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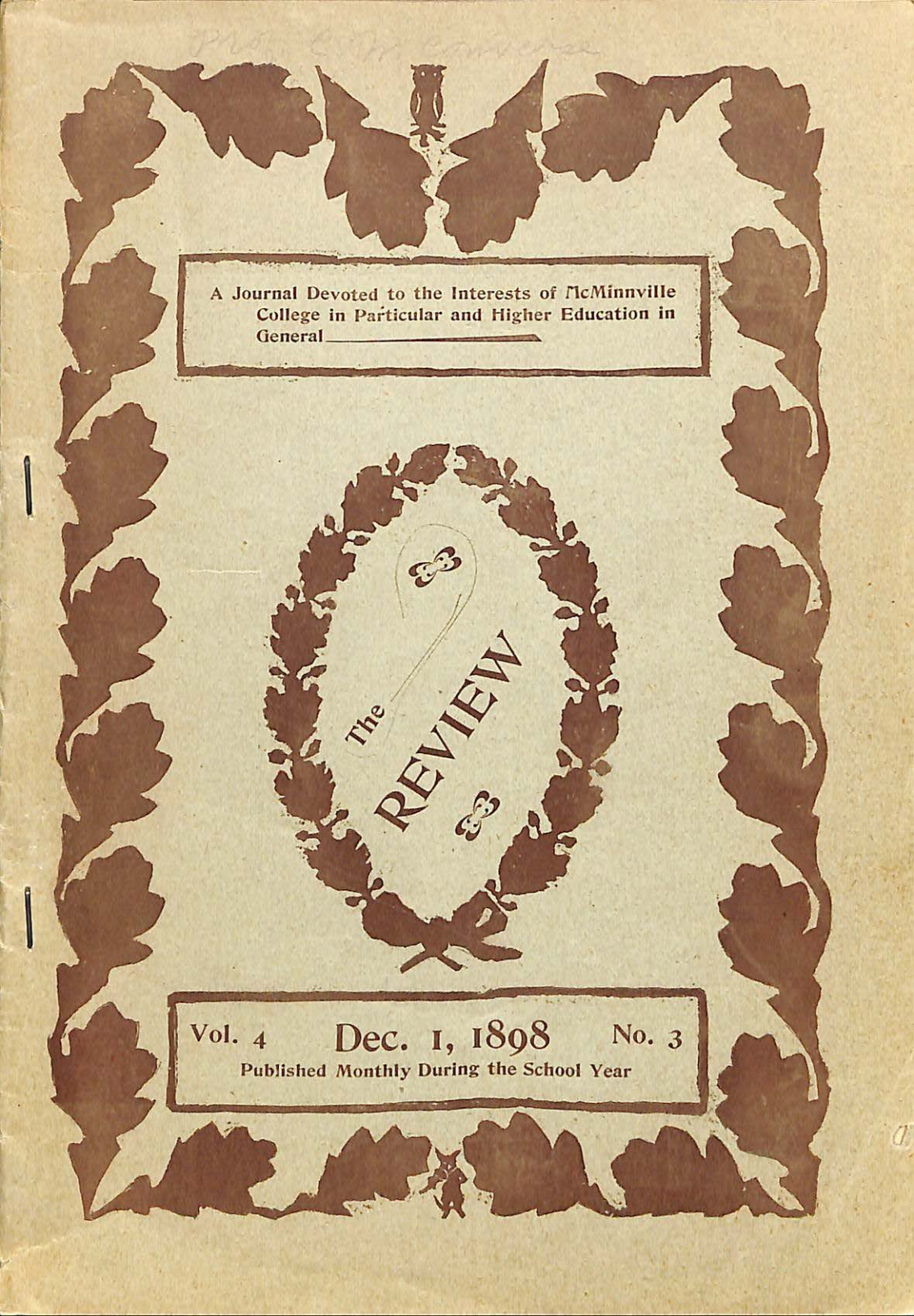
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*Pro. C. M. Minnville*



A Journal Devoted to the Interests of McMinnville  
College in Particular and Higher Education in  
General

The  
REVIEW

Vol. 4

Dec. 1, 1898

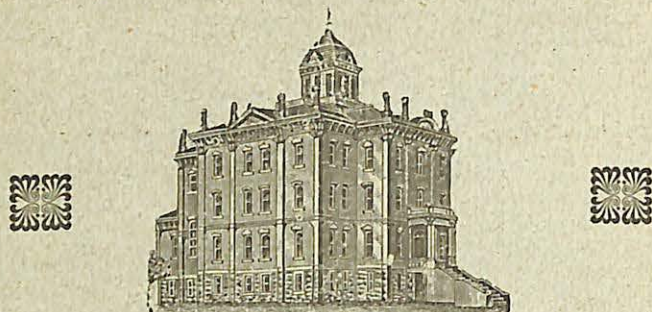
No. 3

Published Monthly During the School Year



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McMinnville . . . . . Oregon.

# THE REVIEW

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR AT

McMINNVILLE COLLEGE, McMinnville, OREGON,

UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF LOUIS BARZEE.

Business Manager, J. E. RHODES.

## REPORTORIAL STAFF.

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Y. W. C. A.—MISS EDITH MITCHELL.

Y. M. C. A.—J. E. RHODES.

The editors of the various classes.

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VOL. IV. DECEMBER 1, 1898. NO. 3

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

For two years past I have had general editorial charge of  
THE REVIEW. Increasing burdens of administration have  
come to so occupy my time that I can no longer do justice to  
the editorial oversight of the paper. This being the case, and  
Prof. Louis Barzee, of the Department of English and German  
in the college having signified a willingness to relieve me of  
this work, I take great pleasure in transferring this work to  
him. The new editor of THE REVIEW having more time to  
devote to the work than I, and bringing to the work much  
wisdom accruing from large experience, will no doubt place the  
paper at once upon a higher plane of efficiency and real excel-  
lence. That this end may be attained is my sincerest wish.



Meanwhile I shall be constantly interested in the paper, and ready to do all within my power for its welfare.

H. L. BOARDMAN.

In assuming the duties and responsibilities of editor of THE REVIEW, which position has been so efficiently filled by Pres. H. L. Boardman, we have no rash promises to make. With good will to all, we court the same from the general public and tell you that we'll do our best to make THE REVIEW as practical and useful in the future as it has proved to be in the past.

LOUIS BARZEE.

That person who becomes a slave to a book, is a slave indeed.

We wonder if all college students realize their opportunities and advantages. They are many and great.

There are possibilities in the lives of young persons almost beyond belief. How sad that some do not utilize them!

In this number of THE REVIEW appears a letter from one of our "boys in blue" at Manilla, which will be read with interest.

Smiles and frowns are little things, but the influence emanating from such psychical conditions is long-lived, if, indeed, it ever dies.

We believe that success lies in the path of any young person who is willing to tread the path; but, alas, how many refuse to follow where it leads!

We are receiving on exchange some periodicals, published by neighboring schools, that would be a credit to any educational institution. We congratulate them.

Who am I? Ask yourself this question, mentally discuss the interrogation for an hour, a day; yea, a week, and then see if you are satisfied with your own answer.

Our college is enjoying the largest attendance in its history. This condition is only in keeping with our various sister schools, judging from the reports made through our exchanges.

We hear enough, see enough, think enough, and say enough to make of us brilliant scholars; but alas! some lose almost as fast as they gain, making the progress extremely slow. Do you know the cause of this constant loss? There is a reason. What is it?

"Seven" is seemingly a mystical number. Surely, as a numeral, it does assume a surprisingly important role in history, both sacred and profane. In point of quantity, seven is very small; yet that many years hence, there will hardly be found a student in any college or university, the world over, that now is a member of such institution. This fact is well worth a few moments of thought.

In the recent game of football between this and Newberg College, there was exhibited an aggregation of great strength and endurance by a body of nearly two dozen of young men. It will hardly be denied that the McMinnville boys proved their superior muscular power, but this did not seem quite equal to the well-trained, fleet-footed young men of our sister college. Newberg won the game fairly, but of course it was perfectly natural that McMinnville should think that she "can't do it again."

The twenty minutes' talk in chapel November 11th by United States Army Chaplain Bateman, in which he compared the life and possibilities of a boy to that of a gun, should be sufficient to awaken a spirit of earnest thought and retrospection in all who contemplate the possession of the good of this world, who earnestly desire to so live that the world may be made better because of such life. In this address we may find enough thought food to enable us to become good and useful, and hence great, since "The good alone are truly great."



We send this and shall continue to send succeeding copies of THE REVIEW to paid up subscribers of Our Little Friend till the money sent has been earned. If any of said subscribers should be dissatisfied with this, please drop us a card and the amount, less that already earned, will be returned at once. For the present, at least, the latter publication will cease to exist; but a semblance of its former self may be seen in the editorial department of THE REVIEW, which is now under the management of

LOUIS BARZER.

College journalism is marked by varied degrees of successes and failures. Nothing can succeed except it be attended by the elements of success; and the necessary elements of sound and permanent school periodicals may be found in these: first—matter to publish, and sound enough financial backing to publish. The first of these is usually secured without much trouble, but the second is not always at hand. While the College owns the entire plant whence THE REVIEW is published, and is therefore safe, we hope to enlist the interest of a large circle of subscribers, that we may make the paper of still greater use. Are you a subscriber, if not, don't you want to become one?

Every student and teacher in our schools and colleges should keep a bank account, the debit side of which ought to show a handsome balance over the credit side. We do not speak of gold or silver and national banks, but rather of health and morality and common sense and earnestness and thoroughness and good-will, which should be deposited in our own private bank in such quantities and qualities as would enable us to draw, and draw heavily, upon them whenever and wherever such valuables are needed. In fact, as will be readily seen, we cannot reasonably hope to succeed without such requisites, and the larger the deposit the more nearly is success in life at hand. A student entering an educational institution with such an account against rather than for him, must in some way get the excess on the other side before he can gain even a chance at the much-desired life's goal.

There are more than 5000 students enrolled in the private schools of Oregon. This number includes the attendance of universities, colleges, private normals, seminaries, the various Catholic schools, and several private institutions of minor importance. Among the 125 private schools of the state, there are only about ten or twelve that take the rank of a college, and in these latter institutions there may be found an enrollment not to exceed 1000 who are actually doing college work. Since this state now has a population of not less than 400,000, it will be seen that each college student represents the very significant number of 400 who are not in college. Making due allowance for those persons whose good fortune it has been to do college work, we still have a ratio of one college student to 300 who have never been to college and who never will go.

There are very few opportunities offered to our young people so important, so valuable, so particularly beneficial as the very exalted privilege of building, expanding, ennobling the physical, the mental, the spiritual man. But this is the function of the college. There are thousands of young people in our own Oregon possessing great intellectual and ambitious wealth whose pecuniary conditions positively forbid their one great desire, viz: A thorough course of training in an institution of higher learning. There are others who, by practicing the strictest economy in living, who are not unwilling to saw wood, do janitor work, housework, or perform any other kind of manual labor whereby an honest dollar may be honestly earned, are enabled to pursue a course in college. It is to such persons that the world looks for the brightest minds, and from whom it has learned to expect the greatest good. On the other hand, sad though it may be, we find college students so conditioned by well-to-do, generous, and fond parents, who are seemingly unmindful of the richness, the beauty, the grandeur, and the rare possibilities of the college life. Reader, do you see your likeness in this page? Do you want to become a college student, and yet cannot? Don't give up. You may win yet. Leave no stone unturned. The world needs you. May victory be yours! But, on the other side. Are you in college and wish you were not? Are the lessons dull and uninviting? Do you not appreciate your parents' generosity and love? Do you have an unwarranted dread of examinations? Do you not appreciate your excellent opportunities and advantages? If these things be true, we can but say that it is a thousand pities you cannot give your place to that young person who dreams in vain of the rich blessings of a college life.



## LIQUID AIR.

A. M. BRUMBACK.

Students of physics have learned that there are three states of matter: the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous; that, under the proper conditions, any substance may exist in any of these three states unless the substance be decomposed before the change is effected. All gases have been converted into liquids. Oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic acid gas, marsh gas, laughing gas, and many others are known, and some are quite familiar, in both the gaseous and liquid states.

The state in which a body is depends upon its temperature and the pressure exerted upon it. Some gasses must be cooled far, far below the freezing point of water, and then put under enormous pressure to effect the conversion. Some gasses require more pressure, others less; some require a low temperature, others a lower. The temperature and pressure are peculiar for each gas.

Air, a mixture of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and other rare and scarcely known gases, has been known in the liquid form for a number of years. But within the last half score of years it has begun to be liquified in quantities sufficient and so cheaply as to justify experiments looking toward the commercial utility of the liquid.

The method of converting gases is quite interesting. Formerly the conversion was effected by causing some liquid to evaporate in immediate proximity to the gas whose conversion was sought. This is quite a familiar principle. If one places a little alcohol or ether in his hand, a sensation of cold will be felt as the liquid evaporates. When one fans himself he only causes moisture upon his face to evaporate more rapidly. The evaporating moisture absorbs heat from the face, and he feels cool and refreshed. As was stated a moment ago, low temperature and high pressure may be required to convert a gas into a liquid. The old method of attaining low temperatures has been described. If pressure was needed, it was applied by means of a suitable pump. Air was formerly so liquified, but the cost of making liquid air was enormous. It is stated that a little four-inch globe full of liquid air used to cost \$500.

The new method of attaining low temperatures is somewhat different, and the principle is less familiar. If a gas is greatly compressed and allowed to remain until it has acquired

the temperature of surrounding objects, it will, when allowed to expand suddenly, absorb a great quantity of heat from the surrounding objects, i. e., these surrounding objects will be greatly cooled. It is within only a few years that this principle has been applied by scientific men to attaining low temperatures. Applied to the liquefaction of air, the process is as follows:

Air is compressed in a cylinder by a piston till it occupies only about one-one hundred thirtieth of its former volume. This first step in the process develops considerable heat, i. e., the compressed air becomes hot. The heat is removed by conducting the air, by means of a pipe, through cold water. The compressed air is thence conducted by the pipe to the condensing apparatus, which consists essentially of three pipes, one within the other. The highly compressed air is led into one end of the inner pipe and allowed to pass through a small orifice at the other end. As it passes through the orifice it suddenly expands, absorbing heat from the air remaining in the inner pipe, some of which is condensed and trickles down like water into a vessel placed below to receive it. Liquid air manufactured by this process can be supplied to purchasers for about \$5 per gallon. The liquid has a temperature of over 300 degrees below zero. Anything immersed in liquid air, or brought into contact with it will acquire this same extremely low temperature.

Since low temperatures are so easily attained, it becomes a matter of greatest interest to ascertain whether familiar substances possess the old, familiar properties when their temperature is 350 or 400 degrees lower than usual. A great many experiments have been performed along this line, many of which are of surpassing interest. I shall quote to a considerable extent from men who have experimented and lectured on the subject.

If water be raised in temperature to 212 degrees, it will boil. This is known as the boiling point of water. Just so, the boiling point of air is 312 degrees below zero. If the liquid remain below this temperature it will not boil, but when raised up to this temperature it will begin to boil away just exactly as water does. Since the ordinary temperature of the air is far above the boiling point of liquid air, the latter will be brought up to its boiling point and simmer gently (just as a kettle of water does on a warm stove) when it or the vessel containing it is in contact with the air. It is very easy to see, then, that it is exceedingly difficult to keep liquid air for any length of time.

"When a dishful of liquid air is dipped from a can con-



taining it, it boils so violently that drops of it are projected to quite a distance. This continues till the dish is cooled to the temperature of the liquid, when it becomes quiet, simmering gently. In this condition it is turbid, containing solid particles of carbonic acid gas and possibly ice. These may be strained out, and the liquid is seen to be of a delicate shade of blue, clear as water.

"If the liquid be poured upon a block of ice, it bounds off like water from a red hot stove. Indeed, the difference of temperature between liquid air and ice at freezing point is 132 degrees greater than the difference between ice and boiling water. Although liquid air is so cold, the hand may be dipped into it or it may be poured into the hands without producing much sensation, since the heat of the hand evaporates the liquid so quickly that a layer of vapor is formed about the hand. If, however, contact does take place between the skin and the liquid air, a most serious burn results. One day, when Pictet had a burn upon his hand from fire, he also produced one accidentally by liquid air; the ordinary burn healed in ten or twelve days, but the other was open for six months.

"If an ordinary tin dipper be allowed to cool to the temperature of liquid air, it becomes brittle and breaks like glass upon being struck against a table or thrown upon the floor. A rubber ball likewise becomes brittle, when so cooled, and breaks into a thousand bits upon being thrown against the wall. Whiskey and alcohol become frozen as hard as ice, and so fit for consumption only by natural Klondikers.

"A jet of steam directed into a glass of liquid air causes a violent evaporation of the air and condensation of the steam, so that a cloud of particles rolls away from the dish, but in a remarkably short time round hailstones of the size of peas will be found floating quietly in the liquid air. They have cooled over 520 degrees in the short space of a few seconds.

"A most striking experiment has been designed by Mr. Tripler to show the tensile strength of frozen mercury. Into a paper dish is poured a quantity of mercury. Into the ends of the dish have already been inserted a pair of heavy screw-eyes. If this dish is placed in a basin of liquid air, the mercury is quickly converted into a solid, its freezing point being only 30 degrees below zero. Now, if this block of mercury be suspended by one screw-eye, it will support for a long time a heavy weight suspended by the other screw-eye. Of course anything might be done with the mercury which could be done with any other similar piece of metal. It might have been moulded to the shape of a hammer and used to drive a nail.

"Here is another still more striking experiment: A

quantity of liquid air is poured into a teakettle, and the kettle is set over a hot fire of coals; the liquid air evaporates and shoots in streams from the spout of the kettle in a straight column to the height of three or four feet—a sight which Watt never dreamed of. While this is going on, if a glass of water is poured into the kettle, it will be found to be frozen in a very short time; and if the kettle is removed from the fire, its under surface is found to be covered with the carbon dioxide of the fire FROZEN SOLID within a couple of inches of the red hot coals."

If a jar full of liquid air be suspended from the ceiling, there will be condensed upon its exterior all the moisture in the vicinity. This moisture will be not only condensed to the liquid form, but into ice. This phenomenon is similar to that which takes place when a pitcher of cold water is placed in a warm room. Mist soon gathers upon the outside of the pitcher. It is said "to sweat." Really the mist is but the moisture of the air condensed upon the cold surface of the pitcher. Just so does the jar of liquid air gather the moisture. But if it be watched for a short time, soon will there be seen little drops of clear liquid gathering upon the jar, trickling down and dropping to the floor. The air of the room is actually being condensed by the intense cold of the jar. Watch a drop as it falls to the floor. See it splash and bound like a drop of water. Drop after drop falls in the same place. But wonderful! The limpid liquid does not wet nor stain the floor.

A lecturer once accidentally (?) spilled a ladleful of liquid air into the lap of a lady who wore a beautiful brocade silk gown. The lady was horrified. But why should she be? The gown was not stained nor injured in the least. How could it be? Only air touched it.

All have doubtless taken a lens or burning glass and with it set fire to a piece of paper or wood by concentrating the sun's rays upon the piece. One might take a hollow glass bulb, fill it with liquid air and in the same manner concentrate the rays of the sun or a powerful electric light upon a piece of paper and succeed in setting it on fire. This has actually been done. It is very interesting. The heat has traversed a space which is at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero and after that has kindled a fire. How could it be? What is heat, anyway, that it can traverse a body whose temperature is several hundred degrees below zero, and yet not be affected thereby? Perhaps this will help us to understand how the sun's heat can reach us although it traverses an empty space 92,000,000 miles long, the temperature of which space is supposed to be more than 312 degrees below zero; not only reaches



us, but is not diminished one bit by the fact that it has passed through such a cold place.

Liquid air has been tried as a beverage. The experimenter was not burned as one might expect. The linings of the throat and stomach were protected in just the same manner as the hand would be when thrust into a quantity of the liquid. Nevertheless, the experiment was disastrous to the drinker, for the liquid air in the warm stomach was almost immediately transformed into an immense amount of gaseous air. Relief was found only in the most profound and involuntary belching which the poor victim ever experienced.

I have stated that experiments have been made looking toward the commercial utility of liquid air. It might naturally be suggested that the liquid could be stored away as a liquid and used as needed in places where air is scarce, as in submarine apparatus and deep mines. But it will be remembered that the statement was made above that liquid air constantly evaporates when it, or the vessel containing it, is exposed to the heat of objects at ordinary temperatures. This is because the surrounding objects are at a temperature about 300 degrees above the boiling point of the liquid. Just so water would quickly evaporate or boil away if it were surrounded by coals at a temperature of 500 or 600 degrees. Plainly, then, the liquid could not be kept for any length of time in an open vessel. Might it not be kept in a closed vessel? In one cubic foot of liquid air there are about 800 cubic feet of ordinary gaseous air. The air which surrounds us exerts a pressure of about fifteen pounds to the square inch upon everything in it. If air be compressed to one-eight hundredth of its volume, it will exert 800 times as much pressure. If, then, one cubic foot of liquid air should be transformed into a gas, without being permitted to expand, it would exert a pressure of 800 times fifteen or 12,000 pounds per square inch upon the inside of the containing vessel. Let us try to appreciate what this means. Suppose we have a closed cubical vessel, one square foot upon the side, full of liquid air. Suppose this air all becomes gaseous. Then the pressure which will be exerted upon the whole interior of the vessel will be 10,368,000 pounds or 5184 tons. Better not try to confine it.

It is easy to realize now that if liquid air have its temperature suddenly and greatly elevated, it will become gaseous so quickly as to tear asunder everything restraining it. It thus becomes possessed of the properties of a powerful explosive. At the request of the inventor of one of our best-known guns, an interesting experiment was performed. "A heavy steel tube eighteen inches long and of about one inch bore, open at

both ends, was securely fastened in a vise. Into the middle of the tube a plug of cotton saturated with liquid oxygen (which remains when liquid air has been allowed to evaporate for some time, since the nitrogen evaporates first) was placed. This was touched off by a taper, from a safe distance." The result was terrific. The tube was rent almost from end to end. Both ends were laid open flat. Parts were blown entirely away.

It is true that in this case the explosive power manifested was not entirely due to the expansive force of the confined air, but also to the gases generated by the union of the cotton and the oxygen. This suggests an easy way for miners and quarrymen to manufacture their own blasting material. Charcoal, saturated with liquid air, has been found to possess the power of dynamite, and is set off by a detonator in the same way. So a miner or quarryman need only have a plant for liquefying air and his blasting will cost but little more than the power necessary to produce the liquid.

Scientists are vying with each other in their endeavors to reach the lowest temperature. Every report of success is hailed with delight by the scientific world. There is a reason why men are studying this problem of low temperature with great eagerness. Scientists have held for some years that heat is simply a manifestation of the motion of the molecules of the heated body. They say that when a body is heated its molecules simply move more rapidly, and when a body is cooled its molecules only move more slowly. Clearly, then, a body would be as cold as possible when its molecules ceased to move. For reasons which need not be mentioned here, scientists have fixed upon the temperature of 460 degrees below zero as the point at which molecules will cease to move. They call this the absolute zero, or the point of no heat. Scientists wish to prove or disprove the correctness of their theory by actually attaining this low temperature. But that is not all. They want to know what matter will be like when its particles possess no motion. If the molecules really do move, they must have some space to move in, i. e., the molecules of such bodies as we know are not arranged side by side touching one another, but at some distance apart so that each particle may have room to move. If, then, the molecules of a body cease moving, will the body collapse? If it collapses, how small will it become?

Some men think that when this temperature of absolute zero is reached, matter, as we know it, will cease to exist. They think that then the atoms themselves will be dissociated, possibly all kinds of atoms into some one simple element; and, when so dissociated, they will no longer be capable of forming



a part of a material body, unless they be again somehow set into such vibrations as they previously possessed, after having been re-associated. If this should really prove to be the case, and man should find himself possessed of the means not only of dissociating atoms into the fundamental element, but of again assembling the particles of that element into atoms, he might attain curious results. Possibly the re-created atoms would possess properties very unlike those of the atoms which were dissociated. Possibly man could predetermine the peculiarities of the new assemblage. The result is startling. One kind of substance might thus be transformed into another. Oxygen might be dissociated as to its atoms and the re-assembled atoms appear as nitrogen. Brass might be changed to iron, lead to gold. The possession of the secret of doing this would truly be the "philosopher's stone." The dream of alchemy would be realized.

Such ideas are pure speculations, but are none the less interesting. They at least point to wonderful possibilities in the great realm of the unknown. It must be said, in conclusion, that as far as man knows, the atom is the ultimate particle. No man can show a valid reason for believing that the properties of the atom are anything but fixed under any given set of conditions. Until such fixedness is disproved, or until it is shown that atoms can really be broken up into something simpler, we need not credit stories of the transformation of one element into another.

#### LETTER FROM MANILA.

The following extract from a letter written by Frank E. Weed, '97, now a member of the Oregon Regiment of Volunteers serving in the Philippines, is secured through the kindness of one of his former class-mates:

I suppose you have read many accounts of the capture of Manila, but I will write another just to trouble you and employ your time. The time for the city to surrender was to expire August 13th at 9 o'clock. Up to this time the Oregon boys were compelled to remain at Cavite to guard the stores. All the rest of the Americans had taken the field the first of the month against the Spanish army. The Oregon regiment felt very sore at being left, as it were, confined, while the rest were in actual field service. But we were to be especially honored later on. Two battles occurred before the day of bombardment. In these the loss for our forces was comparatively small, but the Spanish loss was very large. We wanted to be in these fights, but only got the promise that we would

get plenty of fighting when the time came for taking the city.

Finally, late on August 12th, orders came for our regiment to get ready at once to leave Cavite in light marching order and with provisions to last us three days. It was long after midnight before we got to rest; and our rest was short that night, for before four in the morning the bugle sounded, calling every able-bodied man in camp to duty. With a scanty breakfast on which to do a tedious day's work, we were ready for duty. Before daylight, we were marched to the docks preparatory to taking passage by water toward the Manila side of the bay, a distance of fourteen miles. After embarking, our ship, a large side-wheeler bay steamer, at once put off to General Merritt's boat. One of our companies, F, was appointed General Merritt's body-guard. More honor for the Oregon boys! What our orders were, we did not know; but our boat pulled out among the American fleet and dropped anchor.

All watched anxiously the minute hand as it gradually rounded the dial and slowly approached the hour of nine. Hardly had it crossed the goal before the American fleet began to move. The Olympia, pride of the Asiatic fleet, carrying our worshiped hero, Admiral Dewey, was first to lead out toward Manilla. Others soon followed and quickly advanced into line of battle as follows: Olympia, Monterey, Petrel, Raleigh, and Calleo, all of which took part in the bombardment except the Monterey. This noble boat waited in vain for a reply to our shots on Manila. We followed the fleet out as it approached Manila.

Finally the fleet came within good range of the city, and there came to a standstill. All waited and watched anxiously further developments. At last a shout "There it goes!" preceded the report of cannon, as the great roll of smoke poured out of one of the port side guns on the Olympia. The shell sped on its way across the bay, ricocheting from the water into the Spanish fort, giving a fair warning that today the Americans means business. After a short interval, the Olympia fired two more shots. Then the Petrel and Raleigh followed with their trusty guns. The Calleo advanced along the shore to the Spanish trenches without the city where the land forces of the two armies were engaged in battle. Here she did the noble part of forcing those forces nearest shore back within the city. The three ships out in the bay continued to shell the town for nearly one and one-half hours, at the end of which time a white flag floated over Manila. The Olympia, which fired the first shot, fired the last also by dropping a shell over into one of the outer forts where the firing on our infantry still



continued. This shot ended the bombardment of Manila.

Some time elapsed between the firing of the last shot and the time we went ashore. During this time, terms were being made. When everything was arranged, we landed and marched—with Company A at the head of the regiment, lead by Colonel Summers—a victorious force, right past those large, loaded cannons into the city of Manila. We were the first troops in and the only ones to land from the water-front of the city. That night we (Company A) slept in the executive palace amid the luxury of Spanish monarchical extravagance. Since that time we have been garrisoned in old Spanish quarters. During this time we have received a large number of Spanish prisoners who were compelled to lay down their arms, but were permitted to run loose. Nearly all the Spaniards think that the Americans are saints, we have been so good to them.

#### ART, ELOCUTION, AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

MRS. VIRGINIA WATSON.

The young men will organize soon.

Art has little attraction for one who knows not nature.

Eighteen members are now doing regular physical work.

The eye, to be fully satisfied, requires color.—Art Interchange.

Too much which should give us pleasure is unseen because we do not know how to look for it.

Some of the pupils from this department will be heard December 2d. Their work has been progressive.

One and a half dozen dumbbells and the same number of wands have been ordered from Chicago and are expected next week.

The young ladies of the Athletic Association, under Mrs. Virginia Watson, have organized basket ball teams with Misses Argyl Jones and Osa Roberts as captains.

It has been stated that art is a necessity of man's spiritual nature, and conservative thinkers, as well as political economists, have conceded that an educated public taste is a basis of material wealth.—Art Amateur.

The old Greeks set it down as an axiom that a loud or harsh voice betokened bad breeding. Contrariwise, nothing attracts more at first hearing than a soft and sweet tone of voice. It is to be classed with personal beauty, which disposes everyone to favor the speaker, and listen to him or her with sympathy and attention.—Maheffy.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

MISS K. A. GLEN.

Berlin has 118 music schools.

Several of the leading musical magazines may be found in the studio.

The number of students in voice and piano culture is rapidly increasing.

According to the Ladies' Home Journal, Wagner received for the score of "Lobengren" only eighty dollars.

"Music begins where speech leaves off; through it the inmost spirit, all that is inexpressible, and yet of most account in us, can give itself."

On December 2d, a recital is to be given by the students of music and elocution, assisted by Clifford Kantner, late of Louisville, Kentucky (tenor). Mr. Kantner has received flattering press notices and comes with highest testimonials. He is not only a successful soloist, but a composer as well.

#### V. M. C. A. NOTES.

The week of prayer observed last month was very uplifting.

History is a globe—one hemisphere is secular, the other divine.

A friend is waiting to clasp your hand; come and be cordially greeted.

Three dollars was raised for world-wide work during the week of prayer.

The lectures by Rev. R. W. King are worth hearing whether you slight Christ or not.

Have you looked into the beyond and seen a happy resting place bearing your name? It is your privilege.

Young man, are you trying to get a complete education and at the same time not investigating the realm of the eternal? If so you will fail!

Prof. E. Northup's "Studies in the Life of Paul" will be a feast for the saint, and show the sinner the energizing power of the indwelling Holy Spirit.



## ATHLETIC NOTES.

Indoor baseball is the next thing on docket. The general impression is that there will be several class teams organized, which will, of course, create considerable enthusiasm and excitement among the students. The Freshmen promise to put out a team that will meet anything in school—Sophs preferred.

The football team will probably disband for the season, being forced to this by the injuries received by some of her best men. Although the team has only played one game, it is undoubtedly the best team in the history of McMinnville College.

The baseball team this year promises to be one which will surpass the records of all previous teams. McMinnville has held the intercollegiate championship for the past year, and should she succeed in securing the coveted pennant again this spring, it will establish her reputation on the baseball diamond.

The manager of our football team was disappointed to a considerable extent by the failure of the Albany College team to comply with her part of the arrangement for November 12th, but agreed to put the game off until the 19th inst. for the accommodation of the latter team. But when, on the evening of November 18th, a telephone message was received saying they could not play on the 19th, the conclusion was reached that there was something the matter with the pedal extremities of the members of the football team in that institution—that there had been a freeze in Albany.

## COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

President H. L. Boardman preached two sermons in the Baptist Church on Sunday, November 13th, while occupying the pulpit for Pastor King during his recent illness.

Some very substantial improvements are still being made in and around the college.

THE REVIEW will take on a somewhat different arrangement next issue.

The football game between Albany and "Old McMinnville" which had been arranged between the two teams, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to some accidents among the Albany boys.

A nice Thanksgiving dinner was served at the home of Prof. E. Northup.

Rev. G. W. Grannis, pastor of McMinnville Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted chapel exercises one day during the month.

Rev. Gilman Parker, so well known to most of us, visited assembly a short time since, leaving with us one of his pointed talks for our consideration.

(Continued on page 19.)

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## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

These resolutions were adopted by the faculty of McMinnville College, on the occasion of the death of the late Hon. Henry Failing, of Portland:

Whereas, An all-wise God has seen fit to remove by death the Hon. Henry Failing; and,

Whereas, Mr. Failing was for many years prominently connected with this institution of learning as a member of its Board of Trustees, and greatly aided the college by his contributions of money to its work; therefore,

Resolved, That, while bowing in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we do express our sincere regret at the loss of one so greatly useful to all the highest interests of the state and community, and especially to our educational interests.

Resolved, That McMinnville College will always hold Mr. Failing in the kindest remembrance for his beneficence to the college in time of great need.

Resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this faculty and sent to the family of the deceased; and that they also be given to the local press for publication.

Done in regular meeting of the faculty, Nov. 22, 1898.

H. L. BOARDMAN,  
President.

C. W. CONVERSE,  
Sec'y. Faculty.

## Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Several names have been added to our membership roll.

Our meetings continue to have large attendance and the girls seem unusually enthusiastic over the work.

The Bible class has been pursuing a topical study of prayer during this quarter. The course will probably be continued for several weeks longer.

Bind together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose, and you know not how much you may accomplish.—W. M. Taylor.

How man defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that lost time is lost eternity.—Max Muller.



## COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

Prof. Brumback gave, in assembly, an interesting description of smokeless powder, bringing out at the same time a pointed comparison between the same and the life of an individual.

If you want to read an article fraught with interest and instruction, devote thirty minutes to reading and thinking over the discourse on liquid air, by Prof. Brumback, in this number.

Mr. Euphrates Boucher, of Mount Vernon, Missouri, who is visiting relatives in this city, made some pleasant remarks in chapel on the 22nd.

Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, an always-welcome visitor, was looking through the various departments of the college some days since.

There is a movement well under way to organize the student body into a full complement of law makers, including a house, senate, governor and judges. Let the good work go on.

Pres. Boardman and H. B. Blood went to Independence Saturday, November 26.

The dead and buried football team was triumphantly resurrected a few days since.

Thanksgiving was greatly enjoyed by faculty and students. Professors Boardman and Brumback each entertained a number of students with bounteous repasts.

The Thanksgiving dinner given by Mrs. R. H. Grover at the college boarding hall was absolutely complete, tastefully served and heartily enjoyed.

Mrs. Watson was in Portland during the short holidays.

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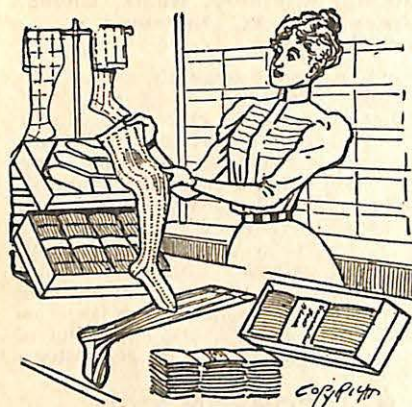
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