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THE REFLECTOR

VOL. III.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 8.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

THE LECTURE.

THE second of the lecture course of the University of Oregon was delivered on Friday evening, January 19th, by Dr. F. B. Eaton, a distinguished member of the faculty of the medical department of the University. The lecturer was introduced by Professor Hawthorne. The subject was, "A Cold in the head—Its Causes and Cures."

The lecturer stated that it was his purpose to explain the causes and results of a cold in the head, rather than, in a professional capacity, to prescribe any remedy. The discussion was necessarily of a scientific character. But by means of stereopticon illustrations, showing different sections of the organs of the head, and the three classes of bacteria, the details of the subject were made clearer to the audience. An explanation was given of the special functions of the different organs of the head, and of how a cold, by affecting the condition of one organ, may seriously impair the strength of the other organs, because of the close connection and mutual inter-dependence of the different parts of the human system. The causes were explained by saying that a cold generally arises from the utter disregard of the laws of nature. The human system must be kept at a certain temperature. This is done in three ways, namely, by clothing, by fuel, and by the manufacture of heat, which is done by the food we eat, and to a great extent by exercise. Persons who confine themselves mostly to sedentary pursuits are more liable to take cold, because by sitting in warm rooms and not taking the proper amount of exercise, a variation of the normal temperature is induced by exposure to the outer air.

Dr. Eaton recommended, as the best preventive of a cold, daily exercise. Medicine may be prescribed to assist any organ to perform its functions, but very often the best remedy is the constant exercise of brain and body; because thereby every part of the human system is prevented from becoming weakened by disuse, and is better equipped to withstand the dangers attending the work of daily life.

THE RECEPTION.

On the evening of Saturday, January 20th, occurred one of the pleasantest social events ever given in connection with the University. The college Y. M. C. A. and the Athletic Club united and gave a reception to Mr. J. R. Wetherbee, our instructor in physical training. Mr. Wetherbee comes to us from the Salem Y. M. C. A., and comes as an instructor of athletics, as well as other departments of physical training, hence it was very appropriate that these two organizations should unite to give him a formal welcome.

Written invitations were sent to the faculty, regents and alumni, and the students were given a general invitation. Despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a large number in attendance.

The dining room, which had been transformed during the day into a reception room, was beautifully decorated with ivy, cedar, holly berries, mistletoe and smilax. Portraits of eminent American authors adorned the walls, and in two of the corners stood the busts of Webster and Lincoln. The halls and parlors were also decorated very artistically.

After their presentation to the reception committee, consisting of Mr. Frank Matthews, President of the Athletic Club, Miss Julia Veazie, Mr. Harry Templeton, President of the Y. M. C. A., Miss Melissa Hill, Professor Carson, Mr. Wetherbee, Miss Scott and Miss Dora Cooper, the guests dispersed themselves around in the dining room and parlors to admire the beautiful decorations and to converse with old friends and meet new ones.

The hum of pleasant conversations was not interrupted by small crowds wending their way to the south end of the building, where light refreshments were served. When most of the guests had enjoyed this part of the program, a few notes on the piano stopped many a busy conversation, and all listened with appreciation to a vocal solo by Mrs. Linn. This was followed by two piano solos by Miss Sawyers. Soon after this the guests began to depart, surprised that time could fly so rapidly.

The reception may be pronounced a success in every way. Many went, and all who went enjoyed themselves. Several were heard to remark that it would be well if such meetings could occur oftener. Frequently we pass by fellow students in the halls and on the walks day after day without knowing who they are—we engrossed in our affairs, and they in theirs—and thus it happens that at such a gathering one is often surprised by being introduced to some one whom he has met every day of the year.

THE LOCAL CONTEST.

The first annual contest of the "Oratorical Association of the University of Oregon" was held in Villard Hall on the evening of February 2nd. The programme was formally opened with a few remarks by President Matthews, regarding the organization and purpose of the association. Miss Hovey then favored the audience with an instrumental solo, entitled the "Second Mazourka."

Mr. C. E. Woodson's subject was "The Age of Invention." He showed that ages had been named and remembered by what they did for humanity; that this is the age of invention. He traced the progress of invention, enumerated its benefits for us, and pointed out the bright future of this age. Miss Wilkins, in her oration upon "What is True Heroism?" traced the change of the ideal from physical to moral courage, and showed how liable we are to forget that among ourselves there are heroes. Mr. McKinley, speaking upon "Marcus Whitman," explained the causes of Whitman's coming to Oregon, described his famous ride to save this state, and how he led a colony across the country, and told of the debt we owe to Whitman.

A duet was then played by Misses Laura Miller and Henrietta Lauer. After this, Mr. I. M. Glen delivered an oration upon "The Herald of Progress." He showed that light in the physical and moral world precedes growth. He treated of the different kinds of light, as of religion, of civilization, and of education, in their relation to the progress of man. Mr. G. W. Jones, the last orator, took as his subject, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." He showed that in the past liberty had been bought at great sacrifices, and that it had been lost through a lack of vigilance. He asked if we are sufficiently watchful for our liberty, pointed out some perils, and besought us not to betray our trust as true Americans.

The next number was a solo, "A Serenade," by Miss Lulu Renshaw. The audience applauded until she responded with an encore. The Eugene Band Mandolin Club then played a selection, for which they also received an encore.

In the meantime the executive committee of the association, assisted by Professor McAlister, had averaged the marking of the judges, Rev. D. E. Loveridge, Hon. L. Bilyeu and Mr. H. L. Mitchell. President Matthews then announced that, in accordance with their decision, the representative to the inter-collegiate contest will be Mr. George W. Jones.

EASTERN UNIVERSITIES.

SOME PHASES OF LIFE AT HARVARD.

THERE are many things about an institution like Harvard University which might be interesting and instructive. Manners and customs are the result of the growth of years.

Harvard, one of the most progressive institutions in the United States, has many peculiar to itself.

One of the time honored customs is morning chapel exercises. These exercises are conducted by men of the highest rank in the different re-

religious denominations in the United States. The chapel exercise begins promptly at 8:45, and closes promptly at 9:00. During this short space of fifteen minutes, an anthem is sung by the choir, a scripture lesson, in which the audience takes part, is read, and a short, pointed, effective address is made by the preacher. The choir and the audience then sing a hymn, and the meeting closes just as the college bell calls students to the nine o'clock lectures. At no time has it been my privilege to listen to so many choice addresses as those given daily at Appleton chapel.

Attendance at chapel is voluntary, but a goodly number of students is present each morning. Until several years ago attendance was required and many were the reluctant steps which daily traced their way toward the chapel. At that time all students who roomed within one-half mile of the central university building were required to be present. A bright idea struck an enterprising capitalist, who purchased some property just beyond and on the very verge of the half-mile limit, and erected thereon a dormitory. Felton Hall became the most popular dormitory in Cambridge. The rooms were in great demand, and the capitalist counted his returns with great satisfaction. These things are changed. Felton hall now stands on the same level with other dormitories, and the proprietor has ceased to chuckle.

Probably the most popular service is the vesper service. This is regularly held on Thursday evening of each week from early winter until after the spring fairly opens. Five o'clock marks the opening, and 5:30 generally marks its close. Fine singing and a glowing address constitute the service. The chapel is crowded. A sprinkling of bits of color from the ladies' ribbons relieves the ordinary monotony. Even the "grind" takes time to attend vespers. The notes of the organ begin to peal forth and a hush falls upon the audience, then the choir sings an anthem, and so the service goes on. In glowing words the preacher sets forth some text which has especial bearing upon the relationship of young men to the future. The service closes with a hymn, in which all join, and the audience disperses.

One of the things which most impresses a stranger coming from the west to one of the large institutions of the east, is the stronger loyalty of the student for his individual college or school. This feeling is not peculiar to the large institutions, but is shared alike by the smaller colleges and the fitting schools. Although not a great deal is said about it, this feeling seems to be in the air, in the very atmosphere, to be breathed into the system and to become a part

of the man himself. It is impossible for a man to come here and enter into the work of the university with a will, without being influenced by this feeling of pride in the institution. This invisible something pervades and permeates every nook and corner of the university, like a strong personality, and exerts an influence whose power can not be rated.

A stronger feeling of this kind is needed in the University of Oregon. A pride in the institution, a loyalty to its principles, a temper which will cause us to defend and uphold it when assailed, not because it is the University of Oregon, but because the work of the institution, the principles upon which it is based, and the end it is striving to attain, claim the allegiance of its students and alumni; this feeling permeating and impregnating the university would do much toward building up the institution.

EDGAR McCLURE.

Cambridge, Mass.

AN OBERLIN LETTER.

Oberlin! It is with pleasure that I give THE REFLECTOR a short sketch of life at Oberlin. Oberlin's history extends back for many years. It was "foreordained" when Charles I, of England gave to Winthrop the elder, governor of Massachusetts, a diamond ring.

The gift proved to be significant, as such gifts are liable to be, for it was used to great advantage ten years later by Winthrop the Second, then governor of Connecticut, when he went to England on an important mission for that colony. Desiring more liberty and extended territory, the colony delegated Winthrop to visit England and obtain, if possible, a new charter.

Governor Winthrop, upon his arrival, obtained an interview with King Charles II., and by way of introduction showed the king the ring which Charles I had given to his father.

The sight so affected the worthy man, that he was moved to tears, and Connecticut's cause was won.

He signed the already prepared charter, which provided for self-government and extended the territory of the colony westward to the Pacific ocean. For one hundred years Connecticut enjoyed her extended territory. But rival claims arose to the western extension, and after considerable difficulty Connecticut finally relinquished all her claims, except a tract one hundred and fifty miles long, in the same latitude, and as wide as Connecticut herself, from the western border of Pennsylvania.

This is the famous Western Reserve, upon which are so many colleges and schools of high-

er learning, established by those sturdy New Englanders who early made settlement here, and among all Oberlin stands first.

Oberlin is a quiet little village, thirty miles from Cleveland, on the Lake Shore railroad. It is largely paved with stone pavements, which are full of holes, and these holes, on a rainy day, exactly fit the foot of the unwary pedestrian. The kindly mail man brings your letters to your door three times during the day.

The mill begins to grind at 7:00 a. m., or more properly at 6:59, when everybody gets up and gets to breakfast in some other part of the town, in that one eventful moment.

Morning recitations begin at 8:00 and close at 12:00. The afternoon classes meet at 2:00, and the last ones close at 5:00. The principle seems to be, that the more you work and the longer you recite, the more you ought to know. At 5:00 everybody goes to chapel, where, besides the fifteen-minute devotional exercises, all notices of students and faculty are given.

On Thursday this programme is slightly changed, and the students assemble at 4:30, and a forty-five minute lecture is given by some member of the faculty, or an invited speaker, upon subjects of interest.

Monday mornings and Saturday afternoons are half-holidays, at which times you may practice upon your roommate's wheel or not, just as he chooses.

Study hours for the ladies begin at 7:30 p. m. while the gentlemen are allowed till 10:30 to get ready to study, but at that time all are supposed to be in their rooms.

Oberlin seems to have taken a most sensible stand on the elective system. In the Freshman year two-thirds of the work is required, in the Sophomore and Junior years one-third, while in the Senior year all is elective except one hour for two terms. In the academy which prepares for the college, the work is, of course, all required.

You may go here as long or as short a time as you please, and when you have gotten the required number of credits you are entitled to a diploma.

Oberlin boasts of her conservatory of music, of which she may well be proud. It is claimed that Warner Music Hall is the largest building devoted exclusively to music in the country. Its four floors are honey-combed with practice rooms, the upper ones of which are reached by the assistance of Jake and his elevator. In the building is a beautifully furnished concert hall where the students' and artists' weekly recitals are held, to the former of which the Seniors are given tickets, on account, no doubt, of the dignity which they add to each occasion.

Oberlin claims the best glee club in America, which may be a little extravagant, but it certainly ranks very high. The annual holiday tour of the club, upon which sixteen concerts were given, including Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland, has just been completed and is pronounced the most successful of any.

In athletics, Oberlin has made rapid strides in the last few years. This season and last her football team made a splendid record, having lost but one game in the two seasons. This year her special victories were the University of Illinois, and the team at the big Chicago University, under the coaching of Stagg, the famous Yale man. Last year her crowning victory was defeating the University of Michigan on her own grounds. Athletics are carried on under the general direction of the athletic association, and the personal oversight of captains, coaches and managers. Baseball men will soon go into training in the gymnasium for the season's work. Games of football and baseball are arranged between the classes, and much spirit is shown. In the fall game between the Freshmen and Sophomores, which would either win the colors for the Sophs. or place them equal with the Seniors, the Freshmen were offered oysters by both classes—by the Seniors if they won and by the Sophs if they lost. The Freshmen got the oysters and the Seniors the soup.

But I have another Freshman-Senior story to tell. The '94 boys gave a party not many days ago, for which the "provisions" were prepared at a place some distance from Peters Hall, where the party was held. The '97 boys, by some maneuver, found where the provisions were, and going boldly to the house represented themselves as the delegation from '94 to get the "essentials" of a class party. But the kind lady did not fall into the trap, not having spent her time cooking escalloped oysters for a Freshman crew. At the proper time the oysters were brought over in a hack guarded by the line men of the football team. That was a time when the Seniors had oysters and the Freshmen had soup.

My space is nearly filled, and I haven't gotten started on what I wanted to say. Just a word more. Oberlin has a gymnasium which is open from 7:30 a. m. till 9:30 p. m. and an instructor every hour. Oberlin has a seminary, and the theologs may be seen everywhere about the college. We have a flourishing Y. M. C. A., with meetings held on Sunday evening at 5:45. We have an oratorical association, which has just held its home contest, in which a '94 man was awarded first place. Finally Oberlin has a yell something like this: Hi-O-Hi, O-Hi-O, Hi-hi, O-hi, O-ber-lin!

H. L. HOPKINS.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

LAUREAN NOTES.

As the lectures before the University are given on Friday evenings, the Laurean Society has decided to change its time of meeting. From February 3rd the sessions will be on Saturday evening, instead of Friday, as formerly.

The Laureans are constantly being heard from, as well outside of the University work as in it. Last Monday evening, January 29th, when a call was made for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican club, the Laurean Society furnished some patriotic members, who were ready to become workers in one of the grandest organizations in America. It is with some pride that we say that one of our number, Mr. Fred Mulkey, was chosen one of the vice-presidents for the coming year.

The question, whether the President of the United States has the right to judge of the constitutionality of a law passed by congress, and to regulate his actions according to his own interpretation of the constitution, discussed at length by the Laureans January 5th, was of unusual interest. Messrs. C. Eastland, F. W. Mulkey and C. W. Keene favored the affirmative, which was strongly opposed by Messrs. J. Edmundson, C. Wolcott and J. Lurch. More of these live issues should be discussed by our literary societies.

The meeting of January 26th was presided over by President Travis. After the regular routine of business was dispensed with, the Society was entertained by an essay entitled "Hints to Laureans," by Mr. J. Lurch. The question for debate was "Resolved, that the articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson should have been sustained." The affirmative was supported by Messrs. L. T. Harris and C. W. Keene, who brought out the following arguments: That in executing his power the president overstepped the bounds of the constitution, that Stanton was removed and Grant was appointed to office without the authority of the senate; that the president declared the law unconstitutional, which both the senate and the house of representatives had plainly recognized as lawful; that the senate is not like a court of justice, but can make its own rules; that to sustain an impeachment it was not necessary to prove all the articles of conviction. The nega-

tive was sustained by Messrs. F. W. Mulkey, C. Eastland, J. Edmundson and J. Lurch, who maintained that all charges must be proved as in a circuit court; that the impeachment was instituted through prejudice, therefore should not have been sustained; that Stanton's case was not under the "tenure of office act;" that Stanton had not been appointed yet during Lincoln's second term; that four years is not an absolute limit to office, but death is a limit; that according to Stanton's statement his removal did not come under the "tenure of office act;" that the president must be impeached according to law, which was not done in the case of President Johnson. After a careful summary of the arguments, President Travis rendered his decision in favor of the negative.

Although there are a number of things needed by the Societies, none urge immediate attention so strongly as an improvement in lighting our hall. The light is so dim that it is not only annoying and not in keeping with the dignity of the Laurean Society, but it is actually injurious to the eyes of those who are compelled to use them to any great extent during our sessions. Now that we are permanently located in our new quarters, why should not some steps be taken to bring about this much needed improvement? The Society is a permanent organization. It is here to stay. It has done a great work in the past, and its future brightens as the years roll on, and everything that can be done to make the organization a pleasure and reduce the burdens of Society work will naturally aid in building up the University and extending its influence. We would suggest that a petition be presented to the trustees of the corporation, asking that a meeting be called to consider this question. Some steps ought to be taken in this direction.

EUTAXIAN NOTES.

In the lexicon of youth,
Which fate reserves for a bright manhood,
There is no such word as fail,

—BULWER LYTTON.

The president appointed, as a finance committee for this term, Misses Willa Hanna, Daisy Loomis and Clara Condon.

Misses Emma Wold and Maude Ranney have signed the constitution, and Misses Letitia Smith, Grace Murrey and Mary Thompson have been elected to membership in the Society.

Miss Agnes Greene, '90, is at present studying art in New York. Miss Greene showed her artistic ability in many ways while she was a student of the University; the much used "order of business" was the product of her hands; while many of the older Eutaxians have portraits of themselves, "drawn between the acts," which she was kind enough to present to us. We all wish our sister success in her chosen profession.

We wish to call the attention of the members of the Society to the importance of the critic's report every week. Many times our notice is directed to a word that we habitually mispronounce. There is no better way to cultivate a habit of care in the correct articulation and accent, than to know there is some one listening for mistakes. In the excitement of a debate, many mistakes occur that would not be made, were we more careful to think before we speak. Many are accustomed to think of the Eutaxian Society as a place where young ladies meet to debate some abstract subject, that is of very little interest to others than the debaters. This is a mistake. The work of the Society is many-sided. The beauties of literature and the English classics are brought forth in our study of different authors. Current topics—historical, political, religious and social—are brought out and discussed by committees appointed for this purpose. Then the very important drill in parliamentary rules is given a prominent place, so that any of us may be able to conduct a business meeting without embarrassment. Added to all this is the polish that is given, by being able to speak with freedom, on any subject. Here lies the great benefit of criticism, in the fact that it comes in so naturally, as a finishing touch to the other attainments of society.

January 5th, the first meeting of the year was well attended. It was decided to have Current Events every week and a committee of three to present them to the society; from these events one topic of interest is to be chosen for further discussion, at the next meeting. Nominations of officers for the ensuing term were made. Miss C. Johnson, who visited the society, made some pleasing remarks.

January 12. Current events were presented to the society by Daisy Loomis, Gertrude Widmer and Lotta Johnston. These were very instructive. The society finished reading "The Cathedral," by Lowell. The following officers were elected: President, Etta Owen; Vice Presi-

dent, Carrie Friendly; Secretary, Edith Denney; assistant Secretary, Lotta Johnston; Treasurer, Gertrude Widmer; Marshal, Amy Powell.

January 19. The newly elected officers were installed in a pleasing manner by President Powell. Current events were read by the committee. Miss Clara Condon's articles were on "Affairs in Ireland" and "The Results of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago." Miss Robinson read reports from the "Mid-Winter Fair." Miss Owen, who had the special topic, told of the further developments of the Hawaiian question. Miss Hannah opened the parliamentary discussion on "Previous Question." This was followed by application of points learned, and some interesting points of order were made. Upon the suggestion of the business manager of the REFLECTOR, Pres. Owen appointed a committee, consisting of Misses Anna Roberts, Jennie Beatie and Amy Powell, to solicit subscribers to the REFLECTOR. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and showed a flourishing condition of the society.

January 26. Current events were read by Misses Jennie Beatie and Amy Powell. It was decided to have a "Question Box" on the third Friday instead of the parliamentary discussion which has been regular business.

February 2. Owing to the absence of the President, Vice President Friendly presided. Current events were read by Miss Lotta Johnston and Miss Noffsinger. The point chosen for further discussion was the "Treasury problem," which was presented to the society by Miss Powell. The question "Resolved that Excessive Prosperity is more dangerous than Continued Adversity," was debated on the affirmative by Misses Myra Norris, Lotta Johnston and Amy Powell; on the Negative by Misses Daisy Loomis, Gertrude Widmer and Anna Roberts. The discussion showed much research and careful preparation on the part of the debaters. The President rendered her decision in favor of the Affirmative.

Inaugural Address.

When honor of position is conferred, some expression of gratitude from the honored and the exalted is the universal rule. You call upon me to-night, in order that I may not deviate from the custom, though I could not if I would, for my heart is full to overflowing with the thanks due to my friends, and to the Society, for the honor so magnanimously conferred upon me, though so little merited.

To be president of a literary society like ours

in this college is no empty honor. Education is a reality, and being a reality, it is an honor to be classed among those seeking God's highest beneficence. Then to be chosen to the highest office in a society with the years and reputation of the Eutaxian Society, is the accomplishment of my highest youthful ambition. But a new ambition now awakes—a desire to be worthy of the position to which I am raised.

Education is the connecting link between barbarism and civilization, between poverty and wealth. By it the world moves, and upon it all work depends. A great man once said, "Learning may be got from books, but not culture." It is a more living process and requires that the student should at times close his books, leave his solitary work-shop, and mingle with his fellow men. He must seek the intercourse of living hearts, as well as dead books; especially the companionship of those whose minds and characteristics are fitted to instruct, to elevate, to inspire and to sweeten his own. The object of the society is, intellectually considered, not so much to cram the brain with that which may be gathered from adopted texts—this may be in the woods or in the closet—but the object is to train the brain to think and to master for itself. Sometimes men who have never entered cultured society, or perhaps never entered college halls, have been enabled to do this for themselves outside of college class-rooms, but never without the most rigid discipline or persevering application to systematic thinking. And they who have thus made highly creditable attainments have truly been at a disadvantage, by reason, necessarily, of a more or less erratic course of mental discipline. Every once in a while we are called to look upon men of prominence, who, in spite of their lack of systematic learning, are capable of saying wise things and

doing magnificent intellectual feats. Such men have been gifted with rare talent for hard, unremitting mental toil. Such persons must have an equivalent for that which is possessed by the collegian, and that equivalent is secured, comparatively, at a great disparagement in loss of time and expenditure of years.

I do not mean to advance the idea that our course does not mean labor. That would be false, for, if our course does not mean labor, and hard labor, too, it is shorn practically of its highest benefits. It takes time, well applied energy, to make one's self all that is required to secure the very largest good from a systematic course of study.

Our civilization today, which accords to us and to all mankind the privileges, under the protection of an all-wise providence, of developing those higher faculties, which makes us so much to differ from the creature whose highest gift is a simple animal instinct, is best promoted, not by permitting these faculties to remain dormant and unproductive of mental or moral fruits, but by giving them a free range of expansion, as the Creator has willed that they should have.

Some are satisfied with just as little intellectual, moral and spiritual attainment as they can get along with in this world, and in that manner they live, and in that manner they die, and so the precept conjurer wrote, "If ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise." But surely the best, the wisest of men and most learned, may say with Dr. Newton in speaking of his dearth of knowledge, "I feel as a little child on the great beach of the ocean, gathering here and there a little pebble, while the vast millions of sparkling gems can never be mine."

Eutaxians, again I thank you.

THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

SENIOR NOTES.

Miss Edith Tongue is a supernumerary teacher at Hillsboro, Oregon.

The class held their annual meeting for the nomination of officers at the home of Miss Carrie Friendly, January 27th. From the number of nominations made for each office, it is predicted that the election will be exciting.

Can a man ever forget? Mr. Porter thinks not. If three members of the Geology class can answer the query, their classmates will be relieved.

The one of the three who has thrice failed to appear at the proper hour might explain the phenomenon. The class are contemplating sending for some laboratory apparatus for the benefit of delinquents. Had the three but some kind of psychological headgear, their friends might tell them when they "disremembered" it was the day for Geology or English.

The Senior trio in Elizabethan Literature have been reinforced by five fair and energetic Sophomore women. This class is entirely anti-co-educational and its members dare both praise

and censure mankind without fear of having to retract what has been said. The class in American literature, however, has an equal privilege of criticising womankind, for there, too, "there is no dissenting voice." These classes are rather a novelty to the students, because a class composed entirely of either men or women is of rare occurrence in the University.

These are days of mysterious excitement. There is something almost Christmas-like about Villard Hall and certain rooms. Several members of the college classes bear in their right hand a mystic scroll of thesis paper; their faces plainly say, "I've something to tell you—but not yet." The uninitiated are compelled to walk with discretion lest they accidentally stumble upon some of the secrets of the five. Not long since one ambitious contestant had climbed about one hundred steps, and, as he stood amidst a pile of attic rubbish and cobwebs, he evidently thought himself safe alike from friend or foe, for he was appealing to his inanimate but expressive audience in most oratorical and telling tones, when suddenly a Senior appeared. The spiders fled to their corners, the orator held his peace, but the amazed Senior hurriedly retreated under the force of the oppressive and suggestive silence.

JUNIOR ITEMS.

Big oilcloth aprons are in demand in the chemical laboratory.

We are glad to have Mr. Robe with us again, after a severe sickness.

Miss Belle Chance, a former classmate, is acting as principal of the Brownsville schools.

The members of the chemistry class have been testing their power to designate acids by their odors.

The Juniors are hard at work on the long-looked-for orations, and from all prospects they will be a grand success this year.

Several of the young ladies of the Junior class are contemplating a trip to Canada in the near future. We will leave it to you to guess the reason.

The Professor of Chemistry was greatly startled a few days ago, when a young man, pale and breathless, hurried into his room and informed him that an accident had occurred in the chemical laboratory. On arriving at the door a great confusion met his gaze. The Juniors had prepared some hydrochloric acid, and two of the young ladies thought they would take a last look in the receiver, when the cork

flew off, throwing the acid into their faces. Several others received slight burns.

SOPHOMORE SAYINGS.

Miss Anna Roberts was missed from her usual place for a week or so, being subjected to a severe attack of fever.

Virgil Johnson was in the hands of the tyrant la grippe for a week or so, but at last succeeded in vanquishing him and resuming his studies.

The class held a meeting Wednesday, January 26th, in the Laurean and Eutaxian hall, and among other things elected Miss Yoran and Mr. Templeton delegates to the State Oratorical Contest.

The Elizabethan Literature class is composed entirely of young ladies, five Sophomores and three Seniors. We have just finished reading a book of Elizabethan plays, and are now going to read Shakespeare's "As You Like It," and we are of the opinion that we will like it very much.

Some of the Sophomores are happy at least. The die was cast Friday, January 26th, and the Rubicon was crossed. They came, they saw, they were undone, but having burnt their bridges behind them, they were unable to retreat; so, plunging boldly into the stream that threatened to bear them away, they waded through with only the loss of a vast amount of self-possession. Now on the peaceful side of this fateful river they await their comrades.

The Sophomores have long suffered in silence. They sat quietly by and listened to the proud Seniors, the boastful Juniors and the aspiring Freshmen laud their poets to the skies, and have said nothing. But there is a limit even to a Sophomore's endurance. Let them boast of their poets. Was it not said that there was one in every hundred? But where, where we ask, will you find your artists? Think you among any of these? No! It is among the Sophomores that you must seek your Rosa Bonheurs, your Claudes, your Rembrandts. Was not proof positive given of this a few weeks ago, when a member drew on the black-board a beautiful mountain while growing on it was a majestic oak, bending its lofty branches over it? It is true that the tree was of much larger dimensions than the mountain, but who would be so mean as to remark about this? Last summer a Sophomore maiden was seen walking hastily up the street carrying a picture. Overcome by curiosity, we stopped her and looked at it. A few days later we accidentally discovered that it was an ox-

head. The same maiden has exhibited to us on canvas, beautiful rosebuds with what we supposed to be the dews of morning still on their leaves, and forget-me-nots which we never shall forget, and sweet-peas on tiptoe for a flight, with wings of gentle flush, so delicate white. We would scorn to possess a poet; they are altogether too common, and if this is not sufficient reason there is another. But, hist! Sophomores, bend low; we would breathe it softly. Has not someone said that poetry is the highest and purest phase of insanity? That it is only people that have an overstrained nervous system that can write a poem; and that it is sure to result in insanity of some form? If not the frantic madness of Lamb, or the weak imbecility of Southey, it is the great melancholy of Cowper, or the bitterness of Pope, the moodiness and misery of Byron, the unsound and dangerous theories of Shelley, or the strange, forgetful nature of Coleridge. Classmates, we have cause to be thankful that we can put in our time reproducing the beauties of nature on canvas, rather than on paper, and thus be spared this horrible fate.

FRESHMAN ITEMS.

Mr. Shattuck recently visited Portland.

Several of our members appeared at Rhetoricals, for the first time, and the rest of us are hoping we will do as well next time.

We are rejoicing in two new members. Mr. Templeton and Mr. Shattuck will receive the distinguished honors of Freshmanhood at our next meeting.

Were they Freshmen who in their innocence bought matting a little short of what they needed for their room, to allow for stretching? And alas! Their sorrowful surprise, when, instead of stretching it came apart in the middle to meet no more.

The laboratory affords bountiful opportunities for the inventive genius of the young idea. For instance, it was no obstacle to one person to find that he could not pull hard enough with one spring balance. He simply hooked another into it, and so happily surmounted the difficulty.

We are learning to write letters now, of all important kinds, love excepted, and we realize that the work is of great practical value. Postmasters may look for a decrease in salary, on account of their lightened labors, for legible addresses will hereafter be written by Freshmen, and we are many.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Is the university yell to be changed before the inter-collegiate contest?

Mr. A. H. Curtis, who was with us during the first term of the year, is now at Stanford taking a course in civil engineering.

At last accounts Mr. Arthur Collier, of '38 was engaged in making some original investigations upon the movement of snow on slopes.

The apparatus for gymnasium work came the first week in February, and before the middle of the month all preparations will be completed for regular class work.

The Students are always glad to hear what their former fellow students are doing, and are especially interested in members of the alumni. All will therefore be interested to know that Mr. Fred Dunn, of '92, is now secretary of the Oxford Club, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Oxford Club is an organization of Harvard students, of Methodist affiliations, and is for social and religious purposes.

We have not had assembly regularly during the past month, owing to President Chapman's frequent absences to deliver lectures in different parts of the state. The few times that we have had assembly have been very beneficial. On one occasion Rev. Hanna told us of the difference between college life now and that of fifty years ago. On another occasion Professor Carson gave us a most appropriate and instructive talk on oratory, impressing on our minds that it is the spiritual part of the oration, the thought or truth it contains, which gives it its true worth. We are always interested in President Chapman's remarks, but were delighted with the description he gave us of his visit to the school for the blind at Salem.

There will be eight colleges and universities represented at the inter-collegiate oratorical contest to be held here February 23rd: The Pacific University at Forest Grove, Pacific College at Newberg, Albany College, Portland University, the Willamette University at Salem, the State Normal School at Monmouth, the Baptist

College at McMinnville, and the University of Oregon. Each institution is entitled to send eight delegates to the Inter-Collegiate Association. There will probably not be a full delegation from all the colleges, but we hope each institution will be well represented, and that the visitors will be welcomed, not only by the students, but by the people of Eugene in general. THE REFLECTOR desires to extend in advance a hearty welcome to all visiting delegates. You will be welcomed in any class room to hear the recitations, or to observe the laboratory work; the library, dormitory and gymnasium will be open for your inspection, and the reception committee will be in readiness to accompany you to any of these places, or to any point of interest you wish to visit.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Charles H. Chance, L.L.B., '92, is one of the deputy sheriffs of Multnomah county.

The business engagements of L. E. Woodworth '90 prevented his resuming his law studies this year.

Daniel J. Malarkey, L.L.B., '92, is ably filling the position of deputy district attorney for Multnomah county.

Judge McArthur is delivering a course of lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence" at the Medical department of the University.

A. L. Veazie, '90 University of Oregon, and '93 L. L. B. lately ably conducted in the circuit court of Multnomah county a trial lasting through three days.

Charles J. Schnabel, who so distinguished himself in his graduating address before the University, is now deputy district attorney of the United States for Oregon.

The attendance at the law department of the University has become so large that a day session is necessary to accommodate the students, and now part attend in the afternoon and the remainder in the evening.

The Moot Court, Judge Chamberlain sitting, is the favored Tuesday evening resort of the Juniors. Mr. Mallory, the President of the organization, has it well in charge, and the members appreciate his interest.

About twenty-five young men will be graduated from the department of law this June, and already that despairing look which comes over the dejected countenance of a convicted criminal when he hears the word "Salem," is seen to haunt the faces of the "Laws" as they contemplate an interview with that august body, the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

Judge Bellinger, the lecturer on Equity, lately took advantage of the occasion to give the Seniors a talk on professional ethics. He severely condemned what is called "sharp practice" and said "that any lawyer who engaged in it had missed his calling." It brought to our mind a sentence in Judge Pipes' lecture to one of the graduating classes at Eugene, "Bring before the Courts no cause that ought not to be brought and defend no cause that ought not to be defended."

OUR EXCHANGES.

The sum of all the salaries of college professors is \$80,000,000 annually.

A Japanese who wrote home describing Harvard, said: "It is a very large place where men play football, and on wet days read books."

The Freshman class of Yale University has for several years kept up a boys' club in a portion of New Haven where one is needed, each succeeding class assuming the responsibility of its management early in the second term. This club is doing a first rate work, so recognized by all who know the circumstances. It does not work independently, however, but in affiliation with an inter-state organization, which is represented in the management. This plan insures greater steadiness and permanence of work and does not lessen its individuality.

Only forty-three out of one hundred and fifty candidates for admission to West Point were successful at the last entrance examination.

The state college oratorical contest is set for the first Friday in February, at Albany, but a movement is on foot to have it earlier.—*Student*. This is news to the U. of O.

The students of Smith College have begun the publication of a paper entitled "The Smith College Monthly."

THE REFLECTOR, from the University of Oregon, gives an account of the warm welcome given to Dr. C. H. Chapman, the new president of that vigorous institution. We remember with pleasure Dr. Chapman's admirable lecture to us a year ago, and we wonder if, amid the genial airs and lauded scenery of the Willamette valley, he recalls the blockaded train, the towering snowbanks, and the sparkling Arctic atmosphere that were the setting of his visit to Downer. We extend our congratulations to Dr. Chapman on his appointment to the honorable position which he fills, and to the University of Oregon on securing as its president one of the foremost of the young men of our country.—*The Kodac*.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

MUSIC IN A FEW PRACTICAL PHASES.

Throughout civilization the idea of practicability is becoming predominant. In every phase of life, we hear the question asked, "How can I make the work useful?" "Will the amount of energy expended bring about results to make my attainments practicable?"

The great problem of practicability is generally looked upon from a financial point of view. The mind of the American public, as well as of the foreign populi, has too often as its goal financial success. A work is useful, if it bring us financial remuneration. Intellectual and spiritual successes are pitifully subordinate.

Everything under God's dispensation has some use, however insignificant that use may appear to the casual observer.

Music, that inarticulate speech, claims for itself an abiding place in the storehouse of usefulness. Music is a language, speaking to us through the medium of melody. Joy, sorrow, hope, despair, anguish, and the sweet sentiments of home and religion, are expressed in the magic beauty of musical thought. This language reaches more people than all the other arts combined. The poor, the rich, the ignorant and the cultured, are alike led captive by its mystic spell. However, man does not enjoy so much without, as with training. As in literature, through education we are able to understand and delight in the hidden beauties of the *Æneid*, so in the realm of musical art, training causes us to experience extreme pleasure in hearing a Beethoven symphony.

"Words describe emotions, perceptions, impressions; sculpture and architecture imitate what human eyes have seen; painting vitalizes such forms with earthly colors; acting, through vocal inflections and mobile gestures endeavors to portray our innermost feelings; but music does all this and much more. From the indefinite realms of the mind it evolves an imagery surpassing the pictorial and plastic arts. That which is too vast and beautiful to be displayed before man, the gods suggest through music."

The recurrence of a single familiar air, carried to us on the wings of song, will many times awaken our slumbering memories to recall events of our past lives. It will breathe forth through its melody a sweet remembrance of home and childhood; whispering to us, in our

idle moments, of loved ones and of the hopes and desires for our success.

Music as a language becomes useful through the knowledge of its fundamental laws; its rudiments and forms must be understood, else we listen to it as we would to a dissertation in Greek. "Though music is the language of heaven, its grammar is taught on earth."

Love of fatherland, love of home, friends, and love of God, is best expressed through the soul-stirring agency of music. A knowledge of music is useful as a means of financial success. Thorough musicians occupy positions equally as high and remunerative as any of the other professions. In the social world music is always in demand. It is the sweet influence which draws us away from the every day vexations, into the haven of happiness. At her shrine we lay down our burdens, and society becomes a privilege, rather than an irksome duty. Spiritually, music is the link that connects the chain between earth and heaven.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

About six years ago there was an article in the North American Review which began as follows: "Much is expected from the new education. Its advocates foretell us an age of intellectual growth and intellectual achievement heretofore unknown and undreamed of. Illiteracy and ignorance are to fade before it. Vice and squalor will hide their faces, not in the heart of some great city, but in the realm of perpetual shades, from the dazzling brightness of the new education. Nor are we, the enlightened, to be the only benefited; on the contrary, it may penetrate even the deepest wilds of Africa, to the jungles of the Bushman."

The expectation was not wholly erroneous. Much good has resulted from the new education, although we have not heard of any one carrying it to the Hottentots or Asiatic Tartars. It has in some phase penetrated the entire educational world. It has spread over the "Wild West," and stirred the heart of the so-called Mossback state.

The same writer gives a brief synopsis of education. Originally it was but objective or empirical, as in ancient Greece. Socrates and Plato remonstrated against entire objective work, plead for the introduction of the ideal, and ex-

posed the danger arising from extreme methods. The reaction thus begun culminated in the subjective method as used in the Renaissance. When cloister education declined, the tendency was again toward the empirical.

Of these movements, Mr. Bradley says "the educational pendulum was on the swing." The students of the present day are reaping the benefit of this last wide, free, swing which commenced about Luther's time.

Some one may ask, "What is the New Education?" Its scope is too long to admit of exact limitations, until it has taken more definite form. Some phases of it are self government, the Elective system, University Extension and Laboratory work as applied to every possible branch of knowledge, thus perfecting the plan begun in the kindergarten of long ago.

Self government and electives are open to the same objections; that the youth whom they are supposed to benefit and strengthen are often unprepared to meet the responsibility thrust upon them. Laws, rules and regulations seem unnecessary to the great body of university men and women, hence they are allowed full control of their own actions as long as they cherish the trust placed in them. When self-government fails, there should always be a certain discipline and authority to control the lawless. This necessity for final authority is recognized by the advocates of self-government. Better a trial and failure, than no attempt to develop within the college man his moral responsibility, his power of self-control and self-reliance. These elements are all most requisite in the school of life, and ought surely to be encouraged and cultivated in the preparation for life's duties. Another advantage of self-government comes out of the endeavor to solve that difficult problem involved in "know thyself." The capabilities and needs of the student absolutely must be made manifest to himself should he succeed in the purposes of self government.

The design of the elective system is to permit the student to follow out his natural bent or inclination for certain branches of work. "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Realizing the truth of the well known lines the present aim is to make the student's spring of knowledge deep and pure, and the present widely scattered, shallow results. The system fits men for specialists. In their training they give their greatest attention only to what will help them in their future work.

The choice of courses, and of special studies

is subject to different regulations in different institutions. But in all cases a sure and certain foundation of general knowledge is required to enable the student to build up his specialty with safety to himself. The world, they say, needs specialists; men who can do at least one thing well.

The electives granted in the higher classes permit this extra culture in a chosen line, without danger to our American, cosmopolitan ideas. Some few years ago the presidents of seven of the leading universities and colleges gave their opinion upon self-government and the elective system. Upon the whole they seemed to think the final result doubtful, since the ages of students are so various that what would do well in one case might fail utterly in another.

It thus remains for the young people to decide by their own efforts and actions whether or not they deserve the great confidence placed in them; whether or not success shall be written after the trial of these phases of the New Education.

The great "educational pendulum" received its mightiest impulse, perhaps, in the movement to make laboratory work universal. The most careless and heedless student can but be startled out of his accustomed lethargy. No longer can any one offer as an excuse for idleness the plea that he does not "like books."

The door of the laboratory so long open but to a favored few, has been generously unsealed and flung open wide to all, so that from wealth of land, sea or sky none can fail to find something which will educate him.

To create thought by means of experiments and objects is pre-eminently the work of the new education. Literature and Psychology recently followed the Natural Sciences under the sway of empiricism. Students no longer confine their work in literature to study about authors and about what they have written, but they study Milton and Lowell as they study Cicero or Horace.

Laboratory work in Psychology is so new as to make opinions upon the result very undecided; still the Psychologists are hopeful. As yet, the subject is an open one and the brilliant discoverer of the North Pole in Psychology remains to be found.

The American people are apt to be extremists and we may swing too far on the side of empiricism again, but we hope eventually to reach a position of higher excellence than the old, by means of the New Education.

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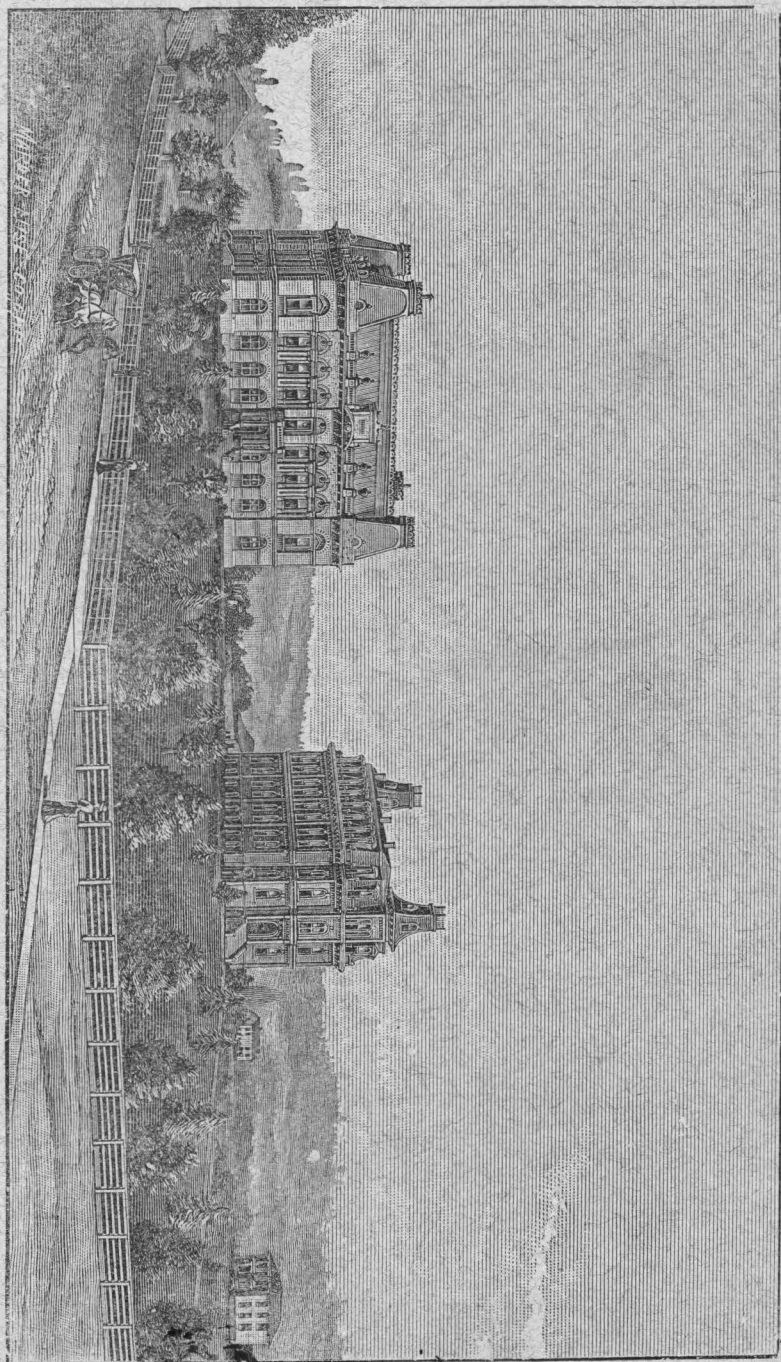


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