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THE REFLECTOR

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1894.

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EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

CO-EDUCATION.

AMONG the many problems of recent years that have confronted educators, none has been of greater importance than co-education. When first employed the word signified the equal education of men and women; but a second meaning presented itself when the question arose whether they should be educated together. The present use of the word involves both meanings. That the subject is an important one, may be judged from the fact that leading periodicals open their pages to its discussion, while the higher educational conventions devote time to its consideration. The question is practically settled in the West, and in most cases co-education has won the day. As the majority of people could not afford to send their children East, to secure an education, there was a demand for colleges near at hand. When the question was asked whether separate schools should be founded for men and women, practical people said "Why divide the money and make two weak schools; why not concentrate forces and have the best of everything for the two together?" The outcome of such reasoning was that when new colleges were founded they were made co-educational. Many old ones opened their doors to women; some compromised the matter by founding the college "annex;" while a few still refuse admittance to women.

The time has come when women feel the need of the highest culture that can be obtained. Everywhere women are filling places of promi-

nence in literature and science, and nothing short of the highest culture will satisfy those who are to take their places. The various co-educational colleges testify that women are just as eager for an education as are men. So much time is wasted in arguing that the strain of a college life is too severe on women. Statistics show that with proper attention to physical culture and exercise, women rank well with men in scholarship and health. The old time belief that woman is not equal to man in mental caliber is fast losing ground.

Objections come up, constantly, against the daily association of the sexes in the class-room. What gain is there in separating students during the four years they are in college? They have studied together as children, recited together in the high-school, and after their school days are over they meet in society and business. Again we say where is the gain in separating them as college students? On this subject Professor George Huntington, of Carlton College says, "When they first meet in the class room they are disposed to study one another, but the novelty and strangeness soon wear off. Classmates soon become as commonplace to one another as brothers and sisters, and for the same reason—habitual association. A girl can not long remain an angel to the youth with whom she is a daily co-worker and competitor. Such association tends to abate that ruffianism which is believed to be so essential to student manhood and at the same time there is greater regard for courtesy and chivalry. Hazing is unknown. We do not claim that there is no

love making among the students. What we claim is that co-education involves no special dangers in this respect. Young people are sure to meet some place. In the recitation room they meet under more wholesome circumstances than can be secured in the ordinary association of life. As students they have the best opportunity to know one another, and are less likely to form hasty and unsuitable attachments." Look at Oberlin as an example of this. It is a good example of what co-education can do. Young men and women are daily associating in the class-room, and the school ranks higher in morality than any other of its size in the United States.

The total number of colleges, empowered by law to give degrees, that reported to Washington in 1888, was three hundred and eighty-nine; of these two hundred and thirty-seven were co-educational. It is interesting also to see how co-education is regarded in Europe. The growth in Europe has been slow but sure, until now a large per cent. of the schools are co-educational. Germany is just beginning to feel its importance and is taking measures to educate its young women. While in Switzerland, the home of freedom, the schools are so conducted that men and women shall have the best of culture, and not a question is raised against their being educated together.

The time has come when enlightened people realize the power of intelligent women. It is not necessary that they be granted the right of suffrage in order to make their influence felt. Garfield said, "The intellectual resources of this country are the elements that lie behind all material wealth and make it either a curse or a blessing." To one who may hold a lingering doubt against the advisability of co-education we would say, look at the thousands of women who have been fitted for life's work, in the same recitation rooms as their brothers. Do they not compare favorably with those who have been educated in a "Young Ladies Seminary?" Such colleges as Yale and Princeton cannot hold out much longer against the bombardment of the growing demand for co-educational colleges. The youth of our own state can be thankful there is not yet one college established in Oregon which excludes either men or women.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

ENGLAND is acknowledged by every one to be the mother of modern parliaments. But although every modern nation may have adopted its rules for governing parliamentary

institutions from England, it is interesting to know how few have adhered to the customs obtained from her. The American congress is a direct outgrowth of the British parliament. The regulations governing congress were drawn directly from the English parliament. But now the manner of procedure in the two legislative systems is in no wise the same. The difference is easily accounted for. In America, where liberty is the paramount aim, rules conflicting with the freedom of speech are remodeled so as to meet public good, while in parliament conservatism seems to be the highest law.

Parliament is unwilling to lay aside any ancient custom, no matter what would be the result. The rules of order differ in a great degree in regard to the courtesy shown to the visiting public. In congress a stranger is taken on the floor of the house. In fact, in both of the American chambers there are officials whose business it is to enable visitors to obtain seats. In every respect they receive the usual amount of hospitality characteristic of the Americans.

"In the House of Commons," says a recent English writer, "the very messengers of the assembly dare not move beyond the recognized line of the bar. In the English parliament we employ officials to do the best they can to prevent strangers from obtaining seats. The truth is, we consider visitors as intruders and nuisances, and we want to get rid of them the best way we can."

Another marked distinction between the American congress and parliament, is the manner of providing the members with seats. In congress, after a senator or representative has been elected, he is by custom assigned to a place, which he occupies during that entire session. Each member is provided with a desk, where he is allowed to write, read, or prepare answers to speeches being delivered in the house. The English House of Commons does not provide enough seats for its members. The House of Commons is composed of nearly seven hundred members, and there are only seats for about three hundred. If a member is desirous of obtaining a place in the house, he makes known his intention, in complying with all the requirements, by being present most all day at the house, until 3:00 o'clock, when the session is formally opened by prayer. Having followed out the requirements, he is entitled to a seat for that day, but the contest has to be fought anew each day.

The rules of parliament allow no desk for the members, and no member is expected to write a line or read a book or newspaper in the debating chamber itself, except for the actual purpose of debate. This practice of the House of Com-

mons is certainly a good one, for the absence of those papers and books not pertaining to business before the assembly allows the members to give their best attention to legislative work.

But aside from the conservatism and dignity possessed by parliament, which have made it among the first of parliamentary assemblies, it is by no means free from censure, especially in its decorum.

A member of the House of Commons, writing in the *North American Review*, says: "I never, during my long acquaintance with the House of Commons, could understand where its claim to be considered an orderly and decorous legislative assembly came in; but instead, the House of Commons is almost the noisiest and rudest legislative assembly with which I have any manner of personal acquaintance."

The House of Representatives, during its entire existence, has always been held as a very respectable and decorous assembly. During the outbreak of the Civil War there were some disorderly scenes on the floor of that body; but nothing short of disorder could exist, when such momentous questions as that of slavery called for settlement by hostile parties.

Of the Senate, its name speaks for itself. It is recognized as the best second chamber in any legislative assembly. No other country can boast of a single body that preserves the rights and upholds the dignity of the nation to the governments of the world, as America can of her Senate. Although often assailed by political enemies, and condemned by the popular voice, that clamors for fast legislation, its workings have always demonstrated its forethought and wisdom in reaching the desired results by wise and deliberate actions.

ATHLETICS.

SOME one has said, "Cultivate yourself harmoniously." The kinds of culture that we must harmonize are six - the physical, the social, the purely intellectual, the aesthetic, the moral and the religious.

The question may sometimes present itself, "What is our business in life?" The student of a university will not have to go far to find an answer to this question. His business in life just now is to cultivate himself along the six lines just suggested, and in just so far as he attains to perfection in each department, just so far will he be able to stand as a symmetrically developed being.

We can say that the University of Oregon offers opportunities for the broadest culture, but heretofore the facilities for physical develop-

ment have not been all that the regents desired. But now we have an instructor, and the gymnasium is being put in perfect working order. The importance of this branch of work can not be over-estimated. It stands first and foremost, without which the purely intellectual is of minor significance.

It is a scientific fact, that, in the history of the past, if it had not been that city life was constantly reinforced by the influx from the country, America could not boast of as good an average physical development as she now does.

There is one general physical difference between the country-bred and the city-bred man, and that lies in the size and strength of the muscles of the shoulder and arm. This use of the arm has, in both men and women, an important bearing on the general health, since it increases the capacity of the chest, and thereby the surface of living tissue where the blood is spread out in thin-walled vessels, through which oxygen and carbonic acid easily pass in opposite directions, serving thus the double purpose of feeding the body more abundantly and removing a constantly accumulating waste product.

The movements of the arms are nearly associated with mental action: The view held by Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, and other eastern trainers, that arm exercise prevents or does away with nervous irritability, and at the same time increases the absolute capacity for mental work, has not been sufficiently urged or accepted.

Warner, one of the foremost writers of the times, says that "those who devote themselves to athletics with an almost professional zeal must be Spartans in their habits. Not only is every sort of dissipation forbidden them, but they must live lives of absolute absteniousness and temperance, of rigid self-denial, of regularity, of discipline. They do not fast or keep vigils to emaciate the body and keep it under, but they exercise the highest self-control, in order to develop the body to its highest strength and grace, and this not in a training time of a month or two, but practically in their entire college course, if they are to keep their position.

This habit of self-control, this subordination of all indulgence, is of the highest educational value to them. But not to them alone. They set the standard of conduct in college; and the standard is that of health, of manliness, of self-control. It is he who sets the fashion and gives the tone to college life, and it is a vigorous tone and manly fashion. And so it comes about that the gymnasium is thronged and that there are plenty of volunteers for the military drill. Let us see that this is the case with the gymnasium of the University of Oregon.

A PICTURE.

DIM and shadowy is the picture. A veil of haze is spread over the whole scene, and our eyes, accustomed to the brightness of the outside world, can at first discern nothing definite in the gloom before us. But one by one the many objects, in all their beauty, become clearer to our gaze.

We stand, as it were, within the chapel of an old Cathedral, near the entrance. We look down the long aisles. On either side its lofty walls are adorned with fine old works of art, and quaint old carvings in massive form stand forth like sentinels guarding the sacred place. Dust of many years covers these and brings out each chiseled line and curve. The windows high above are wrought in many colored pieces of glass, beautifully blended.

But the altar, the shrine of worship, is the most magnificent of all amidst the grandeur of that holy temple. This, where are gathered the images so sacred to the religion of the worshippers, nothing has been too costly to adorn. Gold and precious gems without number are lavished here. Far in the background stand large golden candle-sicks and the light of the waxen candles sends a soft glimmer all around. It reveals in the center a beautiful painting of Christ. His loving, gentle eyes are raised to heaven, in mute appeal, His hands are clasped in prayer, upon His brow a crown of roses rests, seeming to conceal the cruel thorns beneath, and a halo of light is above his head.

A little more in the foreground and to the right, is a statue of Mary, the mother of Jesus. She stands erect, her draperies falling in delicate, graceful folds about her. Upon her face a sweet, peaceful expression rests, and in her hands, clasped to her bosom, are two doves; these are the emblems of peace that were ever in her heart.

On the other side is a table richly carved in marble, on which are the sacred vessels for the burning of incense and for other rites. Crimson draperies, embroidered with gold, hang at the sides, heightening the whole effect with their richness.

Broad marble steps lead down to the marble floor of the temple. The light which streams faintly through a window, slants softly down until it falls on a form kneeling there. It is the black-robed figure of a nun. She has placed her offering of pure, white lilies at the feet of the "Blessed Virgin" and is now engaged in prayer. Her face is expressive of rapt devotion as she seems to be telling her beads. Quiet and peaceful she looks, and the scene around her. The blessing of God seems resting

upon her in the sunlight from the window; she is alone with Him; let us leave her.

OUR MINSTREL.

WHEN, in olden times, two peoples went to war, there was one to whom the tent of both was ever open; both friend and foe received him; he was ever welcome to both, and once admitted, he drove hatred, care and strife from the minds of those around him. The students of the University, on Friday, December 8, after many a weary struggle—some to express thoughts of their own, some to interpret correctly the thoughts of others—received a similar visitor, who was as great a benediction as ever was a bard of old.

On this occasion, when our rhetorical were in progress, those on the platform saw a stranger enter, carrying something of enormous size, carefully wrapped in green cloth. Many were the conjectures as to who he was and what was his business with us. Had he come by invitation, and was it a surprise which had been prepared for us? Still more curious were we when we saw the professor in charge go back and exchange a few words with him. Curiosity so nearly conquered us that the program grew long. When the last number had been given, we had our curiosities satisfied. We learned that through our unguarded door had come one of fair Italy's sons, with his beautiful harp thrown across his shoulder. In eager expectation we watched him as he came down the aisle, and then as it dawned upon us that we were to have "the soul of music shed" around, our appreciation and delight was manifested by bursts of applause. Many were the excited whisperings while the huge harp was going through the process of tuning. Then, as the first note was struck, all became hushed and we sank back in our seats preparatory to giving ourselves up, for the time being, to the delicious strains that were brought forth from the melodious instrument by the skillful fingers of the minstrel. How refreshed were our spirits, as the enlivening air of a polka fell upon our ears! It was as if a new life had suddenly been put into us; our hearts beat in response to the joyous notes, and it was with sincere regret that we heard the last of this merry tune. Next, in response to the hearty applause that greeted this effort, was given a medley, which was very pretty, our martial spirit being aroused during the different parts by the stirring music of "Marching Through Georgia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie Land," and several others; and then, being again encored, the min-

strel played a selection from the opera "Lucretia Borgia," which was more beautiful than what preceded it. It is difficult to define the feelings which this produced within us, making us glad and sorry by turns, awakening emotions which only soul-stirring music of this kind can arouse.

With this selection he stopped, and we were dismissed, not without casting many longing glances at the old minstrel and his harp. We would have been well content to have spent another hour or two listening to the sweet music, but it was not to be, and the "harp that once through Villard Halls" poured forth those delicious strains, became a pleasant memory associated with many others which cluster around our college life.

The chief reason that we were so pleased to welcome the minstrel, was that one has so few opportunities now of hearing the harp, which instrument, when skillfully played, produces the sweetest of music. In ancient times it was a very common and favorite instrument, and if, when in our study of history, we have doubted the wisdom of granting so great freedom to minstrels—as spies often assumed this guise—to enter the enemy's tent, they were dispelled; for what chances would we not run in order to hear such "excellent music discoursed, more exquisite, far, than the songs of nightingales' and thrushes' throats."

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

AT the state convention of the Young Men's College Christian Association, at Corvallis, in February, 1893, the first steps were taken toward the organization of an Intercollegiate

Oratorical Association of the colleges of Oregon. The movement set on foot at that time led to a contest at Salem in June, when it was decided to hold the next contest at the State University on the last Friday of February, 1894. At this meeting eight of the leading colleges of the state will be represented.

The home contest in each of these institutions is to take place on the first Friday of February, the candidates being selected from the college classes, and the successful candidate to represent his college in the state contest.

Of course, the friends of each college wish to see its candidate successful in the general contest, and the students and friends of the State University are not exceptions. While we should recognize the value—the necessity, indeed—for fraternity and good will between the colleges of Oregon, still loyalty to our own college requires that we should work for it when opportunity offers.

In the meeting of students and friends of higher education at the state contest, a rare opportunity will be presented to make known our university and its superior advantages. It is strange, but true, that one-half the people of Oregon are ignorant of the special advantages offered by the State University, its high standard, and its excellent corps of instructors. It is by no means difficult to find persons who do not know that tuition in the University is free, and many have not even heard of its existence. Such a state of things is an injustice to our college, to the young men and women of the state and to the taxpayers of Oregon. It is sincerely hoped that through the medium of the Oratorical Association the University will become more generally known and appreciated throughout the entire state.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

LAUREAN ITEMS.

The newly elected officers were installed December 8.

President Chapman made the Laurean Society a visit on December 8.

The Society has missed Mr. L. T. Harris from its sessions the past three weeks. "Doc." has been quite sick with la grippe, but we are pleased to announce that he is getting all right again.

President Travis was not able to preside at the meeting of December 15, being confined to his home with sickness.

The Laurean Society did not hold a meeting during vacation, as most of our number went to their homes to spend Christmas.

Mr. Clem Robinette, an old time Laurean, and now one of the promulgators of the populist party in Linn county, made the Society a call last Friday evening.

Probably the best debate of the year was that of December 15. The question was "Resolved, that the policy of the present administration toward Hawaii is not American." It was debated on the affirmative by Messrs. C. E. Wolcott, C. W. Keene, P. J. Brattain and F. W. Mulkey. The speakers on the negative were Messrs. C. A. Wintermeier, C. Eastland and J. Edmundson. The question was discussed on both sides with vigor and ability. Vice President Welch, after due consideration, rendered his decision in favor of the negative.

EUTAXIAN NOTES.

The next author that the Society will study is Jean Ingelow.

Miss Julia Hill spent the vacation with relatives at Halsey.

Miss Amy Powell spent the holidays with Miss Murch, at Coburg.

Miss Maud Ranney spent her vacation at her home in Philomath.

Miss Dora Cooper spent the vacation at her home in Independence.

Miss Nan Underwood, of Tacoma, has been visiting at home for two weeks past.

Miss Ida Noffsinger has again become an active member of the society. We wish to call the attention of other young ladies to the benefits of the society, and hope, if they have not joined, they will consider the matter.

Several of the honorary members of our Society spent the holidays in Eugene, among whom are Mrs. Emma Thompson, class '89, Miss Ada Sharples, '89, who is drawing teacher in the Corvallis public schools, and Miss Veina Adair, '91, of Portland.

The *Oregonian* gives a list of the students from Oregon who are attending Leland Stanford Jr. University. There are fifty-six in all, among whom we noticed the name of Miss Nel-

lie May Hill, of Independence, who is taking the course in law. She is the only young lady in a class of fifty-six. Miss Hill will be remembered as the Eutaxian woman's rights champion.

The Philologian Society gave an open session on December 16 which was well attended. The question, Resolved that the Geary law was justifiable, was discussed on the affirmative by H. S. Templeton, H. L. Robe and Roslyn McKinley. On the negative by Virgil Johnson, Livy Stipp and J. A. Laurie. Decision in favor of negative.

Our next meeting will be held in the new society room, as all things are now ready. Although everything has been provided that can make the hall comfortable, we feel a lingering regret in parting with the room that has been the scene of so much of the history of the two Societies. It will be some time before the same feelings will cluster around the new room. There is also a feeling of pleasure in the fact that the Regents have so thoughtfully provided for our needs, in the comfortable room they have provided. The Eutaxians extend to them their warmest thanks.

December 14.—The current events, by Miss Hanna, consisted mostly of items about the South American war. Miss Jean Wold read an introduction to "The Cathedral," by Lowell. She spoke of the time when the poem was written. The introduction to the poem consists of a discussion on memory and fancy. It is the associations of memory that bring out the poet's description of the old European Cathedral. The circumstances call forth reflections on art, society, government, religion and men. The many years of travel and study that were represented in this poem, were beautifully touched upon. Altogether it was a most interesting introduction to the reading of the poem that followed. Miss Laura Beatie explained the difference between Gothic and Grecian architecture as the subject was brought forward in the reading.

THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

SENIOR NOTES.

"A long, long pull, and a hard, hard pull"—but merrily lads and lasses, because it is our last tedious one!

Miss Melissa Hill spent part of her vacation at Halsey visiting Mrs. W. W. Francis, and the remainder at Brownsville with Mrs Stanard.

Miss Mary Collier, Miss Emma Wold, Mr. I. M. Glenn and Mr. James Laurie, "stayed at home" during the past vacation and look after the class interests in Eugene and vicinity.

The Seniors have but one new study this term, Moral Science. They look forward with a good deal of pleasure to this work, as it is peculiarly interesting to some of the class. They are glad to have Mr. Glenn with them in this, and hope he will help them over some of the hard places.

Just exactly how Messrs. Paul Brattian and George Welch enjoyed their ten days rest is uncertain. They evidently did not do what they said they would, and as they have neither handed in their reports nor been interviewed by the *Oregonian's* reporter, the curiosity of their friends must remain unsatisfied.

Fellow Seniors, old '93 has taken his flight, and as he went he took the Shakespeare calendar from Professor Carson's door—at least what remained of it—for the spring, summer and autumn days had each torn off a leaf. But what matter that it is gone! Ninety-four has brought a full, new Longfellow calendar. Seniors, we will use up the days through June; the Juniors may finish after us.

Miss Carrie Friendly visited friends at Salem, and Portland during the holidays. She is envied by some of her drama loving classmates since she had the pleasure of seeing Fanny Davenport in Cleopatra. Miss Friendly also witnessed the much talked of foot ball contest between the Stanfords, and Multnomahs. Any one wishing to learn the particulars of the exciting game may receive interesting information from Miss Friendly.

Messrs. Underwood and Jones spent Christmas in their respective homes, at McMinville and Jefferson. In Portland, on the 22nd of December, Mr Underwood called a meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate

Oratorical Association. It is rumored that Mr. Jones has recently been working on a "case." We have not ascertained at the time of writing whether he lost or won. As he did not return to the University at the beginning of the term, we suppose he is still busy and we offer him our best wishes for his success.

In looking over the records of the University no year could be found in which thirteen bade adieu to their Alma Mater, and we wondered if really and truly nothing would happen to our thirteen, if they could be like ordinary people. We confess, though in danger of being laughed at by our predecessor, that we are superstitious. Two of our classmates have returned to a colder climate. Quality would not make up for quantity in their case. They left so hurriedly that we know very little concerning their future plans, hence are unable to answer the many questions asked by students and friends, who suppose since our duty is news gathering, that we can satisfy their interest in all University happenings. It is said that Mr. Walter Rowe had to attend to some property in his home, and Mr J. P Rowe wished to rejoin the class of '94, Nebraska University, which has a membership of two hundred. In spite of desertion from our ranks we wish our transitory comrades a happy and successful new year in their chosen work.

The year of '94 is here, bringing with it many duties and privileges to the class which bears its name. Right joyfully we hail our own native poet as our patron saint. With such a man daily before our eyes, can we fail to appreciate and be influenced by the nobility of a truly upright man? One whose purpose in life seemed only, as he writes of a hero, "to be kind and true and faithful in all things." Not but we admire the "poet of poets," who, during the past year, has given us a word of cheer for every season and all kinds of weather. Among them these:—

"Some falls are means the happier to arise."

"Things out of hope are compass'd oft by venturing."

"Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven,"

But for both we would say:—

"Honor to those whose words or deeds

Thus help us in our daily needs,

And, by their overflow,

Raise us from what is low."

Occasionally we hear from those who used to be one of us and for whom we never lose our class interest. Mr. C. N. Chambers, who entered the Worcester Polytechnic school in 1891, writes that he is extremely busy this year. Outside of six and eight hours spent under the supervision of teachers, the class have to prepare their lessons, write compositions and do required reading. The Senior class of that institution have to read thirty books in English Literature during the year and write numerous essays on what they have read. Besides that work in English they have just finished their thirty page essays on a subject of Political Economy, and are now to take up their final thesis. On some days they work in "shop practice" from 7 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. In addition to their work, many of the class find time to engage in athletic sports. Mr. Chambers won several prizes in running. He writes that the Seniors are now at work on their masterpiece, a complete engine. He says they have finished their pattern and after the holidays will commence on the iron work. This is their final examination piece, and has to be modeled, made and tested by the graduating class. After finishing at Worcester with his class of fifty-six, Mr. Chambers expects to take a year in electrical mechanics at Cornell University.

One more book has been regretfully laid aside by '94. It is prehaps the largest book in the course. Heretofore at this time of the year we have carefully piled up three books with a deep sigh, partly of relief, partly of sorrow at what we have left undone; of gladness to know we are so much nearer the threshold of an active life; of grief at giving up our youthful dependence upon elders. With all the mingled feelings with which we have hitherto put aside our finished books, we have just laid away our ponderous Psychology. As the pencil marks were carefully erased, page by page, memory was active recalling our failures, our hopes, our very thoughts as we struggled with a new idea. As the last marks were rubbed out one could not help wondering what it all meant anyway. From what other study had been snatched such a survey of man's impotency and strength, of his knowledge and ignorance; of minute and mighty; of dependence upon others and at last utter self-dependence; of change and immutability; of the finite and Infinite. Though we shall probably forget the precise definitions lately learned, as easily as the formula for the modulus of elasticity, yet we cherish a deep, a sincere hope that the questions now aroused will not always remain unsolved, nor be soon forgotten; that we may eventually have wisdom to answer at least a few of the

"whys" and "whatfors," which now seem so unanswerable; that we may never cease to honestly answer them.

JUNIOR ITEMS.

Most of the Juniors will spend the holidays in Eugene.

The gentlemen of our class are all members of the Philologian Society.

Mr. Matthews and Mr. McKinley have taken up their abode in the dormitory.

It created a ripple in the class when a young lady soberly announced that "the Shakers were opposed to war, marriage and all other forms of oppression."

At the open session given by the Philologians on the evening of December 16, two Juniors engaged in the debate, and the president, also a Junior, rendered the decision.

The Juniors were represented at the late public rhetorical exercises by Misses Julia Veazie, Edith Kerns, Laura Beatie, and Inez McClung; also Claude Strahan and Frank Matthews.

Our study of Political Economy and Constitutional History is rendered much more interesting by the plan of collateral reading. At each recitation a book is assigned to every member of the class, on fifteen or twenty pages of which he is to prepare and report at the next recitation, when all take notes and books are re-assigned. In this way, by the end of the year, a comprehensive knowledge of the standard books on these subjects will have been gained.

SOPHOMORE SAYINGS.

Ye Seniors, Juniors, Freshmen, and students all, the Sophomores extend to you their best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Quite a number of absences from class were noted the latter part of last term, caused by la grippe. It was whispered about that one member actually had the measles, but it must have been a false rumor, as a Sophomore would surely not so demean himself.

Several Sophomores took Trigonometry with the Freshmen, and it was with sincere regret that, once for all, they laid aside their books last term

O, joys departed never to return,
How bitter the remembrance!"

Owing to a change in the hour of recitation, Mr. Wolcott has been unable to meet with the

class in rhetoric. We are extremely sorry, as it is quite an honor to have one who is a non-student of the University take enough interest in one of our studies to join us in the consideration of it.

We hail '94 with joy, as it marks another year gone toward the culmination of our dearest hopes. Two more short years, and then we can assume the Senior dignity, and with calm superiority move through the halls, bestowing here and there a patronizing nod on those who will be so unfortunate as to be beneath us, and who will eye us with the awe and veneration which a Senior always inspires.

What has become of the committee that was appointed to choose a class flower? Haste and tell us, is it to be the modest violet, the pale primrose, the azure hare-bell, or the leaf of the eglantine? Did we hear some one say the buttercup or the may-weed?

Nay, none but children
 Could gather buttercups and may-weed;
 But violets, dear violets, methinks
 We could live forever on a bank of violets,
 Or die most happy there.

Amid the snorts and puffs of the engine, the cries of the brakeman, and the loud clangor of bells, five or six exultant Sophomores pushed their way through the crowd, boarded the train with many hand-shakings and joyous wishes for "A Merry Christmas," and took their departure for their respective homes to spend the holidays. Several other doleful Sophs. were left standing on the platform, gazing sorrowfully after the receding train, and wishing that they also might enjoy the pleasures of the sweet home-coming.

Monarchy has been the subject under discussion in the History of Civilization class for several days. Many and profound have been the arguments brought forth for and against it, by the two sages of the Sophomore class. Argument followed argument in such rapid succession that the other poor Sophomores, not being able to comprehend them, were much confused and bewildered. The discomfited Seniors in the class sank back into their seats and eagerly drank in the pearls of wisdom that dropped from the sages' lips, and heartily wished that they, too, might be wise.

Thursday, January 4, being the time for Dr. McClelland's lecture, the young gentlemen of the Sophomore class were informed that to them would be given the honor of receiving the guests for that evening and for all evenings throughout the course. The young ladies of the class, on hearing this held a consultation, with the result that several of them met at the home of our class president and amid much pleasantry

made four very pretty batons wound with class colors for the ushers. As labor always receives its just reward the young ladies were highly complimented on their achievement the next day by our Professor of Rhetoric, who could not fail to note the added grace and dignity that these gave our ushers.

FRESHMAN ITEMS.

The Freshmen will take up Cicero, and complete the Algebra the second term of this year.

The class is mourning the absence of one of its ablest members, Mr Stipp. We regret that he will not be with us the rest of the year.

A number of the class went to their homes to spend the vacation, but were unable to leave this entrancing spot even for a few days.

The Freshmen honor was well sustained in the open session of the Philologists by an extempore speech from Mr. Bryson and by Mr. Stipp in the debate.

We are torn with anxiety just now as to whether measles are apt to weaken the power of eloquence, or do they like other great trials ennoble and strengthen it.

At the request of the class Professor Condon lectured to the students in Ancient History on the closing day of the last term. His remarks were on Greece, which we had been studying for some time, and were highly appreciated. A lecture from Professor Condon is always a treat.

Our class poet has at last made her appearance. Other classes have searched, some of them vainly, for a poet, while we have only dreamed of one, but our dreams have become a reality. She has not won her fame by a single little sonnet, but she brought a pleasant prophecy to each of the Freshmen. To other classes we extend our sympathy.

Miss Underwood, assisted by Miss Johnston, entertained the class at her home Friday evening, December 22. Attention was first given to the business meeting. A committee consisting of the president, the editor and Mr. Bryson, was appointed to contribute Freshman items to the *Oregonian*. We were entertained with music, recitations and games until quite late, when refreshments were served. A long and merry time was spent in reading the poems, consisting of a bright prophecy for each member of the class, with which our poet had been inspired. All the Freshmen feel that the last evening of their first term was a most pleasant one, and they have no cause to bemoan a want of class spirit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Misses Anna and Alice Roberts spent New Year's day with friends in Albany.

The students enjoyed a brief address in Assembly by Dr. McClelland on Friday, January 5th.

Mr. Miles Cantrell, whom some of the older students will remember, is now principal of the public school at Ashland.

Mr. George Norris, of '92, having finished his term of school, at Canyonville, returned to his home in Eugene December 24th.

Mr. Carl Smith, who since his graduation in the literary course at Stanford has been studying law at the same institution, spent his holidays with his parents in this city.

The members of the Faculty who attended the College Association held in Portland the last week in December were President Chapman, Professors Bailey, Hawthorne, Straub and Carson.

Mr. O. B. Prael, of Astoria, once a member of the class of '95, remembered his friends in Eugene by sending them very neat New Year's cards. "Mickie" has not been with us for over a year but by no means has been forgotten.

Messrs. H. T. Condon and Lenn L. Stevens of '93, who are now Seniors in the Law course at the University of Michigan, started on Christmas day from Ann Arbor on a students' excursion to Washington. They went by the way of New York city, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

On December 28th the Dormitory was open for inspection. The day was a pleasant one and all the afternoon crowds could be seen wending their way thither. All who availed themselves of this opportunity of satisfying their curiosity express themselves as highly pleased with the comforts and conveniences of the building.

The University library has been moved to the Laurean and Eutaxian societies and a number of new periodicals have been sent for; among them the "Book Buyer," "Current Literature," "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," "Golden Days," "Harper's Weekly," and "University Extension." The periodicals sent to Portland

some time ago to be bound arrived just before the holidays, and with Poole's Index will be very valuable.

Several former students and friends of the University spent the holidays visiting in Eugene; among others Messrs. F. M. Mulkey of '93, Arthur L. Veazie of '90, J. E. Bronaugh and F. H. Porter of '92, C. K. Wilkinson and E. Dell Johnson; Misses Laura and Dell Brumley, who are attending the State Normal School at Drain, and Margaret Whipple who is now stenographer for Mr. H. W. Hogue, a lawyer of Portland.

On December 5th we were addressed in assembly by Bishop Mills of the United Brethren church. He opened his talk with a few remarks on immigration, its dangers to America and also the danger America will be in, does she not correctly solve this problem. He then showed that by properly educating both her young men and young women, these dangers will be averted. The applause which followed his remarks showed how much the students appreciated what he had said.

There is an erroneous idea held by some, and we fear many, students of this University which we wish to correct, and we hope that among the good resolutions made for 1894 one may be added respecting your attitude towards the college paper. THE REFLECTOR is not edited for the pecuniary advancement of an editorial staff and the paper does not belong to said staff, although its welfare is intrusted to us for the space of one year. The paper was commenced when the progress of the University demanded it and we trust that it may grow with the growth of that institution and strengthen with its strength. But in order that it may do so each student must feel a personal responsibility in it. You may not be asked to contribute an article but you are asked to subscribe for your college paper, to pay for it one year in advance and when your subscription expires, to renew it. Above all, abolish the idea that unless you receive a "dun" you are not expected to pay for the paper. "Dunning" is something our business manager dislikes very much and we sincerely hope he will not have to resort to it.

THE CONSERVATORY.

[In place of Conservatory notes, Miss Sawyers has kindly furnished us with the following article, taken from "The Etude."]

How to Listen to An Artist.

Music students, and young teachers as well, should make it a rule to attend musical concerts and recitals given by artists of reputation, whenever possible.

For the development of taste, judgment, and power of analysis, there is probably no better school than the concert room, and no better educator than the trained artist. It is by intercourse with others, and observation, that we grow. The man who shuts himself up to the creations of his own fancy, and hears nothing but his own utterances, must of necessity become narrow minded and prejudiced. To such an one all performances are measured by his own very imperfect understanding, and the *summum bonum* of all musical excellence is confined to his own limited appreciation.

Granted, then, that artistic concerts offer advantages to ambitious students, the question arises, how may we derive profit from them? First, negatively; not by listening in a desultory manner; nor should we listen merely for pleasure or entertainment. Such concert going, when excessively indulged in, amounts to nothing more than what might be termed musical dissipation. The physical strain from business and family cares may be relaxed by such indulgence, but the benefit is purely physical and not musical. In making this last statement there is no intention to disparage the soothing effect of music upon the mind. Blessed is the art that can exert such a magic influence upon poor, tired humanity. But the earnest student is inspired with a higher motive. It is instruction and not entertainment that he seeks. To be thus profited, it is necessary that the compositions performed, whether vocal or instrumental, be carefully followed, the variations of tempo and expression observed, and all the various points that help to make a correct interpretation critically considered. If the programme is a classic one, it will pay to look over the numbers before the concert, and note their form and construction. Get your own idea of them, and then see how your conception agrees with the artistic performance. It helps wonderfully to have a copy of the music before you during the performance; in fact, unless you are familiar with the composition, it is positively necessary. Of course this applies particularly to standard music productions, and not to anything of an ephemeral character.

Embrace every opportunity for hearing music. Studying the compositions of master minds and hearing them artistically interpreted, expands our musical conceptions and enlarges our capacity for scholarly enjoyment. The snail knows but little of what is going on in the outside world; therefore do not, like the snail, shut yourself up in your shell of self-satisfaction. Look around you and see what others have done. You will find that all musical excellence is not confined to your own dwelling. Schumann tells us that there are people who live beyond the mountains. It is a fortunate day when we make that discovery and are willing to acknowledge it.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Yerkes telescope, which is now in the Exposition, is to be erected at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, for the Chicago University.

"Man wants but little while at college,
Nor is he hard to please;
He only begs a little knowledge,
And will take that by degrees."

Two Chinese women have taken the examinations for admission to the medical department of the University of Michigan.

The Tree of Knowledge—Parent—"What branches will make a boy the smartest?"

Pedagogue—"Hickory."

The University of Chicago is said to have the largest library of any American college. It contains 225,000 volumes: Yale has 200,000 volumes and Columbia, third in size, has 140,000.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is now the oldest living man conspicuously identified with literature. He was born the same year as Tennyson, Darwin and Gladstone.

Gandid Listener—"Good Morning, Janet. I am sorry you didn't like my preaching on Sunday. What was the reason?" Janet—"I had three verra guid reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read your sermon; secondly, ye didna' read it well, and thirdly, it wasna' worth readin' at a'!"

Oberlin was the first college in the world to admit women to the same plane as men, and opened its doors to negroes twenty-eight years before their emancipation.

Student reciting history—"The Egyptians were firm believers in the immorality of the soul after death."

Virgil translation—"Arma virumque cano."
"Arms and poison for the dog!"

A western man who was touring through the east, in passing a meadow, heard a driver say: "Abandon the direct progression to the straight thitherward and deviate by inclinatory and aberrant dextrogyration into a dextral incidence." It was an amateur Boston farmer saying "Gee, Buck" to his yoke of oxen.

First boy—"I don't like Caesar."

Second boy—"Why?"

First boy—"Too much Gaul!"

Four hundred years ago it was possible for Columbus to discover a new world. The circle of the earth is long since complete, but in the presence of each man is an unexplored world—his own mind.

THE LECTURE.

The first lecture of the course to be given before the students of the University was delivered on Thursday evening, January 4, by Dr. McClelland, President of Pacific University, at Forest Grove.

The program opened with a piano solo by Miss Sawyers, rendered in her usual excellent manner. Professor Bailey then offered a prayer and President Chapman introduced the speaker. Dr. McClelland's subject was "The Relation of Capital and Labor in the Light of History." He began with a few general remarks which gave an insight into the whole address; then, commencing with the races of antiquity, he traced the conditions of labor through all its struggles. We will give, though in a somewhat disjointed manner, some of his remarks.

The history of the race contradicts theory. The sentiment that might is right makes men barbarians, but men are always barbarians when they obtain power by force and when selfishness is supported by power. "Vassal" and "lord" shows the relation of labor and capital in feudal times, and history declares that might does make right. Greece and Rome subjected their slaves to all cruelty for the advantage of the free. Even now, standing armies are necessary in Europe to defend right against power. Capital wielded by selfishness makes a curse. In Greece two-thirds of the population were in bondage. Labor was identical with slavery down to the beginning of the Roman empire; the slave was nothing but body; things were granted to him from no sense of right. Augustus looked with satisfaction on the scenes in the Colosseum; scenes so cruel that all had rather see the building in ruins.

But the old world culminated in Rome—Rome in the Emperor. Christianity and the empire

were twin born. Slavery had robbed man of his personality and made him an article of merchandise, but Christianity changed the form of slavery till it had to be abolished.

With the latter part of the eleventh century a new history begins with the improvement of the laboring classes; commerce begins; free cities arise; labor begins to hold some property and some power. The crusades played an important part in changing things. The guilds and associations of craftsmen also aided, and though their efficiency proved their destruction, it was not till they had done their work, for the nobility had changed their politics.

A new order came in; it was no longer capital against labor, but capital against capital and labor; labor was free to go anywhere. The changes were not brought about by violent resistance of laborers to the upper classes; yet often free men can not wait for gradual changes, and so bring capital and labor into such open conflict that it is questionable whether the good of freedom is not counterbalanced by the evils.

The cry of labor is a real cry, but we must be sure that we see the real cause. The same thing which wishes to trample capital is the same which oppressed the slave. Let labor beware; capital is not a tyrant. Capital and labor are allies, and if left to their selves would be friends. Harmonious action must be reached gradually; the harmonious arrangements, like constitutions, will not be made but will grow. The character of men must change, or legislation will do no good. Justice can be administered only when men are just. Neither capital nor labor are ready for such changes as wild theorists advocate. Much is chargeable to labor. The lessons of history have not been heeded. Socialism loses sight of the individual and sees only the classes. It deals only with the symptoms, while Christianity strikes at the seat of the evil.

Political economy is not a new science, but of all the sciences which are professed to be understood, its principles are oftenest violated. The capitalist does take advantage, but much of the antagonism would disappear if laborers would be more reasonable. Capital is the fruit of past labor saved. Capital and labor are advancing to meet each other. But will they meet peaceably, or as Pompey and Cæsar on the plains of Pharsalia?

A better economy of living will work wonders. Laborers must circumscribe their wants; reformation must begin within the individual. Willfulness, indolence, intemperance and licentiousness, instead of capital, are the enemies of labor. Sociology may point out the causes of the evil, but the cure must come from Philanthropy.

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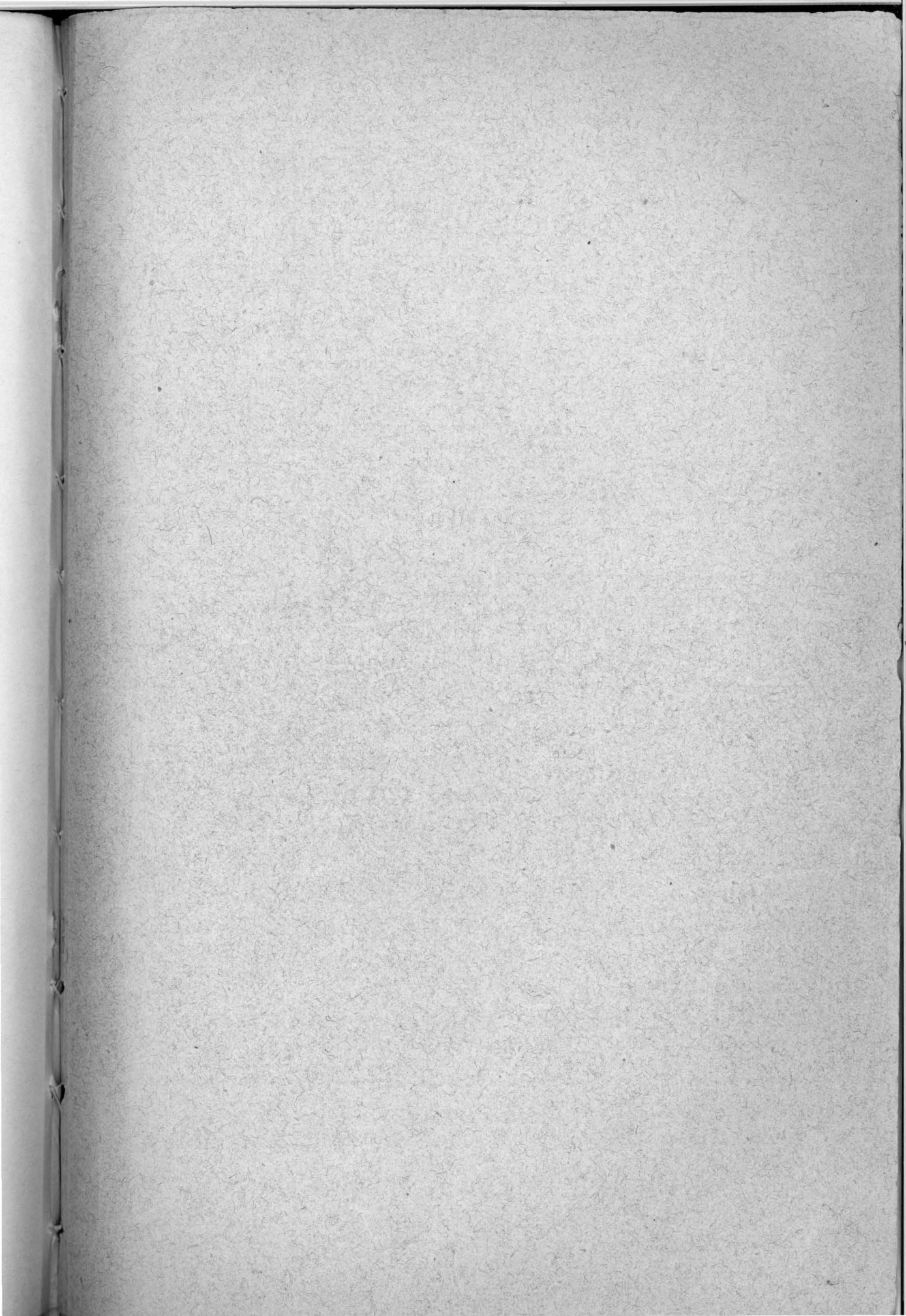


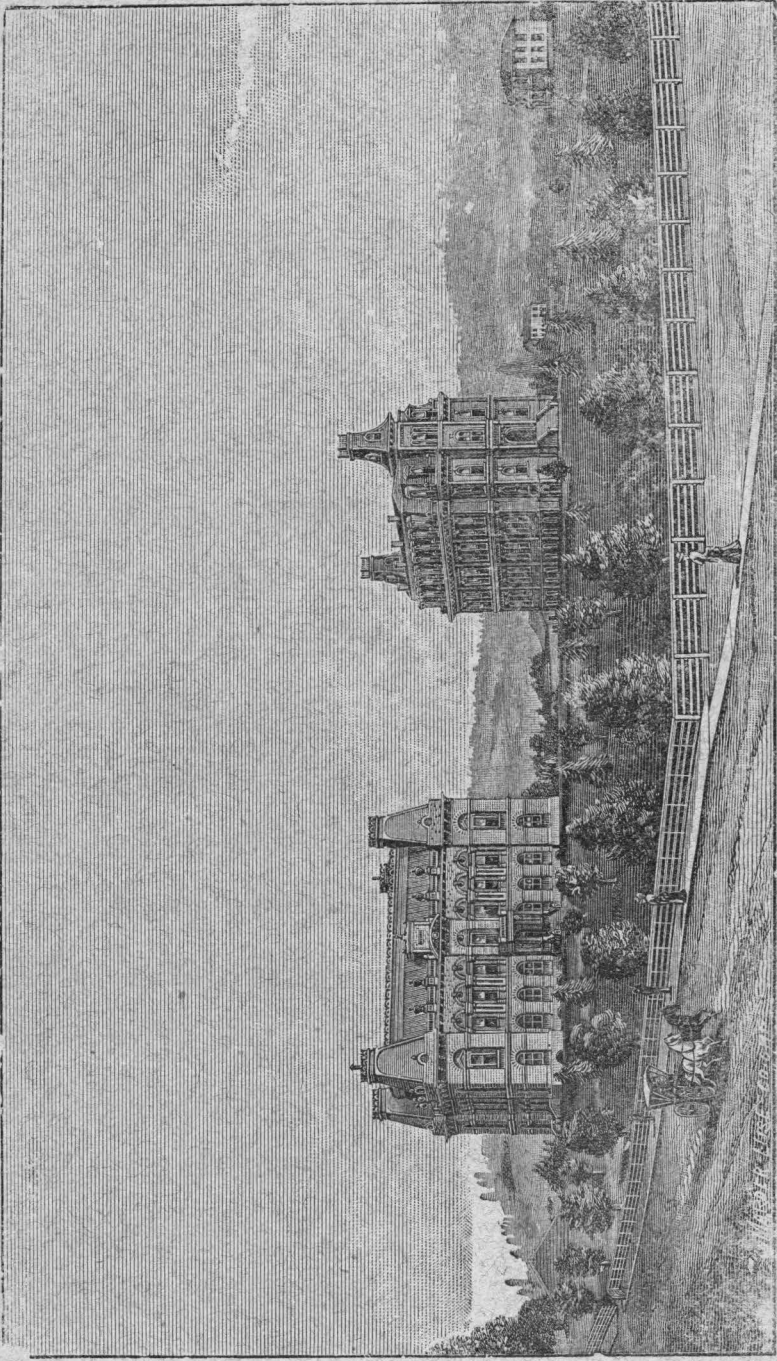
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