CITY AND COUNTY.

SATURDAY, ... JUNE 24.

BREVITIES.

Henderson, dentist.

J. J. Walton, attorney-at-law.

E. B. Skipworth, attorney-at-law.

Remember that Ed Hanson has the best selected stock of clothing in town.

Orders for undertaking received day and night at Linn & Kays' store.

Dr. Miles' Nervine for Nervous Prostration.

Money to loan on farms. Enquire of Judge Walton.

For fine suits made to order and ready made clothing, go to Ed Hanson's.

Bring your old scrap cast iron to the Eugene Iron Foundry where you can dispose of it.

Money to loan on improved farms for a term of years at a reasonable rate of interest by E. J. McClanahan.

If you want a suit of clothes or a pair of pantaloons go to Davis, the tailor. He guarantees satisfaction and low prices.

Dr. G. W. Biddle may be found at his residence on Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, one block west of the Minnesota hotel. He is prepared to do all dental work in the best manner.

Epilepsy cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

SHEEP INSPECTORS NOTICE.

All persons in Lane county owning scabby sheep or sheep afflicted with other diseases, are hereby notified that said sheep must be thoroughly dipped, sufficient to kill said disease forthwith.

Any person failing to comply with this notice will be liable to have his sheep dipped by the Inspector at said person's expense. Take notice and save costs.

Dated Sept. 1, 1892.

S. R. JENKINS, Sheep Inspector.

Dr. M. J Davis is a prominent citizen of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. While in Des Moines en route to Chicago he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years and knowing its reliability he procured a 25 cent bottle, two bottles of which completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this Remedy before leaving home. For Sale by Osburn & DeLano.

Coal Hill Nursery.

Call on or address T. N. Segar, Eugene, for all kinds of nursery stock. Prunes on marobolem plum roots that will not sprout, also on peach roots.

Eggs for Sale.

I have some Bared Plymouth Rock eggs for sale at $1 per sitting of 13 eggs, $1 75 for two sittings. These eggs are from pure birds imported from Iowa and Dakota.

JOHANNES DANELSON,
Elmira, Lane County, Oregon.

Are you insured? If not now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy as an insurance from any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Osburn & DeLano.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by Osburn & De Lano.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Two hundred acres of valley land, about six miles west of Junction and two miles south of Monroe, in Lane county. About 100 acres are in cultivation, and the whole tract is fenced. The soil is good, and the uncleared portion is tillable when cleared. The price is $2500; terms easy. Full particulars will be given on application to

MACMASTER & BIRRELL,
Portland, Or.

BICYCLE.—A 54 inch Coulmbia bicycle for sale or trade at a great bargain. Inquire at this office.

French Tansy Wafers.

These wafers are for the relief and cure of painful and irregular menses, and will remove all obstructions, no matter what the cause, and are sure and safe every time. Manufactured by Emerson Drug Co., San Jose, Cal., and for sale by Osburn & DeLano.

To the Public.

The undersigned will sell level lots of the same size and kind of soil and from a half to a mile nearer the town of Florence than those in Frasier & Berry's addition, for $5 a lot.

I also have the choicest lots in Frasier & Hyland's addition to Eugene for $10 each. Write or call on me.

A. E. GALLAGHER,
Eugene, Or.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS ANNA PLATTS is now prepared to do dressmaking, and all kinds of sewing, at the residence of Mr. A. J. Pickard on Fifth street, between Washington and Jefferson.

Good Work at Reasonable Prices.

The Local Market.

The following quotations for the local market are of retail prices only. They are corrected weekly, and will be found as accurate as such a report can be made.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

WHEAT—On board	61 @	63
OATS—Per bushel, net	30 @	40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	1 90	
HAY—Per ton	05 @	10
MUTTON—Per lb	05 @	10
PORK—Per lb	05 @	10
VEAL—Per lb	08 @	10
HAMS—Per lb	14 @	15
SHOULDERS—Per lb	10	
BACON—Per lb	12½ @	15
LARD—Per lb	12½ @	15
BUTTER—Per roll (2 lbs.)	25 @	30
EGGS—Per dozen	12½	
CHICKENS—Old hens, Per doz	4 00 @	4 00
DUCKS—Per doz	4 00 @	5 00
GEESE—Per doz	7 00 @	9 00
BEANS—Per lb	04	
POTATOES—Per bushel	75 @	85
SUGAR—Dry granulated, per lb	06¼	
Extra C, per lb	05¾	
Golden, per lb	05¼	
COFFEE—Costa Rica best per lb	25	
Rio per lb	25	
Java per lb	30 @	35
TEA—Per lb	25 @	1 00
SALMON—Per box, 20 lbs	75 @	1 25
CHEESE—Per lb	15 @	20
WOOL—		
HIDES—		

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Daily Guard, June 20.

The candidates for diplomas in the conservatory of music of the Oregon State university this year were Misses Carrie M. Hovey and Ethel S. Simpson. The piano recital for graduation was held in Villard hall at 8 o'clock last evening. The audience filled the room so completely that some were obliged to stand. The programme prepared for the evening was as follows:

PART I.

Flugabhohle.....Mendelssohn
Misses Simpson and Hovey.

Scena and Cavatina
from Tancredi.....Rossini
Mrs. Fletcher Linn.

a { Sonata op. 10 No 2.....Beethoven
Allegretto, Presto

b { Valse, op. 118.....Raff
Miss Hovey.

Trio, from La Traviata.....Verdi
Miss McCornack, Mrs. Linn
Miss Sawyers.

Rondeau Brillante.....Weber-Liszt
Miss Simpson.

PART I.

Duo for two pianos.....Heller
Misses Hovey and Simpson.

O Mio Fernando.....Donizetti
Miss McCornack.

a { Impromptu op. 90 No. 2....Schubert

b { La Fileuse.....Raff
Miss Simpson.

Concerto in C major.....Weber
Miss Hovey.

(Orchestral parts on second piano by Miss Sawyers.)

The young ladies were very pleasing in appearance and graceful in manner, which added much to the harmony and excellence of the music.

The first number was a classic selection on the piano by the two graduates. The motive running through the entire selection was very simple; but in the hands of the composer Mendelssohn, was developed into wonderful richness of musical thought.

The Scena and Cavatina from the opera Tancredi, by Mrs. Fletcher Linn, was indeed a crowning effort, and charming to the hearers. The vocal technic of this selection is very difficult, but was executed in a most artistic manner. Responding to an enthusiastic encore, she sang a pleasing ballad. Her voice, which is a clear soprano, never sounded purer and fuller.

Miss Hovey's solos, differing widely in character, were rendered in a most pleasing manner, her manner seeming to be in perfect harmony with her selections. Her touch is delicate and refined, and plainly showed the fact that she is naturally a musician.

The trio from La Traviata, for piano, organ, and violin was a grand selection and was received with a hearty round of applause from the audience.

Miss Simpson's first piano solo, a difficult selection, was rendered in an excellent manner, and showed that she too, is a natural musician of much ability.

The duo, for two pianos, opening the second part of the programme, had a pleasing effect upon the audience, the graduates being recalled with a hearty round of applause.

The beautiful Italian song by Miss McCornack, musical director, was well received. Miss McCornack was never in better voice, and sang in an unusually pleasing manner. Responding to an encore, she sang a brilliant selection well received.

The last numbers of the graduates were well and artistically produced and won still higher terms of praise for their ability and execution.

The graduates at the close of the exercises received a profusion of flowers, some being made up in excellent and beautiful floral pieces.

Miss Sawyers, one of the teachers, and accompanist for the evening, needs no words of comment, as her ability as a pianist, is too well known for comment ever to be attempted.

The conservatory of music forms a prominent feature in the commencement exercises, as is shown by the large crowds that always attend the exercises of this department, and the prominence that it takes in all the exercises of the week.

It certainly should receive the encouragement of the public and what assistance the regents can give it, as without the excellent music furnished through the competent and accomplished teachers of the conservatory, the exercises would fall far short of their general excellence and highly entertaining character.

THE ADDRESS.

Before the societies was the feature of today. The exercises began at 3 o'clock, Paul Brattain, President of the corporation of the Laurean and Eutaxian societies, presiding.

Miss Alberta Shelton rendered a very difficult piano solo, and then the speaker, Hon. John Barrett, was introduced.

The orator in opening his address said that he keenly appreciated the honor conferred upon him in being asked to address the annual gathering of the literary societies, especially as he had resided but a very few years in the state and was but a recent graduate himself of an eastern college. When he left Dartmouth on the banks of the Connecticut he never dreamed that he would in a brief expanse of time be addressing the student body and friends on the banks of Willamette, 3200 miles distant. He then referred in kind terms to the record this western institution is making and said it could be honestly proud of its remarkable advance. In the future it would be more rapid than in the past. Mr. Barrett emphasized that what he would say was the result of his own experience, careful observation and the conclusions of incontrovertible data. He would therefore not "give utterance to gilded fantasies nor apparently tap the vacuum of a hair brained imagination."

Continuing he said, "With a mighty Niagara of material forces moving the engines of commerce, filling the world with a roar that echoes into every nook and cranny of our life; with volcanoes of pent-up political fire pouring forth their destructive influences at frequent periods; with altars of honor and character continually shattered by the lightning of defalcation and deception; with the whole world wondering whether we are again by sure gradation returning to the bottomless depths of chaos or rather experiencing a process of eccentric revolution which shall in time bring us to ideal cosmos and happiness. It is well that we ask what influences are there to counteract these tendencies in the development and culture of man." Here the usefulness of the college avails. The citizens of 1915-1940 who will direct affairs are the young men graduated between 1890-1915, allowing 25 years for a generation. The youth of today should fully appreciate this fact and take advantage of every opportunity. It is a responsibility that cannot be averted. This announcement may be trite but it will no more fail to come true than will the rains cease to be a feature of Oregon's climate.

"What then is the task? Shall we grapple with the situation and master it, or flirt with time and pass our time in defiance? Our educational systems are our salvation, and in them the college is the leading influence. It is the specific magnet around which all others cluster. Where 10,000 boys and girls attend school there are 10 who pursue a collegiate education, but out of these 10 come the men and women who can and do shape the studies and courses of the 10,000.

"The measure of college usefulness is the measure of its influence upon the present generation, and those to come—is its capability to develop sturdy men and noble women; to counteract demoralizing agencies; to offset the growing spirit of materialism; to evolve good government; to bridge the chasms which are dividing society into classes; to fit men for leadership and to cope with the problems of the future. In the Northwest is an unparalleled opportunity for testing the measure of this usefulness. It is hampered with few prejudices and imbued with the spirit of a new land and a new people."

Mr. Barrett gave a most convincing argument in favor of the practical advantages of a college education, using statistics, illustrations and history to prove his statements. He showed improvements in moral tone, deprecated the condemnation of a whole class of students because a few toughs acted fools, proved that a higher mental standard went hand in hand with physical culture. Only one man in many hundreds goes to college—not even more than 1 per cent, and yet out of 15,142 mentioned in Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography, of professions, business, and all callings, 5329, over 35; per cent are college graduates.

The speaker dwelt upon the conditions of the success of colleges themselves in the Northwest. The University of Oregon would have 1000 students, numerous buildings and large endowments in 15 years. Look at the achievements of smaller institutions in the central West in the last 15 years. Then these having 1000 students were not equal to the university now. The trustees, the faculty and the students should beg for money and keep begging. Harvard and Yale are great beggars now and that is how they get their millions. Surely Oregon's university can follow their example. The state should also be liberal, as have been California, Colorado, Minnesota and Illinois.

The measure of usefulness can be increased by a strong organization of Northwest college presidents to develop a standard of course and admission. There should also be lively competition between the colleges of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. Let them hold competitive debates, one man for each state. With this can go an annual athletic tournament. Young men love honest sport and young ladies admire them the more for it. The college press is an instrument of progress and should be encouraged in every way possible. It is the pulse of the student body. Finally, the college course should be made as broad and practical as possible. Narrow-minded and theoretical men find themselves lost in the whirlpool of life. They must have training to make them strong for emergency. Add to all these conditions mentioned, proper equipment, good buildings, able faculties, and large funds and we shall have the chief elements of success.

"But is not the Northwest worthy of all this effort? Will not college usefulness find here the development of its measure? Our home, my friends, is indeed the destiny spot of the universe; it is the pole towards which the needle in the compass of man's progress points without a quiver; it is the ideal location for the final halting station of the forces of civilization; it is the section in which eventually shall evolve the grandest triumphs of man's genius—and the millenium, if it ever comes, will find here the new garden of Eden."

At the close of Mr. Barrett's address the large audience that filled Villard hall, and who had listened with earnest attention to his remarks, greeted him with rounds of applause, showing the appreciation with which his address had been received. We regret that a lack of space enables us to give only a synopsis. Mr. Barrett's delivery is easy and graceful, and holds the attention of his auditors.

A selection on the piano by Miss Sawyers, of the conservatory of music, closed the exercises.

Daily Guard, June 21.

The annual reunion of the Laurean and Eutaxian societies, at Villard hall was well attended by students, alumni and friends. H. L. Hopkins, president of the Laureans, presided. An overture by the orchestra was followed by the address of welcome by Miss Laura E. Beatie, president of the Eutaxians. She spoke of the origin and general history of these reunions of which this is the 16th. In an easy and graceful manner she recounted the changes in the manner of conducting them until the present time. She spoke of the work done by the societies themselves during the past year, and in an amusing way told of the relations existing with each other. It must have become apparent to many of her hearers that the University of Oregon is moulding the character of at least one woman who will in the near future command a prominent position among the leading women of the Northwest. Besides the charming manner in which she told of the success and progress of the societies, she displayed a peculiar magnetic power over her hearers when she touchingly spoke of the death during the past year of one of the most active and esteemed Laureats, the late Clifton B. Stevens. After mentioning the advancement of the standard of the college paper, the Reflector, in an appropriate conclusion she bade all a cordial welcome.

Kasper K. Kubli delivered an oration on "The Value of Yesterday." The following extracts will outline the trend of his theme. "Time is incomprehensible. Yesterday, today and tomorrow; each grand and each peculiar and each measureless. The Divinity of yesterday is called memory; today has no guardian angel by name; tomorrow yields to the illusions of hope. Looking backward and forward the heart becomes overwhelmed with the weight and mystery of the theme. Led by its own impulse the human heart has always made hope the dearest Goddess of mankind. For a time let us displace the blooms and smiles of hope with the wisdom and pensiveness of memory. Take the idea of experience, liberty, the home, and although the greatest of man as pictured in the future may be a dream, the past is a great fact of which nothing can rob us and whose worth no fancy can overestimate.

"The just conceptions of the past add to the achievements of succeeding ages. We can only say that the immense past of humanity, may be viewed as a field in which the arts and industries the philosophies and religions of the world have found opportunity for the revelations of their glorious treasures. Yesterday is the foundation of today. In the ushering in of this new period let us summons all that makes for beauty, nobility and unfoldment in art, science and philosophy; and, gathering about us the accumulated experiences of times past, let us all, who love humanity, swell the anthem of eternal progress."

The Laurean quartette, consisting of Messrs. J. L. McClure, Frank Mathews, E. Del Johnson, and H. L. Robe, sang, "Rowing Swiftly Down the Stream," after which Miss Henrietta Owen, of the Eutaxians, recited Tennyson's "Locksley Hall." The easy and graceful bearing she maintained throughout the recital, bore unmistakable evidence of the highly efficient training in the rhetorical department of this institution.

The Kress Mandolin club was on the programme for two numbers, and after each an encore was responded to showing that the hearers appreciated the music.

Of the oration of Carey F. Martin, on "The Three Problems Confronting American Statesmen," the thought may be gleaned from the following extracts:

"Four hundred years ago, when the newsgatherers of Europe heralded the discovery of a new continent, they little dreamed of the important part it was destined to play in the future history of the world. They did not know that within 200 years, this Mecca of Columbus, this land without a king, was to be inhabited by colonists from all nations, by men of every creed, learning liberty, equality and brotherly affection in its pure atmosphere. They did not know that this Western world was to be occupied by a mighty nation. * * *

"The work of the present statesmen is to preserve this nation. In the past—nations, like men, have had their birth, life and death. Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome—each in turn reached the zenith of their material splendor and perished. Our nation must not be allowed to drift to the same fate. The duty of statesmen is to watch the kaleidoscope of politics and preserve our national prestige through every change, to carry out the plans of Washington to enforce the principles of our constitution which are as enduring as time.

"The tenure and possession of land, the regulation of labor and capital and the coinage of money are the three greatest problems now confronting American statesmen, and upon their satisfactory solution largely depends the perpetuity of our national greatness. * * * *

"The million-acre land owners who are beginning to desecrate American equality should be restricted. The right of foreign syndicates to own large tracts of land should be abrogated. Land-gamblers and speculators will have to be punished as common gamblers. God did not make the soil to be an instrument of gamblers; He made it to produce food; to be utilized for humanity; to nourish and bring forth the bread of life

"A second question is capital versus labor.

"The press and periodical literature of the time is filled with discussions of the labor problem, but as yet no direct and immediate solution has been given. Accumulated labor in the form of fixed and circulating capital is the necessary contemporary of progress and civilization. Great enterprises require concentrated capital. The building of railroads, opening canals, establishing telegraph, telephone and electric lines; the inauguration and operation of factories, mills and manufactories and all the enabling and productive functions of peace, depend on concentrated capital.

"Only a century ago advancing civilization began to clamor for swifter modes of locomotion. Capital, assisted by inventive genius, has placed the "iron horse" and "ocean greyhound" at man's disposal. The want of quick communication stimulated the inventive genius of such men as Franklin, Morse and Edison to new inventions but it required large sums of money to put up and operate the millions of copper wires which today traverse every part of the civilized earth, gathering in at great cities and spreading out over the land like monster cobwebs with millions of strands, scattering knowledge broadcast among mankind. * * * *

Prohibit the foreign anarchist from setting foot on Columbus' sacred soil; educate our own willing and industrious wage-earners and the labor-capital quagmire in which Europe is floundering will be avoided. Educate the laborer that he may be able to see and appreciate the rewards of capital; educate the capitalist that he may be above schemes of oppression and tyranny; educate our whole people that they may be willing to acknowledge the power of capital for good toward civilization. * * * *

"Another problem is to be adjusted by our statesmen. A sufficiency of circulating medium must be furnished. We must have money. 'Money answereth all things;' it is the object of almost a universal devotion of our land, the material God of our time.

"Twenty years ago last February, the financial crime of the country was perpetrated against our prosperous people. An act which shocked the public conscience and aroused the righteous indignation of the patriots and conservators of our national welfare; an act in whose wake followed widespread disasters and terrific evils; a scheme whose result was panic, bankruptcy, paralysis of business, stagnation of enterprises and infinite distress—silver was demonetized.

"Here our statesmen lost sight of the ancient landmarks which had stood for 4000 years, guiding progress and civilization; here our legislators cut loose from the known moorings built by Jefferson and Hamilton and drifted out into the unknown sea of reckless experiment—they restricted the coinage of silver.

"Nine hundred years before the Christian era, the Lydians coined silver money. Silver continued to be a useful function of civilization until the good conspiracy was brought to a focus in the United States in 1873. The logic of the so-called silver problem is as simple as A B C. Suppose there are in circulation in Christendom four billion gold dollars and nearly four billion silver dollars. The 'gold-bugs' and plutocrats hold the gold—the merchants, mechanics, laborers and populace hold the silver. Take away the silver, demonetize it, restrict it—and the gold is immediately worth eight billion dollars, the 'gold-bugs' are twice as wealthy, the plutocrats are twice as opulent. In 1867 the 'billionaires of Europe saw this and in 1873, assisted by the peddlers and millionaires of America, they worked the scheme through the congress of the United States. America, the leader of civilization had been entrapped. *

"Silver has been the peoples' money, and will ever continue to be. Gold is good money, but there is not enough of it. Bi-metallism is the proper plan for our nation. Germany is clamoring for a double standard, and France has practically adopted it. All commercial nations will eventually find it necessary. * * * *

"Everything is estimated in money; countless millions toil for it; commodities are manufactured and produced to secure it; all industry is working for it. Let the government put no restriction on it but let all the gold and silver which is presented be coined in medium of exchange. Then will commerce, industry and labor be encouraged and peace, prosperity and happiness prevail in our land. * * *

"The progress of our nation during the last century has been phenomenal. It has no parallel in history. In science we have realized the assertions of Galileo, Copernicus and Kepler; in art we are striving toward the Parian marbles, the living walls of the Vatican, the oratory of Demosthenes and Cicero; in invention we have magnified the dream of Faust and Guttenburg, excelled the vision of Fulton or Watt and eclipsed the expectations of Franklin or Morse.

"Let the good work go on. Let our statesmen encourage reciprocity, build up our merchant marine, remove the obstacles which retard our commerce with the nations of the earth, coin our silver as we do our gold, and adopt our own national policy. * * *

"The inter-dependence and inter-relations of labor and capital will be promoted, the kinship of wealth and work conserved, the estrangement between gold and silver averted and reunited in one happy fraternity; all the elements of our national strength will combine to solidify and perpetuate the grandeur and glory of this mighty republic."

"Breeze of the Night," sang by a ladies quartette, consisting of Misses May, Stella, Cecile and Benetta Dorris, followed this oration. Their response to the encore closed the literary programme for the evening. The promenade and reunion proper was then indulged, until a late hour. The orchestra music was very good.

THIS FORENOON

the graduating exercises of the law department were held at 10 o'clock. There are 22 graduates in this department the present year. Of these a representation of six were present at the exercises. But three of these representatives delivered orations. John L. McGinn discoursed on the career of Mirabeau, the French hero, orator and statesman. John P. Kavanaugh spoke of "Eloquence as an Attribute to Legal Prominence," Walter H. Dodd paid a fitting tribute to "John Bright, the Friend of America."

The musical part of the exercises was three numbers as follows:

March from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Misses McCornack and Sawyers and Mrs. Linn.

Ladies' Chorus, "On, Gallant Company!".....Becker

Trio, organ, violin, piano—selected.
Misses McCornack and Sawyers
Mrs. Linn.

The prayer and benediction were by Rev D. E. Loveridge.

President Johnson presented the diplomas in behalf of the faculty and then

THE ADDRESS

To the class was delivered by Attorney E. B. Skipworth, of this city, and materially was as follows:

"YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—You have reached the threshold of one of the honored and noble professions of the civilized world, and you are about to enter upon a career of usefulness, power and influence, or upon a career of idleness, failure and insignificance. It now behooves you to reduce the theories of the law, which you have in a degree mastered, and which entitles you to a diploma at the hands of this honorable faculty, to concise and practical rules and application. Your school-days in the law are not ended but only commenced."

Continuing, the speaker admitting the value of oratory as an accomplishment of an advocate, went further and said: "The lawyer as well as the client will always find a critical knowledge of the law vastly more important than the weaving together of beautiful sentences and high-sounding phrases."

Assuring them that unceasing toil was necessary to the requirement of an honored position in the profession, he also urged upon them the value of sobriety, to be honest and always faithful, never to engage in a cause believed to be unjust. "Never use your knowledge of the laws to oppress or wrong any man, be he honest or dishonest, rich or poor, high or low. Keep close to the middle of the highway of equity and right. Maintain your integrity and honor at all hazards.

Never refuse the suit of the oppressed poor if their cause be just, simply because fees are not forthcoming. Never make a case; let the facts actually exist and you apply the law to those facts. By a strict observance to honor and integrity you may for a time be deprived of fees and emoluments, but I assure you that integrity and industry has its reward, and young men, you must not harbor for one moment an idea of anything but a strict observance of right practice on the right lines. While I am pained to say that the legal profession has always had its full proportion of corrupt men, yet it is one of the proudest thoughts of the lawyer to observe the noble deeds of a vast number of its members. Your calling, your life-work is a profession not a trade. Let no act of yours lower the standard or dignity of the profession, but rather strive to elevate it, and make the practice of law more honorable on account of your having engaged in it.

Spurn the oft repeated jest and insinuation against integrity and high and noble aims of the bar. Divorce suits are the bane of law practice. Be grand enough, large hearted enough and patriotic enough to see how few divorce suits you can appear in, and thereby become a benefactor to the human race."

Then after remarking further on the responsibilities of the professional man in the administration and maintenance of the laws, he said in closing:

"So, gentlemen, it is your solemn duty to be living examples to the whole world, and challenge the respect and admiration of mankind everywhere, for the firm and steady maintenance of the laws and good order. Be the polite gentleman everwhere and under all circumstances. Never make a needless and harsh criticism against your professional brethren. In conclusion, I welcome you to the bar of Oregon, and wish you Godspeed in your chosen profession."

THIS AFTERNOON

The class movement is being dedicated. Tonight Hon. D. Solis Cohen delivers the address before the University and tomorrow promptly at 10 o'clock the graduating exercises in the literary department will begin.

Daily Guard, June 22.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the dedication of the class monument occurred. J. G. Miller, vice-president of the class, presided. The class poem, composed by E. H. Lauer, was read by K. K. Kubli, as the author was indisposed with throat troubles. Mr. Kubli's recital was easy and effective. Mr. Lauer's ability as a poet is well known in the university and the public will also remember his admirable effort before the reunion of the societies last year.

We regret that space does not permit us to publish more fully this worthy effort, but understand that it will be printed in full in the college paper. In beautiful rhyme he reviews the history of the silent stone here erected as a class monument, dwells upon the class history and prospective future and the closing verse, directed to his classmates, wishes them "happiness and success," and concludes:

Ere yet our untried sails are spread,
Before the buffeting winds of life;
And we engage in worldly strife,
O, comrades soon of auld lang syne,
May happiness evermore be thine.
Success lay every moment 'tend,
Till at that sometime, coming end—
When as the stars we softly fade
Into the light from out the shade.
When on that grand Commencement day;
From mortal things we pass away
And take our final, last degree,
And hear the herald triumphantly
Call finis, the end of earthly days
May "well done" be our highest praise.
Classmates, farewell. Peace be with you,
And Fortune o'er your pathway strew.
From classic halls of learning, though,
Into life's busy mart you go,
Still in your hearts this echo be,
The memory of old '93.

The inscription on the monument was merely "Class of 1893." The dedicatory oration was delivered by Lawrence T. Harris. This gentleman is a fluent and magnetic speaker and his remarks were expressed in an earnest, feeling manner.

He alluded to the fact that it has always been the custom to erect a monument of some kind when it was wished to preserve the memory of some achievement, and that monuments always have the same purpose. This class had selected a basaltic column from the neighboring height overlooking their alma mater. Then followed a concise statement regarding the origin and history of the rock:

"It has stood since the beginning of modern geological history, and will stand until 'rolling years shall cease to move'."

Speaking of the efficiency of the training received at Oregon's State university, the speaker remarked: "The members of the Alumni can be found in every department of thought and industry, and they have placed the standard high." To the class he said: "The few years of college life have, to a great extent, determined our future. Though we sever our connection with this university as students, yet like the many who have entered its wide and open portals, and left equipped for the battles of life, we go with the good wishes of those who have for so long helped prepare us to work out for ourselves our highest destinies. We go with the feeling that whatever we may achieve, that will be of good to us, or in itself of good, will be largely the result of influence here shed around us. We go with the conviction that however divergent the paths of our future, in whatever clime we may dwell, we can one and all point with pride to this spot as a common home for us all."

ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING

The annual business meeting of the Alumni occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The names of the twelve members of '93 were enrolled. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Fletcher Linn, '90, president; Venis Adair, '91, 1st vice president; Ada W. Sharples, '89 2d vice President; Philura March, '87, secretary and treasurer; W. I. Vawter, '86, orator, with Wallace Mount, '83, alternate; Agnes M. Greene, '90, poet with E. H. Lauer, '93, alternate; F. A. Huffer, '86, historian.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sorrow to be forwarded to the family of the late Judge Deady.

LAST EVENING.

The exercises last evening were opened with a ladies' quartette sung by Mrs. Linn, Misses Cecile and Benetta Dorris and Elizabeth Sawyers. Rev. H. L. Bates offered prayer. President Johnson then introduced Hon. D. Solis Cohen, who delivered the address before the university.

After stating the appreciation he felt for being requested to deliver the address upon this occasion the speaker stated his theme as the "Practicability of higher education among business men, farmers and laboring classes." The imagination has been too prevalent that the business man, the farmer, the miner and those of other vocations, not properly of the educational classes, had too much to attend to to allow time for higher thought, the scope of which is enlarged by higher education. Higher education must necessarily elevate mercantile life.

The standing and character of our state depends upon the educational attainments of all classes. The world's fair this year is a living evidence of the progress, growth and magnitude of our country. "Our country can be independent of the mills, factories and other manufacturing institutions of all other countries. The most marvelous advances have been made during the last few decades." The advanced and liberal education of our masses is the broad foundation for every branch of life.

The efficient discipline of the higher institutions of learning places those not so trained at a great disadvantage. Speaking of the oft repeated remark that the avenues to success are full, he exclaimed that there were the same opportunities, aye, new and even greater opportunities now than ever there had been for the student to use education as a lever to move the world. He also spoke of woman's advancement. "Woman and electricity flash on together." In conclusion he urged that the higher education of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, through the benefits of higher education feel a more profound patriotism, and the scope of thought grows larger and larger.

At the close Miss Frances Carson, of Portland, late from New York, where she has been studying music, sang a beautiful contralto solo and responded to an encore with another. She has a voice of perceptible sweetness and volume which she most excellently commands.

THIS MORNING

The regular graduating exercises of the literary department began. There are twelve in the class, so that two sessions were necessary.

State Superintendent E. B. McElroy, President John Bloss, of the state agricultural college, and Rev. Herbert Johnson were chosen by the faculty to act as judges. The exercises were opened with Moszkowski's Spanish dance on two pianos, by Misses Simpson, McCornack, Hovey and Sawyers. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. M. Hill.

After the prayer a quartette sang before the first oration, which was by Miss Florence May Dorris on "The Place of the Scholar in American Civilization."

In a graceful, eloquent manner the speaker stated her points and drew her conclusions. "The American civilization stands unique and individual among the nations." The scholar, taking Emerson's definition, is, 'the thinking man of history.' "Ancient days retarded rather than advanced civilization." The scholar's influence was better in medevial times through such scholars as Luther." "But in modern days progress and advancement are everywhere traceable to the influence of the scholar. In America we find the great achievements of this leader, in all that is elevating to the nation; in the written constitution; in the separation of church from state. These institutions are products of his work in the past; But he lives today, and his influence is everywhere felt, through the press, the bar, the pulpit. The scholar's duty is to rise above the world—above himself—to seek to interpret the will of God, the source of all knowledge."

The subject of the next oration, by Lawrence T. Harris, was "Should Arbitration Take the Place of War?" War has been one of the agents of civilization, but Reason is the only safeguard in the affairs of men. And especially is this latter true in our modern civilization. War is a world-wide calamity. If justice can only be secured by war, then for weaker nations there is no justice. Arbitration is reasonable and practicable. Martial conquest will not make the government of a country permanent. America favors arbitration. Once secured the forces of the world will work out the great problems of life.

"The Place of the Scholar in American Civilization," by Charles E. Henderson, followed. In the origin of American institutions the scholar was one of the foremost agents. The early affairs of our government produced a state of things in which greater scholarship was necessary. The demand was met; witness the Declaration of Independence and our own national constitution. Liberties enjoyed under the latter all result of American scholarship. The great places have always been occupied by men of high intelligence. Scholarship in literary pursuits has elevated and educated all classes, and the scholar has built American civilization. The life of a nation, as an individual, is a perpetual battle against decay. Reliance upon the scholar for preservation adds to his responsibility.

Before the next oration a musical selection was rendered on the piano by Miss Sawyers, "Scherzo in B minor," by Chopin.

Harold L. Hopkins' subject was "The Puritan Character." The oration discussed the Puritan character as it has influenced our American institutions. It traces the power and moulding influence of that character upon the government, the religious and educational life of the country from its earliest history, beginning with the compact of the Mayflower, and following down through the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States. The conclusion was a hopeful view of the permanence of our government and our American institutions because of that same Puritan spirit which still pervades them.

Kaspar K. Kubli had for the subject of his oration, "The Place of the Scholar in American civilization." "Intelligence in all ages has been the citadel of liberty." "Scholarship has exalted mankind to broader life and higher views. Made statesmen who laid the foundation stone of our national institutions. When danger appeared intelligence burst the bounds of confinement and produced the Declaration of Independence and our own national constitution. What would be the horrible result could we banish from the past the influences of scholarship. It has appeared in all the problems of American history, in all branches of mental activity. The American scholar must be able to meet with calmness the greatest emergencies.

In the interim before the next oration, Miss Frances Carson favored the audience with a beautiful contralto solo.

Mr. E. H. Lauer had for his subject, "The Puritan Character." He first presented the dismal scene of the 16th century and the awakening of the human mind. Bringing out the great reformers of that age, prominent among whom was the Puritan. He deduced the proposition that in the Puritan character were "those elements that overturned from their bases the pillars of tradition, on those principles that influenced the development of modern government." "The persecutions the Puritan suffered while fighting for freedom of conscience;" "The principles inculcated by his noble character have been echoed many times in American history." Persecution could not eradicate that which was rooted so deeply in the souls of this self-exiled people—the freedom of thought and conscience." Plymouth Rock underlies our whole continent, and, as we look at the scenes enacted across the Atlantic, we can but be thankful that we dwell in a land devoted to the cause of liberty, where its sacred spark is guarded by a temple whose dome is the atherial vault of heaven, whose walls are the illimitable space and whose foundation is the Puritan character."

The last oration before adjournment was by Carey F. Martin on, "Should Arbitration Take the Place of War?". The points brought out were that "arbitration is practicable;" witness the 'Alabama claims,' and 70 other questions during the last century.

"More than practicable, it is humane;" war is horible, destroys people and nations. "More than humane arbitration is the Christian method of adjusting international difficulties."

The other five orations were delivered in the afternoon. The judges awarded the Failing prize of $150 to Carey Martin. The Beekman prize of $100 was awarded to Thomas M. Roberts. Complete details will be given in next week's issue.

WILSON DOING WELL.—Wednesday's Portland Telegram: Charles E. Fields received a telegram last evening from Charles Wilson, the well-known Southern Pacific conductor, dated at New York. Mr. Wilson says that he submitted to an operation for the removal of a 40-pound excrescent growth on his right leg, which has been increasing in size and annoying him for years. He is doing very well, but cannot state when he will be able to turn his face westward again.

GOOD PRICES PROBABLE.—A prolonged drouth of over 100 days duration has prevailed in England, France and Germany, and even if rain comes soon, vast damage will have been done to the crops of those countries. As a result good prices may be expected for the wheat, hops and cattle of our farmers and producers, and consequently an easier money market. This make a cheerful outlook for the financial outlook next fall.

For Sale.

230 acres of good land with living springs. It is good fruit land and has 400 bearing trees. Fair improvements. Lays 5 miles southwest of Eugene. Inquire on premises of Thos Jenkins.