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THE COURIER
Vol. IV. Monmouth, Oregon, April, 1909. No. 3.

Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest
Corvallis, Oregon, March 12, 1909
Winner of First Honor
Clarke R. Belknap, Willamette University

As nations have arisen and perished, each has added to the world's history its portion of glory and dishonor, of victory and defeat. They have erected, as monuments to their memory, systems of law and learning. They have then gone down in ruin because their people did not know, or, at least, did not heed the fact that national prosperity, stability, existence, depend on national integrity and on the adaptability of the laws to the needs of the people; because those in authority forgot that whenever a government ceases to foster those institutions and customs that stand for the making of good citizens it must cease to exist.

The law-makers and administrators of our country have appreciated the gradual evolution of society, and have endeavored to make our laws conform to the needs and wants of the people. But let us not, in watching the elements that change, forget one fundamental principle that never changes—that the true aim of empire is the production of noble men and women.

The realization of this principle is the purpose of law. When living in a state of isolation, man knows no law or civil conduct, but is bound only by natural and divine laws. The moment another appears his actions and privileges become limited. In order that no one may trespass upon the rights of others, rules of conduct are made, and thus government is formed; organized for the protection of the rights, and the promotion of the happiness of its members.
Here our principle may be seen, for any law not conducive to the welfare and highest happiness of its individual components is detrimental, rather than beneficial, and ought, therefore, to be abolished.

Again, this principle is the end of education. In ancient times the best known way of leading the people to conform to law was by some mode of punishment. Today our best method is through education, or formation, rather than reformation. Every law under which we live is part of our environment, and is, in itself, a means of education; every custom with which we come in contact is an important factor in making character. Thus any system of education that does not prepare a person to become a valuable member of society is essentially wrong.

However much we wish to avoid them, grave problems arise in the lives of nations as in the lives of men. They come without our seeking, and the generation upon which they are forced cannot honestly seek to evade them, but must strive for their correct solution. One such problem is the question of immigration. This question, like all others, ought to be solved only in such a way as is consistent with the aim of empire.

Every year we are permitting to come to our shores from southern Europe thousands of victims of modern tyranny. They come here to escape the tightening clutch of their monarchs, but bring with them, and insist on clinging to, ideas and customs detrimental to the ennobling of American citizenship. They come seeking freedom, ignorant of the fact that liberty to make laws does not give license to break them, but rather that such liberty involves a duty to obey them and to enforce obedience among all those who are within their sphere of influence. In permitting immigrants to come here who tend to weaken the foundation of American integrity, we are in danger of letting them tear down the whole structure in which we live; a structure that has been erected at the cost of much labor and the loss of many lives. We let them come here and immediately grant them the right of franchise, forgetting that the right to govern should be given only to those who are capable of self-government. “A free people must be serious, for it has to do the great and thing that ever was done in the world—to govern itself.”

In our zeal to have all the earth enter into the freedom we enjoy, we should not permit any to pass through our gates who will destroy the very nation by which the advancement of human liberty must come. Let us not be guilty of doing in pity for our fellow man that which common sense and reason tell us is absolutely wrong. We have already before us a race problem so gigantic as to stagger the nation; so gigantic that we should not add to it the burden of reforming the outcasts from southern Eu-

rope. In this class we have found, for the past fifty years, a prolific source of anarchy, and we have allowed it to be tended by the “black hand villains” from sunny Italy until it has robbed us of some of our noble presidents. “How can a people be free that has not learned to be just?”

In letting this class come here we are destroying both liberty and patriotism—two characteristics of every well-rounded life. Liberty is responsibility, responsibility is duty, and duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy. Patriotism is the vital spark of national honor, the fountain of the nation’s prosperity, the very bulwark of the nation’s safety. Take patriotism away, and the nation’s soul has fled, and beauty and bloom have vanished from the nation’s countenance.”

And yet in our endeavor to blot out elements detrimental to the production of noble men and women, we must do more than to look for influence from without, for right in our midst we see some of the very influences by which Rome was destroyed, the most perilous of which is the corruption of the home. In 1903, 22,000 divorces were granted. This corrupting influence should be stopped, not by dealing with those seeking divorce, but by dealing with the causes of divorce—intemperance, and granting marriage licenses to those naturally and officially disqualified for marriage. We want only the best of all influences to come here, and can afford to propagate only the best that we have. Let us prohibit the weak, immature, and deprived from marrying, and see that only the true and noble are thus honored, and thereby cease drawing from the lower elements of society for those who hold the helm of our government.

These are some of the difficulties which we have to solve in time of peace. We are able to solve them, and, therefore, we are morally bound to solve them. They are more vital than those of war. Although we do not need so much physical courage as in war, we must be more morally courageous. We must be more watchful and persevering for the evils against which we contend in peace are more insidious, more stealthy in advance, more deceitful in attack. We can easily conceive that a nation, invincible in war, may go down to its ruin amid the luxury and somnolence of paralyzing peace.

The time for study and watchfulness is here. No greater reason can exist today, for there never was a time when so much thought and energy were given those efforts by which civilization is retarded and man made more miserable. Let our actions be guided by the simple monitor of common sense; then we can put anarchy and strife away with all other destructive weapons of misrule, and place, in their stead, the healing remedies of friend-
ship and confidence; then man's happiness will be multiplied, and man's soul will be made stronger.

Let America catch this new vision of empire; let her see man instead of things. May that spirit come to pervade the nation, which, looking down into the infant's cradle, will see the ballot in that baby hand, the future ruler of the government in that baby face. Come that spirit which will place integrity, truth, and love along the path those baby feet must tread, that the nation's destiny be assured; that the high purpose for which all government exists be fulfilled—the perfecting of the human soul.

Born into the circle of nations, America is the greatest offspring of human liberty, the crowning effort of the ages. Such may she ever remain! Whatever may be her future as a nation in war or commerce, we must see that those who leave our homes are of the highest type of citizens. And this is the most stupendous task in which this, or any other, country can be engaged. The production of good citizens is the grandest work any government can take upon itself. It is the only reason for empire. It is the very aim of empire.

May our country's emblem, the stars and stripes, ever gather beneath its folds heroes and citizens like unto its founders. May she ever appreciate and be mindful of the truth which burned in their breasts: “the finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker is man.” Then will her existence be perpetual; her great deeds will ever live on in service for men; then will her great name be immortal.

O. S. N. S. REPRESENTATIVE

D. C. HENRY

To the mind that lives in the abundant sunshine of the progress of this glorious age, it may seem like treason to acknowledge a question as to the hopeful spirit of the times. For who ever heard of a people or a nation degenerating in the midst of the active competitions of life? Athens fell only when her politicians had succeeded by the “Corn-law” in pacifying the people, so that they no longer sent up their outcry against corruption in public places and were no longer obliged to labor to exist. Only a sluggish stream can become stagnant. In our present state of intellectual, spiritual and commercial activities, such a thing as degeneration is not possible.

Could the pessimist be relieved of the knowledge of crime as communicated by the average public press of today and yet continue to enjoy the prosperity, the privileges of culture and refinement and the spirit of generosity in all relations of life; and then, for a season, be transported to conditions as they were a few years ago, or as they were in any previous age he might
choose, I veritably believe he would fall upon his knees in repentance and beg forgiveness for being so thankless and so unappreciative.

Our public press is one of our greatest boons to prosperity, pleasure and culture, yet, how unfortunate that it should impose upon us the intolerable stories of crime and criminals! This phase of our public press has been one of the greatest negative factors in our present-day civilization. Some one has alluded to it as "The School of Crime." But we rejoice to observe that even now this evil is correcting itself before the growing sense of public refinement. We are already being encouraged and relieved by the launching of weeklies, semi-weeklies and a few dailies of discriminating columns.

Homicide, theft and graft, the race problem, capital and labor and our divorce records are the principle problems of the day and are the menu upon which the pessimist exists. Like a lion, he goes roaring about; he refuses to come up from his narrow walls, dark and gloomy, low, moldy and blood-stained, into the broad splendor of the refreshing sunshine of the active day; from his lair among mingled bones and wrent peltry, to the juicy and velvety meadows where the lambs feed in plenty and leap in unharmed glee.

O! that all men open their hearts to the dews and the sunshine and elevate their minds above these dregs of human dross! How unprofitable is a life spent in turning over this sifted waste! How natural that this stack of dross should be large and filthy, from the abundant product of present-day prosperity, purer ideals, amazing achievements and human opportunity!

Then after all, this condition of things is neither so surprising nor so appalling as one might suppose at first thought. It is merely a product of "excessive individualism." It is akin to a boyish presumptionness. It is the outgrowth of a misconception and a mis-interpretation of our beloved and oft repeated "Free Country." This misconception affects the individuals of our own ignorant population and the ignorant of our alien population in widely differing manners, giving us a motley and semi-irresponsible populace.

The principal remedies for these maladies are extended and well-directed education and strict and capable enforcement of our laws. The past six or eight years have shown unparalleled advancement in these regards, the results of which will be more fully realized in the men of our growing generation.

Some one has said, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." It seems to be a demonstrated fact as we observe our murdering, theiving population; just intelligent enough to learn that they have not as much money as some other people, yet not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate that their condition is much better than that of people of equal, and even greater, ability and skill in any other country or in any other age. They perceive that wealth is not equally distributed but do not realize the fact that it is a thousand percent more equally distributed in this than in any other great nation; that in all countries and in all ages, wealth has been distributed in approximate proportion to education, ability and skill, with very slight consideration for the kind of government; that the only thing which can bring and hold wealth equally distributed, is for all to be equally capable, equally educated and equally intent on gaining and retaining wealth. May we not say then that "Our schools are our greatest levelers."

Neither are our divorce records as depressing when we consider lately emancipated women, no longer dependent; hence, less submissive to all sorts of caprices and even brutalities of her lord of the household. Furthermore, this is the only country in which the choice as to "Whom" and "When" is left entirely to the individual. In spite of these records, the best authorities state that our moral conditions, as a people, are surpassed by none.

The "Race Problem" is assuming a startling aspect. But we sons of our fathers should not forget who was responsible for the black man in our midst, lest we add insult and disgrace to error; nor should we fail to remember that the conditions which send the Chinaman, Japanese and Italian to our shores, are not substantially unlike those which sent us hither to drive another race from its "luxuriant hunting ground."

The much exploited "Graft" of today is no new malady which our people have lately acquired. It is merely the vestige of an old custom which the keener public insight has discovered and which our advancing ideal has condemned for elimination.

"Capital and Labor" has been the subject of some anxiety. But happily, with the increased enlightenment of the masses, the spirit of arbitration is taking hold upon our people—not only our own, but the people of the world. The late Hague Conference included representatives from forty-five different nations, the greatest number ever assembled in this friendly relation. The people are learning the power of organization. Representative capital is learning the value of co-operation, and all appreciate the common sense conclusion, that it is cheaper and easier and safer and more profitable for those who are working together to be friends than to be foes; to be brothers than to be competitors.

Never before in the history of the world has educational zeal been so general or so active as at present. The attendance on our
high schools and higher institutions of learning has increased more in the last six years than in any previous twenty. The hours of our common labor population are shorter, and wages better than ever before, and the number of newspapers and magazines distributed is more than proportionately increased; while our public libraries have a wholesome circulation for in excess of the most optimistic estimate of the library enthusiast of ten years ago. The advent of industrial education is attracting our boys, a result of which is a change in educational ideals from a conception of education as a preparation for idleness and luxury, to that of a preparation for efficiency and usefulness. The approaching “Brotherhood of man” is manifest in the amazing increase of the church, fraternal organizations, aid societies, missionary societies, humane societies and lodges; in the providing of homes for the homeless, hospitals for the sick and infirm, retreats for the worn and weary and the increased care and comfort provided in our state institutions, all bespeaking the “Coming of Christ on earth and His good will toward men.”

Yes, in the face of all opposing forces, the world is growing better. The spirit of the times is buoyant with hope for the glorious tomorrow. Every field of human endeavor gives prophetic promise of an abundant harvest that shall bring to all men peace and plenty. The spirit of modern sciences, like a ministering angel, proclaims it. The press, the pulpit and the school, united in their grand assault upon oppression, superstition and ignorance, proclaim it. The modern steamship, railroad, telephone and telegraph, rapidly swinging within reach of all the latest and best human achievements, proclaim it. Christian benevolence, with its world-wide sympathy and succor, moral and religious reform, purifying and cleansing the body politic, proclaim it. And the new spirit of education; ennobling all useful toil, unfurling its white flag o’er land and sea and sheltering within its ample folds the weak and defenseless of all races and climes, proclaims it.

THE COURIER

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The Courier is published four times during the school year, in the months of December, February, April and June, by the students of the Oregon State Normal School, at Monmouth, Oregon. Subscription price, fifty cents a year; single copy, fifteen cents.

Meritorious contributions are solicited from all students, members of the faculty, alumni and friends.

Address all communications to The Courier, O. S. N. S., Monmouth, Oregon.

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“THOSE CAN CONQUER WHO THINK THEY CAN.”

We had hoped in this issue of The Courier to be able to thank the Legislature of the State of Oregon for a liberal appropriation to carry on our work. Instead, we must set forth our position from the students’ standpoint.

We feel, and justly so, that we have been deeply wronged by the state, and, added to this have been the insults heaped upon us by the press. We have been grossly misrepresented. Our school has been called a fraud; our faculty has been characterized as grafters; the students have been accused of refusing to do the work for which the state has trained them. At this time we shall leave to others the refutation of this gross libel on our beloved school. We students know that Monmouth is at present a bona fide Normal School, and that the whole spirit of the institution is
for the training of teachers. This is its sole function. Ninety-three of its last year's enrollment of one hundred seventy-four are now teaching, most of the others having returned to school this year. There are probably not a dozen students now in attendance who do not intend to make a business of teaching.

The past history of our school is equally creditable, and the hundreds of successful teachers, found in every county of the state, who were trained at Monmouth, completely refute the false charge that our graduates are not teaching.

The spirit of the school was well shown by the way in which the students came to the rescue in the late crisis. When the news reached us that the Legislature had closed and had taken no measures to provide for us, the student body at once met and raised by subscription a sum amounting to nearly fourteen hundred dollars. Could the citizens of the state have any better proof of a school than this—that those who know its work and realize its value, would be willing to sacrifice so much to save it.

M. E. R. '09.

On occasions like the recent oratorical contest at Corvallis, much school spirit is manifested by the students from the different institutions. The question naturally suggests itself, "Are those who give vent to such violent outbursts benefited to any great extent by coming in contact with the different school elements?"

Again: Is this patriotism the same as one feels for the Stars and Stripes?

To me, it seems difficult to conceive of any more inspiring experience than to meet, associate with, and look squarely in the face, Oregon's picked youth, for such the school's representatives must be. Association with young men and young women of this kind, who are striving to be at the top in their profession, seems to inculcate in your mind a stronger determination also to be at the summit in your chosen vocation. You are stirred with a feeling of love and of loyalty to your school, which, if not in evidence before, may now be given vent in loud vociferations at the lung trial contest, which acts as a prelude to the all important event, the cause of all this gathering, that which enables one to say, "This year I am the oratorical monarch," namely, the oratorical contest.

As the lower schools are the cradle of national patriotism, so these higher schools seem to be the cradle of a deeper, stronger feeling for the domain of Uncle Sam, the land of the free. I can think of no better comparison than to say that our colleges and higher institutions of learning are the gardens in which the seeds of a deeper and stronger patriotism are sown, and the friendly rivalry, which is so manifest between the students of the differ-
Alumni

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Daisy E. Thomas ‘09 is soon to begin work at Cottage Grove.

Miss Mabel Lorenzo ‘08 is teaching at Cochran. She is enjoying her work very much, and her pupils are doing good work.

Miss Minnie Glen ‘07 has forsaken the rags of pedagogy, and is now a devotee of “domestic science.” As we go to press we have not learned her new name, but her home address is La Grande, Oregon.

Graves Crowley ‘06, who has been in the real estate business in Portland the past winter, has returned to his home in Monmouth. He is now managing the work which is being done on his father’s farm north of town.

Miss Shirley Dorsey ‘09 has taken a position in The Dalles. Miss Dorsey is very much delighted with her place, and it is safe to say she will prove herself a very efficient teacher. She has the third grade in one of the city schools.

Miss Elizabeth Cooper ‘07, who has been teaching in Georgia during the past winter, is soon to return to the West. Although Miss Cooper has enjoyed her work in several districts of the South, she still has the most kindly feeling for “Old Oregon.”

A. E. Wheeldon ‘03, who is secretary of the branch of the O. S. N. S Alumni, which has been established in Porthaud, writes that much interest is being manifested in that organization. As is ever the case, the attitude of the Monmouth students towards their alma mater does not lack in enthusiasm. Many have rallied to the support of the old school, and are doing all they can to help us live. Monthly meetings—business and social—are held; needless to say, every one present has some good “old time” pleasure. Mr. Wheeldon assures The Courier the school has the sympathy and hearty support of the entire organization.

Miss Pearl Simmons ‘09 has a position in one of the city schools of Salem.

B. F. Mulkey candidate for United States congressman, was in the Old Normal town in the early part of March having an old time visit with relatives and friends.

Dean Butler ‘05 who is still attending law school in Portland, was in Monmouth on March 15, to be present at the Orville Butler family reunion—that being a complete representation of the family, the first in many years.

The following conversation is reported as having been heard in the class room of one of our illustrious members. It is self explanatory. Pupil: “What is the meaning of d-r-e-d-g-e?” Teacher: “A dredge is a machine used for scraping the water out of the bottom of the river.”

The O. S. N. S. Alumni Association which has been organized in Portland, is a really live organization. Meetings are held once a month, business and pleasure, each having its own share of attention. Many are the people who claim the old O. S. N. S. as their alma mater and great is their enthusiasm. Their efforts for furthering the influence of the old school are not fruitless, and it may well be emphasized that much good work is being done.

It is interesting to note that one of our members now has a grade position in one of the schools of New York City. This person is Miss Opal Hall ‘82, who has been teaching in the Portland public school for a number of years. Miss Hall went to New York in September ’08 to study art but soon after her arrival she was asked to fill a vacancy which she did. It is thus seen that a good pedagogical record follows the deserving and opportunities are not lacking. The Old Normal wishes Miss Hall continued success.

Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was held at Corvallis Friday, March 12. O. S. N. S. was represented by D. C. Henry. It is needless to say that he should be complimented both on the delivery and composition. Our delegates were, from the Senior class, E. Hedrick; Junior, Lexie Strachan; Sophomore, Erwin Montague; Freshmen, Erwin Springer; Normal Society, F. M. Phelps; Vespertines, Iney Baker; Delphians, Ruth Fugate; Faculty, Carrie Hathaway. E. Hedrick responded to the toast “College Life.” Besides the delegates several of the student body attended.
Our girls' debating team is composed of Sarah Ruggles, Mona Nagle and Ida Goyne. They are to debate with McMinnville soon.

Another interesting feature of the citizens' entertainment course was a lecture given by a Greek Professor on March 25. His lecture was illustrated by pictures thrown on canvas.

On the evening of March 6 another students dance was given by the Freshmen. Good music was furnished by orchestra and needless to say every one present spent an enjoyable evening.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a short program consisting of patriotic songs, reading by J. B. V. Butler, Character Sketch—Mr. Traver, Reading from Irving's Life of Washington—Mr. Buckham, Piano Solo—Mrs. Mae Babbitt.

A very interesting lecture was given by Dr. Green on Saturday, March 20. A large number of student body and friends were in attendance and all felt well paid for the evening spent. Dr. Green's subject was, "The Key to the Twentieth Century."

Our two younger teams have been very successful. Our team upholding the negative defeated Independence High School 2 to 1 and the team upholding the affirmative defeated Falls City 3 to 0. The teams are: Negative—Lester Lindsay, Leader, Joe Bogynskia, Douglas Crowley; Affirmative—Ray Chute, Erwin Springer, Bessie Graham.

A great deal of interest is being manifested along the line of debates. Our team is composed of Erwin Montague, D. C. Henry, Hilda Olson, Mona Nagle. They upheld the affirmative in the debate with Albany, but the debate was decided in favor of Albany. The question was: "Resolved that the United States should establish a system of ship subsidy."

Interest is still held in the societies and much work is being done. The Vesperitines have taken up the study of Goldsmith's, "She Stoops to Conquer." Delphians are studying artists and their paintings. Each Delphian was given a small booklet in which is written the names of the artist and list of paintings with date of night on which they were studied. Both have proven interesting and instructive.

On the night of January 30 the Junior and Sophomore classes gave their annual reception to the other classes. The chapel was decorated in rustic effect, the windows being covered with hour mosaics while a low moss covered fence separated the receiving line from the other guests. In one corner was a rustic well near which punch was served from the "Old Oaken Bucket." The evening was spent in the usual way with music and marbles.

Vesperitines and Delphians have reelected officers. These will serve until the last of the year. Vesperitine officers are as follows: President, Mona Nagle; Vice President, Alice Rasmussen; Secretary, Vieva Walker; Treasurer, Edna Scott; Sergeant at Arms, Hilda Olson; Organist, Effie Shore; Chorister, Bessie Westen; Critic, Ruby Shearer. Delphian officers are: President, Hazel Jewett; Vice President, Jessie Hyde; Secretary, Esther Larson; Treasurer, Emma Henkel; Sergeant at Arms, Olena Shore; Organist, Esther Spillman; Chorister, Susie Hoffman.

After the state legislature adjourned at Salem, the dignitaries of the Normal Society thought it was their turn at the bill business, and accordingly met on Friday evening to see what damage they could do. However, they passed some very beneficial bills, among which were bill No. 7, donating $100,000 to establish a State Normal School at Monmouth; bill No. 10, prohibiting the sale of hat pins over ten inches in length; and bill No. 20, giving $20,000 for the purpose of building a special asylum for Oregon legislators. Bills for local improvement also passed the "lobby"—bill No. 7, directing that the state capitol shall be moved to Monmouth; bill No. 3, providing for a railroad from the city of Monmouth to Fishback's house and a branch to the barn; and bill No. 5, providing for a fifteen-inch cannon to be loaded with the darest sermons of the two city preachers and used for blowing aphids off the fruit orchards. The apples, cigars, etc., failed to arrive so all adjourned in a normal state of mind.

On Friday evening of March 19, a mock trial was held in the chapel by the Normal Society, when Secretary, George Ground, was tried for breach of faith and for neglecting the duties of his office. The officers were as follows: Judge, J. B. V. Butler; prosecuting attorney, P. M. Stroud; attorneys for the defense, Erwin Montague and Willis Butler; jurors, Misses Bessie Sheppard, Alpha...
Wilson, Lucile Clemens, Effie Shore, Edna Scott, Hilda Olson, Mabel Ellis, Emma Henkle, Ruth Fugate, Susie Hoffman, Ethel Kouch and Clara Hartzog; witnesses for the defense, Douglas Crowley, Edgar Sacre, and Lester Lindsay; witnesses for the prosecution, D. C. Henry, F. M. Phelps, E. Hedrick; Sheriff, Glen Work; Clerk, Roma Stafford; Stenographer, Laura Persinger. The attorneys on both sides showed unusual ability in cross-questioning and cross talking, but Mr. Butler succeeded in keeping order and settling the disputes which were not few. After a hard fight Mr. Ground was acquitted, but the prosecuting side declare that the “gentlemen of the jury” were bought off, and they look with suspicion on the new hats these jurors have purchased since the event. The next case on the docket is a trial of the jury for perjury.

The Freshmen have begun work on their reception. The various committees have been appointed and are planning out the different phases of the reception. The Freshmen say that they are going to give the “swell” reception of the year.

The Athletic Association is planning to give several plays and the members of the O. S. S. S. Dramatic Club are practising daily in order to make a success of the two comedies. The association hopes in this way to raise money to pay off their debts.

The students this year have stood right loyally by the school and have by subscriptions raised about a thousand dollars for the maintenance of the school. This ought to show the people of the state of Oregon that the students take an interest in their school.

The students have had several mock legislatures and trials which were a success. The legislatures were especially enjoyed as it gave the members a chance to introduce Normal School bills. In the trials the attorneys and jury say that they wish they had some members of the legislature there on trial.

The girls debating league have taken the following question for debate: “Resolved that the Chinese exclusion act should be extended to all Asians.” The contestants are, McMinnville vs. O. S. S. S., and Albany vs. O. A. C. The first debate will be held at McMinnville and Albany, April 16. The final debate will be held a few weeks later.

LOCAL NOTES

The Tennis Club has organized with about sixty members.

The new rules for the school have been promulgated and each student is striving to do his best in the carrying out of them.

The vacancy in the exchange department of our staff, caused by Miss Leila Spencer’s return home, has been filled by Uss Fannie Fisher.

Mr. Butler gave the opening faculty talk for the semester, Wednesday, February 10. The talk was a very interesting one on “Banking.”

On Wednesday morning, March 3, Mr. Buckham gave an interesting talk concerning the inauguration of the Presidents of the United States.

Lincoln’s birthday was observed by the school. Mr. Buckham gave an excellent talk on Lincoln and Miss Tuthill gave several select readings.

The concerts given by the Gamble Concert Company on February 5 and the Williams Jubilee Singers on March 12 were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the citizens and students.

On Monday evening, February 22, Mrs. Ada Wallace-Unruh, national lecturer and organizer of the W. C. T. U., gave an excellent lecture to the students and young people of Monmouth.

Washington’s birthday was celebrated as usual, by the school. The recitation periods were shortened and at the close of the morning recitations, a programme was rendered President Ressler declared the afternoon a holiday.

Monmouth regrets the loss of several of her best students, including Archie McNeil, Frank Goshong, Seila Spencer, Edith Stoddard and Hattie Cooper. Several of those who have left intend returning to finish next year.

Miss Moretta Smith, who for several years was an instructor in the O. S. S. S., has returned after about a year’s absence and
is now teaching in the college. Miss Smith's old friends will be glad to know that she is back.

Although the school is in a very serious condition we have had quite a number of new students join our ranks in February. We all admire students who will come to the school when it is in trouble and hope to have more of the same kind.

The High School Debating league which was formed in Polk county during the fall months has been a success. Prof. Traver of Monmouth has picked out two teams to compete with the others in the league. Thus far Monmouth has come out in the lead.

Miss Mary Murphy has stopped school here and gone to Walla Walla to take vocal lessons. Just before leaving she was given a surprise party by a few of her fellow students. The party was a success, Mary getting a good "surprise." All enjoyed a good time.

A large audience enjoyed the lecture given in the Christian church by Rev. Dye, a missionary who has lately returned from Africa. Those who listened to Rev. Dye must have changed view in regard to missionary work on the dark continent. The lecture was interspersed with native songs and the exhibition of native relics.

The O. S. N. S. lost out in the regular debates of the year between the different colleges. The team was composed of the following members: D. C. Henry, Miss Olson and Ervin Montague. The members of the team however do not think that they could have gone against a better team than Albany sent out to meet them. However we need not worry much for there is another year coming.

The Freshmen are irrepressible. The Sophomores should take them down a notch. They have won the championship of the school in basketball and now they are going to try and take the tennis and baseball championship. If the Sophomores try to compete with them we may have some interesting baseball and tennis this spring. The faculty is also intending to put a tennis team on the court to compete with all comers.

D. C. Henry, who won the President’s medal in oratory, represented the school in the Inter-Scholastic Oratorical Contest, which was held at Carvallis, March 12. The delegates from this school were: Senior class, Excell Hedinick; Junior, Lecie Strachan; Sophomore, Ervin Montague; Freshman, Ervin Springer; Vesper Society, Iney Baker; Delphian, Ruth Fugate; Normal, F. M. Phelps; The Faculty, Carrie Hathaway. Those who attended the contest from the O. S. N. S. numbered about twenty-five. A pleasant and profitable time was reported by all.

The Chemawa basketball team visited our town and were defeated by a score of 38 to 11, even though they were small of structure, they played a fast game.

The Freshmen-Sophomore girls met the Junior-Senior girls in a close successful game, on March 18. During the half of the game, neither side made a goal, nor were they much more successful during the last half, the score being 4 to 2 in favor of the Freshmen-Sophomore girls.

On January 30, the O. S. N. S. boys played Newberg a return game of Basket Ball. The score gave evidence that Newberg had done some faithful practicing, as they turned the game into a victory by a score of 37 to 17. This, however, was not quite as bad a defeat to us as was the first to them. Nevertheless both teams made some pretty plays.

To put the correct sort of finishing touch on the basketball season, the Freshmen and Sophomore classes have played two games of basketball each gaining a victory from one of the games when one class felt a strong desire to overpower the other, by exerting a little latent energy, they would challenge the other for a game of basket ball. The Freshmen were the last challenged and as they carried away the honors of the game, they must also carry the honor of being champions (along the basket ball line) of the two classes.

The town and school combined exhibited a fast and interesting game, when they met the Los Angeles experts, the score being 27 to 17 in favor of the visiting team. This shows that our boys had played a hard game, as Los Angeles had defeated all teams in Oro-
gon in which they scored many points more than on ours. The "giant" center showed both skill and unlimited strength, such as are seldom seen in players of such great size. He showed us that the large man has the advantages. Dean Walker and Pomeroy were borrowed from the Independence team, and both exhibited a great deal of skill in handling the ball, especially Walker, whom the visitors carried away with them to complete their season's games.

**TENNIS.**

The tennis season having now arrived, every one must bring out their raquets, and begin to refresh your talents along the line of Tennis. There seems to be plenty of students who are already familiar with the game, so that those who do not know how to learn from them.

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**Miss T. (In Literature):** "Where did Maria Sedgwick belong?"

Ask the boys how they liked the punch they got down at the "gym".

**Miss L.:** "I think she was from the South—from New Hampshire."

**Overheard between two Abstract Ladies:** "What kind of glasses are these—concave or concrete?"

**Mr. M. (In American Literature):** "Emerson had seven generations of clergymen flowing in his veins."

**Iva H. (Coming from Geometry Class):** "Oh dear! Mr. Breggs talked about so much that I am nearly starved."

It seems too bad when school work is not sufficient to keep "small boys" busy, and they have to fight over brooms for a pastime.

**Mr. B. (Referring to church):** "Miss Shore, what do you like to do on Sundays especially in winter?"

**Miss Shore:** "Sleep."

**Joe B. (In Algebra):** "Do you subtract the number of hours it took him to go from the number of hours it took him to return to find how long he was gone?"

**Mr. B. (In History):** "Now, Mr. Biddle, are there any people in our country who have no respect for our laws?"

**Mr. B.:** "Yes—in the penitentiary."
Mr. Butler: "Joe, how much would you grade yourself on that answer?"
Joe B.: "About 2½ per cent."
Mr. B.: "Correct."

Student: "Mr. Butler, Miss T. sent me to ask you to find George Elliott's "Two Lovers."
Mr. B. (casting his eyes about the library): "Well, now I don't know whether I can find George Elliott's lovers, but I can find you two lovers."

Student (making a water-colored landscape): "I think there should be a man in this boat, but I don't know how to draw him."

Second Student: "Oh, just make a mere blemish."

AT A BOARDING HOUSE.

1st Girl (to others): "You can't guess what we had for dinner today."
2nd Girl: "Pie?"
3rd Girl: "Chicken?"
1st Girl: "Not quite,—A preacher and his wife."

Esther: "Say girls, what day of the week does Easter come on?"

Mr. Briggs (In Algebra): "What is 7½?"
Miss G.: "Yes sir."

Mr. B. (on seeing the debaters returning from Falls City): "Well, congratulations to you. Where is the other boy?"
"The other boy was Miss Graham."

Mr. Buckham (to Carrie showing her course): "What is your name?"
Carrie: "This year?"
Mr. B.: "Isn't it the same this year as last?"

Always read our adds. Find in them the names of our "Friends indeed." "These are they," who do as they would be done by. They make possible this publication.
EXCHANGES

It is very interesting to study the exchanges and compare them. While some are of a much higher degree of perfection than others, all are creditable. One might think the publications only of local interest but that is far from being true. Our interests are so alike, interest and enthusiasm are catching. Let us get them for they are essential to success.

On March 12, The Daily Princetonian received by wireless telegraphy, "Greetings to my Princeton friends," from Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is traveling in the Orient.

We always find good poems in the Nugett.

Did you know that athletics could be written up so as to be intensely interesting? If not, see "The Peabody Record, Nashville, Tenn.

"The Difference" in the Muckwisto, is a good little story that is different.

The Eagle Cap makes a splendid beginning as does also The Silver.

The Normal Record, is a good commencement number.

The March number of The Messenger is excellent. We hunted for something that looked like an exchange list and were well rewarded. The method of studying educational problems will also give skill in expression and in composition.

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From Independence

FOR DALLAS:
Train No. 64 leaves Independence daily at 6:30 a.m.; leaves Monmouth 6:18 a.m.; arrives Dallas 8:40 a.m.
Train No. 68 leaves Independence daily at 8:50 a.m.; leaves Monmouth 10:50 a.m.; arrives Dallas 11:20 a.m.
Train No. 73 leaves Independence daily at 6:12 p.m.; leaves Monmouth 6:30 p.m.; arrives Dallas 6:35 p.m.

FOR ARLIE:
Train No. 73 leaves Independence daily 2:59 p.m.; leaves Monmouth 2:59 p.m.; arrives at Arlie 2:59 p.m.

FROM DALLAS

FOR INDEPENDENCE:
Train No. 68 leaves Dallas daily 8:30 a.m.; leaves Monmouth 8:55 a.m.; arrives Independence 8:36 a.m.
Train No. 69 leaves Dallas daily 1:00 p.m.; leaves Monmouth 1:25 p.m.; arrives Independence 1:40 p.m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Arlie.)
Train No. 71 leaves Dallas daily 7:35 p.m.; leaves Monmouth 8 p.m.; arrives Independence 8:15 p.m.

FROM ARLIE:
Train No. 72 leaves Arlie daily 4:05 p.m.; leaves Monmouth 4:40 p.m.; arrives Independence 5:55 p.m.

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