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University of the Pacific

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EDITORIAL.

ANOTHER year has passed, and Christmas has stolen upon us. A generous vacation with tokens of love, with feasting and pleasure, with home and friends, beckons to us to leave our toil.

On Friday we leave our work for a three weeks' vacation. It has been a long time since the students have so well deserved a rest. The term, although eventful, has been one of hard and faithful work.

For Faculty and students we wish a pleasant vacation, a sure and safe return. Is it necessary to say to the students that all should be back *on time*? A tardy return is a poor beginning for a new year.

Let everyone do something for the University during vacation. Students are the best advertisements of an institution. Do not be backward about showing your colors. Talk to your friends and acquaintances about the old U. P. and, if possible, persuade them to return with you on Jan. 14th.

To all our subscribers, to our advertisers and exchanges, to all who have shown an interest in the PHAROS or the University, we wish to express our sincerest hopes that you may have a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

TOMORROW evening will take place the greatest event of the term—the annual contest between Archania and Rhizomia. For our Alumni and other distant subscribers, we are sorry that we cannot report it until after vacation. The students will need no report for they will all be present. It will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle of San Jose, and, if we are to judge from former years, it will be difficult for those who are late to find standing room.

An unusual interest attaches to this contest since, for the first time, the orations and debate will be decided.

Since the last appearance of the student body in San Jose, we have been represented as a very turbulent crowd. On account of newspaper exaggerations, we will be closely watched and criticised by the rest of the audience. We would suggest that each individual keep his enthusiasm within proper bounds.

WOULD it not be a good idea for the trustees to make some provision for making the Museum and Observatory of some use to the students? Prof. Higbie has for years done faithful work as curator of the museum. To him it owes a great many of its treasures. No one was ever more kind or accommodating. But, to everyone's sorrow, he will never be able to return to his post of duty. For a long time the Observatory has been locked up. Surely students who would go to Mt. Hamilton to view the heavens, would be willing to use, at home, an instrument better suited than the great telescope for practical work. We hope it is not the intention to wait until one of our present Faculty is retired from active service and placed over those departments. It would be too long to wait.

AT last we have been brought to realize the fact that the term has reached its close.

To us the time has passed almost imperceptibly. Never has the old U. P. experienced such a lively session. It opened under favorable auspices; the old students returned full of life and enthusiasm and the new were soon in perfect harmony with their surroundings. From the first the term was characterized by an unusually active class rivalry. This did much toward stimulating athletics. The baseball spirit was revived. The class games have been of unusual interest, even though there was no first class playing. The first nine in its contests with other teams, has come out about even. Unfortunately its work has been stopped by the sickness of one of the leading players.

Class rivalry also manifested itself in other

lines. A few class encounters took place which, although unimportant in themselves, threatened serious results on account of subsequent complications. There are now few who are not willing to acknowledge that affairs were carried a little too far on all sides. Fortunately everything was settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Since then perfect harmony has reigned.

In social and literary lines we have undergone quite a change. The usual grand banquets and receptions whose principal feature was their great cost, have been lacking. Pleasure, without formality, has been the ideal of the social events of the term. Often, heretofore, students who could not afford it, have been burdened with heavy class and society assessments, in order to make a grand showing. A reaction from this generally ends in a close, miserly policy. Fortunately our students have struck the happy medium. We hope they may not depart from it in the future.

Literary work has been somewhat neglected. The regular society work has often been interrupted by other entertainments. The open meetings which used to hold such a prominent position, have almost ceased—only one society having observed the custom. The greatest loss of the fall session is that of the Emendian anniversary entertainment which has been postponed till commencement week at the same time as the anniversary exercises of the other societies. This may be to the best interests of the society, but it is not to the interest of the students. Too many things are being transferred to the already overcrowded spring term, while the fall term has hardly anything but Junior Day.

In some measure to take the place of Emendia, the Cartesian society of the Academy has inaugurated her anniversary exercises. The Adelphians are likely to do the same next year.

Old customs have been overthrown and new ones instituted. But above all, the work in the class room is that which counts; that which tells whether the term has been a success or

a failure; that for which we are here. We believe that the records will show that it has not been neglected. Taking this term as a whole, we believe our institution has made great progress.

LITERARY.

SIGHT-SEEING AT SALT LAKE CITY.

'Tis a little less than fifty years since the light of civilization dawned upon the valley of Salt Lake. Prior to the advent of the brave pioneers, who came in search of a quiet home, this valley was a comparative wilderness. Now all is changed, and could the adventuresome traveler, who visited this country when, as they tell us, a green spot was a literal oasis in the desert, turn his eyes upon the scene at the present time, who could depict his expression of wonder and amazement?

Imagine, if you can, yourself with the writer; we have just passed through the great deserts of Nevada, and are now standing upon a hill-top adjacent to Salt Lake City, feasting our eyes upon a scene unrivalled in beauty—one reminding us of the sight Hannibal and his army saw, upon emerging from the rocky fastness of the Alps, and looking down upon the smiling plains of Italy. There is certainly a degree of comparison between this scene and the one obtained from the summit of Mt. Hamilton, as the valley of the Jordan, in more than one respect, resembles the Santa Clara Valley. In the distance is presented the picturesque grandeur of snow-capped mountains, from which flow the pure, cold streams that supply the city with abundant water, and below us, miles in either direction is a valley beautiful in rich colors and endowed bountifully with the kindest gifts of nature. Nestling in the center of this valley is Salt Lake City.

There are few cities in the entire west that compare with Salt Lake in natural wealth of substantial resources, and as a pleasure and health resort; so favorably situated is it in this beautiful valley bounded on the east by the Wahsatch range, perhaps one of the most picturesque and magnificent mountain ranges in the Rocky Mountain chain. On the west the valley is partially bounded by the Oquirrh range, which terminates on the north by fringing the Lake. The city is protected from the eastern and northern winds by the towering mountains of the Wahsatch range. A conservative estimate of the population of the city at the present time would place it upwards of 55,000 inhabitants. It is 4,297 feet above the sea. The city is laid out in rectangles with blocks 40 rods square. Along the sides of the streets

arteries from the main mountain streams are directed, and rows of shade trees are planted outside the walks. The streets are all named after and numbered from the Temple. There is in operation about thirty miles of street-car line—all electric.

A stranger naturally turns to the great, gray monument, the Temple, which towers above all else, and is said to be visible for more than twenty miles. The structure is made entirely of granite, being 186 feet long, 99 feet wide and 220 feet high. The Temple was begun in 1853 and will not be completed for several years more. It has already cost nearly \$3,000,000. Many think it will become a Government building.

The Tabernacle which stands on the same block as the Temple, is 750 feet long, 150 feet wide and 80 feet high, and is used as the general assembly hall of the Mormons. This is one of the world's most famous whispering galleries. A pin dropped at the pulpit, one focus, can be heard at the further end of the gallery, the other focus. The seating capacity is about 10,000. The writer was privileged to listen to the huge pipe organ. It is 48 feet high and 33 feet wide. The mellow tones of this instrument are something wonderful, and the occasion will long be remembered.

Leaving the Temple we go up Brigham street, past the *News* office, back of which is the tithing yard. Passing further eastward we see the Lion House, the headquarters of the church; also the Beehive House, Brigham Young's residence, now used as a railroad office. Across the way is Amelia's Palace, where Brigham's favorite wife lived; turning the corner northward we see the Eagle Gate; back of it on the brow of the hill is Brigham's grave.

A visit to Salt Lake City is but half enjoyed unless it includes a swim in the Great Salt Lake. The lake is 75 miles long and 50 miles wide. The density of its water is about twenty per cent solid matter. Three rivers empty into it. It has a peculiarly clean appearance. The waves and swells roll in lazily, but enough to make sport while swimming. A storm on the lake is said to be grand and tries the mettle of the bravest. The water freezes at 28° F. The temperature is said to vary in the summer time from 60° to 85° F. Garfield Beach is the favorite resort. Thousands visit the baths every day during the summer months. This resort is about 18 miles from the city and is reached by an accommodation train running every hour. In case any of my readers should visit Salt Lake City and go out to the beach, don't get off the train with the crowd but stay on and the cars will take you out to the buffalo ranch, where there are some 60 or 70 wild buffalos. The track skirts the shores of the lake for about five miles on the way to the ranch, winding around the bases of cliffs over 1,000 feet high; the scenery is grand and

one feels well paid for the trip. Bathing in the lake is one of the most delightful recreations possible. The water is so heavy that a person can not sink in it. As one walks out into deep water he finds himself growing lighter and lighter. It is a strange sensation; your feet, for once seem lighter than your head and are constantly seeking the surface. In swimming one finds his feet constantly splashing water like one just learning. A person must use caution and not allow the salt water to get into his lungs, as it is very irritating and not a very palatable diet. The preservative qualities of the water are such that timber never rots while under the surface, and meat can be quickly corned if left in it.

He who essays to sketch sightseeing at Salt Lake, soon finds himself trying to write a book. While I have told you of a few wonders that are to be seen, there remains much of interest to the visitor. Utah, like California, must be seen to be appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. C. HART, '89.

THE RACE FOR GOLD.

We look upon a piece of statuary; we are deceived; we touch it to satisfy ourselves it is not alive. Features perfectly delineated; every curve and line proportionate; a marvelous piece of handiwork, needing but the breath of life to cause it to join the busy throng about it; to become one of God's wonders—*Man*. But it was not always thus. Outside forces have been instrumental in bringing about the change and effecting that degree of perfection in which it now stands before us. In its primitive state a rough-hewn, unwieldy, unpretentious mass of marble. Transferred to the sculptor, under whose trained hand and eye after weeks and months of patient toil, it gradually assumes a definite shape and form. A series of evolutions takes place. Edges are chiseled, corners rounded, imperfections removed and the transformation is complete. This metamorphosis could result only from the lapse of time with the co-operation of natural forces. A diamond is enhanced both in value and beauty after undergoing a process of grinding, polishing and setting.

We see man in his present high state of development; but has he undergone no changes to attain the exalted position he now holds? The history of nations has been a series of rises and downfalls. Rome, Macedon, Persia, Assyria, Egypt,—all conformed to this one general law. But the advance of civilization and man has ever been onward and upward; at times slow, perhaps imperceptible, but never retrograding. The many experiences and trials which it has been his lot to undergo, have all entered into the structure of the foundation upon which he is to stand; constitute the stepping stones by which he is to mount ever

higher and higher, nearer and nearer to the goal of perfection.

Time's harsh hand has chipped off the rough edges of his nature, rounded and moulded his character until scarcely a vestige of his former self remains. Although his advance morally, socially and politically has been extraordinary, yet there is one indelible blot upon his character which not even time has been able to efface. This is the stain of *Greed*.

In the beginning of his existence we find him divinely appointed by his creator as sole master over the land, the sea and the air. All things created which would conduce to his comfort and enjoyment. But man is mortal, dependent upon his own exertions for the means of subsistence. In his most rude and barbarous state, in proportion as he had opportunity and skill, he obtained different products which he exchanged with his fellow men. As he rises in the scale of civilization and the necessity for interchange of commodities increases, this method becomes too cumbersome and inconvenient.

The next advance step is to institute some article or instrument of exchange which shall be a standard of value. This, in his present high state of development, he has brought to the greatest degree of perfection by the introduction and confirmation of a medium of exchange accepted throughout the whole world. *Money* is this medium through which all things maybe obtained. *Gold* is the "open sesame" of all difficulties. Wealth is the shrine at which all bow. The possession of these insures ease, comfort, respect, pleasure, position, power. How often has he instituted search after these phantoms; how often has he sacrificed his honor, his character for the acquisition of a few paltry dollars!

Truly has it been said that the characteristic of the present age is a desire for gain without work. *Greed* is the actuating principle which urges men on to the committal of deeds almost inhuman, the venom which takes possession of men's souls steeling them against all noble and high resolves. The case of Achan of sacred history stands forth as a beacon light, casting its rays far and wide to warn any whose impulses might lead in that direction. But the thirst for gain has so firmly imbedded itself in his nature that the signal is unheeded. His whole cry is, *money, money*, get money *honestly*, if you can, but at any rate get money. His better judgment is blinded; his higher and nobler qualities blunted by this demon *Greed*, to satiate which only too often unscrupulous means are employed. On he climbs, his eyes riveted on the coveted goal, oblivious of all surrounding circumstances. Blinded by his successes, on he goes, totally ignoring the future. The higher up the ladder of wealth he climbs, the greater, when it does come, will be his fall. Reverses overtake him; he succumbs

and to escape the reproach and censure of the world, seeks a suicide's grave.

Glance through the columns of our daily newspapers and trace the workings of this monster in all the by-paths of society. Read of the forgeries accomplished, the trusts betrayed, the crimes perpetrated, characters lost, moral suicides committed, and say, if you can, that it is not a potent factor in our midst, alluring men on to destruction! Is it not the strongest of human motives?

Long and persistent has been the search for that Philosopher's Stone of the ancients; far and wide has been the quest for that El Dorado, the discovery of which would satisfy the most sanguine of man's hopes. From time immemorial fortunes almost incredible have been amassed; ninety-five per cent of the wealth of Babylon under the control of three per cent of the people; in the time of Rome 1,800 men, sole masters of ninety-eight per cent of the entire world; while in the present age, one-half the wealth of our own glorious country is owned by 25,000 people.

What will be the outcome of this centralization of capital? What are the benefits accruing, on the one hand, to the rich; on the other, to the poor? The former often raised to the highest positions of trust and honor, regardless of ability or moral worth. Oft has it been instrumental in defeating the ends of justice; oft has it been employed in the very heart of our Government to further the interests of some private corporation or individual.

For suffering humanity it has done *what*? Has it alleviated the distresses of the poor? For answer, I point you to Ireland.—illiterate, down-trodden, famine-stricken Ireland. A country where landlords dominate, who, to satisfy the cold promptings of *greed*, to further their own interests, hesitate at no extremes. The moral and intellectual progress of man is blocked. Exorbitant rents discourage improvements. Starving families are evicted and left to perish by the roadside, while about \$60,000,000 go annually to fill the coffers of absent landlords and to cancel the taxes unjustly levied.

The condition of the poor is indeed pitiable. What wonder is it that they rebel and often commit deeds of violence? Every day their lot is becoming more deplorable. Every day adds increased riches to those already in affluent circumstances. Every day hastens on the crisis which must eventually come. The voice of right and justice calls upon you to arise; awake from thy deep lethargy; sleep not when danger menaces; avert this impending cataclysm; rectify this greatest of evils while there is yet time.

The mutterings of discontent are heard on every hand. Revolution will be a natural consequence if the melioration of the poorer or laboring class is not

considered. Judge not the future by the past. The ship may have breasted many a storm but who knows that the next will not prove the last? More than once in the history of this country has war laid its devastating hand upon our fair land. Right has always borne off the standard of victory and is it not safe to assert that as long as this principle avails, we shall ever maintain the reputation we have gained, as the most civilized, the most cultured, the most prosperous nation upon the face of the globe, and, like the comet portrayed against the dark expanse of heaven, leave a bright and shining light behind us?

A. K.

RATIONALISM AND THEOLOGY.

The history of this world has been a record of the advances and downfalls of nations; yet within the history of histories, not alone have the material works of man been regarded, but especially the works of his mind.

Man has arrived at such a stage of enlightenment that to entertain, we must consider thought and not the material interests of the past. One of the great questions that have puzzled the people for ages, has been of a divine nature, viz: Is there any creed that can satisfy my mind beyond all doubt?

The thinking man at once returns to history to discover under what conditions the several creeds have been organized and had their growth, and so probably we can find no better or more benefitting study than to try to trace the effects of Rationalism, or free thinking, upon the religious creeds of the past.

We look back on the followers of Theological thought with a feeling of pity and distrust, while at present, we hold in high esteem even the leaders of religious thought. We need not go farther back in history than the crusades to cite some of the most severe and fearful crimes that have reached the ears of a people, yet these were caused by the so-called worship of a divine being, and furthermore, they were carried to their ultimate in his name.

Were those people rational beings, who for more than two centuries kept all Europe in a state of turmoil, and sacrificed the lives of more than two millions of people for the sake of visiting a far-off Holy Land? Were these actions the tokens of a true religion?

Think then of those poor sufferers who, because their own ideas were at variance with the ideas of their rulers, suffered the unspeakable agonies of the torturing fire and the rack, and whose cries for mercy were never heard by any but the ears of their cruel executioners.

Were these sickening butcheries of the Inquisition the tokens of "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven?" Reason answers, No.

Much have we on record to show the degradation and ignorance, against which religious creeds and thought have had to contend, but progress has not shunned the path of theology and left indolent the powers of man for a rational study of God and his works.

Luther, by his courage and noble character, broke the chains of his mind's captivity; but was he satisfied with freedom for himself?

No, far from it. His mind was filled to overflowing with a new idea of life, and rest was not his until he had awakened the people of all Europe. His summons was not for action but for thought, and the result was that more than a half of Europe stepped from the servitude of Roman Catholicism to freedom. No longer could they endure to follow as their examples the shameless clergy and their associates. Reason could no longer sustain the prices paid for crime, and last but not least, knowledge could not make creeds in accordance with the Bible.

Can we not then safely say that in one of the greatest steps that theology has ever taken, Rationalism was the common motor? Look to England at the beginning of the 19th Century. A nation, governed by the church; a nation whose narrowness of ideas, even compelled civil officials to partake of the communion according to the rites of the Anglican church. These disabilities have since been removed but not until the free thoughts of parliament advanced beyond the times and grasped the principles of future experience.

No doubt many whose heads are somewhat sprinkled by the snow of time, can well recall the times when, to believe in evolution, was not to believe in God, but the test of human reason says that we must yield, and liberal thinking men of every denomination are, out of necessity interpreting their Bibles to agree with the central theory of that once terrible man, Mr. Darwin.

Let us now think of the present effects upon the churches of our own land. Well may we feel proud of the history of religion in the United States. Constantly are we having proofs of the growth of Theology and its tendency toward a belief that can satisfy the mind of every conscientious man. As such, we must look with great respect upon those Presbyterians who, in their church discussions, stand so firmly for advanced ideas; and, sooner or later, they must rule.

Again, we must not forget the fact that what constituted heresy in the past has often been proven the duty of the man to-day. Many, perhaps, may look upon the doctrines of the most liberal churches as being the seed of infidelity and scepticism, but he who thinks of the wonderful men and their students, who sanctioned their laws, cannot but feel that it is

surely not a creed wherein the devil may make his harvest.

Benjamin Franklin was the author of his own laws of life. Emerson, as it has well been said, was "Our Future Living in the Present." The name of Dr. Channing at once pictures before your mind an ideal man and orator, a man whose mind has supplied the world with advanced ideas that none can successfully challenge. All these great reasoners to whom we gladly pay abundant honor and respect, were leaders of future ideas for the Christian world; and together recognized one general fact, that, when Theologues have joined in realizing that the true religion is a practical thing in a real world, that thought must be its strength, rationalism its moderating power, human reason its test—then and not till then may the hope of conquest come to their assistance.

Santa Clara Valley.

By C. F. GILMORE.

When first from night the world was brought,
And light was made to shine,
This land of ours in beauty wrought
And formed by hand divine,
When mount and plain and hill and glade
Took place and feature fair,
The fairest spot that then was made—
The vale of Santa Clare.

When progress ope'd the gates of time
And westward took her way,
And lands of every western clime
Were wrung from heathen sway,
When Spain's great friend in triumph sailed,
To sweep the earth around,
His dream of life in vict'ry failed—
This golden land he found.

In later years, since Balba's feet
Stood on the Andes' crest,
Since Serra's prayer with love replete
Invoked the God of rest,
The nation's bards in lyrics bring
Their praises in refrains,
But none more sweet than those they sing
To Santa Clara's plains.

Within her fair and flowery reach
Four hundred miles comprise,
The iron steeds tread with rumbling speech
That tells of enterprise.
And on the top of yon high mount
Stands sciences' crowning gem,
To swell the flow of knowledge's fount.
And please the mind of men.

From north to south, from east to west,
Her wealth no man can name;
Her depth of soil, her clime so blest,
Her future worth proclaim.
For those who toil this wealth shall be—
In want they'll never sleep
While Helios sinks it western sea
Or climbs Sierra's steep.

From barren rocks on eastern crest,
To western hills of pine,
The fields with fruit and grain are blest,
Which vie with fruitful vine.
From mountain slopes in rippling streams
The sparkling waters flow,
And o'er the meads in golden gleams
A myriad wild flowers grow.

O wondrous vale! O wondrous land!
O California's pride!
Thou'rt drest in love by God's own hand,
A rosy, blushing bride.
And veils of gold at even now,
Thy form of grace o'erspread,
And jewels from an angel's brow
Bedeck thy morning head.

In mansions fair, in parks of green,
In humbler cottage homes
Are peace and plenty, culture seen,
And mirth and music comes.
O beauteous homes of wealth and love,
Of Santa Clara vale,
Let hearts respond to Him above,
Thy virtues never fail.

[A part of this appeared in our last "Naranjado." The quality will sufficiently justify the printing of the completed poem.—Ed.]

CAUSES OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

Every race which has had any marked influence on the world's history has been the embodiment of some leading principle which has given impulse to its national life and form to its civilization. The Anglo-Saxon race is the representative of two great principles, civil liberty, and a pure Christianity. There are many reasons, physical and moral, why the English people, this Anglo-Saxon race, are admirably fitted for impressing these great ideas upon the civilization of the world.

A careful study of geography shows that the British Islands are the center of the land hemisphere and the point round which the civilization of the world centers. From this point her sons have gone forth civilizing barbaric tribes and carrying with them the light of the Gospel of Christ. This advantage of position is highly beneficial to her commercial

interests. Receiving raw material and articles of food from the entire circle of nations about her, she sends back in return the produce of her manufacturing industries. Taking into account the limited area of the country, England's superiority in mineral wealth is apparent when we consider that her coal mines produce over twenty million tons of coal annually and that she supplies almost all the tin, one-third of the iron, one-half of the copper, and about one-half of the lead used in Europe. This enables her to maintain a prominent place among the manufacturing nations of the earth.

The English possess traits peculiar to themselves. They are noble-hearted, have a strong character and are not so easily amused as are the people of Southern Europe. The principle of firmness stands forth prominently in all their institutions as well as in their character. Being the product of several branches of the Aryan race, they can truly say "Roman, Celt, Saxon, and Northman are we." The sturdy old Britons were over-run by the Roman legions and, when the Anglo-Saxons of Northern Germany came to Britain, Roman rule and Roman civilization were generally diffused, and the language and literature of Rome to some extent naturalized. Following the influx of the Romans came the invasion of the Saxons of whom freedom has been the hereditary characteristic from the earliest times to which we can trace their existence. They alone of all the tribes of Europe successfully withstood the Roman arms and never endured either a foreign conqueror or a domestic tyrant. They were not like the classic citizen of Greece or Rome to whom the State was everything and the individual nothing, but they were characterized by a love of individual liberty and a spirit of personal independence. We can trace the foundations of their integrity of character, self-respect, and purity of manners even during pagan times. Closely allied to the Anglo-Saxons in political institutions, were the Danes who seem to have been even freer than their brethren. After these came the Normans, descendants of the Northmen, who had preserved a regular system of government in their provinces. They had a steady fixedness of purpose and saw the necessity of social union and mutual self-sacrifice among the individual members of the State for the common weal. These four great factors have formed one race, the Anglo-Saxon race, the grandest that has ever existed, a race of destiny, which has a glorious future before it and a grand and noble mission to perform, a race which is the pioneer in the civilization of the world.

The English are lovers of liberty. Early in their history, when oppressed by the tyranny of a despot, they formed that famous document, the Magna Charta, which contains the foundation principles of

the government of the Anglo-Saxon race, and compelled the king to sign it. Whenever any monarch has attempted to treat them unjustly, that inherent love of liberty within them has roused them in defence of their right. Class distinctions are not so closely marked as formerly. There is no impassable gulf between the different classes of the community. Public opinion, the general sense of educated Englishmen, has long since established itself as the dominant principle to dare nobly and never falter in the path of duty. Wellington was loyal to duty even though it cost him his popularity. Devotion to duty was the governing principle of his character. His soldiers possessed the same ideal. On the field of Waterloo, when a small body of infantry were preparing to receive the fierce attack of a body of French cavalry, he said to them, "Stand steady lads," they replied "Never fear, sir, we know our duty." The deeds of Britain's heroes in peace and war bear testimony to the fact that it was from the hearts of the people that Nelson copied his immortal signal "England expects every man to do his duty."

For persistency of effort they are not to be excelled. They have shown a spirit of unceasing activity, which has laid the foundation and built up the industrial greatness of the empire. They are fully alive to the fact that the earth is subdued, man redeemed from barbarism, and civilization advanced by labor. Believing that labor furnishes the best practical wisdom, they are not terrified by the dangers of the forest or the hardships of frontier life. Theirs is the spirit of the true pioneer. Before the Western Hemisphere was much explored, and when much of the Eastern was not very well known, her far-seeing statesmen were impressed with a sense of the destiny of the English people and fitted out ships under able navigators who made discoveries which awoke within the breasts of the people at large an interest in those far-off lands. Britain stood as a mere speck compared with those vast expanses of uncultivated territory which seemed, as it were, a new earth for the expansion of the English people. As a result they have colonies in all parts of the world which form an empire on which the sun never sets. They bestow the English language, civilization, and customs, and assimilate other nations to themselves without being assimilated.

England has shaken off the shackles of Romanism. At the close of the dark ages, when the human mind had been restored to its pristine vigor by the revival of learning and the arts of antiquity, it felt this new-born desire to think and act for itself irrespective of the opinions expressed by the Roman hierarchy. The events of that time showed that Protestantism was the synonym for patriotism and liberty. The natural pride and love of liberty within the English

breast asserted itself and from that hour the cause of Roman Catholicism in England was doomed. The defeat of the Spanish Armada was its death-blow. Since that time it has grown weaker and weaker until at the present time only about three per cent of the church-going people of England are Roman Catholics.

When we consider these things, and take into account their patriotism, love of truth, spirit of enterprise, high estimation of woman, deep religious nature, and their advancement in the arts and sciences, we cease to wonder that a people possessing such advantages and such traits of character are truly great. Though justly proud of their greatness, they are not unjust and tyrannical. They believe that God has given them these blessings in order that they may give to other nations the blessings which they themselves enjoy, freedom and just laws and, above all, a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ.

LOCAL.

Contest to-morrow evening.

Denyes has a skinned nose.

To-morrow evening will decide.

Elsie Shelly writes good poetry.

Emendia discussed Africa last Friday.

Miss McC. is not in favor of old maids.

Koch always does good work. Try him.

Bad colds and sore throats are in style now.

Rich looks like his mamma's little boy again.

Hattie Murphy is Emendia's Daniel Webster.

W. F. Hyde was in San Francisco last week.

P. S. Castleman has been suffering from a cold.

Bro. Beatty surprised every one with his oration.

Allie Meese said she was very lonesome last week.

Clark has a new adjective which he uses at all times.

Miss Booth will teach the Junior Bible class next term.

The Sophomores limp every morning at the end of 9:45 bell.

Miss A— is going to enter for the mile walk next Field Day.

About a dozen boys visited Sopholechia a week ago Friday.

Miss B— '92, froze a Junior boy to death last week just by looking at him.

Prof. Sawyer will start for Washington, D. C., in a few days.

Boys, before you go home, go and get "slicked up" at Koch's.

Prof. Thoburn will teach the advanced class in chemistry next term.

Prof. and Mrs. T. C. George attended a wedding at the Palace last week.

Sopholechia decided that the married state is the happiest lot of woman.

V. C. Richards, '92, has been very sick, but is slowly getting better.

If you are going to make your girl a Xmas present go and see Ryder's stock.

"In hoc signo vince" shouted the Freshman, as he waved aloft his pony.

Frank Dennis was confined to his room a part of last week by a severe cold.

Geo. W. Ryder keeps a first class jewelry store on First street, near Santa Clara St.

Owen Hopkins, 3d year Prep, has been chosen President of his class the second time.

Soph. in Trig. Ex.—"Prof., you have the reputation of cinching whomever you can in Trig."

Prof. Lease is lame. They say he got his leg pulled in the third year Latin prose composition class.

If there was as much studying done during the term as there is during "written reviews" we would all stand too.

The inter-collegiate contest scheme is being pushed and something definite will be accomplished by the beginning of next term.

Dr. Simpson lectured on the throat last Friday morning. The students are always glad to hear him lecture for he always gives something worth remembering.

The system of afternoon recitation, we understand, will be continued next term. Most of the students favor the old system but the plan was formulated to please the treasury and not the students. The students think they should have something to say in the matter.

It is interesting to hear the different plans for spending the Christmas vacation. Some will spend it in idleness, some at work. Some with nothing but pleasure in view; some with the view of making up "Trig" that they didn't pass. The campus will hold several of the latter.

Miss Kennedy, after several delays, arrived in Cincinnati.

Mr. Jenness, '92, was visited by his uncle last week.

Nothing is more interesting than the written reviews in Trig.

Will Latta spent several weeks with his sister in Watsonville.

The Academy has stolen one of the Art department reporters.

R. L. Gruwell intends to spend his Christmas vacation in San Jose.

The sand that was put on the ball ground has improved it but little.

Everybody is glad to see Will Blake in his accustomed place again.

Several special arrangements have been made for the night of the contest.

Henry Andresen '93, will not return next term. He intends to study law.

A certain flower has had the great honor of being named after Prof. Riedeman.

The PHAROS recently received a long letter from Will Beasley ex-'92, from Ann Arbor.

The wedding of Miss Edith Cory and W. G. Alexander is announced to take place on Dec. 23, '90.

Adelphia and Cartesia crossed bats recently with a result that pleased Adelphia exceedingly; 15 to 5.

Miss Crossly was visiting friends on the Campus last week. She will return and graduate with '92 next year.

The English Literature class is too large for all of the members to have a hearing on their outside reading, so they will hold over to next term.

Students have begun to send petitions to the faculty for substitutions. Quite a number intend to take surveying in place of some other study.

Miss Brusie has been heard from. She is on her way to Massachusetts to visit friends, and will return to Cincinnati. She is greatly disappointed with the climate; she thinks it is *awful*.

At the election last Friday the following officers and editors were chosen: Officers—Pres., Allie Meese, '91; Vice Pres., J. F. Jenness '92, Secretary, W. L. Webster '93; editors—Literary, L. W. Jefferson, '92, Edith Wilcox, '92, and J. S. Meracle, '92; local—Mattie Haven, '93, J. A. Percy, Jr., '93, J. Zumwalt, '94, and Miss Fife and Mr. Knowland of the Academy.

Priestly looking men about our campus.

Cecil Mark, '88, lately visited our sanctum.

Prof. G—has no strings on the Sophomore class.

Rev. Mr. Woodward visited Archania last Friday evening.

In room six. What tense is this in English? Ans. The participle.

"We put him through the slide in the kitchen and he bumped his nose."

Vinegar in a small bottle, sugar in a napkin. Who can solve the problem?

Ask Mr. F. to show you the latest step in a dance, practiced in room six at 3 P. M.

E. R. Bryant '85, has left Heidelberg and is now in Vienna continuing his study of medicine.

J. S. Meracle, '92, is debating the advisability of graduating with '91. He could do so without much trouble.

It must be that the Campus Improvement Association has been at work, for some have the upper lip shorn.

E. B. Williams has found some attraction at the Congregational Church, lately. He has become a regular attendant.

Which is correct? The house burned up, or the house burned down. Ans.—It depends upon where the fire started, in the roof or at the floor.

The following was overheard: "I believe that Prof. Lease could not die and go to heaven happy if he did not give us just so much prose composition per week."

H. W. Wilcox, '87, has returned much improved after a month's vacation in the northern part of the state. His brother, W. I. Wilcox, Com. '88, helped to look after his business while he was gone.

It has been suggested that lecturers be given "a warm reception" and made to feel that their efforts are appreciated. That is right—turn on the steam before the lecture begins so that he and his audience may not freeze.

MIGMA.

DEAR PHAROS:—It has been said that "silence is golden" but I begin to doubt the statement. I have long held my peace, yet I have seen little of the gold. If nobody objects, I would like to relate a few incidents—not because they are momentous but simply for the pleasure of their relation.

I suppose everyone has heard something of the Mt. Hamilton trip on last Thanksgiving vacation. The party consisted of a load of South Hall girls with Mrs. C.—as chaperone and Oliver as supe. The trip up the mountain was delightful. If you think there was no fun in the crowd, you are sadly mistaken. Enough jokes were made to last all next term. One of the girls admiring the country, exclaimed, "What a beautiful knoll!" "Yes," said Mrs. C. "this Knowland (knoll land) is very beautiful." The poor girl did not recover from the effects till the next day.

Here's another of the same stamp. Miss A., addressing O. G.—"Oh, Mr. Dunstan, jump out and get us some grapes." She received the quick response from another of the party, "From the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

When the top of the mountain was reached and the party were looking upon the sea of fog, one of the girls exclaimed—"See the fog full of valley." Her bewilderment was attributed to the coffee which Oliver had made for dinner.

A fine time was enjoyed on the summit. The party started back early—that is, early the next morning.

By the way, have you heard the latest from South Hall? After Miss K's reception some of the girls thought they would have some fun, so they went to the dining Hall, confiscated a roll of butter, loaf of bread, some ham, etc., and transferred it to a place better suited for a quiet feast. About the same time another young lady, obeying the promptings of a good appetite, proceeded to the dining hall and partook of the good things therein. But she was not so careful as the others. It was found that she had been there; and she was charged with disposing of the missing property. Strange (?) as it may seem, the guilty parties are her greatest tormentors.

Here is a Central Hall joke. "You needn't call for bacon, Miss H., just say you *need ham* (Needham.)"

The J's are getting along quite well lately. The old saw—"The course of true love never runs smooth" will hardly work in their case. *He* is becoming very absent minded. He looks as though he were losing too much sleep. I hope the poor boy may get over it before next term.

I hear that one of the girls has become poetic lately. She has written a poem to one of the East Hall societies. I do wish I could give you a copy.
O. N. DIT.

The boys say Cæsar is an awful tough fellow.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

The recital given by Fraulein Adele Aus der Ohe in the Conservatory of Music on Monday evening Dec. 1st, was one of the greatest treats that the people of San Jose and College Park have enjoyed. It was through the efforts of Professor King that this great privilege was afforded us.

For the past few weeks Fraulein Aus der Ohe has been giving a series of pianoforte recitals in San Francisco to the great delight of the musical public. She has prepared herself thoroughly for concert playing, having studied with Kullak for six years, and also being the favorite pupil of Liszt for the same length of time.

The stage of the chapel was tastefully decorated with evergreens, ivy, and scarlet geraniums. On stands on each side of the platform stood several beautiful floral pieces. By eight o'clock, the auditorium was filled with a large and cultured audience anxious to see and hear the talented young artist. Promptly at 8 o'clock she was conducted upon the platform by Prof. King. The audience was greatly surprised and pleased by the ease and skill with which she mastered the following program: Beethoven's Sonate in C major, Op. 2, No. 3; Bach's Gavotte, D minor; Rubinstein's Barcarolle, G minor; Chopin's Ballade in G minor; Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Op. 15; and Liszt's Don Juan Fantastic. In addition to these, in response to encores, she rendered Liszt's Nocturne, and Moskowski's Serenata.

It is hoped that we may be visited oftener by artists of this kind, as the department of music is being so well established in our University.

EAST HALL ECHOES.

Editors. { - - - - - O. G. HOPKINS.
- - - - - GRACE BEAN.

Somebody open that door.

What's the matter with Knowland's nose?

That Bible study examination is rather a risky subject.

Music students have been admitted to the third year class.

Quite a number of the boys will remain during Xmas vacation.

The boys in the hall are becoming quite uneasy, likewise the Profs.

Cory Chamberlain and his colleague, Richard Sheldon, came out victorious in the Cartesian division contest.

Robert Reigg is again in school, but is not quite so noisy as formerly. Why?

The boys kept the new Prof. quite busy enrolling names of the miscreants.

The boys took up the hall carpet free of charge, and were glad to get the chance.

A new professor presided on the third floor on the night of the recital—Prof. Gilmore.

Ernest Nickisson has been heard from at Liverpool and says he has lost his appetite.

Oh, who will ring that electric bell, electric bell, when Fred is far away? Will Cavano can.

Lately Prof. Lease has been suffering from inability to get from his room into the hall unless aided.

Frank and Fred Moore have taken their departure from East Hall and are going to reside in San Jose.

Will Blake is in school again and is feeling quite well. He looks as though he had been hibernating.

The game between the Juveniles of the Normal and the small boys of the Academy resulted in a victory for our boys.

Small boy Clute and Prof. R. Prof. R.—“Mr. C. have you seen Prof. L?” Small boy C.—“No sir, has he gone off without permission?”

If you could only hear that piece of poetry written by one of “Las Hermanas Unidas,” you would be surprised at the talent displayed.

One of the young ladies of Prof. Thoburn's Anatomy class has discovered that she has six instead of five senses. The new sense is *common*.

The ball game between the two Hall societies was a lively one and much enthusiasm was manifested. The score stood 15 to 4 in favor of Adelphia.

The San Jose High School team for the Cartesian-Senate contest next term is: Orators, F. S. Johnson and J. E. Alexander; debaters, Geo. E. Crothers and F. H. Benson.

Prof. Rogers, the other morning, was compelled to display his athletic training of younger days, by climbing through his window; for some reason his door refused to open.

The new officers of the third year class are: Pres., O. G. Hopkins; V. P., Miss Veva Burrell; Sec., Miss Cora Hogg; Treas., Mr. Yoshizaki; Historian, Miss Moore; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Fair.

We wish to say for the benefit of *The Iowa Wesleyan* that “Eventide” was written by a student of the Academic Department of U. P.

EXCHANGES.

VARSITY HYMN.

[Exsultat.]

Exams are over now at last,
The schedule shows me I have passed;
It's all due to my pony, though—
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

[Bibit.]

The old man sent a check last night,
They say we all got rather tight;
My head feels big, but let it go—
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

[Amat.]

My arm was round her dainty waist,
Her cherry lips I soon should taste;
She whispered, "George, I love you so"—
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

[Ludit.]

I bet cash on my college team,
A downright dead game sport I seem;
What matters so the Prof's don't know—
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

[Confit.]

I'll grow a muscle like old Hure,
And whiskers like Lord Byron's Turc,
Suppose my mental cake is dough—
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

—W. Va. A.

The Unit is an improvement on its factors.

The *Ottawa Campus* has a good literary department.

The total membership of the Greek-letter societies is about 75,000.—*Ex.*

T. H. Cary, of Princeton, lately broke the 100 yard time, 9½ seconds.—*Ex.*

Student Life has a good short poem "The Ascension of Elijah" this issue.

A Leather King of New York recently bequeathed \$2,100,000 to Eastern Colleges.

Dr. Harper, of Yale College, has definitely accepted the presidency of the new University of Chicago.—*Ex.*

The United States has three cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants each. Fifty contain over 11,000,000.—*Ex.*

Stephen Grard, Johns Hopkins, and Asa Packard gave over \$14,000,000 to the colleges which bear their names.—*Ex.*

Lombard Review presents a very attractive appearance this week.

De Paw supports a new weekly *The Bema*, a copy of the second issue found its way to our sanctum, with which we are much pleased.

The University Magazine is the best magazine on our table. Among those contributing to its columns are two L. L. D.'s, a Ph D, and Ph B.

The *Normal Index* has found its way to our table once more. We hope our nearest neighbor will come more regularly hereafter.

In a recent issue of the *Harvard Crimson* the three year course for A. B. is discussed. The *Crimson* has but little sympathy with the proposed change.

"There is a time we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men,
For glory or despair."

The *Occident* man has again turned his mighty pen against us. In referring to some "great challenge to debate," he says: "Any one who wants to learn the truth about this rubbish can do so by referring to the last *Blue and Gold* or to the *Occident* files." Truly, he has pointed out a good place to find rubbish, but we would like to inform him that the U. P. never sent a challenge to debate to the U. C., nor did she ever receive such a challenge from the U. C. We *did* send a challenge for an oratorical contest, but we have failed to find the truth about the matter in either of the above publications.

He tries to make a great point of the fact that students have left our institution and entered the U. C. We admit that in one or two instances we have lost good students but they have made the change because they found Berkeley more convenient on account of their living in San Francisco or Oakland. The other cases have been of students who have failed in the U. P. So well is this fact recognized that it has come to be a standing joke to ask a man who has failed pass in his studies, if he is going to Berkeley next term. We have no objections to parting with such students; we notice that they have no difficulty in getting along while there.

He further tries to make capital out of the fact that a U. P. alumnus also graduated from the U. C. This can hardly be regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The gentleman went to the U. C. to take up a course which was not then in our curriculum. We would like to inform the *Occident* man that we have yet several courses in either of which, the same gentleman with his two sheepskins, would have to do "some hard studying for four years in order to graduate." We do not think that this reflects discredit upon either the gentleman or the institutions.

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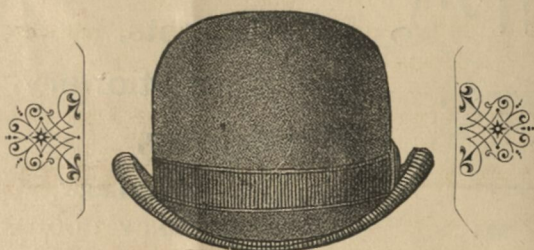
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