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THE COLLEGE REVIEW

Devoted to the Interests of Higher Education.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
TRUMAN GAYLORD BROWNSON,
President of McMinnville College.

JUNE, 1896.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.

—O—
BY T. G. BROWNSON.

The Oregon City College, started in 1849 by Rev. Ezra Fisher, was the earliest effort of Baptists on the Pacific Coast in higher education.

1850-1860.

Before this college had attained any considerable strength and while it was receiving only an indifferent support, five acres of land in the very heart of McMinnville and a cheap building together with quite a debt, were offered to certain Baptists, by them accepted as the nucleus of a Baptist college and a school opened. September 4, 1857, the Central Baptist Association was organized. At the first session, this body by vote, extended "her fostering care over the institution of learning at McMinnville," appointed trustees and raised a subscription of \$353.00. Rev. Geo. C. Chandler, previously at the head of Franklin College, Ind., was soon secured as the first president, holding the office some three years. A man of great force of character, high educational attainments and marked executive ability, he at once gave the infant college recognized standing and influence. The 400 Baptists of the Central Association were deeply interested in the new college, the 200 of the Willamette Association still clung with lessening hope to the older school at Oregon City.

1860-1870.

During this decade the fortune of the college at McMinnville was changeable; disaster threatening at first but being averted; then a period of marked success followed by apathy, indifference and alienation. In June 1860, the debt was \$4,436 and the entire property worth perhaps \$3000. The Association heroically grappled the debt, finally voting, "That each member of this Association bind themselves to the trustees to pay their proportion of said debt in accordance with their taxable property." Subscriptions drew "interest from date, at the rate of two per cent. per month." And the strange thing is that Baptists boasting of Baptist independency, made this cast iron vote a success. A large number signed this agreement and nearly every one of them met the obligation, some of them at great sacrifice. The debt was at once largely reduced and two years later stood at only \$600. But educationally the college fell to a low point of influence. "That the school may again have the standing it had whilst under the charge of Elded George C. Chandler," was the voiced desire of many a heart.

It was not until 1864 that this desire began to be satisfied. Then the school was placed "under the supervision of Prof. John W. Johnson, recently from Yale College." Three years of marked success followed. The second year the enrollment went up to 116, 44 in the Academic Department "of whom 40 studied Algebra, University Arithmetic, English Grammar, etc. Eight studied Latin, Chemistry and Geometry." After these two years of success the trustees leased him the college "for a term of five years on condition that \$1000 be expended in improvements on the building and grounds." At the end of one year the college property was free from debt, over \$1100 had been expended for repairs, the total enrollment reached 135.

It must, however, be remembered that the college of these years was at the same time the public school of McMinnville. McMinnville having no school building, arrangements had been made previous to 1860 for the teachers in the college to be at the same time and in the college building the teachers of all students of school age in the district. The college received the school money and taught all pupils of the district free while the money lasted. Thus all students in the district could attend the college part of each year free of tuition and pursue any branch that was taught. This arrangement was in force all this decade and until after President Bailey had been at the head of the college for some time.

With such success attending the administration of President Johnson, the importance of an endowment became urgent and plans were begun for "some competent man to go to the Eastern States to solicit donations." This was in 1867 and the college is still desirous of the appearance of this competent man. Within a year President Johnson resigned. The remaining years of the decade are without special interest. As an institution of higher learning, the work of the college was nearly a blank, but the need of an endowment still pressed heavily upon the hearts of the trustees. How large an influence the college had exerted up to 1870, and how largely it had been an institution of higher learning, it is not easy at this distance to say. The state now had a population of 90,000; the interest in higher education was considerable; the Baptists had grown in ten years from 600 to 1800; the Oregon City college had closed its doors; but very much of the work of an Oregon college then as for nearly 20 years longer was the work now done by public schools. If catalogues were printed they have not been preserved. Struggling on without any endowment fund, the conviction had steadily grown that the college must be placed on a permanent basis and that this could not be done without

an endowment.

This limited sketch must pass over many items of interest and notice very sparingly individuals. J. M. Fulkerson, Ephriam Ford, R. C. Hill, J. S. Holman, Willis Gains, Thomas Bailey and Samuel Cozine are names closely associated with the interests of the college during the early years. Hon. W. T. Newby, though not a Baptist, was a warm supporter from its beginning until his death in 1884, his love for it not being lost after it had passed out of his denomination into the hands of Baptists. Henry Warren as secretary of the Board of Trustees for many years, fittingly deserves separate notice because of his repeated sacrifice of time, labor and money in the interests of the school which he constantly alike in prosperity and adversity carried upon his heart.

1870-1880.

This was an eventful decade. Till now the college had been under the exclusive control of the Central Association. Many in the Willamette, the oldest association in the state, were strongly of the opinion that Oregon City was much the better location for an institution of higher learning; and after the Oregon City college had closed its doors they did not for some time show great zeal in behalf of the newer school at McMinnville. This was at least one reason why McMinnville College remained for nearly fifteen years under the control of the Central Association. Then came enlargement of constituency. The Central Association, the Willamette, the Trustees, discussed, voted, approved, and the college became the property not of a single Association but of the Baptists of the North Pacific Coast. The number of trustees was enlarged; the Territory of Washington was represented; a new era had dawned.

Immediately followed a vigorous effort to raise an endowment of \$20,000. Rev. R. C. Hill was elected financial agent; the then popular scholarship plan was adopted; a scholarship was placed at \$500, was transferable and granted its owner for all time free tuition for one student. At the end of two years \$26,000 had been secured, mostly in scholarship notes. It then seemed best that the agent should go "and canvass the Atlantic States, soliciting aid for the endowment of the college at McMinnville, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars." The Dr. went East in 1873; cholera in the South, financial panic everywhere, the trip did not meet expenses. Returning he secured in California some \$1,500 in donations and subscriptions. Later work brought the sum total up to \$29,000, out of this to come salary and expense of agent for four years. This appar-

ently great achievement led the trustees to suppose they had reached the end of all their ills, and that the pathway to glory was henceforth unstrewn with thorns. Alas! Alas! On how fragile a foundation are based human hopes! In the flush of victory, larger salaries were paid than the college has ever paid before or since. Professor Mark Bailey became the popular president; a fine course of study was prepared; the attendance was large; the students enthusiastic; the friends happy. The first year all went merry as a marriage bell. Then it rapidly became depressingly apparent that an endowment on paper the interest of which came in reluctantly and much of it not at all, was a very inadequate support for a college. While the sun was shining overhead and the birds were filling the air with music, a debt of \$3,975.43 had accumulated. Dark hours followed. Professor Robb resigned. President Bailey accepted a call to the State University. Loyalty to the college had, however, taken deep root. A deep seated conviction as to its necessity pervaded many hearts. The recent organization of the American Baptist Educational Commission to commemorate the centennial anniversary of our national independence by "a simultaneous effort, in all our States and Territories, for the strengthening of our institutions of higher learning," inspired the warm friends of the college with a new hope and inflamed their cooling zeal. By the Central Association the following resolution was passed: it ought to be engraven with a pen of iron on the hearts of Baptists everywhere and emblazoned in letters of gold on the walls of their colleges. Read it and read it again;

RESOLVED, that we affectionately solicit the earnest, active co-operation of all sister associations in Oregon and Washington Territory in securing as our Centennial Memorial of the era of freedom in America, the complete endowment of a first class institution of higher learning in Oregon, for the culture of our rising generation, and the perpetuation of our gospel principles of liberty of conscience and freedom of thought."

That a Baptist college is a large factor in perpetuating the "gospel principles of liberty of conscience and freedom of thought" by affording culture to the rising generation, these men profoundly believed. Believing this they must also have believed that the special function of a Baptist college is to give a culture that is broad, many sided, symmetrical, pre-eminently Christian, cultivating the whole man and producing character as the highest fruitage. The history of the educational work of American Baptists abundantly verifies the convictions of these men.

It must not be unemphasized that these dark years of the college beginning in 1874 were close upon the heels of the

financial panic of 1873. Poorly endowed denominational colleges suffer severely in periods of financial depression from two reasons: first, because voluntary contributions from individuals and churches drop off; second, because their students are poorer as a rule than those of stronger institutions; and thus these colleges are more affected in their attendance by financial disaster. State universities present the anomaly of educating at public expense bodies of students the decided majority of whom are abundantly able to pay for their education. Small denominational colleges educate chiefly students whose poverty prevents their attending state universities and the stronger schools.

After the resignation of President Bailey in 1875, Mr. J. E. Magers, a law student, was at the head of the college for some two years, leaving to finish his studies in the East. In the official records, mention is made of the excellence of the school under his administration, especially of the morals and manners of the students. The presidency of Rev. J. G. Burchett for three years from 1878 deserves a fuller notice than space permits. The need of a better building had become imperative. Four years earlier it had been "ordered by the Board of Trustees that commencement be made immediately toward the erection of a college building." Various plans had been formed for raising the money but none of them had been a success. Agitation continued till 1879, when it was voted "that the time has come to erect a new building, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan to raise \$20,000." This decade came to a close with this subscription in progress. The vigorous administration of President Burchett had paid off the debt, awakened wide interest, inspired new confidence. The canvas to secure the building enlisted new friends and deepened interest in higher education. The Baptists of the North Pacific Coast had increased from about 2,000 in 1870 to over 6,000 in 1880, still a very small constituency indeed to sustain a college but large compared with the few hundred to whom it had looked during the first ten years of its history.

1880-1890.

The canvas went on. After a year and a half, the subscription was reported at \$11,288.75. Subscriptions were binding if \$20,000 were subscribed before Oct. 31, 1881. April 5 of that year, the plan of the present building was adopted. Aug. 2 the donation of Mrs. S. Cozine of 20 acres adjoining the city on the south, was accepted. Five acres adjoining on the east were added by Mrs. P. W. Chandler. Five and one-half acres were purchased, giving the present campus. The corner stone was laid May 31, 1882, with addresses by Hon. J. N.

Dolph and Hon. W. C. Johnson. The building was occupied in the fall of 1883. In the mean time President Burchett had been East, had canvassed there for money, had met with limited success, had resigned; Rev. E. C. Anderson, D. D., had become his successor. His administration of six years was characterized by thorough work and self-sacrificing devotion. The attendance was large and gathered from a wide area. Dr. Anderson was pre-eminently a man of scholarly attainments, and held high rank as an educator. The financial features of his administration were the payment of the debt on the new building and the beginning of an endowment. Of course the building cost more than was expected and nearly \$10,000 more than was at first contemplated. After a long effort, the balance of the debt was finally subscribed by trustees and others at a meeting of the board Dec. 10, 1885, thus securing a conditional subscription of \$1,500 made by Albert Kinney. The successful effort of Dr. Anderson in securing \$6,350, not only subscribed but paid in, on such condition that the interest thereon was not available for current expenses until this amount had been increased to \$15,000, was a greater achievement because of the prolonged canvass to erect the building and pay off the debt.

The writer entered upon his duties as president June 8, 1887. This was the condition of the college: The campus and building were valued at \$30,000; the \$6,350 mentioned above had increased to about \$7,000; of the \$29,000 scholarship fund subscribed in 1873-4-5, \$13,500 had been collected and this was offset by free tuition,—the remaining notes had long since become worthless;—the library consisted of 525 volumes, and there was a debt of about \$4,200, \$3,500 of which was interest bearing. Thus the total income was practically the tuition receipts and out of this amount must be paid the interest on the debt. The most important event of the first three years of the present administration, was the receipt in 1889 of a fine telescope a grand square piano and \$1,100 for the purchase of books from the executors of the Albert Kinney Estate. In this year the preparatory department was abolished, considerably reducing the attendance but greatly increasing the efficiency of instruction.

Looking by way of review at these ten years, it may be seen at a glance that educational changes have been going on that must seriously affect the attendance at McMinnville. The long-standing trouble at Corvallis, only 50 miles away, has been settled in favor of the state; and the agricultural college will have annually at command a large income, enabling it to

attract some students who otherwise would come to McMinnville.

Pacific College only 17 miles away opened its doors in 1885 and necessarily will divide with McMinnville local patronage. Only five miles distant LaFayette Seminary was founded in 1889, affecting local patronage considerably. Still more has the college been affected by the property at Monmouth passing into the hands of the state and state support of a normal school only 22 miles distant. These facts need remembrance in considering the growth of the college.

1890-1896.

The events of special significance for these years must be noticed but briefly. The vote of the trustees in 1890 to remove the collegiate department to Portland provided \$150,000 was raised for that purpose within one year, and the failure of its accomplishment; the fact that there has been no change in the faculty during these six years; the completion of the \$15,000 fund in 1891; the erection of the observatory in 1893; the re-organization and enrichment of the courses of the courses of study in the same year; the serious falling off of tuition receipts in 1893-4-5 because of the financial depression; the growth of the library from 550 volumes in 1889 to 2010 in 1896; the successful effort in 1895 to secure in Oregon \$15,000 in subscriptions to make good a conditional \$5,000 from the American Baptist Education Society; the erection of the gymnasium, the building of a windmill and the putting of water and bath rooms in the building, and the making of a very excellent laboratory over the chapel; the setting apart of Ida Skinner of the class of 1891 and Mattie Walton of 1893 to Foreign Mission work; and the steadily increasing number of advanced students are evidences that the college has had a steady, healthy, aggressive but not rapid growth in leading elements of strength. The severe financial depression since 1892 has been a period of great anxiety and might have been calamitous but for the completion of the \$15,000 fund in 1891 and the securing of \$20,000 in subscriptions in 1895. It has seemed necessary to carry the \$4,000 debt of 1887 and to allow it to accumulate from its own interest to over \$8,000; and to this nearly \$2,000 has been added in the last three years for imperatively needed permanent improvements. The fact that the debt has increased in nine years some \$6,000 is serious even when offset by the fact that the permanent additions and increase of endowment have been more than six times the increase of the debt. It was perhaps a mistake that a vigorous effort was not made about 1890 to pay off this debt.

In this sketch, names have been mentioned very sparingly.

Dr. R. C. Hill was on the board of trustees continuously from the granting of the charter until his death. Rev. A. J. Hunsaker served in that capacity nearly as long. Deacon Robert Kinney and his son Dr. Albert Kinney carried the college upon their hearts. In 1885 Hon. Henry Failing gave \$5,000 with the condition that it increase to \$15,000 before available. In honor of his father, the trustees named this fund the Josiah Failing Professorship. Without the large subscription of Mrs. Virginia Watson the \$20,000 subscribed in 1895 might not have been secured. Other names deserving of mention in a fuller history must be passed over in this sketch.

In judging of the growth of the college four facts must be remembered; otherwise judgment may not be duly tempered with mercy.

1. The college has had and still has a very small constituency. Most Baptist colleges have at their origin more Baptists within their field than McMinnville now has after 35 years.

2. The college has only a small population close at hand and is surrounded by schools, making local patronage limited: within 25 miles are six other institutions of higher learning.

3. Because of the inefficiency of the public schools its work for many years was of low grade. It had no graduate till 1882. Till 1889 a large per cent of the students were in the preparatory department. Since entering the new building in 1883, the attendance of advanced students has steadily increased until the college has become in fact as in name an institution of higher learning.

4. With the exception of \$5,000 recently secured the college has had practically no help from the East. The growth of our near neighbor, Pacific University, is due largely to the receipt of \$25,000 endowment from the East in an early day. Willamette University, Albany College and Pacific College have had considerable financial help from the East. Not so McMinnville. Her \$85,000 has come slowly from her own limited field.

Remembering these facts, it becomes evident that McMinnville College has had by no means a disheartening growth; but on the other hand one that compares favorably with a like period of most other Baptist schools.

In concluding this sketch two questions may well receive a brief answer;—What are the really encouraging features of the college? What are its most urgent needs?

The one pre-eminently encouraging feature is the growth of the endowment. To-day, no school of high grade can be considered permanent until its productive endowment meets at

least fifty per cent. of its current expenses. A college that depends chiefly on its tuition receipts has no certainty of ten years more of life. The fact that in spite of the serious financial depression of the last four years, the unencumbered, productive income has been endowment by about \$20,000 in the last seven years, is a fact that ought to create increased confidence in the permanence of the college.

A second encouraging fact is the growing interest manifested by the Baptists of the North Pacific Coast. There can be no question that their interest is much greater than it was even five years ago. That interest has grown steadily year by year, especially in those communities that have had largest information concerning the work actually done by the college. This feature is one of supreme hopefulness. The college must grow into strength and power only as Baptist patronage gives it resources and students. Financial help and students from those who are not Baptists are gladly welcomed; its doors are wide open; its advantages are offered as freely to others as to Baptists; their money also is freely received in amounts large or small, but nevertheless the college looks and must look chiefly for its growth to the loyalty of its own people.

A third fact of special encouragement is the annually increasing number of its graduates. No other factor is so supremely essential to the growth of a college as the loyalty of its alumni. These possess and exert a peculiar influence, strong, aggressive, upbuilding, inspiring. McMinnville College until a few years ago was distressingly weak because its graduates were so few in comparison with the length of its history; it is a most encouraging fact that in the last few years its roll of graduates has lengthened with fair rapidity; and the outlook in this particular respect is full of promise.

A brief notice of some of the most urgent needs of the college will close this sketch. A first urgent need is \$20,000 for the endowment of a Bible Professorship. The college last year made the Bible a text book and gave it a prominent place in the course of study. The result was decidedly encouraging. The interest of the students was greater than was anticipated. The benefits derived are convincing proof that the Bible ought to be a text book in every college.

The Bible should be studied as a book of History, Biography, Literature and Morals. The history of the Jewish people, their contact with other nations, their influence upon their own and later times, and the leading elements of their greatness, should receive careful attention. As biography the Bible is a book of thrilling interest. The lives of such men as Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Ne-

hemiah, David, Daniel, John, Peter and Paul, deserve the most careful study by young people who are soon to be leaders of society. The elements of character that gave these men success will bring success to-day, whatever the life calling. As literature, the English Bible is the world's masterpiece. The great English writers studied it profoundly; and the person who is ignorant of it cannot appreciate such writers as Shakespeare-Milton, Bunyan, Bacon, Byron, Pope, Wordsworth and Tennyson. It contains the choicest diction, the most forceful expression of thought, and the most eloquent passages to be found in the English language. Hence its careful and continued study by those who would be masters in the expression of thought, is of the highest value. But to teach this Book of books with highest success, a man thoroughly equipped must give it the larger part of his strength and he must have access to the best books that ancient and modern scholarship has produced. In other words, an endowment of \$20,000 ought to be set apart exclusively for this purpose. With this accomplished, and a professor divinely enthusiastic in teaching this greatest and noblest of books, the results would be surprisingly rich.

A second urgent need is \$10,000 in scholarships. Let \$1000 constitute a scholarship. Let the interest be given to some deserving student who has spent at least one full year in the college and has had an average standing of not less than ninety per cent. in his studies. Students who had been tried and had proved themselves both deserving and promising, would thus alone receive this help. Colby University has 70 endowed scholarships; Colgate and Brown 100 or more each; Bucknell, about half that number; Mercer, Shurtleff, Franklin, Denison, Georgetown, Wm. Jewell, Rochester, Wake Forest, and nearly every other Baptist college have persistently practiced the principle of rendering financial assistance to deserving students. Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale and like richly endowed schools, spend princely sums annually in helping students of promise. McMinnville College ought to have in the near future not less than \$10,000 the interest of which may be used in this way that other schools have found to be such a rich investment.

A third urgent need is more students from the homes of Baptists. With its present buildings and faculty the college could, without additional expenditure, teach efficiently thirty or perhaps forty more students than its present average enrollment. With a larger increase, additional teachers and further

equipment would be a necessity. This additional number of students, the Baptists of the North Pacific Coast ought to furnish for McMinnville College. They would do so did they appreciate the advantages the college now possesses, the thoroughness of its instruction, and the imperative duty resting upon them to give their children a higher education in a school founded, built up and sustained by their own denomination. Of course with this increased patronage, additional endowment and added equipment in apparatus and buildings would soon be a necessity. But all this would easily be secured if Baptists would give the college such patronage as is deserved at their hands. Then would the growth of the college continue with increasing rapidity, accomplishing increasingly the great work for which it was founded, becoming year by year an agency of greater force in the carrying on of the noble work of Christian Education.

Appendix.

Since the above sketch was written, President Brownson has resigned to accept a call to the presidency of California College, and his successor has been elected in the person of Rev. H. L. Boardman. The choice of the trustees has already received the hearty endorsement of many of the warm friends of the college. His peculiar interest in this school in which he spent a part of his college life, his enthusiastic interest in higher education, his vigorous personality and marked ability as a platform speaker together with his literary attainments and scholarly habits predict a successful administration. With a scholarly, enthusiastic and popular president, an enlarged endowment, the strong loyalty of the old students and the widening circle of friends and supporters, there is the strongest reason for believing that the administration just beginning will be markedly successful and the college advance into a still larger position of influence and power.

COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

EDITORS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

BELLE GROVER

ALBERT HUGUELET

EDNA SCOFIELD

FRANK WEED

The last week of the school year in college life is always a busy one. It has been no exception with us. Our beautiful chapel never looked more beautiful. Wednesday before commencement Messrs. Converse, Schenk, Sawtelle and Toney made martyrs of themselves for the good of the cause by taking the annual moss hunting expedition, crawling under old logs, climbing trees, robbing the moss-covered rocks, getting moss anywhere and everywhere except off of the mossbacks of McMinnville. This latter had become so fixed and fossilized as to resist all known instruments of cleavage. Another group of boys had attacked fir trees far and near and piled high the festive boughs. Thursday school closed early and many a fair maiden with deft fingers and many a boy with dull jackknife began to dismember and arrange the decorations. Friday afternoon the task was continued, and slowly both the chapel and the reunion hall were transformed into almost elysian groves of beauty. Saturday everybody rested from their labors and went to the picnic.

Sermons Educational and Baccalaureate.

These were preached on Sunday by Rev. J. R. Baldwin of Independence and President Brownson. Space forbids even an outline. The audience was fair in the morning and large in the evening. To every visitor and to many others the question comes up afresh each year; Why do not the other churches show their interest in the college by closing their doors at least at one service? At Salem, Albany and other college towns, this is said to be done cheerfully. When the baptists of McMinnville build a new house with a seating capacity of 500 or 600, perhaps things will be different.

The Cantata Red Riding Hood.

This constituted the Philergian entertainment of Monday

night. The preparations had been extensive, the participants an unusually large number, the cantata itself radically changed by the introduction of new parts, and the audience larger than at any year since an admission fee was charged. Mrs. Durham as Red Riding Hood was an exceptional success; so were the bluebells; Delia Baxter and Florence Alexander in fancy club swinging showed remarkable skill and won most deserved applause; the cantata throughout was good.

The Students Reunion.

This feature, introduced as also the Philergian Exhibition during the administration of President Brownson, has come to be one of the most popular exercises of commencement week. This year was not an exception. The music was good, especially the piano solo of Helen Calbreath; the address of welcome by Belle Grover, the response by Hon. E. E. Selph and the address by Rev. H. L. Boardman were one and all excellent, each peculiarly appropriate. Several who heard the address, said to themselves: "Why not he the next president?" It was appropriate, original, rhetorical, practical, well delivered and highly appreciated by the large audience.

Part second was held in the reunion hall which was comfortably filled. Refreshments were excellent and the arrangements all that could be desired. The speeches were appropriate and interesting and not drawn out until everybody was tired, as too often happens on such occasions. Judge Magers was toast master; Mr. Kegg and Professor Littlefield from McMinnville, Hon. E. E. Selph of Tilamook; Rev. M. L. Rugg of Oregon City were the speakers. The only criticism offered is that there was altogether too few old students present. It ought not to be but it is year after year that the old faces are too conspicuous by their absence. It is their presence peculiarly that adds the highest charm to the exercises of the week.

A Graduate Dinner.

A year ago steps were taken to form a graduate association. This year it did not seem best to hold a public meeting but a pleasant time was enjoyed at a dinner at Mr. O. P. Coshow's.

It is expected that this association will hereafter have a more prominent part in the closing exercises. It ought to be made and doubtless will be one of the most attractive features to bring back old students. Closely following the dinner, was the business meeting of the students reunion for the election of officers, appointing of committees and preparation for the next year. Elmer Purvine '91 was elected president; Albert Huguelet and Frank Weed vice-presidents.

Graduating Exercises.

As usual these were the specially attractive exercises of the week. For the last three or four years, admission by ticket has been necessary in order to keep the near friends of the students from being crowded out entirely by the throngs that gain early admission. These throngs no longer attend, knowing that the chapel will not begin to hold all who would like to attend. This year the attendance was not quite as large as usual. Twenty or thirty more persons might have been stowed away in odd corners by packing them in like so many sardines, as has been done once or twice before. The chapel was just reasonably packed, and so no one smothered or fainted or gasped for want of air or was twisted out of shape by the wedge that had been inserted as his next neighbor. Below is the programme.

Instrumental trio - - Mesdames Durham, Wolfenden and Brownson
 Commencement address, "Success" - - Rev. M. M. Lewis, Portland
 Piano, eight hands - - - - -
 - Mesdames Brownson and Wolfenden, Misses Pagenkopf and Swanson
 Oration, "The Study of Literature as a Recreation" - - -
 - - - - - Florence E. Alexander, Independence
 Quartette - Misses Pagenkopf and Swanson, Messrs Coshov and Huguelet
 Awarding Diplomas - - - - -
 Vocal solo, "The Raft," Pinsuti - - - - - Prof. W. F. Fargo

The instrumental pieces of music were of a high character and the quartette captured the audience. When Professor Fargo appears in public, superior music is expected and this time it was no exception. The address of Rev. M. M. Lewis was highly appreciated, both because of its thought and its easy, forceful delivery. The only criticism heard was that it

was too short. Miss Florence Alexander constitutes this year the graduating class. Two other students might have graduated by just a little extra work, but decided to take another full year and complete both classical and scientific courses, or at least much more than is required to graduate. The oration of Miss Alexander was a superior production in both style and thought, showing wide reading and careful study. She was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Literature and also received a State Teachers Diploma, having passed with very high standing the required examination. The address of President Brownson in awarding the diplomas was brief and appropriate. He urged faithfulness whatever the position in life, a lowly one, one in which there was lack of appreciation, or one in which there was a fair success.

Trustees In Session.

For six years there has been no change in the faculty, and so the trustees have had no bother with either resignations or new teachers. Their special work this year was to elect four new teachers to take the places of President and Mrs. Brownson, Professor Fargo and Mrs. Wolfenden. Effort was made without success to get Professor Fargo to postpone for a year his post graduate study at Chicago University. For president the trustees canvassed several names but decided that the best available man was Rev. H. L. Boardman. He is young, with a strong body, enthusiastic, strongly attached to McMinnville College where he took part of his college course, a fine speaker and a close student. Professor A. M. Brumback of Grace Seminary, Centralia, Wash., to fill Professor Fargo's place, is recommended in the highest terms. Miss Rose Trumbull, the music teacher elect, has a host of friends and is widely recognized as being admirably fitted for the place. Miss Alice Dorris of Eugene, a teacher of superior education and success, was elected to succeed Mrs. Brownson.

While there are many expressions of regret that the teachers so long connected with the college will not continue their work,

there is strong confidence in the future growth of the college.

Speeches not on the Programme.

Wednesday night during the social hour, after a large part of the audience had gone, word was brought to the chapel that the president elect had accepted the position tendered him. He was straitway summoned to the chapel and a speech called for. He responded in a very happy and at the same time serious vein. The spirit of listening to speeches seemed to have taken possession of everybody, and there was a very enthusiastic after meeting. The retiring president was the second to be called for and then Professor Fargo, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Brownson, Rev. M. L. Rugg and Mr. D. C. Williams. The students seemed very loth to leave the chapel in which so many happy hours had been spent; and report bath it that some of them did not immediately seek refreshing slumbers after it had become dark in the chapel. Take it all round it has been a good commencement week.

An Oregon League has been formed of the Oregon students in attendance at the University of Chicago. It is one of their objects to give Oregon students information concerning the University of Chicago, meet such as come to Chicago, and be of assistance to them in getting matriculated and finding suitable places to stay. The following committee will be in Chicago this summer and may be corresponded with by any who expect to attend the University of Chicago next year: Burt B. Barker, 5548 Ingleside Ave.; L. E. Latourette, 5496 Ellis Ave.

Many questions are asked about the new faculty. As editors we do not like to confess our lack of knowledge nor that our opinion is fallable. To do either would not become the profession of the quill. The information at our command touching the new members of the faculty leads us to believe that each and every one is admirably fitted for the position to be filled. After graduating from college, Mr. Boardman spent two years in Chicago University. Mr. Brumback is a graduate of a strong eastern college and has had several years of successful

experience in teaching higher studies. Miss Dorris is a graduate of the University of Oregon and has the reputation of being an excellent scholar and successful teacher. We learn that these three have accepted. Of Miss Trumbull, we shall have to confess our ignorance only that she is known to be a number one musician and an exceptionally bright student.

We are confident that the students of McMinnville College will give the new teachers a hearty welcome and do all in their power to make their work a success. As students we can do a great deal. We can heed the advice that Professor Fargo gave us in his closing speech and show our appreciation whenever we are satisfied that our teachers are doing superior work.

As students we ought also to remember that we can do more than any one else in getting new students. If each of us shall during the summer persuade one student to come here next year, we shall see our ranks greatly enlarged. Why can we not do that?

COLLEGE MEN AT CAZADERO.

"Boomalack, Boomalack, mika hi yay!
Pacific Coast conference Y. M. C. A."

The first Pacific Coast conference of the College Y. M. C. A. was held at Cazadero, Calif., eighty-six miles north of San Francisco. It began May 22, closed June 1. Its object was to deepen the spiritual life of college men, and to train them for leadership in organized christian work among their fellow students. Seven of the nine leading institutions of Oregon were represented by S. B. Hanna and John Hansaker of the University of Oregon, B. F. Vandyke of Portland University, C. J. Atwood of Willamette University, John Miller of Pacific University, V. E. Rowton of McMinnville College, Oscar Cox and E. L. Price of Pacific College, and E. W. Stimpson of the Agricultural College. In all there were 43 delegates, representing 17 institutions of Oregon and California and seven church denominations.

The work was conducted by C. C. Michner international

Y. M. C. A. secretary, S. M. Sayford who in recent years has devoted his entire time to special work of this kind, Hugh McA. Beaver son of ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, and G. S. Eddy, Yale '91.

The forenoon from 8 to 12 was given to the conference work. At 8, "Missionary Institute" by Eddy; 9, "Bible Study" by Beaver; 10, "The College Association Work" by Michner; 11, "Platform Speaking" by Sayford. Drs. Dille, Smith, Coyle and others gave platform addresses at various intervals. The afternoons were given to such out door recreations as fishing, swimming, base ball, running, jumping, hammer throwing, and the most delightful of all, mountain climbing and rambling. At 6 o'clock p. m. was the regular "Life Work Conference," held upon the mountain side. One was held on top of Pole mountain, by the side of the ocean, and rising over 2000 feet high. At these meetings the claims of the callings which to-day are appealing so loudly to christian students, were presented. The whole conference was characterized by prayer and missions. The claims of the ministry, of the Y. M. C. A., and of home and foreign missions were all forcibly presented. Eddy, that noble young man, filled with the spirit of Christ, and with the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel," and who goes to India this fall to begin his life work as a missionary, so presented missions that six of the students present pledged their lives for foreign fields. Others were filled with the same spirit, and are waiting to go where the Master leads.

This gathering marked an epoch in the life of nearly every young man present. Many formed life plans, some gave up their own plans for those of God, all were strengthened in "faith and prayer;" some took a more decided stand for Christ, and for the first time tasted of the heavenly gift. The conference closed with a testimony meeting, showing a deeper interest in C. Y. M. C. A. work. Over thirty, filled with the spirit of missions, testified tremblingly but happily of the victories they had won over sin and self while there. We look for large results of this conference in the future usefulness of the institutions of the West.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Many of the personals that follow are not gathered from real life but from dusty catalogues. In our researches to bring everything into tribute for this issue of *THE REVIEW*, we chanced upon a file of the catalogues of the college for the last nine years. We became interested at once. We wondered how many students there had been, how many of them had taken a life partner, where they were, what occupation following, etc., etc.

And so by the aid of many heads, we have gathered the following information. Our statistical editor tells us that there have been 350 students enrolled. What a strong college we would have if all of them had remained in school to complete a college education? But alas some of them got married too soon; some of them got the blues; some of them did not realize the meaning of a college education; some of them were in a hurry to rush into business; some of them stuck by old McMinnville until they got a sheepskin. Good for them. We want more of that sort.

Nearly one half of the list in the first catalogue are married. We cannot give all their names. It is not the fault of some of the others that they are still single. Some of us still remember jolly Bert Cable, and can hardly believe that he is a staid and sober M. D. in Portland. And this suggests that Louis Maddock and Tom Marks have chosen the same profession. Dr. Maddock is at Stockton, Calif., and Dr. Marks has just completed his medical course. And to this number we must add Dr. James Cook. Quite an array of doctors. George Maddock and Arthur McPhillips represent the legal profession. George has gained quite a reputation as a political speaker. In the same list is that bevy of girls who one and all were chuck full of fun; Addie Clark, Sarah and Kate Coshaw, Hallie and Jessie Reid, Minnie Pierce, Alta Porter, Lena Shelton, Sarah Swank, and Anna Matthews; all married but Addie and Jessie. Think of Anna being the wife of a professor, and Kate tied down to an editor!

A. W. Baird is a successful electrician in Portland. E. F. Driggs and Walter Farnham are lawyer and doctor, one in Oregon City the other near Chicago; Frank Matthews, in Rochester Theological Seminary and R. E. Storey, in Brown University; Walter Link assistant cashier in the McMinnville bank. Laura Myers, Jessie Spencer, Marion Sully have had good positions in teaching.

Florence Goulter has been for some time a bookkeeper at Ilwaco. John Loder has just completed the law course of Columbian University. Lorenzo Root still pursues the even tenor of his way, teaching six months and then coming back to college.

Arthur Royse is doing double work as principal of Middle Oregon Academy and pastor of the church there. Mitchell Haynes, his classmate, became a closer assistant. Rupert Hill is reported to be in Alaska, filling a good position with credit. Etta Stetson has gained quite a reputation by cultivating her well known musical talent.

William Brown and S. E. Lapham have recently been ordained to the ministry in our sister state to the north. George Handley was admitted to the bar at Salem just a few days ago. George W. Swope has been practicing law at Oregon City for some time. Willie Ungerman has a business position in Portland.

This review leaves unnoticed very many names. It leaves unnoticed most names that have recently appeared in the personals of THE REVIEW. Even of the very recent lists of students there have been weddings not a few. Many names have also dropped out of sight. We knew them yesterday; to-day they are gone, but not forgotten.

This brief review is a strong appeal for higher education. Very many of these 350 students by their study in McMinnville College, even if it was for only a year or so, have been successful in life far beyond what they would have been without this study. It gave them new purposes and made them more effective and successful men and women.

I say, George what makes you so happy?
Why, hav'n't you heard about it? I was just down to **Alvord's Studio** and find that he is making those elegant Cabinet Photo's at reduced rates to the College Students, and will continue doing so until **June 15th.**

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