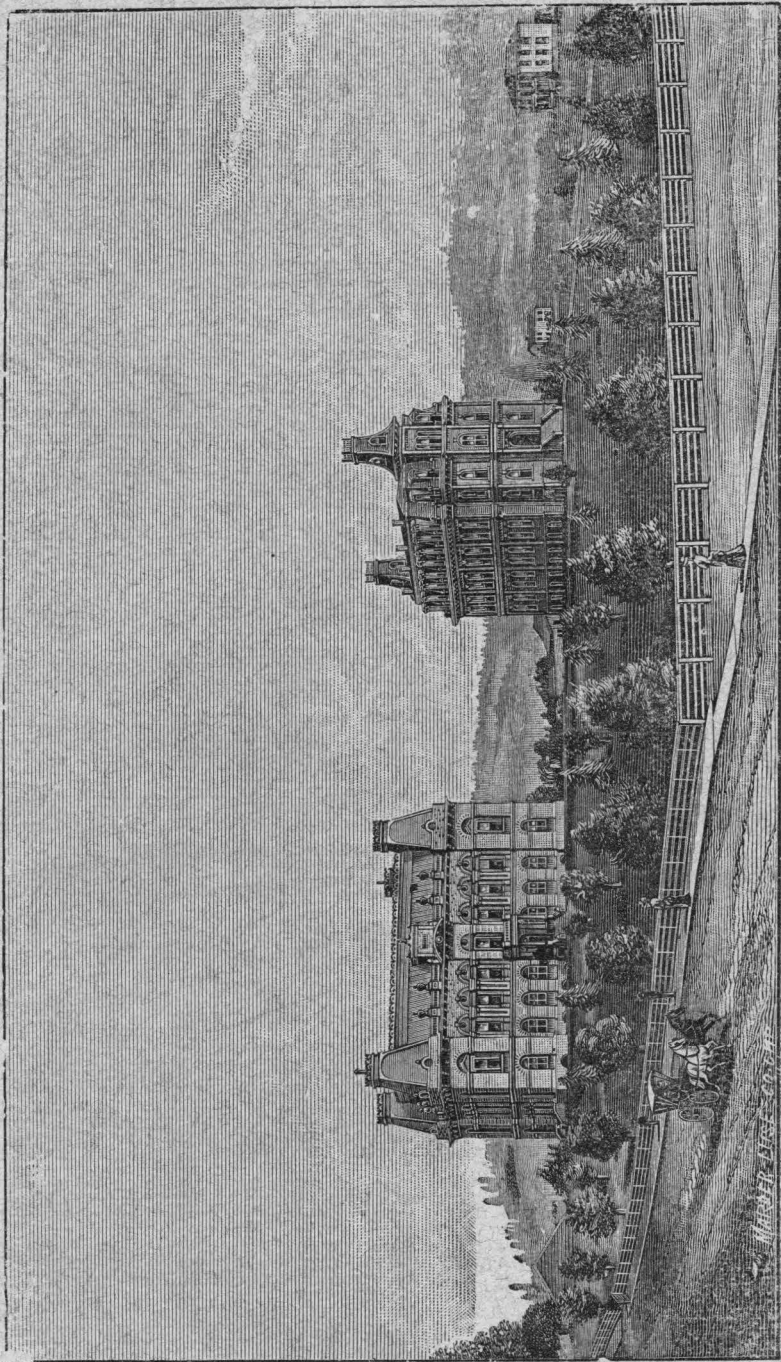
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