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The Review.



V.W.

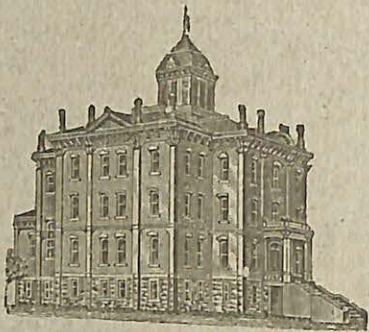
Vol. V.

JANUARY 1, 1900.

No. 4.

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Y. W. C. A.—

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VOL. V. JANUARY 1, 1900 NO. 4

EDITORIALS.

THE REVIEW greets its readers at the beginning of a new year, and wishes them all the cheer, courage, happiness, and hope which seems naturally to belong to the season.

It is of little use to brood over the mistakes of the past. He is wise who profits by them, making them minister to the righting of the present and the freeing of the future from similar follies.

Shall the new year witness good resolutions made? It is to be hoped so. The time is propitious for the putting of noble aspirations in practical form. Happy is he who has in him the spirit which manifests itself in good resolves. Happier he who finds the secret of keeping the resolutions he makes.

"OLD McMinnville" IN THE NEW YEAR.

The year 1900, ending the Nineteenth Century, will be a year of very great importance to McMinnville College. The plans on foot for the securing of \$25,000 for the college, if they can but be carried out, will mark an epoch in the history of the institution. The securing of this money will increase the interest-bearing funds of the college to \$50,000. It will liquidate the indebtedness of the college. It will make possible some contemplated improvements which will add much to the efficiency of the institution. It will place the college on an independent and self-supporting basis upon the present schedule of expenditure. It will give an impetus to the work of the college which will continue for years to come. It is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the college that this effort for money shall not fail. If it succeeds, the college will enter the new century fully abreast of the other colleges of the state in resources and facilities, and with a future of great usefulness assured. With this accomplished, the college will be in a condition to appeal to outside capital for large assistance with a prospect of a fair hearing. Shall the new year witness the accomplishment of these results?

DOES McMinnville WANT A COLLEGE?

The agent of the college desires to say a few more plain words in an earnest and kindly way to the people of the college's own town. The town has a college and seems to take a fair interest in its work. It patronizes it by sending a considerable number of its young people to its halls for study, though in this respect the town does not compare favorably with some other college towns in Oregon. The college is a credit to the town and a positive advantage from every standpoint. The college brings business to the town; it improves the morals, society, and intelligence of the town; it gives the town a rank among the towns of the state which nothing else it possesses could give it. It is worth much to the town even now. But

it may be worth much more. If, however, it is to maintain its rank among the colleges of the state and be of increasing value to its town, the people of the town must bestir themselves in its behalf. The college must grow or it will decline. It cannot stand still. McMinnville people need not expect that outside money will come to the college in large amounts so long as the town puts up but little. Outside money does not act on this principle. Some McMinnville people have asked the agent why rich eastern Baptists do not put fifty or a hundred thousand dollars into the college and so put it on its feet. This indeed would be a very nice thing for the college and for McMinnville; but the agent of the college has been compelled to reply that rich eastern Baptists do not do business on any such plan. They do business on business principles; and they do not consider it a safe investment of the money they may have to give to educational enterprises, to put it into institutions whose own towns and more immediate constituencies do not esteem them of sufficient value to pay their debts and place them on a firm basis. When McMinnville College is out of debt and on a safe working basis, it will be able to appeal for large outside assistance with some prospect of securing it. Not till then.

Oh, yes, McMinnville wants a college. She wants a good college, one which will compare favorably with other colleges of Oregon.

WHAT, THEN, DOES McMinnville PROPOSE TO DO?

The present year is to witness a vigorous canvass for the college. This canvass is already well under way. McMinnville has a part to perform if this canvass is to result in success. That part is the putting into the fund which is being raised of a large amount of money. Nothing else will take the place of this. Nothing else will make the work go. McMinnville has already done something, but very little as compared with what is expected of her. It takes money to build and equip and operate colleges. How much of this commodity has McMinnville to put into her own college? This is the critically im-

tury does not end until December 31st, 1900. As lucid a statement of the case as we have seen is an editorial comment in a recent issue of the Oregonian. The editorial is as follows:

The Chicago Times-Herald gives editorial sanction to the hallucination that the century ends with the close of the year 1899. Thus:

To the bewildered inhabitants of this earth it must be a great satisfaction to learn that the beginning of the next century has been authoritatively fixed by the "Astronomer Royal" of Great Britain and Ireland. Whence W. H. M. Christie derives his authority to decide that Christ was 1 year old at the time of his birth, and so began living in his second year, is one of those things "no fellow can find out."

This is the insidious error that unaccountably possesses so many minds. The effort is made to settle a question of chronological fact by arguing from the analogy of the life of one living upon the earth. The argument is that inasmuch as a person is not one year old till his first year is past, therefore we cannot count the first year of the Christian era as 1 in reckoning the century. It is only after the expiration of his first twelve months that the individual can express his age as 1 year, 6 months, 14 days, for example; therefore in the progress of the century the year numbered 99 will be the last of the first century and the year 1899 will be the closing year of the nineteenth century.

Efforts to answer this argument on its own ground are futile, and involve disputes that come near shattering ties of friendship, and send letters of inquiry in great numbers to newspaper offices. The truth is that analogy has nothing whatever to do with the case. The question is one of historical fact. In the construction of the calendar of our Christian era, introduced by Dionysius the Little in 527 A. D., and reformed by Gregory XIII in 1582, what is the number by which the first year of the century is designated? This is a simple question of fact, and there is only one answer to it, because nobody has ever called the first year of the century by any other number than 1. The first year of the century being 1, or 1801, the last year of the century is unavoidably 100, or 1900.

Certainly, it might have been otherwise. In some respects it would have been better if the first year of the century had been called 0 A. D., so that the 99th would have completed the century. When we write 1899 years, 10 months, and 29 days as we should today in calculating interest, we are guilty of a constructive falsehood, for only 1898 years, 9 months, and 29 days of our era will have passed by tonight. Our method of calculation is to call the first year of our era 1 A. D., and

the year immediately preceding 1 B. C. This is awkward, and is avoided by the astronomers, who use 0 B. C. for the year immediately preceding the Christian era.

It is easy to show that chronologists might have called the first year of our era 0 A. D., so that 1899 would mark the close of the nineteenth century. The only answer is that they didn't.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHICAGO

AND ITS GREAT UNIVERSITY, RECEIVED DURING A QUARTER'S STUDY THERE.

[BY PROF. C. W. CONVERSE.]

I closed my article in the November number of THE REVIEW with a brief description of the numerous parks of Chicago. These parks are connected by boulevards. These are broad, smooth highways, durably paved with asphalt or crushed rock and cement. Some of them are double driveways with a broad stretch of green turf, interspersed with shade trees and beautiful flowers, lying between. The famous Midway is one of these. It lies just south of the university, between Washington and Jackson parks, and forms one of the most delightful drives in the city. Rustic seats are placed along narrow walks on either side of the driveways. Trees placed at regular intervals furnish cooling shade by day and at night cast fantastic and ominous shadows upon the driveways, walks, and turf. At night large arc lights reveal the landscape and the shifting, gliding panorama of ever-changing forms and shadows to the watchful eye. It is a place much frequented by students of the university who wish to spend a restful hour away from books. Michigan avenue is one of the most attractive of these boulevards; beginning as it does on the lake front just east of the business part of the city and extending some ten miles south. For some miles it is lined on both sides by palatial residences and cathedral-like churches. Many of the very finest residences of the city are located on this avenue. It is frequented by stylish equippages and by bicyclists. These boulevards are the great pleasure driveways of the city. Espe-

cially is this true of the Midway. In the cool of the evening, sitting here on one of the benches or lying on the grass by the roadside, in a few minutes one may see almost every sort of an equipage from a dog-cart to an English coach-and-four and from a tricycle to a sextette or a noiseless automobile.

One system of boulevards connecting several of the largest parks and making almost a complete circuit of the city forms an unbroken driveway of over 40 miles.

Mounting my wheel early one Saturday morning, I determined to make the complete circuit of this driveway. I will endeavor to describe a part of this trip, expanding on some of the more noticeable features as I come to them. A more delightful trip on a wheel could hardly be imagined. The swift and almost noiseless tread of the "silent steed" as you feel it gliding, throbbing, pulsating under you over the smooth pavement, together with the bright sunshine, the ever-changing sights and sounds, and the stimulating atmosphere of the early morning are exhilarating in a high degree. Leaving the university and turning west on the Midway, one soon reaches Washington park, one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the city. Passing through this park, over its smoothly paved and artistically curved driveways, past beautiful trees, shrubs, flowers, extensive lawns of closely cut grass, and its sparkling lake, you soon reach Garfield boulevard. This is a double driveway some three or four miles in length, running east and west. Between the driveways is a narrow strip of greensward with shadetrees. On both sides the boulevard is lined with shops, churches, private dwellings, and tenement buildings. Soon after you enter the boulevard you pass under one of the elevated railways over which the electrically propelled cars, with a constant rumble and roar, carry a steady stream of humanity to and from the business part of the city. A little further on you pass under the elevated tracks of the Rock Island railway, then in succession over the tracks of several railway and street car lines until at last you reach the end of the boulevard where you turn abruptly to the right and travel for several miles northward on the Southwest boulevard. This boulevard passes through one of the most unattractive parts of the city. There are comparatively few buildings in

this part of the city and these have a dirty, dingy appearance owing largely to the immense quantity of smoke and dust which hangs over and settles here. Not far to the right are the Union stock yards and large manufacturing and railway interests, and as the summer breezes are usually from the lake, noxious vapors, smoke, and coal dust hang over and settle on this part of the city like a pall. So continuous and noxious is this state of affairs that the vegetation is stunted and has a pale, sickly hue. This is not the only district in Chicago that is affected in this manner. There are large manufacturing interests in other parts of the city, especially in the northern portion, and as a result, especially during the summer, the same state of affairs exist to a greater or less extent all along the western portion of the city. A large number of business and tenement buildings are to be found vacant in these smoky districts. It has been estimated that there are 7000 vacant buildings in the city. Many of these were erected previous to the World's fair as a business venture. Many cannot be made to pay because of their unsuitable location. Very many more are rendered almost uninhabitable because of this smoke nuisance. This is really coming to be a very serious question with the people of Chicago. Of course there are city laws purporting to regulate this phase of city life. Apparently very little attention is paid to them by the manufacturing or railroad interests or by the officers of the law. Hundreds of chimneys and smoke stacks belch forth dark clouds of noxious vapors day and night, until in some quarters of the city and especially on sultry days it is impossible to see more than three or four miles even if you are on top of one of the highest buildings in the city. Occasionally the owner of some "smoke nuisance" is fined a few dollars, by way of a fee for indulgence to continue the same till another fee is due. At present this is much cheaper than to make expensive changes in furnaces. However, I do not think this state of affairs can continue long in a progressive city like Chicago.

Southwest boulevard is crossed near its northern extremity by the South Branch of the Chicago river and the great drainage canal. It would require a separate article to adequately describe the canal. It is intended that this canal shall drain

the waters of Chicago river into the Illinois river, thence to the Mississippi and the Gulf. It is a great engineering feat and will carry, not only all the water of Chicago river, but also a large amount of water from Lake Michigan, into the Illinois river. It terminates at Lockport some thirty miles distant. Here the water will drop a number of feet and will furnish immense power for manufacturing or lighting purposes. Previous to the completion of this canal it has been found necessary to drain the waters of Chicago river into a smaller canal, the Michigan canal, which runs parallel to the great drainage canal. This has been accomplished by means of a pumping station at the junction of the canal and river, where powerful engines, operating centrifugal pumps, are capable of raising 52,000 gallons of water a height of five or six feet every minute.

The necessity of the great drainage canal will be apparent to anyone the moment he sees Chicago river. A nastier, dirtier, filthier stream does not exist outside Pluto's dark dominions. The water is ink black with coal dust, mud, filth, garbage, and nameless compounds. Slimy oils reflect the colors of the rainbow from the stagnant surface of the waters as they move sluggishly toward the pumping station. This mass of filth is kept constantly stirred up by the churning of steamers, tugs, and the dredging that must be carried on in different parts of the river. No animal can breathe its poisonous flood and live, unless it be the infinitesimal, plague-breeding microbe, with his infinitely indestructible organism. One draught of these sluggish waters is as sure a road to eternal forgetfulness as would be a draught of the fabled stream of Lethe. It has been said that only one man of all who have fallen into the Chicago river ever came out alive, and that he would have died before he could have been rescued if it had not been for the fact that he was of the weary, wandering Willie type. As it was the shock to his cleanly instincts was so great that he soon succumbed, lamenting his untimely fate and the manner of his death. Of course such a flood as this if allowed to pour into the clear waters of Lake Michigan, from whence the city derives its water supply, must soon poison the neighboring waters of this natural reservoir and bring untold suffering upon the inhabitants. As it is, the constant accumulations of filth

in the shore waters has compelled the city to extend its water mains some two miles out into the lake.

Continuing northward I passed in succession through Douglass park, Garfield park, and Humbolt park. These parks, like the others already mentioned, cover large areas of land and the grounds are artistically designed and laid out. At every step some new feature attracts the eye and charms the sense of beauty. Smoothly paved driveways, graveled walks, rustic seats, artificial grottoes, low ridges, rolling knolls, broad meadows, innumerable shade trees and shrubs, beautiful flowers, sparkling lakes lying like rare gems in emerald green beds, flitting forms of happy birds, swaying shadows, here and there a monument or a bronze statue commemorating some noble deed or brave man, with here and there romping groups of children in holiday dress and older persons in more somber attire, all seeking in the bosom of Mother Nature recreation and rest from the weary turmoil of life; all these and many more, covered with floods of golden sunshine, form a picture which once seen can never be forgotten. It was with reluctance I tore myself from these scenes, so deeply contrasted with those of the surrounding city, and plunged myself into the busy turmoil of the street and was soon lost in the surging tide of humanity.

Continuing northward some two or three miles, I found myself in the extreme northwest part of the city. The buildings here are mostly commonplace dwellings, small stores and shops. Some quite extensive districts are devoted to manufactories and are intersected by a perfect network of railroads.

Looking toward the lake I saw in the distance the towering form of the Ferris wheel. As it was getting late in the afternoon I determined to leave the boulevard and make my way several miles through a busy part of the city to it. After an hour or more of steady riding over rough and muddy streets and through alleys littered with garbage, dodging teams, street cars, and pedestrians, I found myself at the foot of the world famous wheel, which towered some 264 feet above me. Soon after the World's fair the wheel was moved from the fair grounds to its present position near Lincoln park. It is now in the charge of a vaudeville company. It seems that it has

never been a paying investment in Chicago and it is quite probable that it will be moved to New York. The wheel is indeed a triumph of the inventive genius and mechanical skill of man. It forms a mighty link in the great and rapidly growing chain of testimony to man's divine kingship over the material resources of this world. I could not help gazing in awed admiration at this stupendous piece of mechanism, as urged in its unwavering course around its hugh steel axle by a powerful engine with its massive connections and ponderous gearwheels, every part working together in perfect unison without a jerk or a jar. I felt like exclaiming with the wise man of old, "All things are possible to him who believes!" After gazing at the wheel for some time from across the street I decided to take a ride in it. Crossing the street I handed my bicycle to the attendant to be checked and paying the admittance fee was soon seated with a number of others in one of the thirty-six massive cars that hang from its rim. Soon we were moving slowly and surely out and up until we were above the highest buildings and on a level with the great steel axis, still we moved up and up until we were directly above the center. Here we stopped for a few moments. A splendid panorama of the city and the lake lay spread out before us. To describe all that the eye could take in from this lofty perch would require many times the space allotted to me in this REVIEW. Suffice it to say that I felt that this was a privilege almost worth my trip from far away Oregon. The sensations I experienced were wholly different from what I had been led to think from the experience of others. The change of position was so gradual and easy that I would hardly have known that we were moving if I had not been looking out of the car.

Leaving the Ferris wheel I decided to spend a few minutes riding around through Lincoln park. This park is situated on the lake front, and is, I think, by far the nicest park in the city. There are many things of interest here. One of the chief of these is a large "Zoo." This the city has stocked with a collection of animals that rivals some of the best traveling menageries. Here the lover of animal life can find almost endless delight. A small herd of the now rare American buffalo or bison are kept here. Two bronze statues of heroic size com-

memorate the virtues and patriotism of Lincoln and Grant. That of Lincoln stands in the center of a stone amphitheatre at the end of a long, low ridge and facing one of the main entrances to the park. The statue stands on a platform before a large bronze arm chair, in a commanding yet kindly attitude as though he was about to speak on some matter of grave importance to the state. The strong, rugged features and powerful, angular figure irresistably attract your attention. The amphitheatre is approached by three or four semicircular, massive granite steps at either end of which a large bronze globe is placed inscribed in raised letters with selections from some of his public speeches.

The equestrian statue of Grant is mounted upon a large granite platform built upon a granite arch, underneath which runs a driveway. It forms a striking figure and cannot fail to impress the beholder with the warrior's prowess. There are many other features in the park that deserve mention but space forbids.

By the time I had ridden over the larger part of this park the day was far spent while I was some ten or fifteen miles from home. Mounting my "steed" I quitted the park and was soon swallowed up by the great, throbbing heart of the city. After a half hour of hard riding over roughly paved streets I reached Michigan avenue and was soon, with a host of other bicyclists, dashing past princely turnouts, with prancing horses and glistening carriages, filled with richly dressed people reclining on the soft cushions. I reached my boarding place just in time for supper, thoroughly tired but greatly pleased with the day's experiences.

I visited many other places in the city during my short stay of three months, which were full of instruction and interest to me. Anyone who is visiting the city for the first time ought not to fail to visit the following places: The Columbian Field museum, at present located on the lake front in the old art building in Jackson park. Here are gathered from all parts of the globe rare, curious, and beautiful things representing almost every branch of knowledge and every people under the sun. Many mementoes of the World's fair are also presented here. So large is the collection that I spent the greater part of three

days simply passing, for the most part, rapidly from one collection to another.

Then there is the art gallery with its rare specimens of sculpture, beautiful paintings, and old and curious tapestry. Here are preserved a dress coat and two waistcoats of Marshall Ney.

Then there is the public library, a massive stone building, richly finished on the inside with marble and beautiful mosaic. It has some 250,000 volumes which, under some limitations, may be freely circulated in any part of the city.

Also the Y. M. C. A. building which is said to be the finest and best equipped institution of its kind in the world.

The Woman's temple and the noontide meetings in Willard hall. It is thrilling to hear the testimony of some of these people who have been saved from the deepest degradation and shame to lives of purity and holiness by means of the simple Gospel meetings held here at every noontide.

One should not fail to visit the stock exchange, the auditorium building, or the Masonic temple. From the top of this building one can have a splendid view of the city and the lake.

Nor should one fail to visit some of the great department stores, the stock yards, the manufacturing centers, nor what are termed the "slums" of the city. There are a host of other points of interest which I might mention. In my next article I will tell some of my impressions and experiences at Chicago University and about my visit to Yerkes observatory.

PHILERGIAN NOTES.

Let's make "application" our watchword for the new year, and then we shall have some good, full, interesting programmes.

Mr. Smith's solo was very much enjoyed. We should introduce music into our programmes more in the future than we have in the past.

Let us begin the new year with renewed efforts on behalf of Philergian. We have elected new officers to begin the year,

let us lend them our hearty support and make this the best year in the history of Philergian.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, D. H. Wolfe; vice president, Bert Pilkington; secretary, Idilla Pennington; assistant secretary, J. R. McKillop; treasurer, Pearl Grover; sergeant-at-arms, Leonard Hopfield; assistant, Amba Daniels; editor, W. Lair Thompson.

A warmly contested debate took place in Philergian at the last meeting. Question: "Resolved, That England is justified in her action in the Transvaal." Affirmative, W. Lair Thompson and Everett Latourette; negative, D. H. Wolfe and J. R. McKillop. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative.

ATHLETICS.

Recently the boys scrubbed out the gymnasium and gave it a thorough renovation.

Now that the football season is over, the boys are having their "chrysanthemum" locks "sheared."

There is some talk of organizing an indoor baseball team in town. We should have one at the college to entertain them.

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association A. E. Lambert was elected secretary and Pearl Grover vice president for the ensuing term.

The gentlemen's classes in the gymnasium were organized at the beginning of the winter quarter. It is not yet known whether the team will give an entertainment this year.

The girls' basket ball team is practicing hard. Prof. Brown has proven himself an efficient instructor, and the work being done is of a high grade. We understand games have been arranged with other colleges.

The second football team defeated the high school team on the 9th of December by a score of 7 to 0. The heavy guards of the college first team coached the two teams. The result of the game proved that "Busky" was "far superior" to "Joco." The game was a good, clean one and was won by the superior sprinting of the college team.

FRESHMAN DOINGS.

BERT PILKINGTON.

The Freshman class is still the "class" among the classes of the school.

Our class is very fortunate in having more of the "Manila heroes" than any other in school.

Someone with blood in her eye, who fills the description of our vice president, was seen wandering around the building looking for a small, black-eyed damsel.

The Freshman class is thankful to Mrs. Evenden for her contribution to the Freshmen's entertainment in the way of bon-bons. They were appropriate to the occasion and made good use of.

Our chaperon, Mrs. Evenden, met with a real misfortune a few weeks ago. Her hair caught fire and a large portion of it was burned away. She has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire student body.

On halloween night the Freshman class was royally entertained by the Sophomore class. It was heartily enjoyed by all and was a complete success. The Freshmen now speak of the "Sophs" in the highest terms.

In the recent meeting of the Freshman class, the following officers were elected: President, Bert Pilkington; vice president, Kate Bird; treasurer, Eva Hall; secretary, Freda Latour-ette; class editor, E. A. Smith; chaperon, Mrs. Evenden.

COLLEGE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

December 17th Rev. G. W. Fender addressed the society on the general subject of "Missions in Europe." His remarks were interesting and fostered the desire to know more about the moral and religious status of Europe. Roman Catholicism and its effect on the people where it was dominant was clearly shown.

The missionary meetings are held on the third Sunday of each month in the college chapel at 3 p. m. The public is

2102	Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1893-4, v2.	2141	Ethics of Marriage, Pomerey
2103	War of the Rebellion, Series I, v 48, Part 2.	2142	First Lessons in Greek, Boise.
2104	11th Census of the U. S., 1890, Farms and Homes.	2143	Gesta Christi, or a History of Human Progress, Brace
2105-6	Report of Commissioner of Education, 1894-5, VI-2.	2144-8	History of the Christian Church, Shaff, 5v.
2107-10	Chalmer's Select Works, 4v	2149	Thayer's Greek - English Lexicon of the New Testament.
2111	11th Census of the U. S., 1890, Pt. 4, Vital Statistics	2150-2	The Shaff-Herzog Encyclopaedia, 3v.
2112-13	Smithsonian Report, 1894.	2153-4	Dogmatic Theology, Shedd
2114	Proceedings of U. S. National Museum, v 18, '95.	2155	Miller's Elements of Chemistry, Chemical Physics.
2115	War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, v 49, Pt. 1.	2156	Kurtz's Church History Complete, Revised edition
2116	11th Census of U. S., 1890, Pt. 2, Vital Statistics.	2157	Historical Lights, Little.
2117	As above, Insurance.	2158	Natural Theology, Valentine.
	Comprehensive Commentary, Baptist edition:	2159	Dr. Smith's Old Testament History, Students' Series.
2118	Genesis-Judges,	2160	Dr. Smith's New Testament History, Students' Series.
2119	Ruth-Psalms 63,	2161	Waverly Novels, v 3.
2120	Psalms 64-Malachi,	2162	Hebrew Bible, Letteris.
2121	Matthew-John,	2163	Gray's New Lessons and Manual of Botany.
2122	Acts-Revelations.	2164	Elements of Hebrew, Harper
	An American Commentary on the New Testament:	2165	Mahan's Civil Engineering.
2123	Matthew,	2166	Well's Lawyer.
2124	Mark and Luke,	2167-70	Millman's Works, History of Latin Christianity, 4v.
2125	John,	2171	Isms, Old and New, Lorimer
2126	Acts,	2172	Revival Lectures, Finney.
2127	Romans,	2173	Elements of Rhetoric, Whately.
2128	Corinthians,	2174	Lorna Doon, Blackmore.
2129	James-Jude,	2175	White's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary
2130	Revelation.	2176	A Critical Greek-English Concordance, Hudson.
2131	Notes on Galatians and Romans, Boise.	2177	Evidences of Christianity, Jenyns.
2132-3	The Epistles of St. Paul, with notes, Boise.	2178-9	The History of Protestantism, Wylie, 2v.
2134-6	Hours with the Bible, Geike	2180	Baptist Home Missions in
2137	Daubigne's History of the Reformation, v2.		
2138	Dryden's Virgil.		
2139	The Theory of Preaching, Phelps.		
2140	Marriage, Fowler.		

urged to attend its sessions. No collections are taken up so if you forget your pocketbook it matters not; come right along.

The third Sunday in January several speakers will briefly tell of mediæval and modern missions in Europe. Many interesting facts before unknown to you are sure to be produced.

Since the Anglo-Saxon race is pre-eminently the missionary race, not one of our citizens should be ignorant of the gloomy places of the earth. It is true that the Anglo-Saxon is the giant who hurls the darts of civilization into the regions of savagery. Shall we stop midway in our career? Should ignorance be allowed to spoil our aim, sap the strength of our arm, and bring back upon us the hordes of darkness and superstition? Let us come into the electric halo of knowledge, then will our arm be strong for the advancement of mankind.

"FORCES THAT WIN IN LIFE."

The above title is that also of a lecture to be delivered in the Baptist Church January 19th by Rev. H. W. Kellogg, D. D., Ph. D., pastor of the Taylor Street Methodist Church in Portland. If you decide to hear him, remember, there is no opportunity for you to be "bilked." Some people love to be fooled and so bite voraciously at colored posters, "cake walks," and "stag dances." The galleries of the play-houses in large cities can be touched only by some overdrawn and pernicious love scene. The "yellow" journals would die if there were not persons whose lack of chaste taste supports them. In the lecture you will not find any such elements, but if you love intellectual enjoyment, noble ambitions, and elevating sentiments, Dr. Kellogg will not disappoint you. He preached two sermons at the dedication of the Methodist Church in this city, each of which was a masterpiece in thought and force. The young people did not expect to clear much by this course of lectures, but they did expect the people of McMinnville to appreciate a good thing when it was offered them.

Simon says thumbs up! Oranges fly! Candy flies! Nuts fly! Faculty flies! Oh no, not for 30 minutes.

Fall and Winter Announcement

Our large stock of Fall and Winter goods has arrived; and more shipments are expected every few days. Our large assorted stock of **DRESS GOODS** can't be Surpassed in the State as far as Price and Styles are concerned.

Our large assorted Stock of **CLOTHING** has been purchased direct from Eastern markets, and a large line of Clothing is manufactured by ourselves. Therefore we can Undersell Any Competitor. Our stock of **SHOES** is very large to select from. A large assortment of the Latest Patterns of **CARPETS AND MATTING** has just arrived. Would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock, and get prices before purchasing.

Yours respectfully,

R. Jacobson & Co.

W. L. HEMBREE

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REYNOLDS & BOND

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fish,
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all kinds of

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

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Rooms over Estes' Furniture Store,
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FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS

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W. H. LOGAN, Proprietor

EVERYTHING
FIRST CLASS



GIVE ME
A CALL

Where to Get It.

If you want an education, come to McMinnville College.—a photograph, go to S. Hobson—carpets and general merchandise, go to R. Jacobson & Co., H. Mills & Son, or the Grange—books, at Grissen's or Hembree's—meats at Reynolds & Bond or Matthies & Co.—a shave at Logan's—tailor-made suits at Herkowsky's—hardware at Wade & Co. or Hodson's—Laundry at Lambert's—drugs at Rogers Bros.—yes and general merchandise at the Chicago Store—advertising and printing at THE REVIEW office.

THE RACKET STORE

A Happy New Year to you!

May it be prosperous all the way through!

We are Closing out our **MACKENTOSHES** at
COST _____ DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

Those  are still in
SHOES the LEAD
H. MILLS & SON.

Heating Stoves, Cook Stoves

AMMUNITION AND GUNS

Pocket Cutlery _____ O. O. Hodson

C. GRISSEN

Headquarters for Books, Stationery, and Music

Emerson and Milton Pianos
Kimball and Earhuff Organs

All kinds of Musical Instruments. Jewelry and Artists'
Material

McMinnville Steam Laundry

Latest equipments for work
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Patronize Home Industry

Liberal Terms to Students. Apply to D. H. Wolfle, Agent, for
Prices and Particulars

Trade with our patrons and thus help the College and its Paper.

DRY GOODS

A Complete line consisting of all the Latest
Styles in Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc.

SHOES

Our line of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes are up-
to-date. We have the Largest Assortment in the
City.

CLOTHING

We carry a good line of Medium Priced, and
take measure for Tailor-Made, guaranteeing a Fit.

We have a large assortment of

UMBRELLAS, RUBBERS, and MACKINTOSHES.
Special Prices to Students.

McMinnville Grange and Farmers' Store.
Chas. P. Nelson, Manager.

R. M. WADE & CO.

carry the finest line of

Cole's Air-Tight **STOVES** Charter Oaks
Garlands Universals

Do not fail to inspect them

Citizens of McMinnville

You have a list of noble merchants who have been here for
years and have helped to build up your town. They pay
taxes aside from mere rent. They do not go elsewhere to live
when they have won a competence. They therefore deserve
your trade, and by giving them what they deserve you build
up your town. Don't encourage 60 or 90-day stores, bankrupt
stocks, and such pirate-bird ventures.

If YOU want a reliable

TOOTH PASTE

We have it, 25c. a Tube

Pure and
Fragrant

ROGERS BROS. _____



CHICAGO 
— STORE

BOYS

When you want that NEW SUIT or anything in
the FURNISHING and SHOE line

Remember

we have them

AND THE PRICE IS RIGHT

GIRLS

When you want that CAPE or JACKET, SHOES
and DRESS GOODS, or any of those

Little Fixings

that make the Wardrobe

COMPLETE, we're ready to Serve you and SAVE
you a Little Money on your purchase

CHICAGO STORE