

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE.

History, Present Attainments and Future Prospects of the Home College of the Yamhill Valley.

McMinnville college is no experiment. On the contrary, it is an old and well-established institution of higher learning. It is a private institution under the auspices of the Baptist churches of Oregon. Its past is full of interest; its present represents much of accomplishment, fine facilities for instruction and thorough work; and the future is bright with prospects of large advance.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

McMinnville college was first incorporated in 1858. It has accordingly 40 years of history. Its growth has been slow but constant. The first site of the college will be remembered by all older residents of McMinnville and vicinity as having been in the central part of the town. Here the old building stood, weather-beaten and dilapidated in its later years. Here for 25 years the work of the college was carried on. Among the earlier presidents and teachers were Dr. George C. Chandler, the first president; Prof. J. W. Johnson, Prof. Robb, President Mark Bailey, Prof. Roberts, Prof. J. E. Magers and President G. J. Burchett, with whom also worked for two years Prof. J. A. C. Freund. This brings the history of the college up to the time when the effort was begun for the building of the new building. This effort was inaugurated by President Burchett and a fund of \$20,000 was raised by him. Then the splendid campus adjoining the town on the south was given by Samuel and Mahala Cozine and Mrs. Chandler, and the building was erected. The old property was disposed of and now forms one of the best residence parts of McMinnville. President Anderson was at the head of the college at the time of the completion of the new building and for some years thereafter. He is remembered as a scholarly and cultured Christian gentleman. Following his administration of the college came that of President T. G. Brownson, with its vigorous advancement and large success, bringing the history of the college down to the beginning of the present administration in 1896. Those serving as teachers in the college during its later history have been Prof. W. J. Crawford, Prof. E. P. Anderson, Mrs. Ella Ruegg, Mrs. Belle Johnson Martin, Mrs. F. E. Wolfden, Mrs. T. G. Brownson, Prof. W. F. Fargo, and perhaps others whose names are not now recalled. Many other names might be mentioned of those who have borne the college's burden of management and control as members of its board of trustees; and others yet who have given largely of money and service to advance the college's interests. But this much of history must suffice.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE COLLEGE.

Of perhaps greater interest to the average reader will be a statement of the present status of the work of the institution. What is the college now and what is it able to do?

From the material standpoint the college is well provided with those things which lend efficiency to its workings. The campus of more than 30 acres, just outside the city limits of McMinnville, is one of the most beautiful in the West. Its oak groves and rolling landscape, the stream murmuring through the glen, the athletic field, the orchard and garden—all these contribute to make the college campus extremely desirable. There are tennis courts, football and baseball fields, bicycle track and the best facilities for all kinds of field athletics. The buildings number three, the main building, accommodating class rooms, chapel, dining hall and students' rooms, library, music rooms and laboratory; the observatory mounting the fine six-inch object glass, equatorial telescope, the best on the north coast; and the gymnasium, equipped for efficient work in indoor athletics. The funds are already mostly secured for a new chemical and physical laboratory building, and it will be built during the coming year, it is expected. The main building is supplied with water on all floors and with a good sewage system. The music department is provided with two fine pianos. The library affords first-class facilities for original research and investigation, and with its 2,500 volumes, is one of the best working college libraries on the coast. The chemical and physical laboratories are well provided with apparatus and appliances for successful work. The campus, buildings and equipments represent a money value of perhaps \$40,000. The college has also endowments of invested funds aggregating some \$40,000 more. These material resources and facilities mean that McMinnville college is prepared to do thorough and efficient work in all its departments.

THE WORK UNDERTAKEN.

In its literary departments the college offers courses leading to the usual college degrees. These courses are equal to those offered by the best colleges of the West. Without making any pretensions to the doing of university work, the college does do thorough college work. In its normal department the college offers a course of study equal in every respect to the courses outlined by the normal schools under the patronage of the state. In its department of music the college offers courses of study leading to diplomas both in voice, and in piano and organ. The college has an enviable record for efficiency in this department of its work, and the present sees better facilities than ever offered before. An art department is to be introduced, the coming year, with the best facilities

for the prosecution of the various lines of work and study usually offered in similar departments in the best colleges and seminaries. In the work of physical culture the college is taking front rank among the colleges of the state.

THE FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

The coming year will see eight professors and teachers employed for full time in the college, besides a large number of lecturers on special topics and offering special courses. In all, some 16 or 18 instructors will offer work during the coming year. A brief sketch of the several teachers may prove of interest:

President H. L. Boardman, now entering upon the third year of his administration of the college, is a West-

ern man. He has spent most of his life on the Pacific coast, though a native of Ohio. His degrees of A. B., and A. M., were taken at Colfax college, Washington, which work was supplemented with two years' study at the University of Chicago. After leaving the university he was for some three years engaged in pastoral work in Oregon and Washington, leaving the pastorate of the Eugene Baptist church to become president of the college. McMinnville was his boyhood home and he took his academic course in the college of which he is now president. He is 32 years of age. President Boardman is thoroughly in sympathy with western life and thought and his administration of the college is proving eminently successful.

THE NEW CATALOGUE.

Will be published in a few days. Send to the president for a copy which will give full and complete information concerning the college and all its workings.

THE PROSPECT.

For the coming year is most flattering. Many are already speaking of coming to the college next year. The old students, almost without exception, expect to return in the fall. The prospect for a full school was never so good as now. In making plans for the next school year do not fail to write to the president for full information which will be most gladly given.

WATSON'S EASTERN SQUADRON.

Preparing for its raid, while Camara loses time.

Washington, July 2.—It was announced at the navy department this afternoon that the Spanish Cadiz squadron had paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal, though this statement was probably erroneous, in view of the later reports to the press indicating that the Spanish vessels were stopping for repairs. The advice only hastened preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron. The commodore has reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago, and his consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which, it is expected, will occupy fully four months, providing the war endures that length of time.

The delays to which the Spaniards are subject at Port Said will rebound very greatly to the advantage of Admiral Dewey, if Camara is still in reality bound for the Philippines, for they insure the arrival of almost the whole of General Merritt's forces, and almost certainly of the cruiser Charleston and the Monterey and Monadnock, before the Spanish squadron could reach Manila harbor.

It was learned this afternoon that the Egyptian government had decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality and that the warships must leave.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern Squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal, bound to the Asiatic station.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo-boat destroyers at Port Said, because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines.

Shot in Hay Field. Harrisburg, Or., July 2.—This morning Charles Turner was shot and killed by T. M. McGrath, about six miles east of this place. Turner had been working on the farm of Harvey Summerville. McGrath lives near by. Turner visited with McGrath's boy, about his own age. McGrath thought he was visiting his wife, with whom he has had trouble, and became jealous. Today he went to the Summerville farm and went up to Turner, who was working in the hay field, spoke a few words, then stepped back and drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered Turner's left breast, and he dropped dead.

Spy at Fort Canby. Astoria, July 2.—It has been learned that the court-martial which recently convened at Fort Canby was held for the purpose of determining whether or not a resident of Ilwaco is a Spanish spy. The man is a Mexican, and while under the influence of liquor recently created the impression by his utterances that he was in the employ of the Spanish government. The verdict of the court has not yet been made known, but many of the soldiers at the fort are of the opinion that the Mexican has been found guilty and will be shot. His name has not been disclosed.

Associate Professor Charles W. Converse is a member of the graduating class of the college this year, with the degree of B. L. He is a young man of fine scholarship and good attainments. He has also had experience in teaching and is fully qualified for doing successful work in the departments of mathematics and history, for which work he has been retained. He will also do mechanical work as assistant in the laboratory.

Associate Professor Isabel M. Grover is also a member of this year's class in the college, graduating with the degree of A. B. She is a young woman of the finest scholarship, standing at the head of her class throughout the entire course. She has special qualifications for teaching Latin, and she will devote herself to work in this department.

Professor Emanuel Northup has taught in McMinnville college ten years. He is an Eastern man, educated at Colgate university, New York, and at Morgan Park Theological seminary, Illinois. He has the degree of A. B. from Colgate, and B. D. from Morgan Park. Professor Northup is about 45 years old. He is a born teacher. During his long term of service in McMinnville college, he has

made mathematics his specialty, though having done work also in philosophy and ancient languages. His work is uniformly successful and of the highest order of excellence. He has a pleasant home in McMinnville where he is universally esteemed.

Professor A. M. Brumback has just closed his second year of service in the college. He is a young man, under 25, and a graduate, with the degree of A. B., of Denison university, Granville, O. Before coming to McMinnville, Professor Brumback was for one year principal of Grace seminary, at Centralia, Wash. He has charge of the work in natural sciences

ment. She has had experience in the class-room and will prove a most desirable acquisition to the teaching force in the college.

The teacher in the department of art cannot yet be definitely announced. It is expected that definite announcement will be made in a few days.

Many special lecturers for the coming year have been secured and names and courses will be duly announced in the forthcoming catalogue.

WHAT WILL IT COST TO ATTEND THE COLLEGE?

A question of the greatest concern to the average young man or woman who

desires to attend college is, what will it cost? What is the expense of attending McMinnville college a year?

Tuition in the regular college courses and in the preparatory department is \$11 per quarter of 13 weeks. This means the cost of a year's tuition \$33. This rate applies to the normal department.

In the department of music the rate of tuition is \$8.50 per quarter, for one lesson per week, either in piano, organ or voice. Two lessons per week, \$15 per quarter. Piano for practice may be had for \$3 per quarter, one hour per day.

Private lessons in elocution may be had at 50 cents per lesson of 45 minutes.

In the department of art the rate of tuition will be 50 cents per lesson. Furnished room and board in the building costs \$3 per week. Furnished rooms and board may be had in good families at from \$2 to \$3 per week, everything provided. A few rooms in the main building are available for girls who may furnish the rooms and board themselves at smaller cost. Men also club together for board at reduced rates. In these various ways cost of attending school is reduced to the minimum. An economical student can complete a year's work at McMinnville college for \$150. Many do so for a less amount.

Miss Katherine A. Glen, as principal of the department of music has just closed her first year in the college. Miss Glen's work has proved exceedingly satisfactory to the college's large

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE.



MAIN BUILDING



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

STILL ANOTHER SHIP

Cristobal Colon Added to Our Navy.

THE CAPTAIN SURRENDERED

Cruiser Was Not Seriously Damaged in the Fight—To the Brooklyn and Oregon Belongs the Honor of Taking the Warship.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 7.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon.

The latter was not seriously damaged though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase, a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them, and engaged all of the four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

It is the general understanding among army officers here that the next expedition to the Philippines will get off about July 11. The fleet will consist of the Peru, City of Puebla, Acapulco, Umatilla and Pennsylvania.

The Porto Rican expedition, which is the next number on the war programme after the surrender of Santiago, is to be led by Major-General John R. Brooke, now commanding the First army corps at Chickamauga, who will be made military governor of the island after its capture.

According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor-general has made arrangements for a meeting with Admiral Dietrich (commander of the German naval forces in the Far East), in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish government that Manila should be handed into provincial charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Dietrich, in view of the American blockade.

The Japanese cruiser Matsushima arrived at Hong Kong Friday from Manila, which port she left on the afternoon of Monday, June 27. She reports that the American transports had not then arrived. The situation was unchanged, the Spaniards continuing to erect defenses and the insurgents occupying positions within about 2,000 yards of the city. Food is growing scarcer. The Matsushima reports also that when she left Manila harbor there were five German and four British warships there.

The president has intimated that another call for volunteers will soon be issued.

Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has been selected to command the cruiser Chicago.

The war department has received the welcome information today that military telegraph stations have been established at St. Villa, in the center of the present military operations, and that this line runs to a point near Agudores, where it connects with the French cable line, thus bringing General Shafter into direct communication with the department.

Corporal Hucht, Seventh infantry, who with seven men was sent out seven miles from Santiago was found by General Shafter Thursday afternoon and sent into camp. The party had repeatedly seen the Spaniards, who did not offer to molest them, and the Americans spent the day as if enjoying a picnic in the woods. The corporal said that if he had had with him a sufficient force he could have brought in 40 Spanish prisoners.

The Egyptian government has decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality, and that the warships must leave. Secretary Long said that he understood Camara's fleet had paid the canal dues, and the presumption is that they will continue the voyage.

LATER NEWS.

President McKinley has sent a telegram to Shafter and Sampson ordering them to confer as to the advisability of the fleet entering the harbor to assist in the bombardment of Santiago.

Shafter has decided that he will wait for reinforcements. The storming of Santiago is therefore likely not to occur for a few days. The news of Pando's arrival at the doomed city has been confirmed.

Camara's fleet has entered the Suez canal. Ten vessels headed by the battleship Pelayo resumed their voyage Tuesday morning, presumably for the Philippines. The news has been confirmed in Washington.

Madrid calls her disaster a victory. The government has announced that Cervera's entire fleet has escaped to safety. Minister Annon, it is said, is delighted, and declares that Cervera's dash was a brilliant one and quite successful.

Orders were issued by the department Tuesday looking to the immediate dispatch of troopships from Tampa with reinforcements for Shafter. It is probable at least 15,000 will be sent forward as quickly as transportation can be provided.

St. Louis presents a bloody Fourth of July record. Three murders were committed. A probably fatal shooting affray also occurred, and a little girl who was playing with firecrackers set fire to her dress and was burned to death.

Targets were made of wounded men, and Spanish sharpshooters fired on the ambulance corps at Saturday's and Sunday's engagement at Santiago de Cuba. Several members of the corps were wounded and two wounded men were killed outright.

Gomez' troops are short of food, and serious suffering is inevitable if a fresh supply is not soon sent to them. Failure of the Gussie expedition to land supplies and subsequent disposal of the vessel's cargo makes it doubtful if another attempt can be made in the near future.

A dispatch from Santiago, via Kingston, says: At about 10 o'clock Sunday night the enemy came out of the breaches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their positions, but quickly rallied, and drove the enemy back pell-mell into their own ditches. The Spanish loss must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter of an hour. The losses on the American side were very light, as our soldiers lay in rifle pits and had the advantage.

The United States senate was in session on the Fourth of July.

The torpedo-boat Fox, built by Wolff & Zwicker iron works, was launched in Portland, Or., Monday.

Uruguay is in the throes of a revolt and the government has declared Montevideo in a state of siege.

The Ladrone islands are about 3,000 miles west and just a little south of Honolulu—almost in direct line with the Philippines.

During the bombardment of Santiago Saturday the Swancee in three shots from her 4-inch gun, at a range of 1,600 yards, brought the Spanish flag down from Agudores, a fortification three miles from Morro.

A tornado struck Hampton beach, N. H., causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. Several people were killed in a skating rink, and by the capsizing of a yacht sailing off the beach five were drowned.

The steamer Columbia, plying between Portland and San Francisco, reports a collision with the schooner J. Eppinger, six hours out from San Francisco, in a dense fog. The Eppinger undertook to cross the Columbia's bow, and was run down and cut in two aft the foremost. The crew were all rescued.

A bridge crossing the Mohican river at Shelby, O., fell with 1,000 people. Four were killed outright and a number injured, some seriously. A public wedding ceremony was being performed on the bridge, as one of the features of the celebration. Just as the ceremony had been completed the bridge went down with a crash, precipitating the people a distance of 18 feet.

The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock Tuesday noon, on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this in part was the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

In Venezuela the revolution which has prevailed for the past six months ended by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader.

A horse will live 25 days without food, merely drinking water.

Representative Davidson, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill increasing the army ration by the addition of one-quarter of a pound of pure American cheese. A similar bill has been introduced by Representative Chickering, of New York.