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THE COLLEGE REVIEW

Devoted to the Interests of Higher Education.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

Published Monthly During the School Year.

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THE = COLLEGE = REVIEW

Published monthly during the school year at
M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE, M'MINNVILLE, ORE
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President H. L. BOARDMAN.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE OPPORTUNITIES which are being offered at "Old McMinnville" the present year in elocution and vocal music are deserving of more than passing notice. The college is fortunate in having in these departments a thorough specialist. Prof. Irving M. Glen is a master of vocal music and a practical elocutionist. Under his tuition every student in the institution is offered one period per week in elocution and one in vocal music absolutely without extra charge. The students almost without exception are availing themselves of these unusually good facilities. Results of this work will be very apparent later on.

IN THE MATTER of physical culture, too, McMinnville College is to-day among the foremost institutions of the northwest in the work it is doing. Prof. A. M. Brumback, who has the work of the gymnasium in charge, gave special attention to gymnastics while himself in college and is amply qualified to do first class work with our students in this department. Such work he is doing. Our gymnasium is not by any means completely furnished, but it is sufficiently well

equipped to render excellent work possible along many lines. There is increasing interest among the students in this regard; and while gymnasium work is required of all students, little difficulty is experienced in carrying out the requirement and having this work done. The gymnasium is not by any means the least of McMinnville's attractions.

THAT THE SMALL COLLEGES are not the least important element in American educational life and work, but on the contrary, a most important element, seems amply demonstrated by the conspicuousness of men and women who have come from their halls. It is matter of common remark and general observation that very many of the men most distinguished in American public life were trained in the so-called "one horse" colleges. Did space permit, the roll might be called of men most widely known and most eminently useful, in law, in politics, in the Christian ministry, in teaching, in business, in philanthropy, in every walk of life, who never had the privileges afforded by the great colleges and the great universities. Nor would this list include those who climbed up to their positions of trust without the help of any higher educational institutions—the purely self educated men, so called. But these have been, and are men of profound scholarship, trained intellect, thorough education, and men whose college days were all spent in the second or third rate American colleges. In these schools they were trained to think; here they laid broad and deep the educational basis for the best living and the bravest doing; here, in many cases they secured an education as thorough and as extensive as the greater schools afford. And the large number of men of prominence and power thus having come from the smaller colleges is significant of their true place in the educational life of America. Judged from this standpoint at least the small college is important in a measure altogether out of proportion to its size, either in faculties of instructors or bodies of students or amount of material resources.

WHAT, THEN, may be cited as possible reasons why the small college has ever accomplished and is to-day accomplishing a mission so good and true? Let it be said, first of all, that the faculties of the small colleges have represented no inferior

grade of scholarship. Here doubtless is a great reason for their success. We speak now of colleges numbering in their faculties from five to eight or ten instructors, enrolling one hundred to two hundred students and with plants worth from twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that the smaller colleges of America have had inferior scholarship in the members of their faculties. Quite the reverse has ever been true and is true to-day. Brown was a small college when President Wayland presided over its interests. Rochester was by no means a great college, if measured by the common standards, under the administration of President Martin B. Anderson. So the roll might be indefinitely extended of the yet far smaller colleges of the Mississippi valley and the newer west which have enjoyed the tuition of men and women in their professorial chairs, whose scholarship and character as educators were second to none.

FROM THE STANDPOINT of the student much is to be said for the small college. Large classes and unwieldy masses of students are not conducive to the best work by the individual student. The smaller classes of the average small college give opportunity for the instructor to come into positive, vital touch with every individual member of his classes in a way quite out of the question when classes are largely augmented. The worthy student, anxious to advance, is thus given most helpful access to his instructor; and the opportunity to shirk on the part of the unworthy student is reduced to the minimum. The advantage of actual and constant individual contact between instructor and pupil in the classroom can hardly be overestimated. In this regard the small college has very great advantage over the greater.

THEN AGAIN in the matter of an environment really conducive to study it is believed that the small colleges possess a decided advantage. It is often cited as a peculiar inducement by the great colleges and universities that they are generally located in centers of population where city life offers to the student body facilities for a general culture and a cosmopolitan

education not elsewhere attainable. Now in the case of university work proper, post-graduate study on the part of students having already completed their college course and who have arrived at mature years, these advantages are doubtless real and great. But it is matter for serious question whether an urban environment is best for students during the period of academic and college work. Indeed it is believed that such an environment is neither necessary nor desirable for the attainment of the best results in the college course. The small American college, east or west, with the quiet village life and surroundings among which it commonly finds itself, and free from the thousand distractions and temptations of the city, is altogether conducive to the best results among the young people who make up our academy and college classes. The tendency to locate colleges in great cities, prevalent now more than formerly, calls for pause and careful consideration before it be adopted as certainly the best thing. We believe the comparative isolation of a village location, its quiet life and its lack of those very things which characterize the cities, are among the chief advantages of the small American college of to-day.

THE SMALL COLLEGE, too, far excels in its ability to offer a home life to its student body. This is no inconsiderable advantage. In so far as possible parents do and should desire that influences should surround their children when necessarily away from home at school approximating at least the influences of the home which is left. The small college realizes such approximation to this home life. The possibility of familiar acquaintanceship with the various instructors and their friendly oversight of individual students; the way in which the students come to know each other, a condition compatible only with a limited student body; the homelikeness of dormitory accommodations often provided, and the fact that in the village community surrounding the small college are many good homes always available as homes for students—all these things make it possible for the small college to furnish a home life to its students not always possible in the greater schools.

LAST, BUT BY NO MEANS LEAST let there be mentioned the advantage of the small college in the matter of morals. Here

the smaller institutions have decided advantages over the greater. As character makers they occupy a sphere peculiarly their own. This arises from the character of the institutions themselves and of their faculties, and so of the atmosphere constantly surrounding the student body. The smaller American college is for the most part a Christian institution, founded and supported by some body of Christian people. As such the members of its faculty are required to be Christian men and women. As such moral and spiritual interests among its students are esteemed of first importance. Christian character in faculty means in large degree, christian character in students. Atmosphere of moral and religious life and interest about the student body cannot but be felt. Immediate contact of instructor with pupil improves greatly the opportunity for good in this regard. With the whole faculty emphasizing alike these essential elements of true education, the good influences emanating from one chair are not rendered void by the questionable influences from some other, whose occupant is neither moral nor religious. To say that in many great universities to-day the environment about students is not conducive to moral and religious life is to say what every intelligent person knows to be true. In this particular realm the small college has ever wrought well. Here is one of its best advantages. It will be a most happy day for all such institutions when their constituencies come to realize more fully than now that here is a distinguishing advantage of the small college, and to appreciate it at its proper worth.

SOME WORDS PLAIN AND TRUE.

The following lines appearing in the editorial columns of THE PACIFIC BAPTIST of October 8, are commended to the most thoughtful perusal of all young persons who think of college training, and especially to young men who contemplate the work of the Christian ministry. Let them be read and read again.

He was a young man of more than average ability, and was deeply and genuinely consecrated to the cause of Christ. He believed himself called to preach the gospel and in this faith many who knew him agreed with him. He was but little past twenty years of age and had good health, but not much money. At first he intended to go away and spend some years in preparation for the high and holy work to which God had called him. They heard him preach and were sincerely pleased with the measure of power which he displayed. They said to him in substance, "You have no need of schooling. It will take long years to get such an education as you seek, will puff you up in spirit and make you artificial in manner. You can preach good enough now for common people. It is a waste of time when souls are dying to spend years in studying dead languages and scholastic rules. Get to work and God will give you the wisdom as you need it."

He believed their wicked advice. He really thought no doubt that his eagerness to save souls was the secret of his decision to begin work without further preparation. He was not only ignorant of books, but he was so ignorant of himself that he did not know how much his pride was flattered by their wily words. He did not realize the subtle intoxication of self-confidence with which they had inspired him. Had anyone told him that he thought himself better than others he would have resented the accusation with every expression of humility, and his words would have been honest enough. Yet in fact he was more than half persuaded that men who could spend years in school were not clear eyed as to the needs of the world, or earnest-hearted as to the work. No conscious depreciation of scholars and professors came to his lips, but deeper than all speech was the feeling of superiority over such as these who could turn aside from the seeking after souls to dwell among the dry bones of unnecessary scholarship. Others might stay their steps to polish and sharpen the sword, but no one who felt the supreme importance of the moment as he did, no one who was so consumed with passion for service would so delay. Of course he was not afraid of the labor and sacrifice involved in getting an education. It was not haste to be married. No, it was only that he above other men was so filled with holy zeal that he could not wait.

The years passed away. Little time had he enjoyed for study. Some souls had been saved under his ministry, but the work as a whole had disappointed him, and his spirit was growing bitter toward the churches. He could get no worthy hearing. The very people who had advised him not to follow the advice of his brethren in the ministry would go miles to hear the city preachers, while they seldom came now to hear him. He could get no support sufficient to make a decent appearance, and yet the people blamed his shabbiness. His mistakes in speech had grown with the years because he had never learned to correct them. He was accounted a third or fourth rate preacher, and though no one told him so in just so many words he could not mistake the estimate which was put upon him. He saw other men of no greater natural ability called to centers of population and influence. Now and then he caught a glimpse of larger work which he might have done had he sought and gained a better preparation. Young men and young women whom he had been unable to affect for

righteousness because his uncouthness of appearance and incorrectness of speech affected them to pity or contempt were won to Jesus by other men who disabused them of the impression which alas he had strengthened in them that there was some necessary connection between ignorance and religion. Old before his time, exceedingly limited in the scope of his ministry, conscious of being under-valued and over-criticized because of superficial foibles which education would have largely removed, unconscious of the extent into which he had fallen into provoking mannerisms and wearisome repetitions, he spends his last years burdened with a sense of failure and defeat save as he is able to persuade himself that his ill success is the fault of others rather than his own.

Darkly shaded as is this picture the lines are drawn from life. Alas that it might be so often duplicated. Who does not know some man of native power and really excellent character who has tied himself hand and foot by assuming the work of the ministry without anything like adequate preparation for it. Let it be admitted that there are sadder sights in the Christian pulpit. Sadder indeed is the sight of a man grandly gifted and splendidly prepared who is wasting his time in preaching speculative philosophy or social gossip instead of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. If we must choose between them we do not for a moment hesitate to express our preference for the man who has the message without the preparation rather than the man who has the preparation without the message. But why should we choose the one evil because the other is even worse? Because here and there a man has preparation without grace shall we insist on grace without preparation? If good clothes sometimes hide bad manners shall we conclude that good manners are promoted by poor attire? If now and then some city fop with costly fishing tackle catches no fish while his neighbor with plain steel hook and tow line has astonishing success shall we discard the experience of the best anglers, and reject all the wisdom of the profoundest students of the piscatorial art? Because one man makes better time on his wheel across rough country roads than another man can make over macadamized streets are good roads an unnecessary expense? Is it not true that notwithstanding the fact that some men will do more with small equipment than others will do with every convenience yet as a rule the best workers always insist upon having the best tools? Indeed the very insistence upon good tools is usually a mark of ability and experience. A poor workman may content himself with poor tools because he is a poor workman, but the man who really loves his craft and knows anything of possibilities of service in it is always an enthusiast in his devotion to good tools and favorable conditions. In nothing is the successful general different from the unsuccessful more than in his insistence on the very most careful drill and the very best equipment of his troops.

Professor Barnard would doubtless discover more of the secrets of the heavens with a four inch glass than would many a man with a forty. Why does he prefer the Lick or the Yerkes Observatory telescopes to some humble garret and ordinary glass? Simply because men like Barnard know that a man who can do good work with a poor equipment can do better work with the best. He who does not love his work enough to covet the best preparation for it is not worthy of it. Is he an enthusiast or a fool who has such longing for good crops in the fall that he cannot take time for good ploughing in the spring? Were the men who went out on the Peary Relief Expedition indifferent to the wants of the sufferers in the frozen north because they spent weeks of time in stocking their vessel with provisions when they might have been sailing northward? Is there any particular demand for a doctor whose sympathies with suffering humanity will not allow him to waste time in learning how to cure disease? Does anybody want to hire a carpenter who loves his work so much he

cannot take time to learn the trade? Would one on trial for his life choose as his attorney some one so anxious to save the accused that he could not take time to get an understanding of the law? Shall we train our girls to love their husbands so much they will scorn to spend their time in learning how to cook and sew? By all means. And that we may be consistent let us catch fish for the poor without hooks; let us heal the sick without bothering about medical rules and regulations; let us put out fires without waiting to get our buckets and make connections between hose and hydrant; let us get into the colleges without spending years in common school; let us learn to run without learning to walk; in a word let us show our sense by acting like fools and prove our love of God by disregarding the most fundamental of his laws. Or if this seem absurd, let us make thorough preparation for everything else but let us save souls without taking the time and trouble to learn how to divide the word of truth. When Vanderbilt hires a cook he insists on having somebody who knows something about cooking, but when the Lord calls somebody to preach the gospel he doesn't care whether the man knows anything or not. Of course not! The very best and highest work to which a man can possibly be called requires no preparation. But when a man blacks boots the Lord expects him to learn how. Wonderful, isn't it?

A DAKOTA BLIZZARD.

BY L. W. SAWTELLE.

When the morning of Jan. 12, 1887, broke, the sun was struggling to peep through the drifting clouds. The weather was very much warmer and more pleasant than it had been for several days, though small flakes of snow still drifted through the air and the wind whistled drearily through every crevice. Over the bare prairies like ocean waves the snow lay packed in wavy banks, where it had been rolled and tossed by many a northern wind, while upon this lay a deep blanket of light, fluffy snow.

About 2 o'clock there came a sudden lull. The wind, as if spent, settled to rest, the air softened and all nature assumed the milder aspect of approaching spring. The air was so clear that voices in but little above common conversation might be heard at the distance of half a mile. A large number of people had taken advantage of the change of weather and gone to town, a privilege that had been denied them for some time on account of the inclemency of the weather. That they might not be overtaken by the early night fall, these persons hurriedly attended to their affairs and by 2 o'clock many were well on their way toward home.

By those who chanced to look that way, a dark bank might have been seen on the northwestern horizon. It rose rapidly and in fifteen minutes after the lull, came a fearful wind, whirling the light snow in the air, bore down upon the unsuspecting traveler. In a few minutes after the storm broke, it was raging in all its fury. Everything was shut in a prison all its own

with walls as impenetrable to vision as could be walls of wood and stone. Swiftly every track made in the morning was filled, every landmark was hidden from view. For a time those who were so unfortunate as to be caught by the storm kept on their way. A blackness worse than night settled over all, and to many of those weathering the storm came the horror that follows upon the realization that one is lost. The temperature rapidly fell, and the thick, raging storm brought the early winter's night sooner than usual.

The schools were in session and some of the teachers tried to keep the children, many of whom soon became frightened, in the schoolroom. Many of the pupils, fearing that their parents would worry, started for their homes. Not a few of these lost their way and spent the night in some open granary or in a snow bank, or, wandering about until exhausted, they lay down upon the snow and fell asleep never again to awake.

But possibly there were more adults than children who thus found snowy graves. One man in his wanderings travelled a distance of about fifteen miles, finally coming to a barbed wire fence, which he followed for a considerable distance, then he seemed to have turned, grasped the wire as if to support himself, tottered to and fro a moment and then fallen backward into the snow, where he was found the next day by those who followed him.

Thus many a sad story might be told of that terrible night, one of the worst that stormy Dakota has ever witnessed, and one that will never be forgotten by those who passed that night there, even though they were safely housed and sitting by their own firesides.

We were in the midst of chapel exercises on the morning of October 20 when the door opened and in walked Mr. Coshow. With him was a gentleman whom we knew to be Dr. Wilkins of Chicago, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. The newcomers were summoned to the platform, Dr. Wilkins was introduced and soon we were listening to an address on the theme "Development—Physical, Mental Spiritual." Many of us had heard him the evening before at the Baptist church and enjoyed him immensely, but it was the unanimous opinion that the latter address was the better. It was truly delightful and inspiring. We are sure he understands students and their aspirations and has himself experienced what we feel, else he could not have come so close to our hearts.

ATHLETICS.

A Sketch of the History, Plans and Needs of the Athletic Association.

BY C. W. CONVERSE.

For many students and for others who are not students athletic sports have a peculiar charm. For the benefit of these classes and some few students who are not yet interested in the work of the College Athletic Association, let me say a few words concerning athletic work and the Association since its inception.

One year ago last winter McMinnville College had no regular organized work in athletics; there was no gymnasium; neither was there any allotted ground for field sports save the tennis and croquet grounds. But the need of a broader field of action and of organization was deeply felt. This feeling found expression not only among the student body but also among those who were prospective students.

At length some four or five students who were deeply interested, met, and after carefully considering the matter, decided to take the initiative step. The subject was placed before President Brownson, his advice obtained, together with his promise to lay the matter before the board of trustees. A general assembly of students was then called; a president, secretary and treasurer chosen, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by laws.

But the Association could not accomplish its object without money. As the majority of the students were poor, they could not offer the necessary financial assistance. But in the mean time the board of trustees had decided that if the students would raise enough money to furnish the gymnasium, the board would erect the building. This was more than even the most enthusiastic member of the association had expected. Plans were immediately formed to raise the money for the apparatus. It was decided to draft pledges to be sent to the old students and to others who might be willing to assist in the work. In this manner, together with pledges made by students, \$150.00 was raised. By the time this work was completed, the spring term had closed. Early in the ensuing school year the gymnasium building was erected, the larger part of the pledges collected and the apparatus placed in readiness for use.

Since then the work of the association has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and, taken as a whole, has been very satisfactory. Later in the year an effort was made to secure suitable grounds upon the campus for out-door sports. This resulted in obtaining a tract of ground just west

of the main building, some 700 feet long and 450 feet wide. Here has been erected an excellent back stop for the ball ground. The foot ball ground will also be placed upon this tract just south of the ball ground, and the whole inclosed with a 30 foot $\frac{1}{3}$ mile bicycle track. It is the intention of the association to make these grounds among the best on the Pacific Coast. It can be done, and with the assistance of the student body and friends of the Athletic association, it will be done.

Now a few words in conclusion. The time has come in this age of the world when the leaders of mental culture have come to realize, as did the Grecians of old, the necessity of physical culture. They are and ought to be inseperable. We ask you, students of McMinnville College, in the light of these facts and with this bit of history before you, to join us in this work and to take a deeper interest than ever before in your own physical culture and in the physical culture of your fellow students, or, in a word, the College Athletic Association. Remember it is your association and its success will be what you make it. McMinnville College has already won deserved rank among the leading colleges of the state in oratory; in the near future let us make her such in the noble field of athletics.

THE COLLEGE BANNER.

BY EDNA P. SCOFIELD.

Who stole the banner?
"I" said the college girl,
Who left the room all in a whirl,
"I stole the banner."

Who unrolled its folds so fair?
Who gave them to the air?
Who carried it here and there?
Who made the procession?

"We," said the Bryan men,
"And we'd like to do it again,
If we could now as we did then,
March in the procession."

What did the number mean?
Sixteen and one were seen
Marching under its folds serene;
What of the number?

Sixteen silver, one of gold;
What that means has oft' been told;
'Tis the same cry as of old;
Sixteen to one.

How did it terminate?
What was the banner's fate?
What of those who so elate
Marched beneath the banner?

Ask no questions; all are dumb;
Silent did the banner come:
The sixteen and the one are mum,
Who marched beneath the banner.

Snatched from the brave sixteen—
Who, in truth, were glad I ween,
To be no longer seen
Carrying the banner—

Seized by a McKinleyite,
In a rather sorry plight,
Folded safely out of sight
Came home the banner.

Then went there forth a decree
That no more its folds should be
Waved in any victory
Of Bryan or McKinley.

Long be our college's days!
May many a class sound Horace's praise!
May Weed still high and higher rise;
While rests in peace the banner!

COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

Professor Glen has his Friday afternoon chorus well organized.

The south side of the college building is dressed for winter in a new coat of tan.

The attendance still increases. Sixty-three now answer to the chapel roll call.

Wanted.—A limited supply of chewing gum, Beeman's Pepsin, Red Rose and Tutti Frutti preferred, for use in halls and on campus only.

Campaign interest is great. The enthusiastic Bryanites have formed an organization known as "The Bryan Club of McMinnville College."

The Homer class has been reading "The Catalogue of the Ships." Proper names abound. They would make good baby talk if not so long.

A conundrum for the class in political economy:—If Bryan is elected will a rise in the price of gold diminish the demand and increase the supply of gold bugs?

The overcrowded condition of the general study room necessitated a change. Desks arranged in Professor Dorris' room now accommodate the preparatory students.

One of the most interesting classes in college is said to be Professor Northup's class in political economy. The wondrous wisdom displayed by said class on some questions of the day is certainly astonishing.

Let those irreverent youths who play foot ball on the lawn beware, lest—horrible to relate! their peaceful slumbers are disturbed by Professor Brownson's ghost avenging the desecration of his cherished lawn.

Rev. Robert Leslie of South Dakota visited us on a recent Monday. His address was much enjoyed. In closing he remarked that we had heard him; he intended to hear us. He suited the action to the word and visited a number of classes.

After many unsuccessful attempts the senior class finally effected organization. The class as enrolled numbers twelve. The officers elected were, president, Albert Huguélet; vice-president, Nellie Latourette; secretary, Delia Baxter; treasurer, I. I. Root.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A few days ago Gertrude Pamer, one of our former students, paid us a hasty call.

Florence Alexander, '96, has again entered the schoolroom, this time as a teacher in Independence.

Miss Emily Thatcher of Salem, as a guest of Dothia Daniels, paid a visit to chapel and class rooms last month.

On October 17 Carolyn Jensen began her new work as an assistant to Miss Voss in the Portland industrial school.

Professor Dorris has moved her place of residence and now occupies the room commonly known as Professor Brownson's study.

McMinnville College was represented at the Baptist State Convention at Salem by President Boardman, Albert Huguelet, V. E. Rowton, W. T. Matlock, R. L. Knapp, John Adams and Mayme Carr.

A strange sense of loneliness steals over the students when from the east windows they look toward the house formerly occupied by O. P. Coshow. Mr. Coshow has left our vicinity for a home near the business part of the city.

COLLEGE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We shall be happy to welcome among us many new members.

The first meeting of the year was held October 18, Mr. Rowton presiding.

Our new officers are Professor Northup for president, Nellie Latourette vice-president, Edna Scofield secretary, B. Blood treasurer.

Professor Northup spoke of the societie slater history. At no time has the society been large, but many can point to its meetings as the place where their interest in missions has become stronger. From this small missionary center two have gone to foreign lands.

President Boardman, who was present when the society was organized and was one of its first officers, spoke of its organization and early history. Miss Buzzell, who was just on the eve of departure for China, was in McMinnville and it was at her proposal that a number of students and others interested in missions met one weekday evening in 1885 according to previous announcement for the purpose of organizing a Missionary society. Miss Buzzell herself, so full of missionary zeal, was there and added greatly to the interest of the occasion by im-

parting something of her own enthusiasm to the others, in words long remembered.

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

The Y. W. C. A. meets regularly at 3:20 p. m. on Friday.

The report for the past month shows a good attendance and deepened interest.

Of five meetings held, four have been devoted to Bible study on the subjects "The Creation of Man," "The Garden of Eden," "The Fall of Man" and "Results of the Fall." The third meeting of the month was a special gospel meeting on the subject "Prayer."

V. E. Rowton and Lorenzo Root attended the northwest Y. M. C. A. convention at Oregon City, October 2-4.

Professor Brumback was with us at a recent meeting and gave us words of encouragement. We hope to see him often.

Plans are being laid for making our room more attractive and homelike. Much work is needed along this line and we hope soon to see it well under way.

It is encouraging to note the interest taken in our devotional meetings by the young men of the college. May this interest continue until every Christian young man in the college shall feel it his duty to attend these meetings.

Following is a partial report of the convention: The opening exercise was conducted by President Lee of Albany College. J. A. Dummit of Portland gave a 10 minute address on "The Need of the Hour" in which he explained why there is more unity in western than in eastern conventions. He said: "We are not jealous of each other; do not come with schemes; are not flattered; are not seeking what men say about us, but what God says to us." C. K. Ober spoke of the Y. M. C. A. work at large. He told us of the 25,000 men in the night schools of the United States, of the Indian summer schools at Big Stone Lake at which there were forty-nine Indian young men. He spoke also of the great work being done among the railroad men and of the large contributions made by railroad companies for work along these lines. C. C. Michner gave an address to men only Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Several hundred men crowded into the M. E. church to hear him. He spoke plainly, boldly and impressively, pleading the acceptance of Christ as their Savior.

Two burdens seemed to rest on the convention; one the burden for souls in that city, the other the necessity of raising

\$2,500 for next year's work in the northwest. Several souls were saved and a large part of the money was raised. Over \$400 was raised among forty men, most of them delegates from various associations.

PHILERGIAN NOTES.

The literary program of October 17 was excellent, being as a whole the best that has been given for some time. All who were on the program did their parts faithfully and well. May we have many more such meetings.

The society has made an excellent start this term. Our president is energetic and enthusiastic and will do everything in his power to make the term's work a success. If every member will earnestly second the efforts of the president the society will have one of the best term's work it has ever had.

Those who were present at the meeting on October 10 had the pleasure of listening to a very enthusiastic and interesting address by President Boardman. He reviewed the history of literary societies at McMinnville; told of the good old times when the Nikaeian was the college society, of the dark days when the society came into conflict with the administration and "that man of determination, President Burchett, sat hard upon old Nikaeian and it was no more." Then followed a description of the birth of the new society, how it had flourished and grown during the years of its existence, and how many prominent men in the state of Oregon and elsewhere owe their present success to experience gained in the halls of these societies. The latter part of the address was an earnest appeal in behalf of the Philergian society for the support of the students. Three things were given as necessary to the success of the society: (1) The members must feel that the society has something for them; (2) Each member must have an appreciation of his personal obligation. The great reason for the failure of the Christian world to-day in accomplishing the work it ought to do is the lack of a feeling of personal responsibility. (3) Enthusiasm in the work of the organization.

A synopsis of President Weed's inaugural address, as given us by himself, is as follows: Thorough, ardent preparation is essential for the best attainments of life. This may best be obtained under the direction of definite aims. There are reasons why this should be so. A man of well defined purposes for life may the better fit himself by culture along special lines; may give himself a more symmetrical development and will be enabled the more thoroughly to concentrate his power, for the accomplishing of something worthy of his abilities. Says Carlisle:

"Men fail in their schemes not so much from the want of strength as the ill direction of it. The weakest living being by concentrating his power on a single object may accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. Drops of water, by continually falling, bore their way through hardest rock; the hasty torrents rush over it with hideous uproar and leave no trace behind." High aims formed in early life are a great incentive for intense earnestness in ones undertaking and "There is no substitute for thorough going ardent and sincere earnestness." Again a man's success in life does not depend so much upon his first endeavor, as it does upon that with which he proposes to back up his first steps. His reserve power gives him his success; the greater the one the more perfect will be the other. But the man of aim here expects, having the stored up energy of his youthful days directed toward the accomplishments of his maturer years. Calamities may come in his early endeavors; though unfruitful at first his renewed powers will lead him to success. It is a fact of biographical history that the man of high aims, aims formed in early life persistently and assiduously followed during life has ever been and is today receiving first honors in every vocation of life. Then let the light of experience, shining in the tower of history and warning the present generation of the dangers of the yawning abyss into which has plunged many an aimless life, be a guide to your lives.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Defeated, but not discouraged. This one expression tells the story of our trip to Newberg. About twenty left early Saturday morning for the contest with our friends at Pacific College. We were jubilant and full of hope with the possible exception of our manager, who seems to have been filled with the spirit of prophecy and, therefore, declared that he would not make himself heard until our great first game was over. Alas! how true a prophet!

Arrived at Newberg, we were cordially received by the manager and conducted to our hotel for dinner, welcome dinner. The landlord had a larger table full than for some time, without doubt, still he put a spread before the boys that was most welcome and fully appreciated. Some complaint was made that the pie was ushered in a little too soon and altogether too suddenly; so suddenly that some really did not seem ready to give up the more substantial viands.

Soon after lunch we were conducted to the college to dress for

the game. After this some time was spent by the individual players of Newberg "sizing up" their individual opponents (wise Newberg as our boys learned to their cost.) Word was passed among them that the great big center rush with "D.U." printed on the waist was the professor that McMinnville was going to play.

When the lines were drawn up, McMinnville had "kick off." "Kick off" gave Newberg the ball and she made touch down in very few minutes, but missed goal. McMinnville had to kick off again. Newberg secured ball, soon making another touch down, and so the play continued until the score had run up to 54 to nothing. In individual playing Vanburt distinguished himself as a runner for Newberg, while Frank Thompson won great glory for himself as a tackler for McMinnville. He seemed to be the only one who could bring Van Leavett down, and he did it every time. Newberg did excellent team work, showing her three years' training. Had it been necessary for them to have played with more dash, they would have shown a most excellent game from beginning to end.

One word must be said as to the general character of the game. It was absolutely free from rough and ungentlemanly conduct. Good will made manifest the gentleman throughout. Such games go far to disarm the critics of football. Would that we could have more of them! We feel confident that we will not err in any particular when we say that the game with Newberg, soon to be played on our own grounds, will be one between gentlemen. Let no one miss the game on Saturday, November 14.

The Oratorical society met for the first time this year on October 25. LeForrest Sawtelle was elected president. It was voted that any member of either of the four college classes shall be eligible to enter our local contest. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of two to strive to awaken a lively interest in the coming contest, and now Mayme Carr and Albert Huguelet are arousing in the minds of the students an appreciation of the benefits to be derived from these contests. It is hoped that many of the students may avail themselves of this opportunity and that we may have a good representation in the local contest.

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