

The College Index.

VOL. I.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., APRIL, 1878.

No. 3.

SOUL MUSIC.

A fragment of song is straying
Among my thoughts to-night,
Is it only Echo, playing
With Fancy in its flight?

'Tis growing so sweet and thrilling
In strange, inspiring power,
With wonderful music filling
My soul, at this silent hour.

And perfect chimes are ringing,
Like vespers, soft and low;
While with them floats the singing
Of chords heard long ago.

The melodies are blending
In symphony divine,
The harmony in ending
Leaves beautiful thoughts to shine.

Through "Songs without Words" in their
sweetness,
Soul-music lingers still;
But poems in their completeness,
At best translate it ill:

As sea-shells, murmuring faintly,
Re-echo Ocean's hymn,
They both are specters, saintly,
Of glorious thoughts grown dim.

H. A. C.

Art in Argument.

The end and aim of all argument is, or ought to be, to elucidate and establish truth, and any other use of it is illegitimate and unworthy. There is in this a use for art just as in other things, and its legitimate use, as in other things, is only to beautify or to strengthen, or both. We need to observe a very definite distinction, however, between *art* and *artfulness*, and the distinction is a very important one, for on one side lies true reasoning in all its logical beauty, and on the other, mere fallacious sophistry. The former consists in so arranging and expressing premises, facts, and inferences, as to give to each its full force in its bearing on the conclusion; just as the painter selects and lays upon the canvas his different colors, arranging them so that each shall supplement another and having continually in mind the harmonious effect of all combined. The latter, on the other hand, consists in dwelling upon and magnifying such things as favor one, underrating and robbing of their due significance such things as do not, half stating or falsely stating truths, and using even things in themselves true in such a way as to appear to support a falsehood.

While the latter needs to be most carefully guarded against, the former is of the greatest importance. Every one knows that it makes a great difference how a thing is stated, and that the same facts may be, in the hands of one man, only a confused

and disconnected tale, while, in the hands of another, they become a logical and perfectly convincing argument. The beauty and efficacy of this argument lies in its naturalness, in stating that first which should come first, and giving to each fact or point its own proper place. There is no better illustration of this logical order than we find in geological records, by which we are led up, step by step, from lower forms of life to higher, without a break in the chain, until we are compelled to believe in a progression of development, whether we become evolutionists or not.

But, on the other hand, a truth overstated becomes a lie no less than when half stated. A statue or painting which overdraws its original, becomes not only a deformity but the embodiment of a false conception. It is a misrepresentation. Art should never go beyond the truth; and so, while it is perfectly allowable to give every fact its due prominence, anything more than this is to be rigidly avoided. We need not say that a real scholar and a true man will not descend to use subterfuge and fallacy to establish his point, but, conscious of the force of simple truth and of his power to state it effectively, he relies in full confidence upon it. For him artfulness is unnecessary; he is content to leave it to those who have selfish ends to gain, and are not over particular as to the means they use to gain them.

False and artful reasoning has been, to an amazing extent, the bane of the world; and the very fact that it is often most difficult to detect and expose, both in ourselves and in others, shows the vast importance of cultivating the power of close attention and critical judgment necessary to detect it. The false philosophy of Helvetius, Condillac and Rousseau lay, in a great measure, at the root of the fearful struggle of France, a struggle not yet ended, and was largely responsible for its horrible excesses; the false reasoning of Romish priests kept the world in darkness for many centuries; and the specious arguments of selfish demagogues in our own land offer the greatest hindrance to the establishment of true liberty and sound government; while, on the other hand, skillful and sound argument has always been, in the hands of honest and able men, the mightiest weapon for breaking through superstition, dethroning despots, breaking the chains of slavery, and establishing those eternal principles of right and justice, which furnish the only sure foundation upon which true civilization must rest. R. C. M. '78.

The Influence of Monastic Life.

In the year 305 of the Christian era a band of pilgrims, desirous of escaping the corrupt influences of common life, betook themselves to the deserts of Egypt, to seek in solitude aids to holy living, and to enjoy the society of congenial minds. They built huts for shelter, lived in the most frugal style, and assembled frequently for worship. This was the beginning of the powerful and wide-spread monastic organizations which played so conspicuous a part in the history of the Middle Ages. The primary object of these institutions was to secure greater purity of life and more entire consecration to the service of God. We shall notice some of the influences of this system on its followers, as shown by its subsequent history.

We wish first to notice the selfishness of the plan itself. No doubt there are many reasons for desiring what they sought; no doubt the times were corrupt. Yet man's duty is not to himself alone. When society is most corrupt, then it is when morality can least be spared. For as morality is taken away, vice gains strength. It is then when moral courage is needed to uphold the banner of purity and oppose the inroads of vice, and shame on a man who in such a time cowardly leaves the field to the enemy. The true spirit of Christianity teaches us to breast the storm, and, forgetful of self, to seek our happiness in promoting the welfare of others.

Another of these influences is the narrowness of mind which results from the loss of social advantages, and which soon ends in superstitious bigotry. Such is shown by the writings of the monks of the Dark Ages, who preferred to copy and expound old works rather than to write new ones, and who would make no original investigations for fear of finding something that would lead them to renounce some of their tenets and thus alienate them from the true faith.

Utter disregard and contempt of health is another of these influences. If there is any physical blessing which should call forth gratitude to our Maker, it is the blessing of health; and most pernicious are those doctrines which teach to neglect or disregard it. Such doctrines were held in the Dark Ages by men who buried themselves in solitude, and reduced themselves to maniacs by torture, and inflicted self-punishment, thinking thus to become holy. To such causes may be traced the extraordinary visions which some were accustomed to see, and which were most likely a

species of nightmare, induced by the worst stages of dyspepsia.

Closely allied to this was the bigotry which led them to consider every pleasure a sin. To despise the gifts of Providence is as much a sin as to abuse them. How tasteless is life when the cheerful sunshine is shut out, and the heart made cold and flinty, and the finer feelings withered. All nature is resplendent and calls upon man to enjoy the scene and return thanks to the bountiful giver; but he refuses and turns again to the dreariness of his dismal cloister.

Such, in brief, are a few of the natural results of monastic life. Founded on an unworthy principle it could not be expected to produce in the end other than evil results. R. W. K., '79.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also.—Total, 16.—*Boston Journal*. We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the anti-diluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser*. Wrong again; what could be clearer than, if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893.—*Lawrence American*. If Eve 811st and Adam 812, would not the whole be 1623?—*Boston Journal*. I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve.—Total, 8938.—*Veritas*. Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve.—Total, 82,056. We think this, however not to be a sufficient quantity; for though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam if he 8081242 keep Eve company—Total, 8,082,056.—*N. Y. Mail*. Mathematicians, you're all at fault: If Eve 81421st tempt Adam, Adam must have 81242XL Eve!—Total, 812,505,170.—*Fort Chester Journal*. Now set 'em up in the other alley. Old Mathematics, you haven't got to the "root" of the matter yet. If Eve 814 Adam, of course Adam 81242 make it square—total, 6,600,263,378.—*Colby Echo*.

But this is not our reckoning. Eve, if she 808142 show Adam that they were harmless, and Adam likewise if he 8081242 square it up with Eve. By this count no less than 65,306,473 070,706 apples were consumed, which proves conclusively that there were giants in those days—no less among fruit-trees than among men.

In class in Astronomy, Prof., "Give the distances of the planets." Senior, "Mercury is 37,000,000 of miles." Prof. From where? Senior, "I don't know."—*Madisonensis*.

YE SERENADE AT MIDNIGHT.

Ye maiden looked from her lattice
On ye troubadours below,
As they stood tuning their voices,
At midnight, in a row.

In a row beneath her lattice
With ye tenor at ye head—
A pallyd youth with yellow hair,
Who ought to have been in bed.

And now ye viols sounded,
And ye flute, on ye midnight air,
And dismal notes went wailing,
From him of ye yellow hair.

He called her hys sun, hys light, hys star,
And likened her to ye moon,
And ye viols, and flute, and lyght guitar,
Took up and echoed ye tune.

And ye longer he sung ye louder
His voice was pitched, and higher;
He clasped hys hands where hys heart
should be,
And in verse swore he was on fire.

Then ye mayden smyled a pensive smyle,
And went to her little stand,
And appeared in white at ye lattice
With an ewer in her hand.

And ye troubadours grew frantic,
And fiercer ye music grew;
But onto their heads ye contents
She very deftly threw.

Ye fire was quenched; and ye tumult
Was over and all was stulle:
And naught was seen of ye mynstrels,
But their coat tails over ye hille.
—*Selected*.

(COMMUNICATION.)

Appointing Judges for the State Contest.

EDITORS INDEX:—It is well known to all your readers that much trouble is generally experienced in securing appropriate judges for the oratorical contests. The executive committee is obliged to correspond with a large number of public men in order to obtain one who is willing to serve, or whose business will permit. Often the most desirable men, too, are excluded from serving, because of some connection in interests with one of the institutions represented. Hence the difficulty in obtaining suitable judges. Then again it frequently must happen that the committee have been unable to obtain three men who will serve up to the time when the productions should, in accordance with the by-laws of the association, be submitted to them. Consequently some one is hurriedly called on to act, whose name is unknown to them, or whom they all have not agreed to, and thus there is a probability that unsuitable men will be called upon to act. It is not an unfrequent occurrence that a board of judges fail to give satisfaction, simply because, not being cultured men, or having been long in business pursuits, they are unable to distinguish between a speaker whose use of words is exact and one who is loose; one who is careful in pronunciation and enunciation, and one whose delivery is faulty in these respects. But these men are most likely to be placed upon the board because they are unknown to the committee, and hence are not objected to; whereas the more able men are better known to all, or have

had some connection with one of the colleges, and are therefore rejected.

It must be plain to you, Messrs. Editors, that the difficulties which I have pointed out will increase every year as long as the association is continued, unless men are brought from outside the State, a plan which, because of its extreme costliness, has hitherto been avoided.

Now, sirs, I have a plan to submit for the appointment of judges which will avoid all the objections above mentioned. Let each college in the association appoint from its faculty a man to sit as judge on all productions not from his own college. Thus, as there are four colleges represented there will be for each performance the same number of judges as now. Let each judge mark one of the orations and one of the essays which come under his decision 100, and the others in proportion. Then, when the contest is over, let them meet and add up the number of marks given to each contestant and award the prize to him whose footing is the highest. By requiring each judge to mark one production 100, the possibility is avoided of giving to a man from another college, who stands ahead of all other contestants, a low mark, and thus securing the victory to the judge's own college. The proper proportion of marks for composition (including in composition, thought and arrangement) and delivery seems to me to be 50 for each. This, however, might be fixed in any relation to suit the association.

By following this plan good judges will be secured. They will be cultured men, and will be accustomed to listen to efforts from under-graduates. The cost of securing judges will be greatly reduced. A large amount of correspondence will be avoided and judges will be secured in time. The dread of partisan judges will be avoided. No man will be called upon to compare the speakers from his own college with the others.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is evident that the interests of the association demand a change from the present method of appointing judges, to the one I have recommended.

Thinking your paper the proper channel for propagating my opinion, I have ventured to take up so much of your space. ERAD.

There is this difference between Solomon and Bob Ingersoll. Solomon was angry with fools, while Bob replies by calling Solomon a fool. It is a well developed case of mutual antipathy. But Solomon has had the world reading his opinion of Bob about 3,000 years, and it will require 3,000 more for Bob's rejoinder to do the business for the crafty old Jewish king. It is a gloomy prospect. Solomon is a merry old fellow, but Bob loses his temper under the laugh of the preacher of Proverbs.—*Jewell*.

OUR FATHER'S CARE.

Strangely sweet a thing I heard,
Showing how a father's care
Keeps us safe from every harm,
Bears us up when doubts, despair,
Drag us low in sin and shame:
This I heard:—"Some birds in air
Build their nests up very high,
Up where all is clear and fair.

"When the birdlings learn to fly,
Forth they start with hopes so bright;
Down, down, down almost to earth
Do they go,—clear out of sight.
Quickly, ere they strike the ground,
From the nest so high above,
Mother bird comes sailing down,
Underneath spreads wings of love.

"Birdling falls in mother's arms,
Panting, scared, and out of breath;
Up she carries to the nest
One just saved from sudden death."
Thus our Father cares for us,
When to leave him we begin,
Round us arms of love he throws,
Saves us from ourselves and sin.

H. C. M., '81.

PARAGRAPHS.

President McCosh says: "I do not believe that a committed oration will ever make a great orator. The speaker should learn to devote himself to the argument of his opponent. I hope the time may soon come when oratory will rise to be something above the mere performance of a school-boy."

Mr. Draper says of the doctrine of evolution, "There is no thought of modern times which so magnifies the unutterable glory of Almighty God." Dr. Jeffries, in his presidential address to Section D, of the British Association, speaking of the same doctrine, declared that it "is simply a product of the imagination." Thus do philosophers differ.

Switzerland has one university to every million of her inhabitants; Italy, one to every million; the Netherlands, one to every million; Greece, one to a million and a half; Denmark, one to two millions; the North German States, one to every two millions; Austria, one to every five millions; England, one to every seven millions. In the United States there is a college or university to every hundred thousand inhabitants.

Von Bulow, the pianist, said: "If I neglect practice for a single day, I notice it; if for two days, my friends notice it; if for three days, the public notices it." If such constant practice was necessary for a master like Von Bulow, what folly for a student—a mere novice—to hope to gain any honors as the reward of idleness. He who looks forward to a life of culture and service, must strive for his ideal with unremitting toil. That alone is the price of success. As Bacon has justly said, "In the theatre of life, God and the angels are the only lookers on."

President Hayes, when a student at college, was notorious for having on his shoulders not only the levellest but the oldest head in college. "He never got caught in any scrapes, he never had any boyish foolishness; he never had any wild oats to sow; he was sensible, not as some men are, at the last, but sensible from the beginning."

President Chadbourne, speaking of the relations between professors and students, says: "Each professor spends his life studying one branch of knowledge, and expects each student to learn it all in four years, in connection with every other branch complete; so the principal duty of the President is to stand between the professors and the poor students." He forgets to mention those students who expect to learn it all in four years and that, too, without any special effort on their own part. The President has, also, to stand between them and the poor professors.

It is said that Wendall Phillips told the Boston school committee that it is not certain that Thackeray and Dickens will stand side by side with Currier Bell, and George Eliot fifty years hence; that Gail Hamilton had a wider hold on Americans the past year than any other political writer; and that in journalism Mary Booth stands side by side with George William Curtis. Add to this the recent statements of the Presidents of Cornell, Madison, and Ann Arbor, and the awards at the late Cambridge prizes, and it would seem that the appreciation of woman's intellectual powers is in the ascendant.

SELECTIONS.

An Amherst Freshman talks about a "circumcised polygon."

Bay windows are safe harbors at night for little smacks.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the shears, in the opinion of most editors beat both of them.—*Ec.*

"She frankly declared that the first time a coat sleeve encircled her waist she seemed to be in a pavilion built of rainbows, and the window sills of which were composed of Aeolian harps."

THE POWER OF LATIN.—Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out West, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat behind him, whispered, "Tip 'em a little Latin, General. They won't be content without it." Jackson instantly thought upon a few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder wound up his speech by exclaiming, "*E pluribus unum,—sine qua non—ne plus ultra—multum in parvo!*" The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could be heard for many miles.—*Ec.*

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Heritage is at Clinton, Mich.

'71, W. H. Smith is studying medicine.

'59, Rev. H. B. Taft is at Fairfield, Mich.

'67, W. H. Davis is traveling in Kansas.

Rev. B. P. Hewett has settled at Parma, Mich.

'69, Rev. R. D. Clark is pastor at Quincy, Mich.

'63, Rev. Jas. F. Hill is still pastor at Muskegon, Mich.

'72, A. C. Kingman is practicing law at Battle Creek.

'63, Sanford C. Hinsdale is practicing law at Grand Rapids.

'74, E. L. Griffin is studying medicine at Napoleon, Mich.

'60, T. G. Merrill is in the real estate business at Lansing.

'67, Marshall L. Howell is practicing law at Cassopolis, Mich.

'69, Henry M. Fish is Principal of the Union Schools at Quincy.

'71, Rev. G. P. Osborn is settled as pastor at Huntington, Ind.

'67, L. G. A. Copley is teaching, and also farming at Paola, Kansas.

Alfred B. Price, formerly of class '72, is farming at Cassopolis, Mich.

'74, E. J. W. McEwen has been admitted to the bar of Van Buren Co.

'60, Rev. A. G. Pierce has returned to his former pastorate at Schoolcraft.

Miss Julia Dibble, formerly of class '79, will teach in Plainwell this spring.

'63, Jas. P. Cadman is in the employ of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. at Chicago.

'71, A. J. Teed is in the Real Estate and Abstract business at Cadillac, formerly Clam Lake.

Chas. S. Wheaton, formerly of class '72, is practicing law at Elk River, near St. Cloud, Minn.

S. M. Etter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, is a former Kalamazoo student.

Rev. A. M. Waxman closes his pastorate at Batavia, Ill., with May. He wishes to return to Michigan.

'71, A. A. Bleasby is practicing law at Kalkaska, Mich., and also engaged in Insurance and Loaning business.

'71, Rev. Judson Vradenburg writes from Vincennes, Ind., sending good words for the INDEX and offering cooperation. We are glad to hear from our friends.

'67, J. L. Gilpatrick, Prof. of Mathematics, Denison Univ., writes: "Kalamazoo College has a very warm place in my affections. I owe to her all any man can owe to a college."

THE COLLEGE INDEX.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT various institutions the Seniors are petitioning for a Senior vacation, and in several cases the last three weeks before commencement have been granted for this purpose. Here we count regularly upon this just and reasonable respite from customary duties, at a time when so much attention must of necessity be given to preparation for graduation.

WE wish to re-echo the advice of President Brooks to all those who expect to take any part in the public exercises of commencement week, to begin immediately with their preparation. It is most important upon such an occasion to do your best—your possible, as the French say—and in no way can you do your best except by careful, patient, continuous work.

CONTRAST the reception given to Freshmen at hazing colleges with this: "In Wellesley College, young ladies on entering are received by committees from the Sophomores, who conduct them to their rooms, aid them in unpacking, show them over the grounds and college buildings, decorate their rooms with flowers, and continue their kind attentions until the new-comers feel at home—but then they are young ladies." Yes, and why cannot students at other colleges be young gentlemen? A little infusion of the spirit of true manhood would cure most disorders of this nature and save us the chagrin of hearing of troubles like the recent ones at Princeton and Dartmouth.

THE *Wabash* gives this list of words and challenges college students to pronounce them all correctly: Accent, benzine, bouquet, condolence, corridor, creek, Danish, dromedary, gallows, illustrate, italic, levee, monad, onyx, squalor, suite.

We can add a few others which our observation shows might be looked up by college students: Abdomen, abject, acoustic, association, attache,

chivalric, chivalrous, contents, conversant, decorum, deficit, digest, disputable, elixir, enervate, err, exemplary, extant, cyry, Giaour, hagara, imbroglia, intaglio, indisputable, in undate, irrefragable, nomenclature, *organum*, porpoise, recondite, route, sacrifice, sombre, succinct, therefore, tiny, travail, truths, vagaries, viscount.

MORE than a passing notice is due to Professor Stuart and his class in Aristophanes, who furnished so fine a treat in the public rendering of the *Clouds* at the close of the last term. Everyone who has ever read an author in a foreign language knows how difficult it is to so translate into English that one who has not the original before him can follow and appreciate it. This our friends did so admirably for Aristophanes that the audience, in which were many of the cultured townfolk, enjoyed the play. The cast of characters was good, and praise is due to Prof. Stuart, whose enterprise suggested the entertainment. We hope that future classes in the Greek Drama will follow the lead of this one, and that they will transfer the spirit of the original as admirably.

WE have more than once been inclined to speak of our "Reading Circles" held at the President's house every alternate Saturday evening. They not only furnish a good means of social enjoyment, but give culture in the important art of reading. This important branch is much neglected, and the consequence is that a good reader can draw together a crowd of eager listeners at almost any place or time, and many make this their means of support; for our so-called *elocutionists* are no more nor less than simply *good readers*. Few college students (as our observation goes) can read even passably well, and no means of improvement in this direction should be neglected. We cannot understand why many of our students, by the little interest they take in these readings, both lose great advantages and abuse the kindness of our President.

WE feel warranted in saying that the exercises of next Commencement promise to be unusually full and interesting. In addition to the regular exercises of graduation, the Senior Class have asked permission to hold a class day, the Alumni to occupy one evening with public exercises, and the Sophomores to present an entertainment, managed by themselves. Then there will be the customary lecture before the Literary Societies, and the competition for the Sherwood and Cooper prizes by the Freshmen and Juniors, respectively.

To the friends of the college we need say nothing of those exercises where '78 will appear—by their works are they known. Our knowledge of Class '80 and of the work they have begun causes us to expect much from

them. Dr. Castle is a lecturer whom Kalamazoo people will not willingly miss. Had he no other recommendation, the fact that he is brought here by our literary societies is high praise. But as a public speaker he is both pleasing and forcible, and as a thinker both clear and brilliant. We expect a rare treat from him. Of the preparations of the Alumni we know less; we know their committee, however, and the name of Theodore Nelson, '72, promises much.

IN connection with the Oratorical Contests we must decide how the contestants shall be chosen. The plan of this year was, of course, an experiment, and, it is urged, is open to abuse. We are aware that where the election rests entirely with the students, the most popular man might be chosen instead of the ablest man. With a slight modification, however, we think that this objection will be obviated and the plan rendered superior to any other. We are opposed to primary contests, whether open to all the students or restricted to the two higher classes, and we should, by all means, keep the appointment of candidates out of society control. Were we in a large institution we should probably recommend a different course; but in a small college like our own, we prefer to elect contestants (at least, orators and essayists) by ballot. The election should be made at a joint meeting of faculty and students; but instead of giving one vote to each person, as was done last year, every student should be entitled to a vote and the faculty should control as many votes as the students. Thus, if there were one hundred students entitled to vote, the faculty would also be entitled to one hundred votes, and, if there were ten professors, each professor would be entitled to ten votes. By this plan, the faculty would act as a check on the students, in case there should be any tendency to vote for a popular instead of a solid man. In like manner the students would act as a check on the faculty, in case of any tendency to prefer an accurate scholar to a pleasing speaker.

Should the contests be extended to other branches, a different course might be desirable in appointing contestants in scholarship. We think that no bad results would follow from electing candidates here the same as for the rhetorical contests. Yet inasmuch as the professors are better judges of the scholarship of the students under them than the students themselves are, we would give to each professor the power of nomination in his own department, his choice being subject to the approval of the faculty, or, if desired, to the approval of both faculty and students. This plan would be more certain to return the most thorough scholar in each department than the method of election we have recommended for orator.

LOCALS.

Lo! the moustached seniors.
Chapel orations begin the 23d.
The Seniors are preparing for class day.
Look over our large number of personals.
Can't we have a more stable college choir?
Van Sickle takes the class photos for '78.
All the space in the library is now occupied.
A new name appears in our faculty this term.
The seniors have one recitation before chapel.
Examinations were pleasant and satisfactory.
Be sure to see the telephones recently put up here.
Greek History is required of the Senior Preps.
Nine pins in the summer bowling alley is now all the go.
Look out for an unusually interesting commencement week.
The alumni will meet and give an entertainment next June.
The new Macaulay Reading Club meets once in two weeks.
The Sophomores will run an exhibition next commencement.
The Philolexians and Eurodelphians use Robert's Rules of Order.
"Geographical progression," is what one of the "school-ma'ams" calls it.
The State Visiting Committee will be here the last Friday of this month.
New cases have been placed in the library to accommodate recent additions.
Carpenter's "English in the XIVth Century" is offered to the Sophs as an "elective."
The Freshmen are having "Cicero on the Immortality of the Soul" in place of Livy.
A rival boarding club has been started. This one has its headquarters in middle hall.
The College receives a provisional legacy of \$500 by the decease of Mr. Warren N. Briggs, of Kalamazoo.
Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., of Toronto, Ontario, will deliver the lecture before the societies next June.
A senior renders the old adage, "Keep your powder dry," thus: "Preserve the instantaneous transformability of your potential energy."
The rhetorical exercises have been better than usual lately. The improvement is owing, no doubt, to the editorial on that subject in the last INDEX.

Instead of essays, outlines or plans of essays will be submitted for criticism this term.

A Soph thinks that great consolation is to be derived from the fact that Goldsmith, as a student, was a failure.

The senior o'er the campus strolls,
And ponders every way,
How he may get the silver rolls
Commencement bills to pay.

The Philolexian and Eurodelphian societies have united for the term and hold their sessions in the hall of the latter.

The next issue of the INDEX will be out immediately after Commencement and will contain a full account of the exercises.

It is a sight for gods and men to mourn over—a student shivering in his room, waiting for his chum to come home and build a fire.

Boys who leave their windows open in the upper building sometimes find their bedrooms wooded up with tennpins and bowls, croquet sets, etc.

She had applied for a certificate to teach. Her definition of arithmetic was: "Arithmetic is the art of science which teaches of the laws of subtraction of numbers."

The Sherwood and Philolexian Societies have lately added spelling and pronouncing matches to their other exercises with manifest good effect.

First Prep. (angrily): "If you attempt to pull my ears you'll have your hands full." Second Prep. (looking at the ears): "Well, yes; I rather think I shall."

We have received from F. W. Denison, one of our former instructors, a circular of Marshal Academy, situated at Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., of which he is principal.

Why is it that, when a student meets with a difficult study, he always finds fault with the book, the teacher, the hour of recitation—everything in short but the true cause of his trouble?

"A cynic describes marriage as an altar on which man lays his purse and woman her affection." What will become of the penniless seniors? They can lay nothing on that altar but their cheek.

So we are to have a college campus! A good idea. The field hitherto used for garden purposes has been cleared of stubble, stones, etc., and sown with grass seed. Many hands make light work, and it was quickly done.

Thursday, February 28th, was observed with us as a day of prayer for colleges. Meetings were held at the college both morning and afternoon, conducted by the President and Dr. Hodge, pastor of the church. Both meetings were well attended and full of interest. A marked regard for our own college was manifested, both by the students and other friends present.

President Brooks graduated at Brown, Prof. Burton at Western Reserve, Prof. Brooks at Brown, Prof. Stuart at Kalamazoo, Prof. Colman at Kalamazoo, and Miss Clark at Kalamazoo.

It is encouraging to know what deep affection is felt by our alumni for their alma mater. We have lately received letters from many of them, and nearly all speak in the highest terms of their college home.

Where are the class that were so much interested in Astronomy last fall? It will pay them to take a look at the star Mira or Omicron Ceti, which is at its brightest period during the first half of this month.

An article in the *Battle Creek College Record*, entitled "Grumblers" bears decidedly more than a family resemblance to an article which appeared in the INDEX a short time before. Please give us credit next time.

The *Albion College Monthly* is laboring under a slight hallucination in regard to the state of the INDEX. No one has been compelled to resign from our staff for "lamprooning a member of the faculty." Don't cry "stop thief" at us.

The officers of the Eurodelphian Society are the following: Clemma Woodard, President; Lulu White, Vice-President; Julia Dibble, Corresponding Secretary; Helen Colman, Recording Secretary; Sarah Buttolph, Treasurer; Nellie Brooks, Librarian.

The officers of the Philolexian Lyceum, for the term, are: H. M. Rose, President; J. S. Heaton, Vice President; H. W. Powell, Recording Secretary; F. M. Hodge, Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Palmer, Treasurer; C. H. Anderson, Librarian; M. H. Pettit, Janitor.

The following are the officers of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society: R. C. Mosher, President; C. S. Wolfe, Vice-President; C. W. Barber, Corresponding Secretary; C. F. Daniels, Recording Secretary; H. H. Barber, Treasurer; H. Doolittle, Janitor; C. L. Dean, Librarian.

The Shakespeare Club, who have held their meetings in the hall of the Eurodelphin Society, has been very full this season. The readings have been well conducted, and have given the members of the club a valuable acquaintance with the masterpieces of the English drama.

Our winter term closed on Friday, March 22d, the last two days being occupied with examinations and the term orations of the three higher classes. On Wednesday evening the class which had been reading the "Clouds" of Aristophanes gave a public reading of the same, rendering the play in its appropriate characters.—The exercise was a very entertaining one, and was listened to by a large number of visitors.

Class comes in trembling. Professor looks very cross. Student, translating Xenophon: "I would not dare to speak to the Greeks concerning a treaty before breakfast. Is it usual for men to be cross before breakfast?" Professor: "I believe so." Student: "Have you had breakfast this morning?"

Our geological cabinet has received an addition through the kindness of Dr. G. G. Groff, Prof. Natural Science in the State Normal School of Westchester, Pa., consisting of more than 200 specimens, mostly gathered from the southwestern part of Pennsylvania. The collection contains a number of very fine coal fossils, and a few pieces from across the water.

One of the seniors is preparing a general catalogue of the college, which will give information of its graduates, officers, &c., from the first. It will be published as soon as the materials are collected. We earnestly request the hearty co-operation of all in this matter, to make it complete, and especially a prompt answer to any letters sent them. Any graduate of the college who has not received a letter relative to the matter, will confer a favor by reporting the fact immediately, with P. O. address, to R. C. Mosher, box 1025.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Bowdoin has a students' dramatic club.

Michigan University will have no commencement speeches.

President Fiske lectures the Albion students every Sunday afternoon.

Prof. Whitney, of Yale, has published a German-English dictionary.

Bowdoin Seniors have weekly instruction in parliamentary practice.

Summer schools for the study of nature are growing in number and popularity.

General Schofield says that hazing "shall shortly be eradicated from West Point."

Princeton hereafter will give A. M. only to those taking special post-graduate course.

President Anderson, of Rochester, has held his chair longer than any other American College President.

President Fairchild, of Oberlin, has completed a revision of Finney's Theology, which will be published by J. E. Goodrich.

"At Denison the students are required to write essays on subjects connected with their studies." So they are at Kalamazoo.

Certain students at Kenyon have been greasing the blackboards, covering the seats with snow and water, and otherwise manifesting a desire for an early graduation from the back-door of that institution.

At Lafayette the Professor of Rhetoric, after having read the essays, writes on a blackboard the mistakes in spelling of each writer.

At Columbia a special Greek class is required to memorize 100 lines of Odyssey for a lesson. Wisely the number of students in the class is withheld.

Report has it that wealthy Harvard students have, during the past few years, been accustomed to purchase duplicate examination papers from the printers.

"Brown University boasts 2,590 graduates, of whom 1,500 are now living, and 50 of them are College Presidents." Our own President is one of the thirty.

President Eliot classifies expenses at Harvard as follows: Least, \$499; economical, \$615; moderate, \$830; ample, \$1,365. Thus, in endeavoring to prove that expenses at Harvard are not greater than at other and less pretentious institutions, he makes a point for the opposite side.

At the Bowdoin alumni dinner, Dr. Smith, the chairman, insisted that the object of the course should be strictly to lay a foundation for a professional career, and generally disfavored the tendency to adopt specialties. Diversity of studies, breadth of culture, symmetry of mind was his standard.

NOTICES.

The two leading articles in *Scribner* for March are "Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln," by Noah Brooks, and the "Last Days of Edgar A. Poe," by Susan Archer Weiss. Both contain much matter now made public for the first time.

Scribner for April contains sketches of "The Thousand Isles" and Deer Hunting on the Au Sable, (Mich.) both illustrated. Other articles are "The Telephone and Phonograph," "How Lead-Pencils are made," "A Queen at School," an account of the school life of Princess Mercedes at a Parisian convent, by an American schoolmate, and the "Mosaic Creation and Modern Science," showing that there is no discrepancy between the two. "Biddy McGinnis at the Photographer's" is a rich specimen of Irish dialect.

St. Nicholas is always filled with lively and interesting articles. We cannot pretend to give all that is in the numbers before us; we will mention of the March number, "Secrets of the Atlantic Cable," and "How Watches are Made;" of the April number "Lost in a Turkish Bazaar," "Easter in Germany," "Dick Hardin away at School." In the "letter-box" for March is a short letter, describing the poet Whittier as met at Amesbury, and at his new home of "Oak Knoll" near Danvers, Mass.

From OLIVER DITSON & Co., we have the song, "Mid Starry Thrones of Splendor," one of the concert pieces of Miss Emma Abbott, whose portrait adorns the title. Also, "Johnny Morgan," (who played on the Organ), a comic affair almost equal to "Upidee" or "Lowlands."

We have received the following exchanges:

The Tripod, Madisonensis, Kenyon Advance, Oberlin Review, Denison Collegian, University (Penn.) Magazine, Bowdoin Orient, College Herald, Besom, Undergraduate, University Reporter, Simpsonian, Central Record, The Local, College Record, University Missourian, Philomathean, College News Letter, Academy Herald, Sibyl, Critic, Niagara Index, Christian University Record, College Message, Our Last Year, College Monthly, Hesperian Student, Earhamite, Archangel, Chrestomathean, Student Life, The Record (Plainwell), Colby Echo, Westminister Monthly, Roanoke Collegian, Syracusean, Monthly Repertory, Furman Collegian, Rochester Campus, Monthly Musings, The Link, Tufts Collegian, Ariel, College Record (Battle Creek), Trinity Tablet, Michigan Christian Herald, Argosy, College Rambler, Pocker Quarterly.

MARRIED.

In Kalamazoo, February 20th, Miss EMMA A. HALL, of Kalamazoo, to Mr. SYLVESTER C. CAMPBELL, of Allegan.

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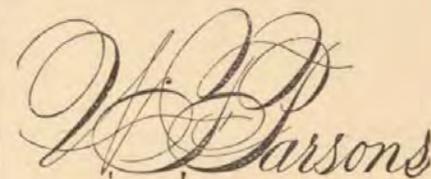
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- HOWARD G. COLMAN, A. M.,
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- LEWIS STUART, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
- ROBERT H. TRIPP, A. M.,
Instructor in Latin.
- MISS MARY E. CLARK, P. B.,
Lady Principal, and Instructor in History and Grammar.
- PROF. SAMUEL BROOKS, Librarian.
- MR. FREDERIC SCOTT, Janitor.

There are three Courses of College Study, each of which extends through four years. The first, known as the Classical Course, includes the Latin and Greek Languages, and the studies usually pursued in the best Colleges by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The second, designated as the Latin and Scientific Course, includes every study in the Classical Course except Greek. In this course Greek may be substituted for Latin. The third, the Scientific Course, omits both Latin and Greek.

In the Preparatory Department, there are also three courses corresponding to the above, each extending through three years.

The following Schedule includes the College Studies of the three Courses, and designates the Course or Courses to which each belongs. Those of the Classical course are marked (a); those of the Latin and Scientific Course, (b); those of the Scientific Course, (c).

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

- The Iliad and Greek Prose Composition, a.
Cicero de Senectute and Latin Prose Composition, a. b.
Olney's University Algebra, a. b. c.
English Literature, b. c.
Physiology, c.

SECOND TERM.

- Boise & Freeman's Greek Selections, a.
Livy, and Roman History, a. b.
Olney University Geometry, Part III, a. b. c.
American Literature, b. c.
Constitution of the United States, c.

THIRD TERM.

- Greek Selections, a.
Livy, and Roman History, a. b.
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, a. b. c.
Botany, b. c.
Universal Literature, c.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

- Demosthenes on the Crown, a.
General Geometry, a. b. c.
Chemistry, a. b. c.
French, a. b. c.

SECOND TERM.

- Tacitus, a. b.
Chemistry and Geology, a. b. c.
French, a. b. c.
Calculus, c.

THIRD TERM.

- Euripides, a.
Geology, a. b. c.
French, a. b. c.
General Geometry and Calculus, b. c.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

- Horace, a. b.
Physics, a. b. c.
Rhetoric, a. b. c.
German, a. b. c.

SECOND TERM.

- Sophocles, a.
Physics, a. b. c.
German, a. b. c.
Modern History, b. c.

THIRD TERM.

- Juvenal, a. b.
German, a. b. c.
Modern History, a. b. c.
Physics, c.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

- Aeschylus, a.
Astronomy, a. b. c.
Intellectual Science, a. b. c.
Pottical Economy, a. b. c.

SECOND TERM.

- Quintilian, a. b.
Moral Science, a. b. c.
Logic, a. b. c.
Natural Theology, c.

THIRD TERM.

- Plato, a.
History of Philosophy, a. b. c.
Evidences of Christianity, a. b. c.
Aesthetics, b. c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to any department of the institution must be of good moral character and correct habits; and if unknown to the Faculty, must bring with them, from their pastor or former teacher, testimonials of character. If from other Colleges, certificates of honorable dismission will be required.

For College Classes.

I.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Candidates for this course will be examined thoroughly in the following studies; but equivalents for the authors named will be accepted:

- 1.—English Grammar.
- 2.—Geography—Including Ancient Geography, particularly that of Italy, Greece and Asia Minor.
- 3.—History—An outline of Roman History, of Grecian History, and of the History of the United States.
- 4.—Mathematics—Arithmetic; Olney's complete school Algebra; Olney's Geometry, Parts I and II.
- 5.—Latin—Latin Grammar; Four books of Cæsar's Commentaries; six select Orations of Cicero; the whole of the Æneid, with special reference to Prosody; forty-four Exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, or an equivalent in Allen's Latin Composition.
- 6.—Greek—Greek Grammar; Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; one Book of Homer's Iliad; Jones's Exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

II.—LATIN AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Candidates for this course will be examined in all the studies required for the Classical Course, except Greek, and in place thereof are required—

- 1.—A year's course in French.
- 2.—Natural Philosophy and Physical Geography.

III.—SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The requisites for admission to this course are the same as for the Latin and Scientific Course, except Latin, and in place thereof are required—

- 1.—Book-keeping.
- 2.—Physiology.
- 3.—Modern History.

IV.—SELECT STUDIES.

Those who do not desire to become candidates for a degree may be admitted to any class for such time as they may choose, in case they exhibit satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as will enable them to proceed advantageously in the particular studies they propose to pursue.

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June 19th, Wednesday, Spring Term ends.
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The College Index.

VOL. II.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 1.

THE SHIPS.

When the bright blush of morning was tinging
the gray,
While the starlight and moonlight were fading
away,
A ship sailed over the harbor bar,
So proud in state she will roam afar
To fabled lands where happiness reigns,
Enchanted isles no ship ever gains.

When the twilight had deadened the sun's last
beam,
As it flashed on the waters a farewell gleam,
A phantom ship sailed into the bay ;
A shadowy form at anchor lay,
A wreck that told of a fruitless quest ;
The shriek of a Sea-storm told the rest.

In the roseate light of the morning of youth,
We are dreaming of realms of pleasure and
truth,
And sending forth Hopes, in a golden fleet,
In search of happiness rare and sweet ;
We look with rapture on earth and sky ;
Impatient we wait, as the years go by.

But the brightest colors are fading fast,
And the gloom of twilight must come at last,
Tho' dreamed-of joys are yet to be.
When we gaze on the fleet from over the sea,
Will only the ships of dark despair
Freighted with woe, be anchored there ?

H. A. C.

Richard Cromwell.

The year 1658 is one of the most interesting and instructive in English history. The year opens with England mistress of the seas and potent on the continent. Her armies in finer equipment and discipline than they had ever been before, were composed of soldiers who had never entered a battle but to win it, and had never won a victory that was not a complete rout for the enemy. Her influence in European affairs had never been so great nor her foreign relations so advantageous to herself. The greatest prosperity prevailed at home. Trade was in a flourishing condition, as English trade is where "Britannia rules the wave." Never had freedom of belief and freedom of speech been greater nor the people less oppressed.

But, withal, England was in the most abject servitude. Whatever influence she possessed abroad, whatever prosperity existed at home, whatever her armies could accomplish through superior discipline, all was the work of one energetic man, and he was complete master of England. This man, raised among farms, proved himself the ablest statesman of his age; reared in peace, he became the ablest warrior; trained in a

bigoted sectarianism, he held the most exalted opinions concerning liberty of conscience; a consummate tyrant himself, he would tolerate no violence in another, and he never permitted any but him self to injure his country. Since the execution of Charles I, in 1649, he had made himself master of England, and had made England all that she was; and now, at the height of his power, when honored by his soldiers, obeyed by the whole population of the British Islands, and dreaded by all foreign powers, the commission of this stern and conscientious old warrior was recalled by him who gave it, and Richard succeeded to his father's brilliant prospects as quietly as any prince of Wales had ever succeeded a dying king.

So accustomed was England to the yoke of this man, so did she dread his stern determination and tyrannic power, so admire his brilliant successes both at the head of his army and at the head of his council, so love the chains that bound her, because they were festooned with the garlands of domestic prosperity, intertwined with trophies of success in foreign fields that she still lay quiet as if under his power, even after his hand had been withdrawn and a few feet in Westminster Abbey sufficed to contain his ambitious greatness. For the first few weeks Richard was more popular than ever his father had been. The affection and honor of the nation for the father were transferred to the son, untainted by any recollection of arbitrary and unwarranted acts of violence to parliaments, councilors and kings. Oliver had been the David of the new Israel, Richard was to be the Solomon. He would complete the temple which his father could not finish because he had been a man of blood. He would cement the nation by the ties of peace, as his father had bound it by the bonds of war.

This was what the nation hoped. This was the opportunity of the young gentleman, who, on the third of September, 1658, became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. A firm hand on the wheel, guided by a keen eye, and directed by a ready mind would hold the ship steady in her course and before she had given the first wild, joyous plunge, at finding herself free from the control of the old pilot, she would be sailing quietly under the guidance of the new helmsman. For a young and vigorous spirit what prospect could be

more inviting? What path more certain to end in the broad acres of peaceful dominion.

But for such a path Richard's nature was unsuited. Reared a country gentleman, he loved the quiet ease of a rural life; unused to public walks, he disliked their turmoil and hurry. Without ambition, without power to command, without tact to judge and act at crises, he was peculiarly unsuited to follow his great father. But the one circumstance which was more fatal to him than all others was that he had none of the qualities of a soldier and could not retain the respect and affection of the army. For all other defects there was a remedy. The parliament might be controlled, and the country conciliated, should the young Protector submit to the guidance of men wiser than himself, men whom his father had trusted and honored. But in the army was a power which, under the father, had been more than sufficient to cope with all other powers in the state, and this army must still be controlled by the son. It had at first evinced for its new commander all the honor due to the son of him who had led its victorious battalions on the bloody fields of Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester. But when that son basely deserted, as it seemed to them, their own interests and those of the country, by inclining more to the Presbyterian parliament than to the independent army, alarm and resentment spread through the camp. A council of officers, which Richard had neither the penetration to interpret, nor the resolution to oppose, was called with his consent, and insisted that the office of commander be taken from the Protector and given to a general of known ability and experience. Had he made friends and advisers among military men, he might even then have saved himself; but his trust was entirely in the parliament, and this very trust hastened his fall. A resolution forbidding all meetings of the council of officers except with the Protector's consent, was met by an angry demand for the dissolution of parliament, and although the Protector must have seen in it the end of his own power, he had neither the resolution nor the ability to resist. He fell without a struggle and, after a few short months of power, retired to his farm and became once more a simple, unostentatious citizen, enjoying the tranquillity and obscurity of a country life.

With him fell the cause which he represented—the cause for which his father had so efficiently labored, and which he had so nearly established. The army once united had controlled the nation; now, divided and with no leader who could supply the place of him who had called it into existence, it fell an easy conquest for the united royalists.

In the licentious pomp of the court and the madly servile loyalty of the people under the monarchs of the restoration, the very plague of Egyptian blackness settled over fair England, hiding every trace of that purity and liberty for which the puritans had manfully and conscientiously, though it may be blindly, struggled. Every seed and root of the crop which had given signs of an abundant harvest under the tillage of Cromwell seemed now to be destroyed. But it only *seemed* to be destroyed. There still lay in the soil of English hearts seeds sown by Puritan hands, waiting only the breaking up of the stern winter which bound English society and the sunshine of a more genial season, when, under the husbandry of William of Orange, they should spring forth into a harvest of such luxuriance and vigor as would have tasked the credence of even so hopeful a believer in Providence as Cromwell himself.

The Value of the Debate in Society Work.

The fact that the debate is a universal feature of society work is of itself sufficient evidence that it meets a felt want among students, and affords them peculiar benefit. It is the aim of the present article to set forth some of the advantages of this exercise, which gives special value to it in society work.

Among the advantages, we notice first the wide range of subjects it embraces. There is no field of inquiry which may not furnish themes for discussion. Literature, history, art, science, politics, religion, and the everyday affairs of life—each furnish suitable topics for an interesting and profitable debate.

Another advantage is the full development given to the subject under discussion. It is viewed, not from one stand-point, but from many. Its merits and demerits are pointed out, the principles it involves are brought to light, and thoughts are expressed which lead the mind out in new directions and suggest other thoughts, until we have taken quite a comprehensive view of the field before us. Nay more, we sometimes go away wondering that so much is contained in a question, which, before the debate, seemed almost

too insignificant for consideration.

Again, the debate is useful in giving definiteness in the conception of a subject, and in the presentation of thoughts and arguments. Unless the terms of the question and the grounds of debate are clearly defined, each speaker may give his own meaning to the question, and debate it on his own grounds. Thus the discussion would be all at random, unintelligible and unprofitable. But to present clearly the meaning of the question and the grounds of debate, one must first have a clear idea himself of these things. To obtain this he must grapple earnestly with the subject, study it, view it in its different lights, and revolve it in his mind until he has a clear view of the meaning of the separate parts, and the relation of one part to another. By this means he is exercising and strengthening his powers of analysis. In argument, too, definiteness is needed. Nowhere are "heterogeneous conglomerations of mellifluous platitudes" more out of place or of less value than in debate. But to present arguments definite in statement and skillfully arranged, requires that the person have first thought them out and so prepared them in his mind, that he will know not only what to say, but how he will say it, and in what order.

Here, too, students who have associated together in the class room, and in the various College relations, meet to put into practice the training received from their studies. It is a contest among equals on common ground. Each contestant steps into the arena, stripped of all support except his own ability. By this he must win or lose. Nor will success here depend altogether on a good memory, as it often does in the class room; but real strength of mind, keen perception and a fund of information are the most effective weapons.

Individuality will be developed. Let a member become interested in the question, let him feel that the subject has been grossly misrepresented, let him feel that it rests with him to clear away the misrepresentations and to set the question in its true light, and he will rise to the emergency, if it is in him. Depths of his nature will be stirred which none of his studies have ever reached. And this *something* which has been brought to light will thereafter take its place as an element of his character.

The last of the advantages that we shall notice is the power to think on one's feet, and to appear self-possessed before an audience. Perhaps this is the most important in the list; at any rate, it is hard to form an estimate of its

practical value. It is needed in every walk of life. Every man of ability, especially if he has taken a College course, is liable to be called upon to take part, more or less, in public discussions. Then woe to the unlucky wight who cannot collect his thoughts and express himself. But as this is one of the most important advantages of debate, so it is one of the most difficult to attain. It is only after repeated failures that one attains it in any degree. Still an earnest purpose and continued practice will bring it in the end. Once secured, it is well worth all the effort it has cost.

All these remarks presuppose earnestness of purpose, and diligence in preparation. If these be absent nothing can be promised. The member who goes to his debate without due preparation, or without real interest, will derive little profit from it. But he who goes to it with careful preparation and a feeling that the exercise is worthy of his best efforts, will reap the benefits. Without these things, society work of any kind is unprofitable. R. W. K.

PERSONAL.

'78 C. L. Dean is teaching at the College.

'78 R. C. Mosher, is at the Newton Theological Institution.

'78 A. Hadlock is Principal of the Union School at Kalkaska.

'78 G. E. Clark is attending the Hahnemann Medical School at Chicago.

'77 F. L. Mumford is teaching in Prairieville.

'77 H. B. Colman has resigned his position at Hastings, and accepted the Principalship of the Kalamazoo High School.

'75 Rev. L. C. Barnes has made an engagement for six months with the First Baptist Church, St. Paul, Minn.

'74 Rev. Edward H. Brooks has settled as pastor in Lapeer.

'74 E. J. McEwan, A. M., has commenced his duties as Principal of the New London Literary and Scientific Institution.

'69 Professor H. M. Fish has entered upon his second year as Principal of the High School in Quincy.

J. T. Delzell is Principal of the Union School at Morley.

Myatt Kyau is at Ann Arbor, attending the Medical School.

Miss Tulie Boyer paid us a visit while on her way home from Charlevoix.

J. N. Lewis has been recently ordained, and is now preaching at Albion.

We recently received a call from Dr. Burton, our former College pastor, who is now preaching in Akron, Ohio.

HORACE.

Book 1, Ode 3.

Thus may the goddess, of fair Cyprus queen ;
Thus Helen's brothers, of resplendent sheen ;
And father Aeolus who rules the wind,
Checking all other save Iapyx kind,
Propitious be, and thee in safety guide
That thou, O craft, may'st stem the swelling tide,
And bear uninjured to calm Attic lands
Virgil, received from my unwilling hands ;
That thou may'st answer fully my fond prayer
And have of half my soul a constant care.
A breast of oak, of threefold brass, had he
Who first resigned his boat to the fierce sea,
Nor shook with terror as there swiftly passed
The South Wind struggling with the Northern
Blast,
Nor saw, with fear, the rainy Hyades
Or rage of Notus, than whom, when he please
To rouse its anger or assuage its wrath,
No greater king storm-beaten Hadria hath.
What near approach of death could he have
feared
Before whose unaffected eyes appeared
The swimming monsters of the swollen deep,
And ill-famed rocks destined for aye to keep
The wisely given name of "Thunder Peak?"
'Twas useless for the cautious God to seek
By alienating seas to sunder lands
If reckless barks leap o'er forbidden sands.
The daring race of man fears not to try
What God, in wisdom, thinks best to deny.
Iapetus' bold son to earth has brought
The stolen fire with monstrous horrors fraught.
For, quickly following from its heavenly home,
Dire, pestilential hosts of fevers come.
And, as a farther curse upon the race,
Dread Death quickens his hitherto slow pace.
Rash Daedalus with wings to man not given,
Has sought t' explore th' ethereal vault of
heaven.
The Hades-daring Hercules has broke
The gates of Acheron with giant stroke.
There is no task too difficult for man.
We seek, in foolish madness, heaven's broad
span,
And by our crimes deep-incensed Jove excite
By thundering darts of wrath ourselves to smite.

A. SOPH.

Freshman.—Where shall I find
Darwin's works?

Librarian.—What do you want
with Darwin?

Freshy.—I want his "Origin of
Species" so as to find out some-
thing about this finance question.

Fair charmer (who thinks she
knows all about college affairs)—
"Is it possible, Mr. Tomkins, that
you are not acquainted with my
brother at Harvard? Why, he
sings second bass on the Universi-
ty Base Ball Crew."—*Lampoon.*

Dante and Milton.

The object of epic poetry is two-
fold. It contains those æsthetic
qualities which please our finer
sensibilities, and at the same time
is of great historic value. While
Homer thrills us by the ebb and
flow of his oceanic harmony, he
also turns the full light of his
genius upon the early twilight of
the world's history. As Virgil
sings of arms, he teaches us the
development of the nationality of
empire. Dante rests on his jour-
ney through the Inferno and tells
of the monkish superstition of
the middle ages. In the face of
Milton, lit up by the vision of
angels, we may detect the line-
aments of the Reformation. Hom-
er and Virgil are the embodi-
ments of Pagan history; Dante
and Milton of the Christian era.
Leaving the former to their un-
disturbed repose, let us briefly
compare Dante and Milton.

As we read the history of their
lives we are impressed by their
similarity. Both lived in the midst
of intense political excitement,
and both were strongly partisan.
The fierce struggle between con-
tending factions made the Italian
an exile, the Englishman a re-
cluse. Both drank deep at the
springs of knowledge; both were
versed in classic lore; both ani-
mated by stern religious enthu-
siasm; yet each possessed a heart
tuned to vibrate to the softest
touch of emotion.

As we read the "Divine Comedy"
and the "Paradise Lost," we ob-
serve that while the subjects are
similar, the manner of treatment
is widely different, for Dante is
peculiarly a Romanist poet, while
Milton may be considered as the
incarnation of the reformed faith
in all its Calvinistic intensity.
The distinguishing characteristic
of each is grandeur. The grandeur
of Dante proceeds from the in-
tense earnestness with which he
depicts his terrific or sublime cre-
ations; that of Milton springs
rather from the phantoms of his
imagination. In other words Dante
realizes; Milton idealizes. As we
follow Dante into the scenes of
eternal punishment, we are intro-
duced to his acquaintances who
speak and act as if still in this
world. His giants are described as
so many cubits in height, or are
compared to some tower familiar
to his countrymen and himself.
His demons are cruel execu-
tioners invested with all the terror
that physical nature can under-
stand. He represents Satan as a
huge monster, half buried in ice.
His hell is a vast funnel-shaped
hollow, whose gradually contract-
ing circles extend to the center of
the earth. These illustrations tend
to show his realizing power, and
also give us an insight into the

strange superstitions of the mid-
dle ages. Milton on the contrary
affects us less by what he says
than by what he leaves unsaid.
His sublimest pictures have no
earthly horror, but are terrible
thoughts whose very vagueness
fills our souls with dread. His de-
mons have just enough of human
nature in them to be intelligible
to us, the rest is veiled in mys-
terious gloom. Milton never at-
tempts to portray Satan, he only
gives us a vague idea of vast bulk.
In one passage the fiend lies
stretched out like some huge sea-
monster which the mariner mis-
takes for an island. Again, he
stands like Teneriffe or Atlas, and
his stature reaches the sky. In
describing hell, Milton soars into
abstraction "and the dread image
is left in the awful vagueness of its
mystery, becoming like the veiled
Isis, a thousand times more august
and terrible from the cloud that
shuts it from our eyes."

We shall not take upon our-
selves the difficult task of decid-
ing the question of superiority be-
tween the two. Each in his own
department is inimitable. Each
chose a subject adapted to exhibit
his talent to the best advantage.
The "Divine Comedy" is a personal
narrative. Dante was the eye-
witness of that which he relates.
He himself entered the gates of
the Inferno, and himself read over
that dread portal "Who enters
here, leaves hope behind!" He
himself toils laboriously upward,
'till his eyes are rewarded with a
sight of the Paradiso. Milton, des-
titute and forsaken, sits alone, in
eternal darkness. Darkness? No!
had not the light of Heaven filled
his soul, Milton's genius would
never have been born,

"And Heaven had wanted one immortal song."

F. M. H.

This little bit of common sense
was uttered in the baccalaureate
discourse delivered by Dr. Pea-
body, before the graduates of Har-
vard. "We need," said he, "able
and educated men in agriculture
and manufacture, and there is not
a department under those titles
that may not be elevated, not
alone in name, but in its perma-
nent value as a factor in its well
being by such recruits as our col-
leges might furnish."

The human lungs reverberate sometimes with
great velocity
When windy individuals indulge in much ver-
bosity,
They have to twirl the glottis sixty thousand
times a minute,
And push and punch the diaphragm as though
the deuce were in it.

Chorus.

The pharynx now goes up ;
The larynx with a slam
Ejects a note
From out the throat,
Pushed by the diaphragm.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

THE COLLEGE INDEX.

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EDITORS:

JAMES S. HEATON.

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WILLIS A. ANDERSON, ALBERT I. BRADLEY.

EDITORIAL.

WITH this number a new corps of editors come into office. The same solidity that has been recognized in the INDEX, will continue to characterize the paper, as far as is within the power of the present board. We shall endeavor to illustrate the thoroughness of discipline and the general culture, that our college gives. We shall be liberal and considerate in all our opinions.

In our local columns we shall be wide awake for news relative to the institution, Alumni or students.

Our form will be slightly changed and six issues will succeed the four of last year; yet the subscription price will remain the same. We are willing to work hard for the best interests of our college; we have the kind regard of the faculty, the hearty support of the students, and we would ask for the co-operation of the Alumni and friends of the college.

ON December 18th, there will be a contest in orations and essays between members of the Senior and Junior classes. The successful participants will receive the appointment of representatives of this college at the next Inter-collegiate contest.

This exhibition will take the place of chapel orations, and so will necessitate no extra work. The system of choosing the best pro-

ductions is most impartial. Then let all do their best. Let there be a careful, studied and thoughtful preparation of both orations and essays. Begin in time and make a long continued effort to win. If you do not attain your desire, be practical and look at the great gain you have acquired by a determined struggle. Some have intimated with an outward carelessness, that *they* intend to make no exertion. To them we have simply this to say, that indifference in an honorable contest of any sort, is decidedly boyish and beneath the dignity of a Senior or even of one who makes less pretentions to greatness.

Good music in religious service is an outgrowth of civilization. In protestant worship after the Reformation, when catholic formalities were dropped, all service was sedate and sanctimonious. But that remarkable intellectual awakening, the Revival of Learning, had stirred the European mind too thoroughly for it to remain long stationary. The views of the world changed and grew broader and deeper. From the time when "Old Hundred" was written, music has been continually taking a more prominent place until at present a trained choir and costly organ are almost indispensable to the church.

Music is a subject in regard to the phases of which, there is a great diversity of opinion; but all will agree to this, that music is a question of vital interest to the welfare of morning worship. Furthermore nearly all are agreed that our chapel music ought to be better. There seems to be no one who has the matter in hand, no one who is responsible. In short the whole affair seems to be an unlimited partnership of all present. This should not be. We have stated how and what the position of music is in most religious exercises; and why can it not take a more prominent place in our chapel worship? All that is necessary is a little energy and enterprise. It is not asking too much

of a choir to practice a little once in a while.

There are other extra duties performed by some of the students that are very much more laborious. To obviate the present difficulty, we would suggest as one plan, that the faculty sppoint some student as leader. Then let that student organize a quartette, either male or mixed, and then procure some one who alone shall preside at the organ. If this plan does not work, let some other be devised. Any movement that will bring about a change will be preferable to the present way.

THERE are persons who think that college students have an in-born propensity for making themselves disagreeable. This they imagine takes its first form in the treatment of new students. They suppose the new-comer is the mark for all the sarcasm, ridicule and tricks that fertile minds can devise; and to escape this, one must be a "hail-fellow well met." Then their imagination produces a sympathy for the "abused" and an idea that all students are disagreeable.

Now, in most institutions, no student who behaves himself as a gentleman should, will be molested. It is the conceited, brazen faced, or cynical student who is the butt for sarcasm in some institutions, and the one hazed in others. To illustrate: a student just from the farm, more than twenty-one years old, enters the lowest class in the Preparatory Department. He informs some Senior that he will finish the course in about one-half of the allotted time. Then the senior is enlightened by the Prep's idea of the Greek and the Latin. Then the professors are criticised.

On all subjects the stranger gives his opinion, offers suggestions and contradicts the upper-class man.

Now, is it not natural for the man who has spent four, five or six years in classical study, to restrain this embryonic Cæsar? You cannot quiet an over wise Prep. in any

other way better than by sarcasm. That an action instigated by the golden rule would be the nobler, we do not deny.

But a remedy for the immediate present is needed, and speedy humiliation is the most practical.

Students are but mortals. If those who complain of college students would only take the pains to learn what they, as a class are, they would find them not only endurable but their company even enjoyable.

WE have, on several occasions, heard people who were interested in this College, remark that they thought it strange President Brooks did not visit the different Churches more frequently. We have heard the same statement urged by others as an objection to our worthy President. On hearing such a criticism, one naturally thinks this inactivity, so called, springs from indifference.

What idea can be more erroneous! President Brooks teaches five hours each day, doing the work belonging to two professorships. Besides this, he has charge of the Rhetorical exercises of all the College classes, and performs the ordinary duties of President. He has a family which claims some of his attention. It will be seen, then, that his time is *rully* occupied here in Kalamazoo.

There is but one railroad by which the President can reach the College by chapel time on Monday morning; and then he must travel all night. The students would object to losing one recitation per week, and a man who has been robbed of his sleep is scarcely fit to teach the next day.

Is it not the business of the President, first of all, to see that, in the College itself, the work is done faithfully and efficiently, that the instruction is ample and thorough, that the students have all possible opportunity for obtaining a good education, that they use this opportunity diligently and wisely, and that they have every inducement to become thorough, accurate and broad schol-

ars? If, after this, the President can visit Churches to awaken interest in the College, he may do so to good advantage. But can this be demanded or expected in addition to all the duties that now devolve on our President? Would he be justified in being absent from his class room as much as would be necessary, if he were to visit the Churches to any considerable extent? The public interest in the College might be increased, but that which entitles the College to special confidence—the training of the class-room—would lose something of its value. No one man can do, in the most efficient way, the work of two or three men. Is our President indifferent to the welfare of the College? Repeat the charge to any student, and immediately he will tell you with all the warmth of his innermost feeling that President Brooks is not only the man whom he respects for his clear, deep intellect and superior moral qualities, but the man with whom he may consult as with a father, and who is ever ready to help him—whatever his need may be.

Every student knows that the duties of the President, with our present force of teachers, are many, burdensome and engrossing. The thing for the friends of the College to do is to rally to its support, and to increase its endowment. If the President is relieved of some of his extra duties, he may sometimes visit the Churches.

In the year ending July 4th, 1878, Mr. Joseph Cook delivered 150 lectures, sixty in the east, ten of them in New York city, and sixty in the west, besides thirty new lectures in Boston, which were published in that city, New York and London; issued three volumes, one of which is in its thirteenth and another in its tenth edition; and traveled on his lecture trips, 10,500 miles. His three latest works are *Conscience, Heredity and Marriage*, which are now in press.

Sir Henry Cole proposes the establishment of a British National College of Domestic Economy; and names Dr. Lyon Playfair as pre-eminently fitted for director.

To Our Subscribers.

"To owe is human; to pay up, divine."

COLLEGE WORLD.

The Wellesley Campus contains 300 acres.

Vassar has received two young Japanese girls as students.

Northwestern is about to publish a new collection of college songs.

The University of California has 32 professors and instructors, and 320 students.

The standard for graduation at the University of Virginia is 75 to 83½ per cent.

About half the students at Harvard and Yale enjoy the luxury of a private servant.

With the \$200,000 given by Judge Asa Packer, a new library building is to be erected at Lehigh University.

Washington and Jefferson college, at Washington, Pa., claims to be the oldest college west of the Alleghanies.

Hereafter Princeton will give the degree of A. M. only to those who have followed a special post-graduate course.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have given \$5,000 of the proceeds from the sale of their hymn books to Wellesley College.

The University of California, John Hopkins University, and Michigan University, have abolished Commencement Orations.

Prominent colleges in the United States, during the scholastic year of 1877-8, received private bequests to the amount of \$1,398,000.

Another still. The Dunkard church has founded a college at Ashland, Ohio; building to cost \$100,000, endowment fund already subscribed, \$180,000. This is the only Dunkard college in the country.

Prof. S. L. Caldwell, D. D., has been elected to the presidency of Vassar College. Dr. Caldwell is now in his 57th year, is a graduate of Colby University, and has been a professor in the Newton Theological institution for the last five years. We are assured that he is peculiarly fitted for his new position.

The Freshman class at Harvard numbers 239; Yale, 210; Cornell, 160; University of Michigan, 149; Amherst, 105; Univ. of Pennsylvania, 102; Ohio State University, 90; Brown, 83; Dartmouth, 65; Smith, 65; Williams, 62; Colby, 60; Rochester, 50; University of Minnesota, 41; Wesleyan, 40; Union, 40; Hobart, 19; Tufts, 18; Denison, 12; Kalamazoo, 12.

LOCALS.

The term has opened finely.

—Fifty-two new names enrolled.

—Orations from the ladies are in order.

—Fenton Seminary sends us one student.

—The Seniors are reading the *Alcestis* of Euripides.

—Our corps of teachers is one man stronger than last year.

—The Freshmen have been wrestling with Sturm's Theorem.

—"Parlez-vous francais?" is the Sophomores' pass-word.

—A variety of organists is the spice of our Chapel exercises.

—The old members of the College classes have all returned.

—Milton's "Comus" was read at the first meeting of the Circle.

—Where is our Macaulay Club, which, last year, was so flourishing?

—Work hard, fellows! Let the December contest bring out the best mettle in you!

—The books, which class '78 placed in the Library, make good, substantial filling.

—How those carefully-tended summer mustaches fell before September's early frosts!

—Nearly half the College students are now supplied with Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

—Arrangements are now made so that nearly all the College recitations come in the forenoon.

—Professor Adams S. Hill's "Principles of Rhetoric" is being used by us as a College text book.

—The arrangement of Curtius Greek Grammar, with respect to easy reference, is certainly superior.

—The portion of the Junior class not having the Greek, is taking "Green's History of the English People."

—A primary contest will be held this year to determine who shall represent us at the Inter-Collegiate Contest.

—At our meeting for making arrangements for the coming Contest, R. W. Kane was chosen delegate to the association.

—A class of thirty-eight students, under President Brooks, is reading "Macbeth" as a weekly rhetorical exercise.

—The only one who knows anything about the missing member of class '77 says he has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

—It is a fact worthy of notice that the classes as a general thing, are in advance of where they were last year at this time.

—The literary societies have commenced their work with a zeal, which predicts for them a successful and profitable year.

—Our new campus has already become quite notorious, among the people of this immediate vicinity, as a sporting ground.

—This term's rhetorical work requires two orations from each member of the Junior and Senior classes, and one from each Sophomore.

—Class '78 are at work with their characteristic energy. They are all at their professions, or are where they are making further preparations.

—The attendance at morning worship is good, and we feel safe in saying that this exercise is held in high regard by the majority of our students.

—The students are taking the advice of the poet, and are "drinking deep" this term. The new well supplies them with water from a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet.

—The College Library is in good order, and we are glad to see it so generally used. A few minutes spent in gaining general intelligence is not a waste of time to any student.

—The Freshmen, for the sake of the experiment, are departing a little from the usual order, and are reading Fernald's *Felton's Greek Historians* before finishing Homer.

—The Eurodelphian Society has twice as many members as last year. The attendance of young women at the College is an increase over previous terms, and the Society has not been slow in securing them.

—The Reading Circle, which meets once in two weeks at President Brooks's house, has been resumed with renewed interest. The committee propose this term to have music prepared for each meeting, which is certainly a pleasing feature.

—A class in vocal music has been organized at the College under the direction of Professor Harrison. Two lessons a week are given. He proposes to make the instruction such as to give beginners a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music.

—He was a full-fledged Sophomore—very intent on reciting Greek. He was exceedingly in earnest. Imagine his look of despondency when he saw his only marble rolling across the floor, to the extreme merriment of the other members of the class.

—Our bachelor students, at the upper building, are giving some attention to the cultivation of house-plants, and are succeeding finely. They have some specimens which exhibit as much thrift as though they had been tended by the most experienced house-wife.

—Although politics take a subordinate place among us, they are by no means entirely neglected. We have not, in our eagerness for classic lore, lost sight of the interests of our home government, and we find our fellows wide-awake, especially at this time of political excitement.

—The exercises of the first division of the rhetorical class passed off in a manner worthy of commendation. The carefulness exhibited both in the preparation and execution of the pieces has seldom been surpassed.

—The Society social, at the beginning of the term, was held in Philoexian Hall. The old students seemed pleased in meeting each other, and were still further made happy by making the acquaintance of the new ones. Music and speaking were the entertainment of the evening. Some of the remarks were especially gratifying, and the whole spirit of the meeting was, in every respect, a healthy one.

Sit up to the table when you read; easy chairs abolish memory. Do not read the same book too long at one sitting. If you are really tired of one subject, change it for another. Read steadily for three hours five days in a week; the use of wet towels and strong coffee betrays ignorance of how to read. Test the accuracy of your work as soon as you have finished it. Put your facts in order as soon as you have learned them. Never read after midnight. Do not go to bed straight from your books. Never let your reading interfere with exercise or digestion. Keep a clear head, a good appetite and a cheerful heart.—*Medical Examiner*.

At Yale the Faculty have notified the Sophomores that any man caught hazing Freshmen, or offering them any indignities, will be immediately dropped into the Freshman class without any regard to standing.

A Freshman says that as soon as he gets out of college he is going to write a book entitled "Four Years in the Saddle."—*Concordensis*.

"Oh, spare me dear angel, a lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed.
"Twere a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
So take my whole wig," the sweet creature replied.—*Anon*.

We have received the following exchanges.—Monthly Repertory, Bowdoin Orient, Oetrus, Colby Echo, Niagara Index, University Magazine, The Link, News Letter, The Central Baptist, College Record, Critic, Lima Express, Ariel, Earhamite, College Message, Rochester Campus, Tripod, Hall Boy, Wabash, Roanoke Collegian, Archangel, Denison Collegian, Campus, News Gleaner and Advertiser, Undergraduate, Alfred Student, Tuftonian, Philomathean, The Jewel, Hillsdale Herald, University Quarterly, Simpsonian, Chrestomathean, Dickinsonian, University Missourian, Trinity Tablet, Richmond College Messenger, Student Life.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

Members of the Faculty and other Officers.

- REV. KENDALL BROOKS, D. D.,
President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
- REV. SAMUEL BROOKS, D. D.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
- HOWARD G. COLMAN, A. M.,
Professor of Chemistry.
- LEWIS STUART, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
- MISS MARY E. CLARK, M. P.,
Lady Principal, and Instructor in History and Grammar.
- CLARENCE L. DEAN, A. B.,
Instructor in Latin and Mathematics.
- PROF. SAMUEL BROOKS, Librarian.
- MR. O. M. COLMAN, Janitor.

There are three Courses of College Study, each of which extends through four years. The first, known as the Classical Course, includes the Latin and Greek Languages, and the studies usually pursued in the best Colleges by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The second, designated as the Latin and Scientific Course, includes every study in the Classical Course except Greek. In this course Greek may be substituted for Latin. The third, the Scientific Course, omits both Latin and Greek. In the Preparatory Department, there are also three courses corresponding to the above, each extending through three years. The following Schedule includes the College Studies of the three Courses, and designates the Course or Courses to which each belongs. Those of the Classical course are marked (a); those of the Latin and Scientific Course, (b); those of the Scientific Course, (c).

FRESHMAN YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.**
- The Iliad and Greek Prose Composition, . . . a.
Cicero de Amicitia and Latin Prose Composition, . . . a. b.
Olney's University Algebra, . . . a. b. c.
English Literature, . . . b. c.
Zoology, . . . c.
- SECOND TERM.**
- Fernald's Greek Historians, . . . a.
Livy, and Roman History, . . . a. b.
Olney's University Geometry, Part III, . . . a. b. c.
American Literature, . . . b. c.
Constitution of the United States, . . . c.
- THIRD TERM.**
- Greek Historians, . . . a.
Livy, and Roman History, . . . a. b.
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, . . . a. b. c.
Botany, . . . b. c.
Universal Literature, . . . c.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.**
- Demosthenes on the Crown, . . . a.
General Geometry, . . . a. b. c.
French, . . . a. b. c.
English History, . . . b. c.
- SECOND TERM.**
- Tacitus, . . . a. b.
Chemistry, . . . a. b. c.
French, . . . a. b. c.
Surveying, . . . c.
- THIRD TERM.**
- Geology, . . . a. b. c.
French, . . . a. b. c.
Calculus, . . . a. b. c.

JUNIOR YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.**
- Sophocles, . . . a.
Rhetoric, . . . a. b. c.
German, . . . a. b. c.
Aesthetics, . . . b. c.
- SECOND TERM.**
- Juvenal, . . . a. b.
Physics, . . . a. b. c.
German, . . . a. b. c.
Natural Theology, . . . c.
- THIRD TERM.**
- German, . . . a. b. c.
Modern History, . . . a. b. c.
Physics, . . . a. b. c.
- SENIOR YEAR.**
- FIRST TERM.**
- Aeschylus, . . . a.
Astronomy, . . . a. b. c.
Intellectual Science, . . . a. b. c.
Chaucer, . . . b. c.
- SECOND TERM.**
- Quintilian, . . . a. b.
Moral Science, . . . a. b. c.
Logic, . . . a. b. c.
Evidences of Christianity, . . . c.
- THIRD TERM.**
- History of Philosophy, . . . a. b. c.
Political Economy, . . . a. b. c.
Modern History, . . . a. b. c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to any department of the institution must be of good moral character and correct habits; and if unknown to the Faculty, must bring with them, from their pastor or former teacher, testimonials of character. If from other Colleges, certificates of honorable dismissal will be required.

For College Classes.

- I.—CLASSICAL COURSE.**
- Candidates for this course will be examined thoroughly in the following studies; but equivalents for the authors named will be accepted:
- 1.—English Grammar.
 - 2.—Geography—Including Ancient Geography, particularly that of Italy, Greece and Asia Minor.
 - 3.—History—An outline of Roman History, of Grecian History, and of the History of the United States.
 - 4.—Mathematics—Arithmetic; Olney's complete school Algebra; Olney's Geometry, Parts I and II.
 - 5.—Latin—Latin Grammar; Four books of Caesar's Commentaries; six select Orationes of Cicero; the whole of the Æneid, with special reference to Prosody; forty-four Exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, or an equivalent in Allen's Latin Composition.
 - 6.—Greek—Greek Grammar; Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; one Book of Homer's Iliad; Jones's Exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

II.—LATIN AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Candidates for this course will be examined in all the studies required for the Classical Course, except Greek, and in place thereof are required—

- 1.—A year's course in French.
- 2.—Natural Philosophy and Physical Geography.

III.—SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The requisites for admission to this course are the same as for the Latin and Scientific Course, except Latin, and in place thereof are required—

- 1.—Book-keeping.
- 2.—Physiology.
- 3.—Modern History.

IV.—SELECT STUDIES.

Those who do not desire to become candidates for a degree may be admitted to any class for such time as they may choose, in case they exhibit satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as will enable them to proceed advantageously in the particular studies they propose to pursue.

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January 2d, Thursday, Winter Term begins.
March 21st, Friday, Winter Term ends.
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June 18th, Wednesday, Commencement.

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