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THE REFLECTOR

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1894.

No. 1.

THE LECTURES.

Mrs. Wilson, of The Dalles, lectured Friday, March 2, on "Some of the Pioneers of Oregon." Mrs. Wilson was herself a pioneer, and was personally acquainted with most of those who suffered privations and endured hardships in those early days when men had hearts of iron and nerves of steel. The lecture was made up of sketches of three of the bravest pioneers—Dr. John McLoughlin, Father Wilbur and Rev. Cushing Eels.

Dr. John McLoughlin's personal appearance, his great height and majestic bearing, proclaimed him a king. His traits of character endeared him to all settlers, English and Americans alike. He is a heroic figure in our history.

Of Father Wilbur it is said that he was always master of every situation. No danger was too great, no emergency too sudden to be courageously met.

The last of these three men of indomitable spirits was Rev. Cushing Eels. This man of pure New England type was of untiring industry and great gentleness. So precise was he, that the lecturer thought he would find a wing to brush up about a camp fire.

The subject of Mr. Lydell Baker's lecture was "Cæsar, and the Rise of Roman Imperialism." "For some time before the fall of Rome there were premonitory admonitions." The speaker began with the ancient families of Rome, such as the Gracchi, and showed how they degenerated into a race of "effeminate, perfumed dandies." He then mentioned the prominent men who came forth to Rome's aid in this time of need, among whom were Sylla, Marius, and

Julius Cæsar. He followed Cæsar's career from young manhood till his death, which he characterized as the most pathetic, at the same time most brutal, scene in profane history."

The speaker closed with a glowing eulogy upon Cæsar. The lecture was illustrated with many gems of thought from Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar and other literary works bearing upon Cæsar and his time. The lecturer wove threads of history covering a sweep of many years into one woof. The theme and its manner of treatment were intensely interesting.

President Campbell, of the State Normal School, delivered a lecture on "The Vocation of Living," on Friday, March 16, in Villard Hall. He spoke of the great difference between *vocation* and *avocation*, a vocation being the serious employment of life, while avocation is recreation. In order to succeed in the vocation of living, it is necessary to preserve and use one's utmost powers. Demosthenes, Virgil, Angelo, and Washington are examples of this. There is one vocation for all, that of living and trying to make life as high and noble as possible. The evident progress in invention, intellect and morals should prevent a pessimistic view of life.

He offered no advice concerning the choice of a vocation. That must be determined by individual ability and taste, and its worth must be tested by the satisfaction it gives in its practical application to life. It is difficult to apply great principles in practical life, but we must simply meet duties as they come, and if we look to the higher duties the others will take care of themselves.

It is of great importance that work should be done with system and care. In this way more can be done and time for relaxation can be

found. The lecture was closed with a few words on the importance of choosing the right vocation, for it means happiness and success in life.

THE GAME OF FOOT-BALL.

College athletics at the U. of O. have always heretofore been visionary, a dream; but the students and friends of the University were forcibly impressed, on March 24th, that physical feats were no longer Utopias with us, but were actual realities. On the afore named date the football team of this institution played against the team from the Albany Co-legiate Institute and won a glorious victory. And well may we be proud of such a victory when we consider the fact that this is our first physical contest with a sister college. Verily "we have met the enemy and they are ours." Much of the praise for the success of the game is due to Mr. C. M. Young, coacher for the U. of O. team. The crowd of spectators was very large. Not only were most of the sight-seeing positions inside taken, but the fence, and even neighboring housetops and woodsheds, were crowded to their utmost seating capacity.

The teams were made up as follows:

ALBANY.	POSITION.	U. OF O.
Nixon.....	center rush.....	Shattuck
Johnson.....	right guard.....	Edmundson
Shannon.....	left guard.....	Herbold
Emmett.....	right tackle.....	Templeton
.....	left tackle.....	Linn
Hulbert.....	right end.....	Hurley
Graham.....	left end.....	Wintermeier
Biddle.....	quarter back.....	Matthews
McCully.....	right half back.....	Davis
Turner.....	left half back.....	Keene
McClure.....	full back.....	Templeton

Mr. Matthews is the U. of O. captain, and Mr. Turner the Albany captain.

The Albany eleven took possession of the field about 2:15 and limbered up till 2:40, when the U. of O. came on a sharp run from their dressing room. It was seen in an instant that the U. of O. had the advantage in weight; but could they, with their short practice, withstand the skill of their opponents? The game was called at 3:00. The U. of O. won the toss and chose the ball, the Albany team selecting the north goal.

Sweaters were laid aside and the two elevens quickly lined up. The first play was through the center; the ball flew back. There was a crash and the referee called out a gain of five yards. The ball was then sent around the right

end, with a gain of eight yards. Thus the ball was carried by five to eight yard gains across the field, and finally sent through the center for a touch-down in just six minutes. The full back, Templeton, successfully kicked goal.

Albany now took the ball and began with a flying wedge, which was successfully stopped. They soon lost the ball, having failed to make the required fifteen yards. U. of O. then for the second time carried the ball, without losing it, across the goal for another touch-down, but failed to kick the goal.

Albany again took the ball, only to lose it. Captain Turner of the Albanies was now carried from the field, being too sick to play. Two more goals were made by the U. of O. and the score stood 22 to 0 at the end of the first half.

The second half was a repetition of the first half, with one exception. After the U. of O. scored a touch down and a goal, Albany had the ball and kicked it half way to the goal. The ball was accidentally kicked by the U. of O., which gave Albany the ball and fifteen yards. The ball was then kicked across the U. of O. goal line, but was secured by the full back, Templeton, who gave Albany a safety. The second half resulted in a score of 22 to 2, which made the whole score 44 to 2, in favor of the U. of O. The game passed off without any injuries, except that one of the Albany men had his ankle sprained.

In former issues of THE REFLECTOR arguments were published for and against football, but it is not our purpose to defend or reproach the game. It may be, as some one has said, a remnant left in us of the barbarism which caused the Romans to delight in gladiatorial combats; or it may be, as some one else has said, that the brutality and danger of prize fighting do not compare with this; but we are not concerned with these. The U. of O. football team met the Albany team and beat them, and THE REFLECTOR wishes to help bestow honor upon those who so bravely and courageously heaped distinction on the University; and it wishes, figuratively speaking, to place the wreath of laurels on the brow of each member of the football team.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The fifth annual Junior Exhibition took place in Villard Hall Friday evening, March 13. At 8:00 o'clock the Juniors were escorted to the platform. The hall was full, and all thoroughly enjoyed both the orations and the music, which

was unusually pleasing. According to current criticism, the Seniors will have no easy task to become the peers of their predecessors when "Senior Day" comes.

"The One far-off Divine Event to which the Whole Creation Moves"

The world always has, and still is progressing, hence we look forward to a divine event. That event is the destruction of sin, because when a sinless state is reached there will be no error in man-made institutions. The divine event will come when the mind is free. The theory of the triumph of truth is not Utopian, since such poets as Tennyson, Lowell and Bryant have predicted the divine event. In closing, Miss Beatie showed that truth is within the reach of all.

"Conscience, the Oracle of God."

Beginning with a description of the ancient gods of the Greeks and Romans, Miss Brown compared their oracles and the oracle man finds within himself. Though God, speaking to the outward senses, is not heeded by some, still the appeal is made to man's eye in the beauty of the rising sun, to his ear by nature's music; so also is there a voice within, though man may deafen his ears to its warnings. Conscience is an unerring guide if man will honestly heed the still, small voice which tells him truth from falsehood. Education of conscience is necessary, since the child has a child's conscience, which needs education as much as any other power of his being. A glance into history's pages shows that the growth of conscience is inevitable.

"Peace has its Victories, greater and more far-reaching than those of War."

After delineating the progress of the present century, Miss Dorris developed the victories of war. That war has been a great civilizing agent is proved in cases like the conquest of the East by Alexander. It has often been the decisive conflict between good and evil, as the Civil War in America.

Great as are the victories of war, those of peace are infinitely greater and more far-reaching. Among these victories of peace are commerce, the press, the steam engine and the telegraph. But the consummate triumph of peace is found in the empire of Christ, which was founded, not on force, as other empires, but on love. True greatness consists of justice and

benevolence. War is inconsistent with true greatness. The possibilities for peaceful nations far surpass those of warlike nations.

"Does the Growth of Our Cities endanger the Life of the Nation?"

The importance of American civilization is of great value to the world. The life of our nation lies in the cities. Miss Eaves gave statistics showing that American cities have grown with a rapidity to which the Old World presents few parallels. Inasmuch as these nations that have concentrated their numbers in cities have stood the longest, high civilization demands, and does not exist without, large cities.

Through the influence of the cities foreigners become thoroughly Americanized, and in them are found the most perfect educational systems.

The nation gains by the influx of life to the city from the country, for these persons have a large field. There is substantial evidence that the general tendency, even in large cities, is toward improvement. The New Jerusalem is to be a city.

"Is Our Treatment of the Chinese Just and Honorable?"

Miss Hanna introduced her subject by reviewing the history of 1847, and explaining our treatment of the Chinese.

Our treatment of the Chinese is unjust and dishonorable, because the United States shows injustice when she breaks treaties without consultation, and when she violates solemn treaties. Discrimination between the immigrants from foreign nations is most unjust. America has made this discrimination. For a civilized nation to refuse a less favored one opportunities for enlightenment is not noble. Americans should be "jealous of the fair name of their republic" and should oppose any position that would bring reproach upon her.

"Poetry as a National Power."

Miss Kerns, defining national power, argued that it was the poet's mission to create something of this power. That poetry preserves the history, thought and language of a nation is shown in the works of Homer and Longfellow. Poetry inspires patriotism in time of war and in time of peace. That it molds the thought and action of a nation is ably proved through the influence of the poetry of Whittier and Emerson. Russia blinds her surest vision and stifles

her best voice when she exiles her poet. Surely, America has realized the power of poetry.

—
 “*Irish Landlordism.*”

Mr. Matthews gave a very brief history of Ireland, showing that oppression has existed since the eighth century, and that the rights of home are dwarfed by the policy of landlords. Excessive rents cause the Irish grievance. England takes advantage of a helpless nation when exorbitant rents deprive it of homes. She forgets her obligation to Ireland, and how Irish soldiers have fought in her fiercest battles.

Irish landlordism is the remnant of slavery in Greece, of feudalism in France, and of absolutism in Russia. As these have given way under better influences, so Irish landlordism must soon give way to the good influence of this age.

—
 “*If Our Republic Falls, It will Fall Because of Ignorance.*”

Many of the greatest dangers which society has to face have arisen from mutual ignorance of different sections. Ignorance not only of the lower classes, but of the higher respecting the lower. Ignorance of one community concerning another's needs, ignorance in enacting the best laws and administering the best government, and ignorance, indeed, of the great cohesive forces upon which our government rests. Miss Ina McClung explained the part which religion plays in building up a nation; the importance of individual education, and the necessity of inculcating principles of law among the people if a country would be strengthened against possible danger. Since America has before her the warnings of past history she should recognize the necessity of educating the masses along the three lines, namely, religion, individual education and law.

—
 “*The Highest Object of Education.*”

The highest object of education is the complete development of man. Development should be physical, since a firm foundation is essential to any structure; the necessity of mental development is based on the power of mind in the world; sound moral principles are essential for the stability of truth. The aim of education is to make good citizens in every sense of the word. Our citizens should be ideal men, because the safety of our republic lies in the

hands of its citizens who are fitted to rule only by education. Public schools are fulfilling the purpose for which they were founded, which is to meet this need for intelligent citizens. The value of fully developed men may be especially applied to the Northwest.

Mr. McKinlay ended with an appeal to put forth every effort to get an education since the reward of a faithful life is inestimable.

—
 “*Socrates.*”

Mr. Robe began with a historical study of his subject. Socrates, though having a disagreeable personal appearance, and evil tendencies against him, combined frugality, temperance, and self-control in his life. In his social intercourse he met accusations bravely, gave a careless self-defense and met death calmly. His greatness consisted in his philosophy, because he exposed the faults of previous philosophers, rejected speculation, laid down fundamental truths, introduced definitions, and inspired Plato, Aristotle and Cato; in his method of instruction, since he questioned to reveal the ignorance of questioned persons, and incited them to seek knowledge; in his religious principles because he united ethics and philosophy, identified virtue, knowledge and happiness, and believed in one supreme God, an immortal soul, and a future responsibility. Socrates was the noblest product of antiquity.

—
 “*Abelard and Dr. Briggs.*”

The search for eternal truth has occupied wise men in all ages. Abelard and Dr. Briggs are among the searchers. Miss Veazie then made a descriptive comparison between the two men and the time in which each lived.

Abelard and Dr. Briggs agree in making reason a fountain of divine authority. Reason as an authority is necessary to understand and harmonize statements of the bible, and to save the heathen as well as the ancient philosopher. The effect of this doctrine on religion is that it justifies reasoning faith and leaves the soul free to expand. The effect of Abelard's teaching on his own and future ages was to help awake and unite the forces which began the reformation and founded universities; the effect of Dr. Briggs' teaching upon the present age is to increase higher criticism. Abelard and Dr. Briggs agree in applying philosophical criticism to the bible. The aim of higher criticism is to seek the truth.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

LAUREAN NOTES.

Mr. John Edmundson is spending his Saturdays on his hop ranch near Goshen.

Mr. Ross Matthews, a member of the Laurean society, is the Populist nominee of Lane county for School Superintendent.

Mr. C. F. Martin of '93 visited the Laurean society March 24th. Mr. Martin is associate editor on the *Oregon State Journal*.

Mr. Fred Mulkey will spend the greater part of his vacation in the balmy air of Southern Oregon visiting friends at Grants Pass.

Mr. Charles Wintermeier is contemplating a trip to the California exposition, and will visit relatives in San Francisco and San Diego during his summer vacation.

President G. F. Welch is becoming quite a tourist. During April vacation he has been improving the opportunity in walking through hills surrounding Eugene, and even went so far as to scale the summit of Spencer's butte.

Owing to changes in the order of things for commencement, the exercises known as the "Reunion of the Laurean and Eutaxian Societies," have been abolished in order that all the organizations in the University may be represented. These organizations consist of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Dormitory Association, the Athletic Club, and the Literary Societies. The afternoon of Tuesday will be devoted to field sports instead of the usual address before the students. The programme for the evening as yet has not been made known.

Saturday evening, March 17th, the Laurean society was well represented with a full membership. At the usual hour President G. F. Welch took the chair, and the parliamentary business was soon disposed of; after which Mr. Curtis Harris read an essay. The question on the tariff was next announced for the regular discussion of the evening. The debate was participated in by nearly every member present. The discussion was unusually interesting, and evinced great care, deliberate thought and due preparation by all the participants. The question was quite equally discussed on both sides.

Yet there were quite a number of points deduced by the Republicans which the Democrats were wholly unable to answer. After a careful summary by President Welch, the decision was rendered in favor of the protective tariff.

It is a well known fact that the attendance of the Laurean Society is always comparatively small during the last term of the school year; but that is no reason why it should become a source of less profit to those who participate than during the more crowded winter sessions. Let us all stand hand to hand and keep up the activity that has been the instrument of accomplishing so much good during the fore part of the year, carry on the debates with the same vigor, handle parliamentary questions with the same earnestness and enthusiasm, stand with a might for good order, refinement, and everything that tends to the upbuilding of true and noble character. Let the work go on unabated until the end of the year, and the fires that will be left burning in the hearts of our loyal members when the society again convenes next year will burst forth with redoubled energy and glow with a brilliancy, inspiring both old and new, lighting the pathway of the uninitiated and illuminating realms unknown to the aspiring student who will climb the rocky road towards the throne of knowledge. United and continuous effort means something. It is the secret that has so skillfully and wonderfully woven the great complicated fabric of morality and politics called civilization. Success depends upon individual effort and united action. These principles are sacred. Let us covet them, and glorious will be the end.

EUTAXIAN NOTES.

Silk hats and lawn tennis will be the subjects of interest this spring.

Misses Kate Hanna and Edith Harris have been elected to membership in the society since our last issue.

Miss Anna Crain has again become an active member; we are glad to welcome back our former members.

Mrs. Lulu Linn visited the society on March 23d.

Owing to the fact that Miss Kate Glen cannot be with us this year, she has had her name transferred to the inactive list.

There is hope that the Eutaxians will be able next year to secure their old time of meeting. This will be good news to us all.

It is said that one of the Eutaxians spent her vacation writing a poem on the "Possibilities of Poison Oak" It will soon be ready for publication.

Miss Willa Hanna was a committee of one sent by the society to confer with like committees from the organizations of the University about the Tuesday evening programme during commencement. Before another issue we hope to announce the decision of this committee.

Most of the Eutaxians who spent their vacation out of Eugene will be reported by their various class editors. The time seems to have been a joyous occasion to all if smiling faces may be taken as an index. A few who were not fortunate enough to go home spent the time in "tramping," riding, driving and picnicing. Spencer's butte received its share of visitors; but the favorite sport of rowing was neglected for certain well-known reasons.

March 9.—The Current Events are becoming so interesting that they are looked forward to with great pleasure. On this day Misses Lotta Johnson, Julia Hill and Ida Noffsinger presented the following events: State of European politics, President Cleveland as the arbitrator in the difficulty between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, history of Gladstone, the mental strength and physical weakness of Gladstone. The special point presented to the society by Miss Loomis was the Premiership of England, and the consequent changes that will probably result since the appointment of Rosebery. The question box was a source of much information and discussion. The following are some of the questions discussed: Does climate have any influence upon language? What are the different national flowers? How is the Premier of England appointed? Does the public school system tend to lower the morals of the children from the more cultured families? The questions were all interesting, and withal, it was a very profitable hour. Miss Alice Dorris, who was present, gave some very interesting remarks. It is truly encouraging to see the interest manifested by the honorary members of the Eutaxian society.

March 16.—Misses Wold, Robinson and Powell were the committee on "Current Events." Their subjects were varied, as the following will show: South American politics and insurrections, comments on W. T. Stead's new book, "What if Christ were in Chicago," measurement of Chinese wall, which is 1,800 miles long, 18 feet high, and 16 feet wide, made on a foundation of granite.

March 23.—Events were presented by Misses Maud Ranney and Jean Wold. The question, "Resolved, that the income tax is unjust," was debated on the affirmative by Anna Roberts, Clara Condon and Daisy Loomis; on the negative by Jennie Beatie, Etta Owen and Lotta Johnston. The arguments brought forth by the affirmative were that the income tax is unjust because it is in direct opposition to the wishes of the people; because it necessitates class legislation; because it causes an inequality of feeling among the people; that it is unconstitutional. It is unjust to the government of the United States because it calls for a tax on incomes that are a product of thrift and mental labor, and not that which is protected by the government; it promotes a spirit of anarchy and socialism which is injurious to a democratic nation; it is immoral because it inspires and pays for fraud; it has been tried by the United States, and was tolerated only as a war measure, but in time of peace it would not be tolerated with any justice. The United States may learn from the history of European countries and its own experience that the principle of an income tax is correct, but the actual carrying out of the plan involves injustice. The negative held that the justice of the income tax lies in the facts that it is a tax on wealth, most of which has long evaded taxation; that it is a light tax; that the poor are now taxed as much, and in reality more, than they can stand; that the income tax will do much toward solving the problem of capital and labor, and that it will remove other taxes more obnoxious and hurtful to trade. After a careful summary Vice-President Friendly decided in favor of the negative.

March 30.—Owing to the fact that it was the end of the term, the meeting on this day was unusually brief. Current events were read by Alice Roberts and Daisy Loomis. Miss Lauer's "special point" was the "Triple Alliance."

April 13.—Current events were read by Miss Maud Ranney. Under the head of debate, the society began the reading of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." Officers for the ensuing year were nominated.

THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

SENIOR NOTES.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Brattain is able to dispense with glasses.

Miss Amy Grace Powell left for her home in Astoria March 23rd to spend her vacation. Several of the class accompanied her to the train.

Miss Carrie Friendly spent part of her vacation visiting friends in Portland, and Mr. Brattain made frequent pilgrimages to the home of his uncle near Springfield.

Logic will take the place of Moral Science this term. The other Senior studies, Geology, History of Civilization, Astronomy, International Law, and Debates and Orations will continue through the year.

April 10th was the day set for the handing in of the Senior orations. They are limited to 1,500 words each. How verbose we all must be, for the cry on all sides is, "How can I bring mine within the required limit?"

A special class has been organized in the gymnasium for the gentlemen of the Junior and Senior classes. Most of the young ladies of the Senior class are also availing themselves of the advantages of the gymnasium.

Mr. I. M. Glen having again declined the class editorship, the quill, paste-pot and scissors have been committed to the care of Miss Mary Collier. But since this was entirely against her will, the class must not be disappointed with the result of her handiwork.

Miss Carrie Friendly, our youngest member, performed the crowning ceremony at the christening of the steamer Eugene. Professor Carson kindly excused the class in elocution through courtesy to our honored classmate. The event was quite a novel one for Eugene, and the class was well represented among the throng of spectators.

Miss Hill has fully decided that it is wrong to go walking on Sunday when there is any poison oak. Therefore Seniors take warning from the fate of Melissa, who was compelled to remain in her room two whole weeks, and even to miss the Junior orations, all because she looked at some poison oak when it was green.

The following prescription was recommended to some of the Seniors by a Professor: Extract of classics, kept constantly in mind during vacation, to be applied mentally and phonetically at frequent intervals. Warranted to give satisfaction when taken with proper movements.

The following members of '94 were among those chosen to act upon the reunion committee to meet with President Chapman: Mr. Jones, to represent the class; Mr. Glen, the Dormitory Association, and Mr. Laurie, the Y. M. C. A. The president appointed from this committee Mr. Laurie as chairman of a committee of three to make preparations for the exercises Tuesday evening during commencement week.

The '94's were entertained by Mrs. Delano and Miss Powell Thursday evening, March 22d. After a few minutes of quiet conversation, they were invited into the dining room to partake of a very pleasing and duly appreciated dinner. After discussing the why, when and wherefores of various conundrums, and also the several occupations that in the future will be highly honored by different members of the class, they adjourned to the cozy parlors. The meeting was then called to order by President J. A. Laurie, and all necessary business was transacted. There was then a sound of laughter as amusing stories and incidents were exchanged by different ones. After spending a very pleasant evening and feeling much gratitude toward their kind friend, Mrs. Delano, and their classmate, they adjourned to their several homes by the light of the moon.

It is the opinion of some that the University of Oregon has never had a better Senior class, mentally, morally, or physically considered than that of '94. The Scotch Highlanders are excellent models of physical vigor, yet it is claimed that if you should cross the blue Atlantic, and landing upon the rugged shores of Scotland, should wander over Hill, search vale and Glen, explore the shades of brush and Underwood, and roam o'er brown heath and shaggy Wold, nowhere in all Annie Laurie's native land would you find such hardy constitutions and well-knit frames as are possessed by this class. Nor if you cross over into Wales, the land of the Welch, and descend into the mine where

the hardy Collier toils with pick and shovel, would you find people of more indomitable pluck and industry. More Friendly people could nowhere be found, for their Amy-ability and Grace are universally known and acknowledged, as is also their patriotism, for do not their ranks contain an ancestor of the Father of our Country, George Washington, Jr.; and finally, as to their moral station, have they not Paul, James, Elias, and even the great I. M. (G.) with them continually?

Moral science proved as interesting as it promised to be. The inquiry as to what we have "learned" can best be answered by the amount put into practice, since that only is really learned which becomes part of one's life.

"Say, what is honor? 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame.
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense,
Suffered or done."

Why one should, and how he can "guard the way of life from all offense suffered or done," are questions which moralists endeavor to answer, and which each student must settle for himself.

JUNIOR NOTES.

Junior orations are over!

The captain of our successful football team is a Junior.

Why is the University rising so rapidly? Because the Juniors are 'leven.

One thousand and fifty words is the limit of our next forensics, which are to be persuasive.

A called meeting of the class was held March 16th to transact business pertaining to Junior day.

Can any one explain why Coos bay occupies so large a part of Oregon on the map of a certain Junior?

Professor Collier not long ago treated us to a magic lantern display as an accompaniment to our experiments on light.

We are sorry that a change of the Junior colors should cause a hardship to the Sophomores. We are informed that as a result of the change they have a large supply of colored glasses for sale cheap.

SOPHOMORE SAYINGS.

All Sophomores living at a distance spent vacation at their respective homes.

Will some one kindly tell us how to carry our silk hats when entering a crowded hall.—The Seniors.

The class in Elizabethan literature intend to penetrate into the mysteries of philosophy by reading Bacon's essays this term.

And so we are called upon to yield superiority to the two Senior valentines. It would depend, we think, entirely upon the valentines. Now, some are very handsome, indeed, highly decorated and ornamented, while others are very comical; and still others are inclined toward the sentimental. Now, if the Senior valentines are of the first named order, we must now, as in the past, yield superior excellence to the Seniors, but if they are of the two last named, we would still modestly extol our artists, and although, as our Freshman editor wisely observed, trees will die in time and mountains roll off, yet these same trees and mountains will ever be fresh and green to those whose beauty-loving eyes were delighted with a sight of them before they were swept from our vision.

Another term has come and gone, and once more the Rhetoricians have met in solemn conclave to discuss the respective merits of Deduction and Induction, and as to whether a person should be convicted on purely circumstantial evidence We think not. The gross injustice of it has been demonstrated to us. Not many days ago a person was seen wending his way down the railroad track. His whole attitude was one of deep study and thoughtfulness. He was seen to raise his hand and wildly gesticulate, and last but not least, he wore a silk hat. Altogether the circumstantial evidence was strong enough to convict him of being a Senior, but lo! as he drew near we discovered him to be only a poor outcast, a deserter from Coxey's army, returning, no doubt, to the home of his boyhood. In the future this will stand as a grim memorial which shall serve as a solemn sign post of warning, never, never again to consider circumstantial evidence conclusive.

A Sophomore we do now bemoan,
Blamed and accused for wrongs unknown;
Of Junior jealousy, the fated victim,
In classic language did they depict 'im.
Let us now in unison beg and implore,
That Junior tackle Sophomore never more.

FRESHMAN ITEMS.

The Freshman now mentally shakes hands with himself all day long as he thinks of his brothers who went forth and won such great renown in football.

We have hopelessly lost one who once belonged in our ranks. Miss Mary Sheridan has deserted us for a "handsomer man," but we wish her all happiness and prosperity, though we regret losing our classmate.

It was pitiful to see the anxious zeal with which the fair Freshmen of the Cicero class searched the campus on examination day for four-leaved clover. The member who was so unfortunate as to find one with five leaves was wept over and advised to eat it as soon as possible. Those upon whom fortune smiled scattered talismans thickly through their books, and with laurel in their hair they filed in, pale

and trembling, at the appointed hour of judgment.

The Freshman class was again entertained at the home of Miss Ada Hendricks on Saturday, March 10th. A very enjoyable time was spent in various amusements which delight the youthful Freshman. The chief feature of the evening was a Gipsy fortune teller, who was so charming herself that she enticed many unwary youths to come and hear their doom, and they bore even the fate of bachelor or bachelor girl with surprising calmness, for if you listened carefully you might hear a murmur of "distinguished" or "travel" for each hopeful applicant.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Business Manager Keene spent his vacation in Salem.

For the details of the football game we are indebted to a "footballist" on the staff.

Miss Myra Norris, of '93, left Saturday, March 31st, to take charge of a school at Latham, a small town south of Eugene.

Mr. C. K. Wilkinson, after a severe illness, is again on the road to recovery, and expects to return in a few weeks to his employment in the custom house in Portland.

Mr. Carey F. Martin, a member of the class of '93, was a candidate before the Republican county convention held in Eugene April 3d, for the nomination for school superintendent, and received 70 of the 158 votes cast.

As will be noticed in the notes from the law department, Mr. Jerry E. Bronaugh of '92, who is one of this year's graduates in the law department, has been chosen to deliver one of the orations next commencement. Mr. Bronaugh's many friends in Eugene will be glad of another opportunity of hearing him.

The *Daily Guard* of Saturday March 31st, gives the reply which Mr. E. H. Lauer of '93 made recently to a toast, "The Pacific Coast." The occasion was a banquet given in Philadelphia by a fraternity to which Mr. Lauer belongs. While in the University of Oregon "Mannie" gained the reputation of being loyal, not only to the institution, but also to the Laurean Society and the class of '93, and now he has given evidence of his loyalty to the Pacific Coast, and especially to Oregon, his "Home, Sweet Home."

The young ladies of the University organized a Y. W. C. A. a few weeks ago, and Misses Emma Wold, Anna Roberts and Willa Hanna were sent as delegates to the State convention at Salem April 13th, 14th and 15th.

The *Oregon State Journal* of April 7th contains the following: "Mr. Chas. E. Henderson, graduate of the State University with the famous class of '93, and eldest son of our former merchant, T. A. Henderson, is now studying law at Bloomfield, Indiana. He only recently declined to allow his name to be placed before the Republican county convention at Bloomfield for legislative honors. Charley is a rustler. He is at present private secretary for one of the leading attorneys of Indiana, and has also been chosen assistant instructor for the teachers' summer normal school which will be held in that district this summer." Mr. Henderson was the second editor-in-chief of THE REFLECTOR, and during his senior year was Laurean editor. The assistance he always gave to any student enterprise was an indication of ability which will show itself wherever Mr. Henderson goes.

The lecture given by Rev. Earl Wilber on April 13th was delivered after the report of the three preceding lectures was handed in, so could not be included with them. We therefore give a synopsis of his lecture here. Mr. Wilber took for his subject, "The Relation of Evolution to Ethics." To the question, "Why are we bound to do right," the lecturer stated that it was not because custom demanded it—this is superficial; not because right has its source in law—law is a public necessity; not because religion impresses it upon us, nor yet because the con-

science approves it. The proper answer is found only in the philosophy of evolution, and evolution as applied to ethics shows the survival of the fittest; and survival of the fittest in the moral world as in the physical does not mean the preservation of the most perfect specimen, but the preservation of the one best fitted to master its environments. Some object to natural selection, saying that as the sharpest tooth and longest claw survived in the physical world, so the shrewdest mind and most cunning intellect would survive in the moral world; but this is not true; it is a well known fact that it is not the selfish, intemperate and sensual, but the unselfish, temperate and chaste who have the longest lease on life. Natural selection extends not only to individuals, but to families, tribes, communities, nations. The qualities which historians have admitted to be the cause of national ruin have been those opposed to morality—qualities condemned by natural selection. To the question then, "Why are we bound to do right," the answer, which is solely what experience has taught, is that man has found it best for man. The principles of evolution are as resistless as the law of gravitation, and all religious people must admit that this law is a law of God. The teaching of Jesus of the brotherhood of man is in accord with this. The strongest opposition to natural selection comes from those who consider it utilitarianism, under which morality has no force except as it is useful. Natural selection teaches us to do what is right, while utilitarianism teaches us to do what is most useful under the circumstances.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gilbert McGinn is spending some time in California for his health.

Mr. Joseph Harris will attend Ann Arbor law school during the next two years.

Judge McArthur, Lecturer on Pleadings, is visiting in California with his family.

Mr. Frank Drake, a Senior, was he expositor of Oregon flora at the World's fair.

Among the lecturers at the Y. M. C. A. during the past winter has been Mr. E. C. Bronaugh, Jr., on the subject of the law.

Hon. Lydell Baker lately favored a few of his legal friends with a delightful lecture on "Julius Cæsar." Col. C. E. S. Wood also spoke to them on "The Growth of Constitutional Government."

A larger proportion of the Seniors will attend the commencement this year at Eugene than has been customary heretofore.

The Senior who told the professor that he had such a cold he could not use his voice, and said more in making the excuse than it would have taken to answer the question, created quite a laugh at his expense.

The Senior class of the Law School will be represented this year at the University by the following orators: C. N. Dolph, a son of Senator Dolph, Jesse Caples, a graduate of the University at Forest Grove, and J. E. Bronaugh, '92, U. of O.

The Portland bar has but one lady attorney practicing before it. Cannot the University in time supplement this deficiency? The Eutaxian Society ought certainly to produce able constitutional lawyers. The fearless manner in which they are accustomed to attack the most difficult questions known to science, theology or politics, certainly betokens abundant ability.

The moot court of the University, under the administration of President Pulliam, is doing excellent work. Mr. Pulliam being decidedly a ladies' man, as well as a custom house officer, has made it possible for the ladies to attend the sessions of the court. At the first two meetings the speakers were considerably troubled with throat affections and bad colds; the Judge, also, was considerably embarrassed. It is to be hoped that the ladies' presence will not so embarrass the young lawyers hereafter.

Among the students at the University there are generally those who intend to study law upon the completion of their University course. A suggestion to them may perhaps not be amiss. The writer has found that a more thorough course of study, with a view to the growth of constitutional law in England and in Rome, would greatly supplement the work necessary in their law school course. A careful study of the following English landmarks of constitutional history will repay any American student: Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, and the Habeas Corpus. In Roman history the study of the Twelve Tables, which every well-educated Roman knew by heart, and of the Penedicts and new constitutions of Justinian, are necessary. The history of Equity, which has so modified the rigor of the common law that it is interesting as well as instructive; also the subject of the sale of real property in satisfaction of debts, and the present rights of a married women under the law, will be found instructive and beneficial.

Among the most interesting lectures of the Senior course are those on Constitutional Law. Judge W. B. Gilbert of the United States circuit court delivered the first four. His lecture on the constitution of Oregon enlightened many of the students on the early history of our State. The lecture was entirely historical. A few of the points taken from the lecture may be of passing interest. In 1805 the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, consisting of 180 men, started to explore, under a commission from President Jefferson, the great Northwest. After about a year of hardships and perils among wild animals and savage Indians, the mouth of the Columbia was reached. Their report was the first authentic account of the resources of the Northwest territory. From the few huts which were erected at the mouth of the Columbia has arisen the flourishing city of Astoria. The Canadian fur company and the American Pacific fur company were constantly at war; the title to the territory was still undecided, and claimed both by the English and Americans. The Indians were incited to many cruel deeds against the Americans by the Canadians. In 1815 the American fur company, which had possession of Astoria, treacherously sold out to the Canadian company, and so Astoria became a British possession. In 1815 a British steamer called the *Raccoon* landed at Astoria, and the name of the place was changed to Fort George. Possession, however, was still in dispute, and in 1818 the treaty of Ghent ceded the territory to America. In 1821 the two fur companies were combined by the Hudson fur company, and a strong line of 23 forts and 5 military posts was established along the Pacific coast. Now and then a straggler from the coast returned to the far East and told wonderful stories of the new West. Missionaries first came out, and were soon followed by American settlers, and in 1840 there were 113 American settlers and 63 Canadians in the Willamette valley. The Americans naturally desired to establish their own government, and the Canadians theirs. Already there were justices of the peace administering Canadian law in the Willamette valley. In 1841 one of the then wealthy citizens at Oregon City died, and an American judge was appointed to administer over his estate. Three factions existed at this time—the Hudson Bay company, the Methodist missionaries, and the Independents, consisting largely of the Canadian adherents. The first general meeting of the inhabitants of Oregon was called in 1843 in the Willamette valley, at some point near Oregon City. The meeting was ostensibly called to provide protection

against wild animals, but no sooner had the meeting convened than an undercurrent of politics was plainly to be seen. On counting the representatives there were found to be 50 Canadians and 52 Americans. The Americans were in the majority by 2, and accordingly the results of the meeting were American instead of Canadian. A committee was appointed, which organized a temporary government. In 1843 Marcus Whitman arrived with a colony of 840 people, which turned the balance of power at this time in favor of the Americans. The first necessity was to frame a code of laws. An Iowa code was found, and so we have adopted many of the laws of Iowa. In 1848, a memorial having been sent to congress by the inhabitants of Oregon, it was legally declared to be a territory. In 1857 a convention met at Salem, consisting of Judge Deady, Judge Shattuck, and many other men who are now well known, and drew up a formal resolution asking congress to admit the territory as a State, and on February 12, 1859, after a violent opposition in congress from purely political motives, Oregon was admitted as a State. We who now enjoy quiet homes and reap the results of the labors of the early pioneers in Oregon, should not be forgetful of our gratitude to them.

EXCHANGES.

A Freshman once to Hades went,
Some things he wished to learn;
But they sent him back to earth again,
He was too green to burn.—Ex.

Two thousand molecules can sit comfortably on the point of a pin. Herein the molecule differs from man.—Ex.

With the proposed changes made, football will become more popular than ever. It is not necessary to abolish a game because it has one or two objectionable features. Remove these and give the game another trial.—Ex.

The *Yale News* prints an exhaustive table showing the choice of Senior and Junior classes in elective study. American Constitutional History has been chosen by two hundred and thirty-five students, Social Science by one hundred and ninety-five, Political Economy by one hundred and eighty-four, European History by one hundred and eighty, Jurisprudence and Law by one hundred and seventy-nine, and Mediæval History by one hundred and sixty-eight. The foregoing are the six most popular studies, mathematics being near the bottom of one hundred and forty-nine courses afforded.—*De Pauw Weekly*.

THE SUNBEAM.

A messenger came to my window,
And brightly glanced into my room;
I hailed it and welcomed with pleasure
The radiant God-given boon.

'Twas a beautiful, golden sunbeam,
Sent forth by the orb of day
That had just arisen in splendor
Some millions of miles away.

It flooded my room for a moment,
Dispelling the shadows of night;
And then of a sudden retreated;
Was hidden completely from sight.

I sprang from my couch to the window
And threw back the shutter wide;
For I wanted, of course, to discover
Why the sunbeam should vanish and hide.

But a wild scene greeted my vision;
For the wind had arisen amain,
And it seemed to shout in derision,
"You'll look for the sunbeam in vain."

The storm-king had marshall'd his forces;
Dark masses of clouds intervened
'Tween me and the beautiful sunbeam,
And its radiant beauty was screened.

Then I hastily closed up the shutters,
For the rain in torrents down poured;
And bright were the flashes of lightning,
While loudly the hoarse thunder roared.

But the storm was of transient duration;
For scarcely had passed a half hour
When there came a sudden cessation
Of the copious spring morning shower.

Then quickly back to my window
Came the sunbeam, soft as a dove,
And I opened the sash to admit it,
This symbol of Truth and Love.

AN AIR CASTLE.

The splendor falls on castle walls,
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

What a stately old castle it was. A veritable monument of forgotten ages, bearing on its walls marks of the long siege of centuries. A silent sentinel keeping its lonely watch through the fleeting years. In its younger days scenes of victory, triumph and splendor had been enacted within its walls, but now the actors in that drama of life have long since moldered in their tombs, and only the old castle is left to tell

the tale of noble deeds and knightly heroism; but how well it tells it. Every one of them is recorded on its walls, that he who runs may read.

Years and years ago the halls, galleries, porticoes, columns, arches and fountains of this famous castle all combined in a wondrous vision. Flowing water with its soft tinkle cooled the air, and brought a sense of quiet and peace to the inmates. On its walls were lavished a wealth of mosaic decorations, richer than all dreams of Oriental splendor, painted with variegated tints. Above hung a roof of Phœnician-like carpentry, gilded and starred like the vaulted heavens, while the doors and windows opened upon vistas of myrtles, roses, oranges, pomegranates, in which fruit mingled with flower and color vied with fragrance. Here, royalty had been entertained. Noble kings and queens had graced the majestic halls with their presence, glad indeed to thus gain a short respite from dull care and anxiety, sweetly content, like many an idle subject, to sit beneath the protecting branches of the old oaks and happily dream life away. The noble Blucher, all booted and spurred for the morrow's conflict, had slept beneath its walls. Here the proud victors of the battle field had been feted and royally entertained.

One night as the moon came out from behind the darkened clouds, lighting up the earth with its brilliance, it looked down upon a scene of great revelry and brightness. Lordly knights and ladies, tired of the drama, escaped out into the moonlight and followed the winding "Laurel Walk" winding in and out until it finally brought them to the sea. Then standing, as it were, upon a battle field, they watched the swift and sure advance of the warring waves that no finite skill could check. For a moment the waves lie supremely quiet, then comes the charge, the crash of battle and high reaching clouds of fretted spray. Back sweeps the conquered, while to the ears is borne the battle cry of the vanquished. "To-day only is yours; our warfare is eternal."

Day long, night long, forever, through dawn and dark, until this earth shall be no more. But hark! A distant rumbling is heard, like the heavy thunder of artillery, and with a terrific crash our air castle has fallen, a mighty wreck. The waves, with a hoarse, discordant cry, leap high into the air; the watchers vanish, and a deathly stillness reigns.

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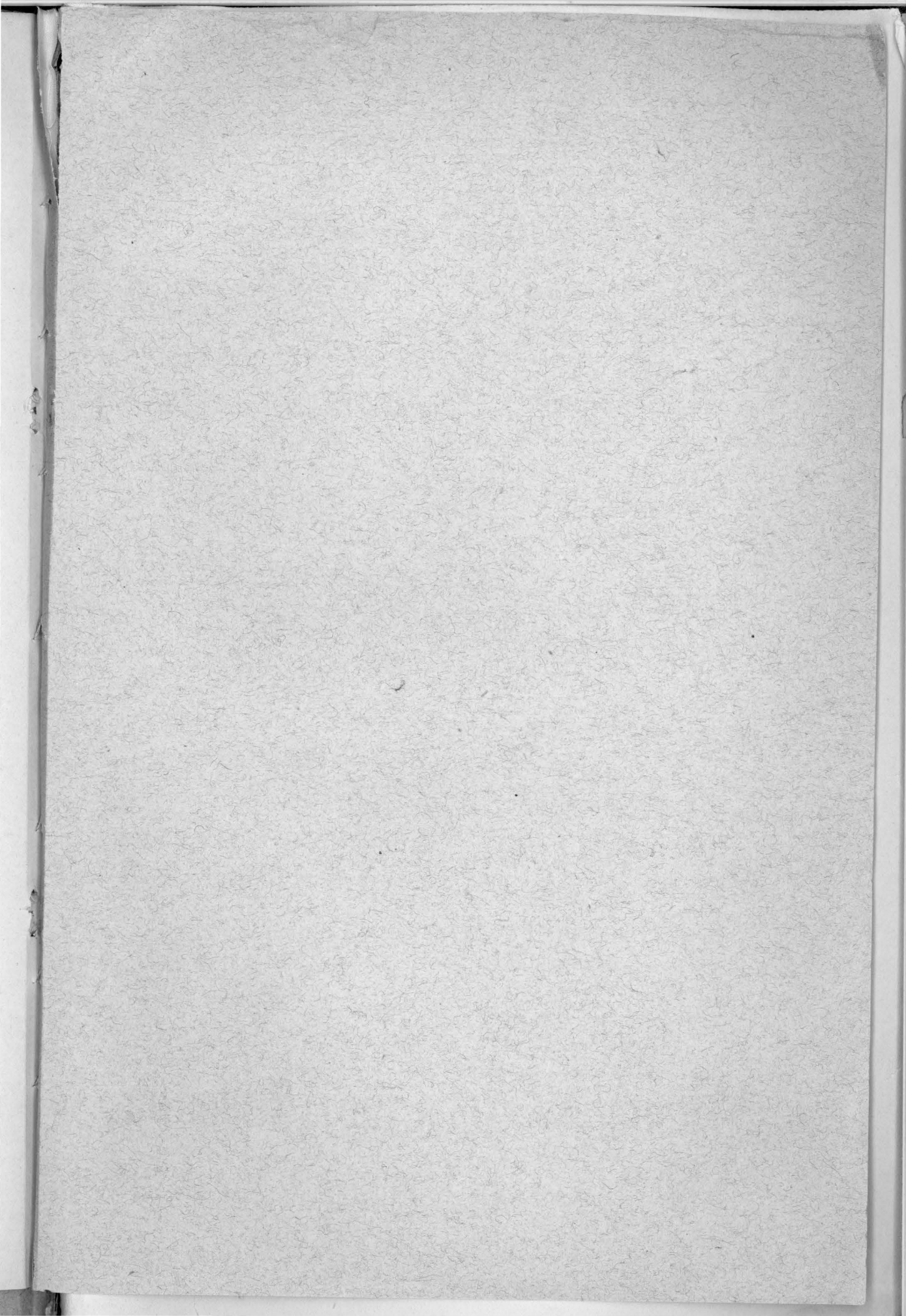


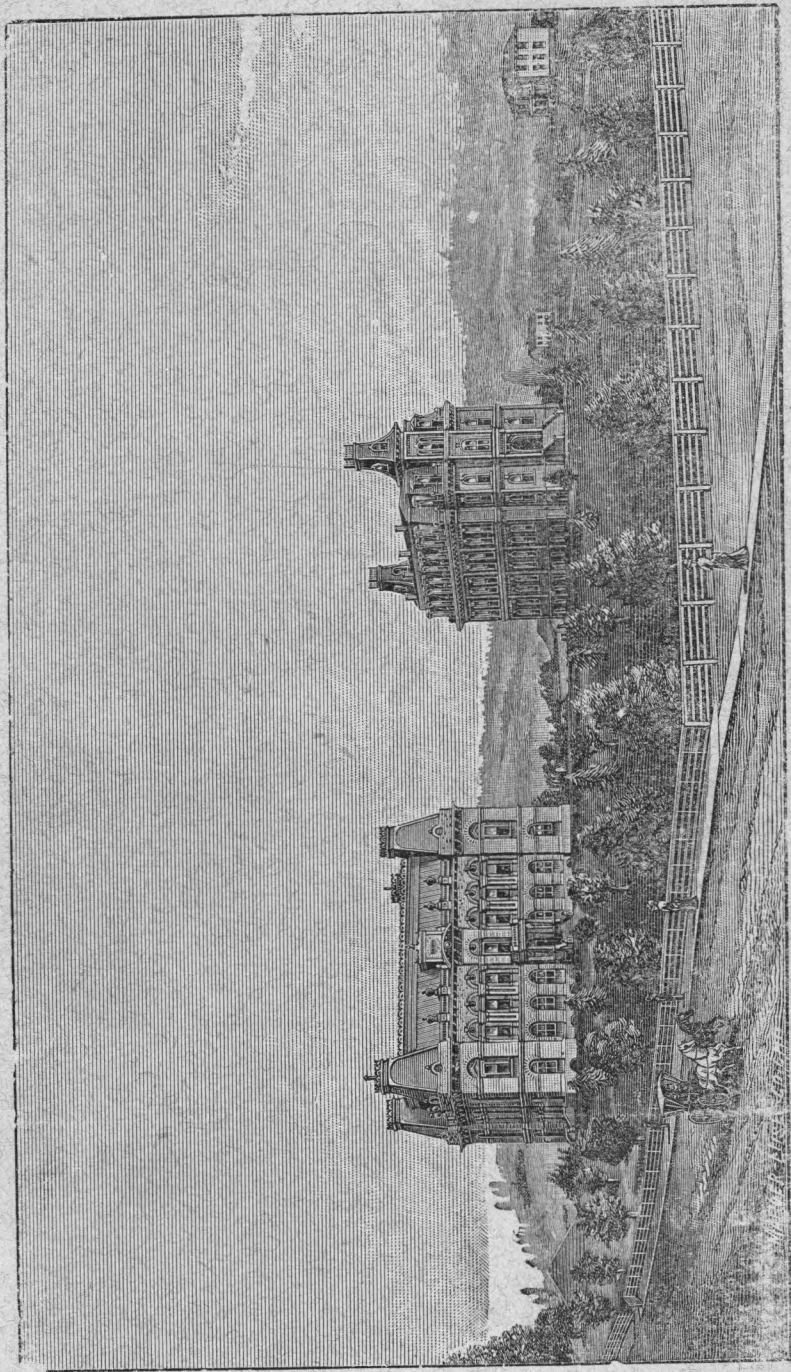
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