

6-1-1896

## Volume 1, Number 02, February 1896.pdf

Linfield Archives

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.linfield.edu/newspapers>

---

### Recommended Citation

Linfield Archives, "Volume 1, Number 02, February 1896.pdf" (1896). *Linfield Newspaper Collection*. 50. <https://digitalcommons.linfield.edu/newspapers/50>

This Book is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It is brought to you for free via open access, courtesy of DigitalCommons@Linfield, with permission from the rights-holder(s). Your use of this Book must comply with the [Terms of Use](#) for material posted in DigitalCommons@Linfield, or with other stated terms (such as a Creative Commons license) indicated in the record and/or on the work itself. For more information, or if you have questions about permitted uses, please contact [digitalcommons@linfield.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@linfield.edu).

VOLUME I.

NUMBER 2

# THE COLLEGE REVIEW

Devoted to the Interests of Higher Education.

*EDITOR & PUBLISHER*

TRUMAN GAYLORD BROWNSON,  
President of McMinnville College.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

Published Monthly Except August and September.

75 Cents a Year.

10 Cents a Copy.



## CHOICE LOTS AND BLOCKS

Adjoining McMinnville College Campus. Hard times prices  
MRS. MAHALA COZINE,  
McMinnville, Oregon.

---

### THE McMINNVILLE BAKERY

W. H. KUNS, Confectionery, Fruits,  
Proprietor. Fancy Groceries, etc.

---

## J. HOGG

If you want fine finished photos go to J.  
Hogg, the reliable Photographer.

---

## Seven Reasons Why

You should subscribe for **The College Review**.

- I. You will get much reliable information as to the progress of higher education.
- II. You will get much information not found elsewhere as to McMinnville College.
- III. You will get definite information not found elsewhere as to higher education on the Pacific Coast.
- IV. At the small expense of 75 cents a year you will hold to sustain an undertaking of great value to McMinnville College.
- V. You will have a valuable educational journal to lend to your friends, some of whom may be transformed by its reading.
- VI. The articles appearing during the year discussing living educational problems will of themselves be worth the price of **THE REVIEW**.
- VII. The advocacy of Bible study in college must certainly appeal to you if you are a Christian and should have your encouragement.

**AGENTS WANTED. CASH COMMISSION GIVEN.**

## THE = COLLEGE = REVIEW.

VOL 1.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

NO. 2.

THE CLASS OF '94 ORATORICAL CONTEST reported elsewhere in these columns, offers a suggestive text upon the subject of prize contests among college students. The first thing to be said is that there is difference of opinion among educators as to their value. This is simply saying that educators are human and make some little use of the thinking powers God has given them. On all questions of opinion thinking men differ. Free trade, high tariff, low tariff, sixteen to one, the best way out of the Venezuela difficulty—what company of thinking men are absolutely a unit on any one of these questions? Why then shall it be thought strange if educators have their differences as to questions with which they are especially concerned?

THE NEXT THING TO BE SAID is that apparently the educators who do not favor prize contests are hopelessly in the minority; and there seems to be no indication that the weighty arguments which they advance are having any considerable influence in converting to their views those who differ from them. A few months from now report after report of college commencements will crowd the columns of the newspapers; and in at least seventy-five per cent. of these reports will occur extensive notices of the prize contests that were held and of the awards that were made to successful students. Hardly a year passes in which colleges that are able to do so do not lengthen the list of contests by the establishment of additional prizes, while on the part of the colleges that have not the money, appeal after appeal is made for the doing of this very thing.

THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR of competitive contests are many and weighty. The central teaching of the Bible as to the



places men are to hold throughout eternity is a commendation and sanction of the prize system. Salvation is offered without money and without price, but no man can attain thereto without complying with certain fixed conditions. Belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ evidenced by a radical change of life, is essential to a life of happiness hereafter. Beyond this there are varying grades of glory for the redeemed and below this there are degrees of wretchedness for those who have shut themselves out of heaven by refusing to comply with the offered conditions. Some of the heavenly host are saved so as by fire, others have an abundant entrance; still others are to shine as the stars for ever and ever.

A SECOND ARGUMENT in favor of the prize system lies in the fact that it appeals to one of the deepest and noblest elements of human nature—ambition to excel. It is of untold value to every student to have this element developed. Ambition to excel has been in unnumbered instances the motive power that has led men to magnificent success. The student in whom this element is dormant does not do himself justice while in college, and as a rule never does in after life what he is capable of doing. If a college can touch the secret spring that shall unlock this closed door; awaken into life this dormant power; develop this undeveloped faculty, a vast work has been accomplished. The prize system wisely applied is perhaps an unapproached factor in accomplishing this desired result.

IN THE THIRD PLACE the prize system has a large influence in leading the student to do careful, painstaking work. The bane of many a student is his carelessness. He does nothing with painstaking care. He half gets a lesson and leaves it there. In translating a word in Virgil or Cicero he takes the first definition given in the vocabulary whether it makes sense or nonsense. In his Algebra or geometry he gets an inkling of the demonstration and then stops. And so goes his work. He skims over much but masters nothing. One mission of the college is to transform such a careless student and compel him

to adopt right habits of study. The influence of the prize system upon those who become competitors is very marked in this respect. It has placed many a man under lasting obligations and been one of the chief agencies in bringing him the success that has crowned his later life.

IF IT BE ADMITTED that the central teaching of the Bible sanctions and commends the prize system, there is here a suggestion as to how prize contests may be planned so as to do away with the objections now often urged. Let every competitor be given a prize, provided a certain point of excellence is reached. As a matter of fact college competitive contests planned upon this principle have received marked favor in recent years. Many scholarships have been established upon this basis. The candidate must pass a competitive examination and each successful competitor must attain a certain standard. Why cannot prizes in oratory, essay writing, Latin, geometry, chemistry, Bible study, be founded on the same basis? The merits of the prize system would be retained and most of its defects eliminated. The amount offered in the prizes would need to be somewhat larger than at present, as the number of prizes would likely be somewhat increased but a very large part of the money thus secured would come to students eminently worthy of the help thus received.

THE TWO ARTICLES REVIEWED in the present issue by Harry L. Boardman call attention to a phase of higher education of great interest—the training of women. The last thirty years of American history has been a brilliant chapter in the education of the American girl. The boy has had a long and superior opportunity. When the much praised puritan landed on the bleak shores of New England, he at once built a schoolhouse for his male heir but forbade his heiress to cross the threshold. Under certain conditions she was permitted to sit outside and hear the favored boy recite his lessons. After a time the door of the public school swung open wide enough to let the girl come in and study by the side of her brother. This was a great con-



cession to womankind—a concession, however, that did not stifle her ambition but only fired it into fiercer flame.

ONCE WITHIN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL she demanded the swinging open of the college door, but prejudice had blocked, barred, bolted and barricaded that door until its rusty hinges refused to swing ajar. Petition and prejudice were pitted against each other without avail: woman pleaded; man was without compassion. She persisted in her petition, but college authorities had stuffed their ears with cotton. Bye and bye over on the Hudson the heart of a man was so touched that his purse strings broke asunder and fair Vassar crowned the hill at Poughkeepsie—the first opportunity offered woman in the new world to get a college education in an institution at all adequately equipped. What a development in the thirty years since! Many western institutions have put double doors on the fronts of their buildings so that brother and sister can go in side by side. Woman's colleges have multiplied. Brown and Colby in staid old New England have joined the co-educational army and even Harvard has built an annex and permits the girls some of the advantages offered their brothers.

AS THE ARTICLES REVIEWED POINT OUT, one misconception after another touching the capacity or the disposition of woman to get a college education has been brushed away by the broom of experience. It is now established that girls can master the most difficult studies taught in college halls, that such mastery requiring the hardest study is not injurious to health, that a college education does not rob a girl of her womanhood, that such an education does make her a greater success in whatever occupation she chooses. These questions are settled. Many problems are still unsolved. Upon these also the searchlight of experience must be turned until their solution is secured.

## COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

EDITORS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

BELLE GROVER, ALBERT HUGUELET,  
EDNA SCOFIELD, FRANK WEED.

We sadly miss the help of Mr. Huguelet the principal on our staff of assistant editors, but the kind and encouraging words which we, as eavesdroppers, despite the old adage, have heard about the latest offspring of McMinnville College, THE REVIEW, excite us to press onward and, gradually gaining experience, we hope to soon be able to address the public on paper without shaking fingers and bewildered brain.

Our news this month of the college advancement is cheering. New classes have been formed in history, rhetoric, physical geography, French and Cicero. The seniors are much interested in the new class formed in astronomy and we may expect them to spend much time viewing the mysteries of the constellations from the well equipped observatory.

The first contest for the Class of '94 Oratorical Prizes was held Dec. 20. The occasion was only another proof of the superior oratorical powers of our students. McMinnville College might well be proud of her representatives on that evening. Although few in number the orations were excellently written. The style of delivery was eloquent and dignified. The four prizes were awarded to Albert Huguelet, Nellie Latourette, Frank Weed and Edna Scofield.

The entertainment of Jan. 17 was all that its name might suggest. Most profitably entertained were all present, and although the night was dismal and blustry the company gathered in the chapel was all life and animation. The social hour was a joyous one.

At its last annual meeting the Oratorical Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles V. Galloway; vice-president, V. E. Rowton; secretary, F. E. Weed, treasurer, H. M. Ramsey.

The society also gave each class the privilege of having as



many representatives in the contest as it desired. The result is at least six contestants.

It is very nearly our turn to carry off the honors at the state contest, but it will take hard work to do so. The contest will probably be a close one.

The society is making active preparation to revolutionize McMinnville by the brilliant persuasive powers of its members on the evening of Feb. 7. All may expect a treat, and "judging the future by the past" they will not be doomed to disappointment.

After so many warm days McMinnville enjoyed a snowstorm. Prof. Northup says "Oregon beats all countries for producing weather."

A strolling freshman happened into the gymnasium one day during the girls practicing hour. Twenty-five pair of dancing eyes from twenty-five bloomer clad girls were turned upon him. The new woman was coming, so he had heard, but for the first time he met her face to face—one moment only he lingered, the next the girls saw him wildly flying up the walk.

A chapter of disasters must be recorded. Sprains are all the rage. Isabel Grover headed the list by falling on the walk and spraining her knee. Three weeks in bed was the result. Reuben Thompson chose the carpeted floor of the Philergian hall on which to fall, but he accomplished his object never the less, and for some time after a cane was his constant companion. Scott McCutcheon varied the monotony by blacking his eye with a snowball. Carolyn Jensen decided that to fall down on the college steps would be much quicker than walking. On landing at the foot she received a sprained wrist and black eye to remind her of the experiment. The latest victim to fashion was Albert Huguélet, one of the assistant editors. As in everything else he did it well and not only sprained his ankle, but also broke one of the smaller bones. It will keep him quiet for some time, but his zeal for the paper never abated, and almost his first words were "I was trying to think of an item for the paper, and now I've made one." The sacrifice was greater than we expected even from him.

The girls are enthusiastic over the gymnasium work. They have two lessons a week and the drill has begun in earnest.

A very interesting programme was rendered at the January meeting of the College Missionary Society, in which the life and work of the late Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., was reviewed.

#### PHILERGIAN SOCIETY.

The officers for the present term are the following: President, D. C. Williams; vice-president, Florence Alexander; secretary, Bennie Blood; assistant-secretary, V. E. Rowton; treasurer, Frank Weed; sargeant-at-arms, J. J. Carr; assistant-sargeant-at-arms, J. S. Wallace.

The subjects which have received enthusiastic attention in the debates were: "Resolved that a Third Party is not Necessary to the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic;" "That the Overthrow of Slavery in the United States Was Effected More by Moral than Political Forces;" "That Education in the Public Schools Should be Compulsory."

#### Y. M. AND Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The girls have changed their place of meeting to the reading room.

A circular letter entitled "New Year's Greetings" has just been received by our little band of Y. W. C. A. girls. It brings greetings to us from the Y. W. C. A's of Salem, Portland, Newberg and Forest Grove, and will continue its glad course of loving messages from here to Monmouth, Eugene, etc., thence to the Y. W. C. A. of the State University of Idaho.

D. C. Williams was our delegate to the Fifth Annual Y. M. C. A. Conference at Eugene. Eleven colleges were represented. Of the many topics discussed "Bible Study" received most attention. Heretofore the summer schools for special Bible study have been confined to the east; but through the untiring efforts of Mr. C. C. Michener, our international secretary, it



has been decided to hold a summer school at Cazadero, Calif., May 22-31. This school will be for the benefit of college students of the Rooky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. Sunday morning the pastors of the city preached special sermons to students.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Among our visitors we were glad to see Hon. John F. Adams, of Adams; Prof. A. M. Sanders, principle of La Creole Academy and a graduate of McMinnville College; Will Scott, a graduate of '94 and well known to us all; L. Alderman, a former student who is now attending the Eugene University; Gertrude Palmer, also a former student, and also Gus Hurley, one of the promising young men of Independence.

Most of the students whose homes are not too far away enjoyed the vacation at home. Some of us were denied this privilege. The loss was in part recompensed by the kindness of Mr. Fellows, Mr. Coshow, and Mr. Evans, at whose homes Christmas or New Years dinners were enjoyed.

Mayme Carr made a visit to her home in Lagrande and, finding her mother quite ill, prolonged her vacation until a week after New Years. In an open eart, through snow and sleet, Schenk and Thompson made their way to Albany to spend Xmas.

Reviwing our ranks we are glad to see the well-known features of Lorenzo Root first in our file, but miss Mr. Moshberger and Alta Boolh from their accustomed places. Lizzie Davis is here again. As new recruits we have enrolled several from widely separated communities. We gladly welcome them and trust their stay with us will be of mutual value.

Ethel Norman, of Tigardsville, J. H. Burchette, of La Conner, Wash., and Lawrence Black, of Oakville, Wash., are additions to the second year preparatory; Mamie Welch, of McMinnville is added to the freshman class.

## THE BIBLE IN THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

It is remarkable how the study of the Bible has stimulated literary activity; and it is encouraging to the Bible student to find literature so filled with admissions that literary men have made along this line. Several volumes could easily be made of these admissions. Here is a quotation that is well worth reading. In an address at Union College, in 1893, the eminent journalist, Mr. Charles A. Dana, uttered the following:

"There are some books that are absolutely indispensable to the kind of education that we are contemplating and to the profession which we are considering, and of all these the most indispensable, the most useful, the one whose knowledge is most effective, is the Bible. There is no book from which more valuable lessons can be learned. I am considering it now not as a religious book, but as a manual of utility, of professional preparation and professional use for a journalist. There is, perhaps, not a book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest event with solemnity of course, but without sentimentality or affectation—none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is no book like the Bible."

With such admissions as this from literary men and such tributes to the Bible as a literary book, this book certainly deserves a prominent place in every christian instution of higher learning. And it is one of the marked features of higher education as represented by the work of denominationa. colleges that increasing attention is being given to its study! We are glad to have a word from the Sunny South by way of testimony. Other like information will be welcome.

In answer to a letter of inquiry as to the use of the Bible in the institution of which he is the successful president, Rev. E. K. Chandler, D. D., sends to these columns the following article. It will be read with no less interest because of the fact that Dr. Chandler was a student in McMinnviile College while his father was its pioneer president.



### THE BIBLE IN COLLEGE COURSE.

BY REV. E. K. CHANDLER, D. D.

In Clinton College for several years Bible study has been an elective. My own conviction is that it should be required in both the classical and scientific courses. With us it is studied simply as a literature in part; to a very limited extent exegetically and still more fully historically and geographically. By the latter method the way is prepared for future special research or for the general understanding in Sunday school and church work. The classes which take up the study in these methods consist largely of students for the ministry, although in every class I have taught, others also are included.

It is also used for three or four months as a text-book by the class in ancient history in the study of the Hebrew people. In this work considerable geographical study is combined with the historical, so that the class acquires a general knowledge of the physical features of Palestine and the Sinaitic wilderness. An outline history of the Hebrew people from Abraham's call to the restoration from the Babylonian captivity is followed by outline maps, reviews, discussions and occasional essays.

In this part of the year's work the enthusiasm keeps up fully equal to that of the other portions when we study the history of Egypt, Chaldea, Persia and Greece. I have been surprised to notice how interested those students are who are not christians.

The results of this three-fold use of the Bible in our work are very gratifying. A familiarity is thus cultivated which is desirable when books, magazines and papers are so cheap as to crowd out the Book of Books. The ignorance of the Bible among fairly educated people is astonishing. To some extent the knowledge thus gained is systematic. It is acquired by study and becomes a part of our regular training and daily mental discipline.

Clinton, Ky., Dec. 7, 1895.

### THE NEED OF COLLEGE GRADUATES IN JOURNALISM.

BY ALBERT HUGUELET, '97.

[First Prize Class of '94 Oratorical Contest.]

The civilization and refinement of to-day may be attributed to many causes. Prominent among the greatest of these is the wide circulation of newspapers and periodicals. They are read not only by the wealthy and influential, but also by the poor and lowly.

One hundred years ago the newspaper was regarded as a luxury and found only in the homes of the rich; now it is almost a necessity, and is read in the lowliest cottages. How lost the civilized world would be without it! It has been the only source of education to thousands. It has come to many like the opening up of a new world. Although the newspapers and periodicals have been and are yet a great influence for good, they also have had and have yet an influence for evil. Although we learn from them a great many truths, we also learn from them many errors. Some journals and newspapers contain the very best literary productions of the day; articles which are highly instructive and elevating. These are read by multitudes of busy men and women who have no time to read books or lengthy articles. Through the news columns they can look as through a great telescope at the progress of the world. Yet many editors are decidedly deficient in literary culture and moral worth. Far less care is taken to present news as it really is and to write interesting and instructive editorials, than to print long detailed accounts of lynchings and murders and scandalous reports against their political rivals. There is no calling in the world that so sadly needs men whose



minds have been well trained; men who have had the refining influence of a college education. Men are needed who, through the great medium of journalism, can raise the moral and intellectual life of the people to the very highest standard. We have reason to believe that much of the vulgarity and dishonesty of many newspapers is due to the fact that their editors have not the intellectual ability and refinement to present anything better.

Some make the plea that the masses demand sensational journalism and that they must cater to the vulgar taste if they would succeed in business; but this has been wholly disproved by the marked success of some of our leading journals which contain nothing but the very best reading. Not many years ago the Morning Herald, of London, doubled the salaries of its men; introduced costly ways of gathering news and engaged high priced correspondents. The result was that its circulation increased beyond all expectations. Why is it that the Spectator, printed more than a hundred years ago, has been printed in book form, and is found in nearly every library and is treasured as the choicest literature? It is because it was edited by a man of refinement and broad education; a man who expressed an ambition to bring philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and in coffee houses.

Many of our college graduates aspire to a literary career. They would fain write a book or produce some great work that would bring them lasting fame. There is no surer way to succeed in their aspirations than to enter the field of journalism. The editorial page which has been declining for years should be revived. There are no better literary subjects than the questions of the day. Men of trained minds are needed who can handle these subjects with reason and intelligence. There is a current saying that anybody can run a farm or edit a newspaper. It is as reasonable to say that a person needs no special training to teach our schools and colleges. Since periodical literature has become so widespread, the civilized world has

become a vast university with journalists for teachers and newspapers and magazines for text-books. How many careless and incompetent teachers it contains! What a grand opportunity for those who have been trained to teach! What an inspiration to have the opportunity of instructing thousands and even millions of people! One able article may change the course of a whole nation. The true teacher is the one who can cause his pupils to think for themselves; and who is better able to do this than one who has himself been thoroughly taught?

We have reason to believe that periodical literature of the highest type will soon be in great demand. Journalism is like any other business—there is plenty of room at the top. The man who can give to the public a clean, pure, interesting paper will gain the respect of even the lowest class. What possibilities lie before the journalist! What an opportunity of building up the world intellectually and morally! If the graduates of our colleges are seeking for wealth, fame and honor; if they have a desire to build up their fellow men and strengthen the bond of friendship and good will among the nations of the world, they will find no better means of accomplishing these ends than through journalism.



## THE SECRET OF JAPANESE SUCCESS IN THE LATE WAR.

BY NELLIE LATOURETTE. '97.

[Second Prize, Class of '94 Oratorical Contest.]

Across the Pacific Ocean as our nearest western neighbors lie two remarkable nations, China and Japan. China looks back over an unbroken history of forty centuries. When ancient Egypt was declining, China was moulding herself into a nation. When Alexander boasted that he had conquered the world and wept that there was nothing more to conquer, unsubdued, she was standing with a history of sixteen and a half centuries; during which she had seen nation after nation flourish and perish from the earth.

The history of Japan does not begin till six hundred and sixty years before Christ. Her empire is only a chain of small islands and her population but forty million. When these two Asiatic nations came face to face in a struggle for supremacy, it was not strange that Christendom should watch the result with profoundest interest; and when last May a treaty was made and Japan had not lost a battle, not even a ship, and China was demanded to pay so heavily for her defeat, we ask ourselves the secret of the remarkable success. How could a nation of no more resources than Japan bring to discomfiture a kingdom that has withstood the vicissitudes of forty centuries? To understand it we must study the characteristics of the two nations and discover the weaknesses of one and the strength of the other.

Long ago the Celestial empire attained her ideal civilization. A code of customs was established. Succeeding generations did as their fathers had done and it never occurred to them that their condition could be improved. Had not their illustrious ancestors in their far seeing wisdom provided for all that could pertain to their comfort and well being? To doubt it

would be a reflection on their forefathers and bring them into eternal disgrace when in the next world they should meet the paternal shades. Geographically isolated, China has never come into touch with the great nations of the world. Among the tribes around her she has been an unconquerable giant, and as her people look back over her long history they regard her infallible. In their immense self-conceit they have imagined their empire the center of the universe and vastly superior to every other nation. As long as she continued to be in the far off Orient, undisturbed she could revel in her ignorance and vanity. It mattered little to the great outside world that such a country as China existed. But as immigration drifted westward, and modern science began to cross the Pacific, she must either change the course of her national life and join the comity of nations or present herself an easy prey to Western progress. Firmly established in the belief that she was all powerful, despising modern science and invention, she chose to remain far in the rear of the onward march of the world. Japan thus found her opponent vulnerable.

But there is another quality the Chinese character lacks of vital importance to successful warfare. Patriotism is universally wanting. All the loyalty of a Chinaman is given to his ancestors. The tie of mutual sympathy uniting the hearts of a people, making them beat as one in a common love of country, is unknown. One of their most striking traits is their untruthfulness. In it officials and common people are alike corrupt. Dishonest himself, a Chinaman never trusts another Chinaman, and his very existence depends to a great degree in his cleverness of deception. In such a moral atmosphere patriotism cannot exist.

During the last half century a radical change has been taking place in the little empire of Japan. Features that have been thought wanting in the psychology of Asiatic people have become apparent. The visit of Commodore Perry to these islands marked a new era in their history. "A noble trait in the character of the Japanese is their willingness to change for the better when they have discovered their wrong or inferiority."



Before ever Japan had unbarred her doors to commerce her internal strength was throwing off the tyrannical yoke of feudalism. Christianity, dispelling the darkness of heathendom and regenerating the hearts, hand in hand with civilization has gained a strong foothold there, and with surprise we have watched her growing into one of the foremost nations of the earth.

Not alone because she had adopted European progress was she superior to China; she possesses in a high degree patriotism, that quality so entirely lacking in the Celestial Kingdom. The ancient religion of Shinto taught them that the mikado was divine and that their first duty was obedience. Patriotism became instilled into their very nature. The whole mass of forty million people is one in their love for their mikado and country, ready to hazard their lives at the bidding of the emperor. Patriotism is the life of a nation. Set on fire, it is invincible. It emblazons the pages of history with its deeds. It led Leonidas and his thousand soldiers to the pass of Thermopylae to give their lives for their country. Washington with a handful of patriots burning with hatred of tyranny wrested the thirteen colonies from the unwilling hand of George the third. Actuated with the same indomitable spirit, confident of success, with Western civilization to sustain them, the Japanese met the armies of ignorant, unpatriotic Chinese. The result was inevitable. Weakness gave way to superiority, and the Kingdom of the Rising Sun, fresh in the glory of victory, took her place among the galaxy of progressive nations.

China, corrupt China, so long seated on her lofty pinnacle of self vanity, in ignominious failure, was humbled in the dust. Hoary with age, it may be she is sinking into her grave. But the hand of providence guiding the affairs of nations may have for her a higher future. Drinking at the Fountain of Youth, regenerated by Christianity, her latent power so long slumbering, may yet transform her to a mighty empire.

TO A POOR YOUNG MAN DESIROUS OF GOING TO COLLEGE.  
MY DEAR FRIEND:

In my former letter, I congratulated you on the possession of a real desire to get a college education, urged the importance of your carrying that desire into effect, and emphasized the fact that you are simply one of a great army of young men whose ambition and poverty are about equally matched. It is one of the glorious features of our magnificent government that it inspires young men of limited means and lowly blood to splendid achievement. This letter has to do with obstacles that you must overcome in a successful effort to work your way through college. These are so many that quite likely I may need to write you another letter to discuss them all.

First of all let me assure you that poverty is not an insurmountable obstacle. I suppose many people dislike to be poor, but probably ninety per cent of college students come from homes where it is a constant struggle to make both ends meet. Such being the case I shall not discuss poverty as one of the obstacles to be overcome. It is an inconvenience but does not deserve to be classed among the obstacles that keep young men from getting a college education.

One of the serious hinderances that does prevent many young men from going through college is their inherent tendency to laziness. They seem to be afraid of hard work. They very much prefer to have soft hands, carry a cane and part their hair in the middle than to swing an axe or dig ditches, follow the harrow or plow. Who did sin, they or their parents, that they have such love for idleness, I will let the theologians answer, but one thing is pretty certain; such young men must get rid of their laziness or they won't get through college. If any of this disposition belongs to yourself, if you see within yourself any traces of it, fight it as you would fight the devil himself should he attack you clothed in bodily form. Bestir yourself; shake off your lethargy; don't sit and wait for something to turn up, take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and turn something up. Don't go whining around that circumstances are unfavorable; it is your business to change circumstances into your servants.

Many young men are kept from college because they overestimate their own ability. They think it is a good thing for boys of ordinary capacity to take a college course. They acknowledge that the average boy is benefited by college training, but as for themselves they do not believe that such a training is at all necessary. They fully expect to accomplish great things in life, to become noted in commerce or law, in arts or science. They will tell you that Franklin and Lincoln and Greely did not go to college and yet became famous. Of course they are too modest to come out plainly and say that they are smarter than all the rest of their chums, but they believe it just the same. Alas! alas! What would become of this world if these boys should all be taken off with the small pox! And what a blessed thing for the colleges that most of them never get inside college walls to humiliate the professors by their brilliant displays of genius. Friend, I plainly tell thee



that if thou art one of these, give up at once all thought of college, get straightway to the national capital and offer your services to those who are so sorely in need of such wisdom as lies concealed within your weighty brain. For you to spend five, six or seven years in getting a college education would be altogether a waste of time.

Legion is the name of those who have been kept from college halls by prematurely falling in love with a pretty face. The wisest man that ever lived declared that there was a time for everything. There must, therefore, be a fit time for falling in love. The greatest calamity that ever falls to the lot of man is to become an old bachelor. Shun such a fate as you would shun a mad dog. The next greatest calamity is to rob yourself of an adequate preparation for the duties of life by falling in love at the wrong time. Shun this fate with like zeal. First of all get such an education as you know you ought to have to attain eminent success. Make everything else secondary to that. Do I urge you to shun the society of young women? By no means. Such society may be made very helpful to you. But do not let your heart run away with your head until your head has much more in it than there is at present.

There is a fourth serious obstacle which I cannot lay before you too strongly. I refer to the ideal of many young men that they must enter upon their life calling in two or three years at the farthest. Here is a young man who feels that he has a call to preach. Everywhere he goes he sees the need of more labor to save souls. His reading emphasizes the same facts. Soon he begins to argue that he cannot wait ten long years to get a preparatory, collegiate and theological education; he must finish his studies in not less than three years. The crying need in the ministry to-day is not for more men, but for more man. Let it be widely known that a six hundred dollar pastorate in a pleasant town is vacant and there will be fifty applicants; and the church does not want a single one of the fifty. All over this country hundreds of ministers are spending half of their strength in trying to find places to preach. Why? Because they are such poor preachers, so lacking in the elements of leadership, so untrained in vital respects, so unfitted to present the truth effectively that no church will tolerate them for any length of time. Most of them are men who could not wait till they were ready for so great a work.

And what is true of the ministry is true of every other prominent calling; the majority rushed in before they were ready, and their noses have been on the grindstone ever since. Most lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, farmers, mechanics, merchants have native ability to accomplish much more in life than they do. The chiefest element in their failure to secure large success is their haste in rushing into their life work with inadequate preparation. Trusting that you will be successful in securing a good college preparation, I will reserve further thoughts till another time.

Your Friend, COLLEGE GRADUATE.

## NOTABLE EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES REVIEWED.

BY HARRY L. BOARDMAN.

### RECENT TENDENCIES IN THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

May Roberts Smith, Assistant Professor of Sociology in Stanford University, in *Popular Science Monthly* for November.

When women were first admitted to schools of higher learning, it was to study the same courses pursued by men, chiefly mathematics and classics. In the women's colleges also these studies constituted the curricula. The early objections to college education for women were on the ground of physical inability and danger to womanly character. Experience soon proved the first unfounded and the second unjustified. Woman proved herself physically and mentally equal to the doing of like work with man in the schools. And the fear that college education would make her unwomanly was seen to be unwarranted so far as the courses then studied were concerned.

But there came the era of scientific study. Special courses and graduate study came to be a feature in men's colleges. The elective system was also introduced and became popular. Should the same educational privileges be accorded to women as to men? The fear was again revived that scientific studies and the privilege of electing her courses would turn the woman from her proper sphere. But more and more did women's colleges and co-educational institutions offer to women the same privileges that men enjoyed. The result has not been at all disastrous to womanhood; as is witnessed by the fact that two-thirds of all women graduates marry.

The notable tendency in women's education to-day is to offer to women special courses of study looking to preparation for their life work. Men study with a special purpose in view. "Young women are turned blindly adrift among a mass of subjects, with no guide but a perverted instinct, and with many a hindrance in the shape of tradition and ridicule. The want of co-ordination between training and the needs of life in the education of women has repeatedly brought into question the desirability of the higher education at all for the woman who is to return to the home. As a result, there is a distinct tendency to demand a differentiation in the education of women." The problem is already finding its solution in the introduction into the university curricula of a few courses adapted to the specific needs of women's occupations. More and more will there be an



adaptation of University work to the needs of women as well as of men. "The now scarcely perceptible tendency to emphasize the profession of wifehood and motherhood in its proper relations will be increasingly controlling in all education for women." So will woman be given a training which will put her in touch with the rest of the world for the benefit of her home and her children.

#### WHAT BECOMES OF COLLEGE WOMEN?

Pres. Chas. F. Thwing, in North American for November:

Fifty-five per cent. of college bred women marry and find their life work in the home. This is a happy fact. It is good for the homes, the community and the nation that women of college education thus largely offer themselves at the worthiest shrine. About four thousand women in the United States are graduates of women's colleges and probably as many more of co-educational institutions of college grade. Of these eight thousand women, five thousand are the heads of homes. The remaining three thousand are engaged in employments of almost every description. The most common occupation for college women is teaching, in which probably two-thirds of all women graduates are engaged for a time after graduation. It will be a happy time for American schools and American life when every teacher's place is filled by a collegian." Though doing her work chiefly in high schools and those of grammar and lower grades, 735 college women in the United States are professors in colleges and universities. In letters college women have not won distinction. Very few distinguished female writers for twenty years past have been college bred. In the home and the school room have the great majority of women graduates found their field of labor.

During the ten years past Bryn Mawr College has graduated 145 women with the degree A. B. Of these 43 have engaged in graduate studies, 1 is dean of a college, 11 are lecturers in colleges, 35 are teachers, 6 are secretaries, 1 is a librarian, 1 is in literary work, 3 are in philanthropic work, 15 are married and 52 are not engaged in any special callings. "The result is one of absolute satisfaction to friends of the cause of college education for women. The American college has helped woman toward doing the highest work, by the wisest methods, with the richest results."

DR. J. H. NELSON,  
Dentist.  
Same floor as Reporter office.  
ALLUMINUM AND  
RUBBER PLATES.

BURNS & DANIELS,  
FURNITURE DEALERS  
and UNDERTAKERS.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,  
Publishers of School and College Text Books.

New York, Cincinnati,  
Chicago, Boston, Atlanta,  
Portland, Ore.

289 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

Represented by R. L. Edwards.

NOVELTY BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,

—DEALERS IN—

Books, Stationery, Pictures and Toilet Articles.  
Picture Framing a Specialty. A Full Line of College Supplies  
A. H. PAPE, Proprietor.

R. M. Wade & Co.

Sporting Goods, Indian Clubs and Dumbbells,  
Garland Stoves and Ranges and  
General Hardware. McMinnville.

CHAS. GRISSON,  
Books, Stationery and Music.

THE CITY MARKET.

MATTHIES BROS., Props.

Choice - Fresh - Meats - Always - on - Hand.



# McMINNVILLE COLLEGE,

M'MINNVILLE, OREGON,

**T. G. BROWNSON, President.**

His Ninth Year of Office.

The ambition of this institution is to become

THE BEST EQUIPPED SCHOOL OF ITS GRADE

West of the Rocky Mountains. The material growth of the college has been such that this is not a visionary ideal.

THE CHEAPEST INSTITUTION

For a young man or woman to patronize is the one that does the best work.

A Catalogue of the College will be sent to those requesting it.

---

BOOKS & STATIONERY

OFFICE & SCHOOL SUPPLIES

## Stuart & Thompson Co,

269 & 270 MORRISON ST.....Portland, Ore.

---

## Magnolia Restaurant,

The only First Class and Strictly  
Temperance Restaurant in the city.

271 ALDER STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

O. C. RIDER, Proprietor.

---

## The Yamhill County Reporter.

The Oldest and Leading Local Newspaper.

**\$1. a Year.**

FINE JOB PRINTING A

. . . . SPECIALTY.

Gives the fullest and best reports  
of all local events, including college  
Commencement, etc.

McMinnville, Or.