

TWO DAYS' SALE

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TO THE EAST

During 1910 from all points on the

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Navigation Company

To	Rates
Chicago	\$72.50
Council Bluffs	\$60.00
Omaha	60.00
Kansas City	60.00
St. Joseph	60.00
St. Paul	60.00
St. Paul via Council Bluffs	63.90
Minneapolis direct	60.00
Minneapolis via Council Bluffs	63.90
Duluth direct	66.90
Duluth via Council Bluffs	67.50
St. Louis	67.50

Tickets will be on sale May 2d and 9th; June 2d, 17th and 24th; July 5th and 22d; August 3d; September 8th.

Ten days provide for the going trip. Stop-overs within limits in either direction. Final return limit three months from date of sale, but not later than October 31st. One way through California \$15.00 additional.

Inquire of any O. R. & N. Agent for more complete information.

Wm. McMurray,

General Passenger Agent Portland, Oregon

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Painters, paper hangers, decorators. Estimates furnished free.

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Why pay Rent? We loan you money to build, and you pay us as you would rent.

J. R. OLIVER.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Remedy invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia.

Fresh Tomorrow

- Oranges
- Bananas
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- Cabbage
- Bermuda Onions

Royal Grocery AND Bakery.

MALTED MILK

with egg
any flavor
A Meal in
One Glass
at
Seider's
Confectionery Store

Russia's Future Czar.

A pretty story has been published in the St. Petersburg newspapers concerning Russia's future czar. Seeing a picture of the Italian royal children with a Sicilian cart in a foreign illustrated journal, the little fellow, with the aid of his nurse, wrote a letter to the king of Italy, whom he affectionately calls "Uncle Vittorio," asking him for a similar cart on his next name day. "Uncle Vittorio" responded nobly, and soon a cart and donkey, with harness, arrived from Italy.

WELSH FEELS CONFIDENT.

Britain Believes He Will Have No Trouble Defeating McFarland.

Freddie Welsh, England's lightweight champion, is so confident of defeating Packey McFarland of Chicago at the National Sporting club of London the night of May 30 that he has announced his intention of meeting young Josephs, the British welterweight champion, in a bout for the latter's title. As a matter of fact Welsh has already laid claim to the welterweight title for the reason that he whipped Josephs in eleven rounds at Mountain Ash, in Wales, last July. Josephs was not the welterweight champion at that time, and, besides, Welsh won on a foul. Since then Josephs has beaten the recognized title holder, while Welsh has secured clear right to be called lightweight champion, having received Lord Londesborough's belt.

GREW WITH THE STATE

History of the Oregon Agricultural College

MARKED ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Beginning as a Small Denominational School, It Has Become One of the Foremost Centers of Learning. Maintains Twenty-six Departments For Scientific Industrial Training. Its Advantages Are Open to All Persons Free of Charge.

The celebration of the quarter centennial of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis on June 14 lends particular significance to the history of the institution. Its growth, which has so closely paralleled that of the state, has a peculiar interest at this time.

The origin of the college harks back to the sixties, the beginning of an era of prosperity and industrial development in the history of Oregon. "Home seeking" rather than "gold seeking" people were pouring into the state. The tendency of the time leaned toward agricultural development and intellectual advancement.

To this disposition of the period the Oregon State Agricultural college owes its existence and present location in part. In 1862 congress appropriated 90,000 acres of land for the support of an agricultural college, with the condition that the college be in operation by 1867. Under this act a denominational school of the M. E. Church South already existing at Corvallis and known as Corvallis college was charged with the management of the agricultural college. Just here it is interesting to note that Corvallis was

congress will be "lost," etc., the legislature of this state passed an act offering to designate Corvallis college as the agricultural college of the state, and the board of trustees of the college accepted the donation of the state. Two years later another definite step was taken in the form of an act which permanently located the agricultural college at Corvallis.

The faculty now numbered three, Dr. Joseph Emery having been elected professor of mathematics, and those three it was who arranged a two year course of study and distributed the work of it among themselves to be carried along with executive burdens already shouldered.

The agricultural course of two years as outlined was one of the best in the nation at that time, yet it has been likened to a course in pharmacy with the pharmacy left out. It was a good, practical course in science and mathematics, and it made good, scholarly men and women. It served its purpose well in its day, and the mathematics and science, like so many letters of the alphabet, have since spelled out in full the courses introduced later in agriculture, agronomy, horticulture, etc.

From this embryonic stage the growth of the agricultural college has been phenomenal and particularly during the last few years. There came a change in the office of the executive in 1872, but not until 1882 do we find the first emphasis by the authorities of the peculiar character of the institution as noted in the election of a trained agriculturist to the chair of agriculture and chemistry.

In 1885 the church voluntarily relinquished its claims on the funds of the agricultural college, and the state, assuming control, proposed to relocate the college at Corvallis on condition that a brick building to serve as a college building, to cost not less than \$20,000, be erected by the citizens of Benton county on the agricultural college farm previously purchased by the

from three in 1867 has grown to thirty-two in 1910. The proud old "ad"

building, born a quarter of a century ago, now has seventeen descendants. From the four courses then taught—namely, agriculture, mechanic arts, household science and general sciences

—have developed twenty-six thoroughly equipped departments, which offer scientific training in as many branches of industry as well as an education of culture and refinement. Ten or twelve years ago only a limited number of students could take advantage of gratuitous instruction at the Oregon Agricultural college. These came from each senatorial and representative district of the state. All others paid tuition. Today any person may avail himself of the opportunities offered at the Oregon Agricultural college free of charge. From twenty-three students in 1867 the enrollment has grown to over 1,500 in 1910, including representatives of eight different countries and several states of the Union.

IN THE VAN OF PROGRESS.

Oregon College Champions New Ideas in Education.

Very few people of the state who have not visited the Oregon Agricultural college during the past year realize what a great institution has been established at Corvallis or in any way appreciate the interest which it affords to the visitor by reason of its beautiful campus, splendid buildings, elaborate equipment and broad scope of activities. It was in order that the people of the state might have an opportunity to visit the institution and at the same time enjoy the privilege of hearing addresses by some of the most prominent men of the day, listening to splendid music, viewing the elaborate pageants and enjoying the spirit of the occasion, that the quarter centennial celebration was planned.

Another reason for celebrating at this time is the significance which attaches to the struggle which the college has successfully passed through during the past twenty-five years. As the champion and instrument of a new idea in education it has met with strong opposition and coped with every form of obstacle that it is possible to imagine. But a better appreciation of the value of technical education seems now to prevail in this country, and a clearer understanding of the scope of the work of this college and its close relation to the industrial development of this commonwealth seems to be well established in the state. With the establishment of these two conditions a distinct period in the history of the institution is closed.

During the next quarter century it is safe to predict that the institution will do a more wonderful work than in the past twenty-five years and that it will become a powerful factor in every phase of the state's development. Freed from the opposition which often frustrated its efforts in the past it will take its place in the van of the progressive movement in Oregon.

Evidence of this fact is not wanting. Thousands of acres of waste land are being converted into grain and hay fields; great orchards are springing up everywhere; better roads are in the making; great stock farms, breeding splendid animals, are established in large numbers; the poultry and the dairying industries have increased and improved, and in all the influence of the college is a powerful factor.

New Germ Destroyer.

Professor E. P. Gorham of Brown university plans to sterilize meat, milk, fish and every other food product in which disease germs exist and to destroy these germs simply by passing the food products under a ray of light. Professor Gorham has been working on his process in secret for some time and announces that he will make known his discovery and method of applying it within a few days. He indicates that the ultra violet ray plays a great part in his experiments in his laboratory at Providence, R. I.



ONE PHASE OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AT O. A. C.