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 Practical Religion, and College Pastor.

Howard G. Colman, A. M.,
Professor of Chemistry.

Clarence L. Dean, A. B.,
Instructor in Literature and History.

Alexander Hadlock, Ph. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

Frank D. Haskell, A. B.,
Instructor in Greek.

Miss Alice M. Northrup,
Instructor in French.

Z. S. Harrison,
Instructor in Vocal Music.


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 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 College studies of the Classical Course are as follows:

**FRESHMAN YEAR.**

**FIRST TERM.**—The Iliad and Greek Prose Composition. Livy and Latin Prose Composition. Olney's University Algebra, Part III.

**SECOND TERM.**—Herodotus' Greek Historians. Livy and Roman History. Olney's University Geometry, Part III.

**THIRD TERM.**—Greek Historians. Horace. Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

**SOPHOMORE YEAR.**


**SECOND TERM.**—Lucullus. Chemistry. French.

**THIRD TERM.**—Geology. French. Calculus.

**JUNIOR YEAR.**

**FIRST TERM.**—Sophocles. rhetoric. German.

**SECOND TERM.**—Juvenal. Physics. German.

**THIRD TERM.**—German. Modern History. Physics.

**SENIOR YEAR.**


**SECOND TERM.**—Quintilian. Moral Science. Logic and Evidence of Christianity.


Rhetorical exercises begin with the beginning of the Freshman year, and continue to the end of the course.

The Latin Scientific Course omits all the Greek, and substitutes therefor a course in Literature covering one year, Natural History, and a more extended course in History than is possible for those who take the Classical Course.

The Scientific Course omits all the Latin and provides Zoology, Botany, the Constitution of the United States, Surveying, and Aesthetics.

**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.
5. Latin—Latin Grammar; four books of Caesar's Commentaries; six select Orations of Cicero; the whole of the Ennius, with special reference to Prose; forty-four Exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, or equivalent in Allen's Latin Composition.
6. Greek—Greek Grammar; three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; one book of Homer's Iliad; Jones' Exercise 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:

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.

**EXPENSES.**

Tuition, .................................................. $50.00 a term.
Incidentals, ........................................... 2.50 
Room rent, ............................................. $4.00 to 6.00 

**CALENDAR FOR 1879-80.**

September 30th, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.
December 24th, Wednesday, Fall Term ends.
January 1st, Monday, Winter Term begins.
March 18th, Friday, Winter Term ends.
March 29th, Monday, Spring Term begins.
June 6th, Wednesday, Commencement.
September 30th, Fall Term begins.
December 24th, Friday, Fall Term ends.
SONNET.

With how slow steps, O moon, thou clim'st the skies; How silently, and with how wan a face! What! may it be that even in heavenly place That busy archer, his sharp arrows tries? Sure if that long-with-love acquainted eye Can judge of love, thou feel'st a lover's ease; I read it in thy looks; thy language grace. To me, that feel the like, thy state descries. Then even of fellowship, O moon, tell me Is constant love deemed there but want of wit? Are beauties there as proud as here they be? Do they above love to be loved, and yet These lovers seem, whom that love doth possess? Do they call virtue there—ungratefulness?

—Sir Philip Sidney.

"THE LIGHT OF ASIA."

The literary and theological worlds are, just now, much interested in a poem which has lately appeared, setting forth the life and teachings of Buddha. The very air is full of essays, sermons, and reviews having for their subject this poem, and not without cause, for it is one of the most remarkable poems which has appeared in many years. It is a poem of rare power, and creates in the reader an intense interest which is well sustained throughout. It is a beautiful narrative of one who shrank from sacrificing nothing for the good of men. It is a clear and pleasing setting forth of one of Earth's oldest religions. It is an attempt to revive in these Christian times an old and effectual theology, and not least remarkable of all it was written amid the busy whirl of London, and under the pressure of the multitudinous duties of the editorship of one of its largest and ablest papers. Its author is Mr. Edwin Arnold, hitherto unknown to literary fame, save through the columns of the London Advertiser, and his volume "India, Songs," but henceforth to take rank as a poet of no mean order. It is a representation of Buddhism at its best, or rather, of the ideal contained in it, before it was corrupted and overlaid by later priestly additions. He puts the story into the mouth of an Indian Buddhist. The theme is stated thus:

"The Scripture of the Savior of the World. Lord Buddha—Prince Siddhartha styled on earth— In earth, and heavens, and hell's incomparable, All honored, wisest, best, most pitiful. The teacher of Nirvana and the law.

The poem comprises eight books, the first of which gives the story of his birth and education:

"Below the highest sphere, four regions sit Who rule our world, and under them are zones: Nearest, but high, where smallest spirits dwell Wait three thousand years, then live again; And on Lord Buddha, waiting in that sky Came for our sakes the five sure signs of birth, So that the beasts knew the signs and said: Buddha will go again to help the world.

His birth is miraculously announced to his parents, and prophecies are uttered at its accomplishment. In due time he is sent to school, but displays such marvelous talents for philology and mathematics that his teacher falls on his face in worship of him, believing him divine. He begins also early to have glimpses and forebodings of his life mission, whereat he is troubled. The third book tells how his father, King Suddhodana, sought for him a bride, thinking thus to win him from dreamy and sad contemplation on the miseries of the world, and the prince, surpassing all in feats of strength and skill, wins the hand of the sweet Yasodhara, and enters upon married life in a veritable paradise built for him by his father. But, wearying of his happy seclusion, and going forth to see the world outside his paradise, he sees for the first time the misery of humanity, and is totally overcome by it. The following books relate his determination to leave all his wealth and power and happiness, and go forth to save the world, and detail his struggles for this end:

"This will I do, who have a heart to lose,
Because I love my realm, because my heart
Beats with each breath of all the hearts that ache,
Known and unknown, those that are mine and those
Whom shall be mine, a thousand million more
Saved by this sacrifice I offer now.
Oh summoning stars! I come! Oh moonfruit earth!
For thee and thine I lay aside my youth,
My throne, my joys, my golden days, my nights,
My happy palace—and thine arms, sweet queen!
Thence to put aside all the rest,
Now am I fixed, and now will I depart,
Never to come again till what I seek
Be found—if fervent search and strife avail.

He steals forth by night and begins the life of a recluse. The great motive of his life is compassion. His lofty and divine bearing procure for him everywhere reverence and assent. By continued meditation, he becomes more enlightened, until after six years he comes to the great Bodhi tree, or tree of wisdom, where all night long he endures his final temptation, the struggle with the ten chief sins, and conquering all as day breaks, wins the final victory and attains full enlightenment.

By light which shines beyond our mortal ken
The fire of all his lives in all the worlds,
For back and farther back, and farthest yet,
Five hundred lives and more, even as one
At rest upon a mountain summit, marks
His path wind up by precipice and crag,
Peel thick-set woods shrunk to a patch; through bogs
Glittering face-green; down hollows where he toiled
Breatheless; on dizzy ridges where his feet
Had well nigh slipped; beyond the sunny lawns,
The shelter and the cavern and the pool,
Backward to these dim flats wherever he sprang
To reach the blue; thus Buddha did behold
Life's upward steps long-linked, from levels low
Where breath is base, to higher slopes and higher
Whereon the ten great virtues wait to bend
The climber skyward."

And so by progressive steps he gained complete knowledge, the secret of life, Nirvana. With triumphant rejoicing he proclaims the great truths he has discovered, and finally returns to his home, where he teaches his doctrines, and wins all to his belief by the divine eloquence of his teaching.

The eighth book is a brief summary of his teaching. His gospel is, in a word, self perfection, strict
morality, having for its foundation justice and compassion. He places no trust in the gods.

"Pray not! the darkness will not brighten. Ask
Wrong from the silence, for it cannot speak.
Wrong from the helpless gods by gift and by vow,
Nor touch with blood, nor feed with fruit and nectar;
Within yourselves deliverance must be sought;
Each man his prison makes."

The soul is bound upon the wheel of change; is passing through unnumbered existences, until at last by self purification it shall attain rest, Nirvana; not annihilation, as is commonly supposed, for he says:

"If any teach Nirvana is to come,
Say unto such they lie,
Say unto such they err."

But the goal of existence is the extinction of individuality with its sorrows, sins and responsibilities, in the great Sum of Being, of which all that can be affirmed is that it is, and so to sink into rest and silence.

"The dew drops slip into the shining sea."

Strict retribution is the law of life, good for good and evil for evil; therefore the end must be gained wholly by right living. There are four great truths to be learned: sorrow, its cause, its ceasing, and the way with its eight-fold path; in the following of which all will attain Nirvana, the strong directly, and the weak circuitously and through many existences, but all in time.

Such, very briefly, is Buddha, as Mr. Arnold conceives him; and it is but fair to the author to say that the poem gives the impression that he pictures not his own religious belief, but rather is giving an appreciative account of an interesting character.

The basis of the story is real history. Buddha was a prince who lived in the fifth or sixth century before Christ, and was thus a near contemporary with the other two great teachers of antiquity, Confucius and Socrates. He was a man of wondrously pure and lofty character. He was a reformer of the old system of religion and philosophy, introducing a mild and humane code in place of its cruel laws, and a simple creed in place of its perplexing confusion. But the miraculous elements of the story bear evident traces of being mere invention.

The poem derives its chief importance, aside from its beauty, from its being, seemingly, an attempt to revive in these Christian times an old and effete theology, glorifying man and making his dependence on God of small account. Its teaching is in the same line of dreamy idealizing (although, as we say, the author may not adopt it as his own religious belief) of which we hear so much in these times in certain quarters, and it will doubtless be made much of by those who follow David Swing and Matthew Arnold, and other "apostles of sweetness and light," who insist, in defiance of all history, that mankind will reach the goal of perfection by the force of inherent virtue and without outside help. But what does it show as its claim to acceptance? Its hero can in no proper sense be called a Savior, although he is so styled in the poem, for the help he brings to the world is really little help. He comes not to offer a deliverance already obtained, and freedom from misery and toil, nor even with a gift of strength which shall enable man to work out a deliverance for himself; but he brings to suffering humanity the information that each must struggle for himself, and so work from hard fate his reward. His teaching, therefore, is no gospel at all, only to the few. The brave and strong may conquer and attain, but for earth's weak and timid ones there is small hope. For, although the goal is promised in time to all, what inspiration there is in the promise when it is known that it is so far off as not to be perceptible, or tribal joy is there in a reward which may be won only after countless ages of probation and untold myriads of progressive existences? His method of seeking relief for the world is radically false. Instead of mingling with humanity and ascertaining by actual contact its weaknesses and needs, he withdraws into solitude and spends the years in dreamy self-absorbed contemplation; hence, when he again appears, his gospel is rather a system of speculation than a real gospel which is fitted to meet the wants of the world. And it could not be otherwise: one cannot spin out of his inner consciousness a system of truth which shall meet the every day wants of man. And even to the few who may hope to attain, what does it offer? Only the hard prospect of a life, or series of lives, spent in an unremitting struggle, severe self-restraint, anxious and unceasing vigilance, denial of all pleasure and uprooting of even the most natural desires and at the end—only unconsciousness. In other words, man must battle all through life for the mere privilege of being rid of it.

But there is little danger that the world, after eighteen centuries trial of another and a better religion, will go back to this; that they will leave the teachings of Him who spake as never man spake, and repeat the mistake of the misled ascetic. If this is offered as a religion for our acceptance, we must say most emphatically "No." If it is offered as an apparatus, pure and noble reformer, we must say "It is beautiful!" For there is no prospect, at this stage of religious progress, that the Light of the World will be eclipsed by the "Light of Asia."

R. C. M.

**Selections.**

—One of the Seniors of the Columbia Law School has been named "Necessity." They say he "knows no law."

—A California naturalist says: "Bees are capable of indulging in conversation with each other." Don't see why they can't talk to a boy and ask him where he'll take another.

—Scene at Williams College—Junior translating New Testament. "And the—oh—" and the Lord said unto Moses. Here he hesitated and looked appealingly to a neighbor, who, being also unprepared, whispered "Skip it." Junior going on: "And the Lord said unto Moses, skip it." Great consternation ensued.

1.

A crimson rosebud into beauty breaking,
A hand unstrung to catch it are it fell;
An hour of triumph and a sad forsaking;
And then, a withered rosebud—that is all.

An ancient toad on the summer kitchen;
A bootless raised, a solemn cataract;
A moment's silence and a quick departure;
And then a wasted bootjack—that is all.

—Es.

—A lawyer, defending a handsome young lady charged with larceny, closed his appeal to the jury thus: "Gentlemen: you may hang the ocean on a grape-vine to dry, lay an avalanche on a napkin to melt, pitch a volcano to seethe the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, throw salt on the tail of our noble American eagle, whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of our Republic, pose 'For Rent' on the moon and stars, but never for a moment de- fuse yourselves with the idea that this charming girl is guilty of the charge preferred against her." The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.
THE COLLEGE INDEX.

Published by the Students of Kalamazoo College.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.

Address all Communications to P. O. DRAWER 319.

EDITORS

FRED. M. HODGE,
CHAS. M. STUART, GEO. HUNTINGTON,
WM. H. PALMER, HENRY H. BARBER.

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EDITORIAL.

The next issue of the Index will be out just after Commencement and will contain a full account of the exercises for the week. The program for the week is very interesting, and the Index will try to do it justice.

In another column we publish our "straw"—the result of a partial canvass of professors and students. It shows a pretty decided preference, and whispers the name that will soon be shouted aloud as the choice of Michigan.

The various Colleges in New York and also in Illinois have formed inter-Collegiate base ball associations this year which promise hot work for the boys of the different institutions. Why cannot such an organization be effected in this State? The literary contest has been for the present, at least, abandoned; what so fitting a substitute as a base ball association? As a means of promoting acquaintance between the students it would be second to none. There may not be time for much playing this spring, but the campaign could be planned now, and vigorously conducted in the fall. What say you Adrian, Albion, Hillsdale and Olivet to an Inter-Collegiate Base Ball Association?

It has been the custom of our College from its infancy up, to have Commencement exercises on Wednesday, but although long usage has sanctioned the practice, yet it has one disadvantage—the exercises are too crowded. It is asking a good deal of our friends to attend three exhibitions a day, even if they are here for that special purpose. The gorgeous panorama passes so rapidly before their eyes that they are apt to be bewildered, not edified. Why not have the graduating exercises Thursday morning? The number of our friends from abroad who could not spare another day from their home duties is very small, and the hospitality of Kalamazoo is proverbially elastic, and would certainly extend over another day. This plan would allow the Alumni and the athletes plenty of time for their entertainments, and would, we think, insure enthusiastic audiences at each of the exercises of the week.

The time for electing a new board of Editors is close at hand, and no subject is of greater moment to the student than who shall have charge of the Index for another year. With the increased size and improved style of the paper the responsibility of supplying the needed money to sustain it has increased; and to think that any body can run it by virtue of class superiority is a mistake as absurd as it would be fatal. It seems to us that succeeding issues should improve, and improvements involve expense. Without a good financial support the brightest intellects of the age cannot run a paper successfully, and while a man of decided literary talent would be an acquisition from a literary point of view, we need a man who can have an eye on the economy of the paper and a faculty for devising schemes for its material support.

One by one the Seniors are delivering their last chapel orations, and as they leave the platform for the last time they naturally look back over their experiences there. The maiden effort, how grand it seemed then, and how weak and simple now! The subsequent attempts, some wholly, some but partially satisfactory—all pass before the mind, awakening mingled feelings of amusement and regret. Whatever the experience has been, all admit that it has been useful to them in many ways. Confidence to face an audience has been acquired. The trembling Soph, who ascended the bema with shaky knees and quivering fingers has blossomed out into the heroic Senior scenting the battle from afar and eager for the forensic fray. And again it is to be hoped that increased beauty and facility of composition have been attained. Some of the rough points and edges of our style have been polished off also. These are the benefits striven for, and they have been, we are sure, to a good degree obtained. The moral to be handed down to our successors is this; don't neglect chapel orations; don't neglect rhetoricals as a preparation for chapel; and don't neglect society work as the best means of preparation for both.
**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

*Editor of the College Index:*  
Gratefully availing myself of your kind offer of the privilege of saying a word through your columns to the friends of the College, I take the opportunity to invite all the old friends, and patrons, all the graduates and old students to the next Commencement. The exercises will occur on June 13th to 16th, inclusive. It is hoped that these exercises will be especially interesting, as this is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the College. May we not make this a silver wedding occasion for Kalamazoo College, such as will greatly increase all her working facilities? Come, and bring your friends with you. Give the College the assurance of your growing interest in her valuable work. Come, and let your heart warm towards her through some expression of your generous support, and be assured she will smile kindly upon you and go forward more hopefully.

In behalf of the Board of Management,  

J. S. Boyden, Fin. Sec'y.

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[We commend the following communication to the Executive Committee of the Association.—Ers.]  

Dear Editors:

Shall we have a field day this year? It is certain we want one if we can have a good one. It is quite as certain that we do not want one if it is going to be a failure. We think that it would be a most excellent and fitting thing to have. All—participants and visitors, would enjoy it, and we might show many advantages which would be derived from such an undertaking, but this is not necessary.

We attempted such an enterprise last year, and nearly all felt that it was a failure, if not a disgrace. What was the matter? We might mention several things. In the first place the undertaking was entirely new to us. We had no experience and did not know how to go to work, but most of all there was a lack of enterprise on the part of those who took part. Some had no interest in the affair; others were afraid it would be a failure, and so helped the failure; others seemed half ashamed of it, and a man that feels above his business will never make it respectable, and ten to one he is least to be respected of the two. The committees, also, seemed to lack energy. Last year we attempted too many things for the time and amount of talent which we had to expend.

These were causes of failure last year and there is no need of having them repeated. We had sufficient then, and we have more and better talent now. We want a field day this year, but we want a good one. Let us engage in those sports in which there is a special interest, so that we may depend on some one with special enterprise in those directions to carry them out. Let us not attempt more things than we can do well. There is plenty of enterprise to have base ball, foot ball, and gymnasium exercises. But in order that even these may be such a success as we must make them, we need to get to work immediately. Let us find out what we can do well, and do it, and then we shall fulfill our wishes.

ATHLETE.

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**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

As to political preferences the Faculty are not one. The President inclines to Edmunds as the first choice and Sherman next. The Classical professor leans to Blaine chiefly, but could accept Sherman. The English Literature representative hoists Edmunds or Washburn, while the Mathematical instructor will run anything to beat Grant. The vote among the students stands thus:

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The base ball season was formally opened on May-day. Base ball has always been a favorite game here, and the large gathering of Saturday showed that the winter had not chilled the ardor of the boys in the least. But few changes needed to be made in the club this year. Palmer will continue to collar the balls as they come hot from the bat; Hodge occupies the pitcher's stand; Orcutt, Clinton and Cooney hold the first, second and third bases respectively; Cobb plays at short. The choice of a field has not been made yet, but there is plenty of good material to choose from. The nine will be in many respects the strongest we ever put in the field.

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The outlook for Commencement week is very flattering. The Literary Societies have secured Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., of Detroit, to lecture before them and their friends on Monday evening. The Freshmen prize declamations will be delivered Tuesday morning, and the Juniors will compete for their prizes in the afternoon. Tuesday evening the Alumni hold their annual reunion and banquet. Wednesday morning the graduating exercises take place. With the exception of the banquet, all these exercises are held at the First Baptist Church.

The well-known ability and eloquence of Dr. Pierson will insure him a full house; the Freshman class
is large and enthusiastic, and much may be expected of them; the Juniors will undoubtedly astonish their friends by their eloquence and erudition, and the Seniors have a good record. Such is the program as at present matured. Whether the Seniors will celebrate class day or the K. C. A. their field day remain to be seen.

Our worthy Janitor is essentially a man of peace, but there was blood in his eye as he gazed on two posts sawed off short. These posts he prided himself had for years kept baby carriages out of the college grounds, and their restraining power was now gone. He planted two more, but the rising morn beheld them prostrate on the ground. Again he planted them and the following day beheld them missing. The janitorial ire was now at boiling point, and with savage malignity he has turned his hand against every other man’s hand, and will so continue till time has revealed the vandal when his passion will be transformed to the toe of his boot, and he will have an opportunity of demonstrating his favorite theory of “mad as a mode of motion.”

—the Freshmen are enjoying their Ho·race,

—the election of the new INDEX board takes place Wednesday, May 12th.

—This warm weather suggests excursions on the river to those who are so inclined.

—the Seniors are hard at work devising some means to hand their names down to posterity.

—And now the gentle Senior doth tear his hair in a vain search for ideas for his graduating oration.

—the improvements made by Col. Stockbridge on the Bates property will add much to the beauty of the west end.

—Another siege of chapel efforts has set in, to last a month. A gross of pillows and portable cots is desired at once.

—the Sophomores having finished the required work in French, elected Mme. DeStael’s L’Allemagne for the term’s reading.

—Any of the students contemplating having their pictures taken will find it to their advantage to call on our business manager, Mr. Stuart.

—President Fisk, of Albion, preached here Sunday, April 26th. His lecture in the evening, on “Education,” was listened to by a large and very appreciative audience.

—the new summer-house has begun to be in demand already. Just fifteen monstruck couples have been seen enjoying its blissful retirement up to date. It’s so cozy and romantic, you know.

—the theologe who went out and preached three times on Sunday, and received therefor thirty-seven coppers, consoles himself with the passage: “For godliness with contentment is great gain.”

—Trapeze practice is the favorite amusement of the freshmen this term.

—the “Indian club” has changed its quarters, and henceforth is to be found on Michigan Ave. It will be advisable for the people of that vicinity to tether their hens.

—Bicycling in Kalamazoo has begun, through the enterprise of a collegian. J. H. Edwards recently purchased a fine machine and now astonishes the natives on his way to and from school.

—Rev. R. S. James, recently pastor of the Medina (Mich.) Baptist Church, and principal of Oak Grove Seminary, has accepted the pastorate of the College church at Judsonia, Arkansas.

—the musk rats have greatly damaged the edges of Mirror (?) Lake with their herbivorous teeth. Five have been seen at work at the same time. A special premium will be awarded the discoverer of a musk-cat.

—E. T. Kline, a member of the Freshman class, was seriously hurt by being kicked in the face by a horse. Doubts are entertained of his recovery. The sympathies of the boys are with him in his affliction.

—the study of Shakspeare is a favorite dream of the bookish soph. The “Turning of the Screw” entrances one of them at present, who thinks that the individual responsible for that play was considerable of a fellow.

—Our thanks are due to W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for a very neat package of cigarettes, designed for the class of ’82 of Rochester University. They are a delight to the eye and the taste. Kimball & Co. have no superior in their line.

—the Committee of Arrangements desires us to request members of the Association of Alumni and Alumni of Kalamazoo College to send to Mr. C. L. Dean, Kalamazoo, the address of any graduates or former students not reached by the special invitations last year.

—the Eurus are not to be surpassed in the matter of improvements. Their pleasant room now presents an entirely different appearance through the agency of new paper, paint, and change in carpet. Friday evening, the 7th, is set apart for the opening, and a grand time is anticipated.

—55. Rev. C. W. Rees, of The Dalles, Oregon, sends us his subscription, with words of encouragement. Mr. Rees has been absent from Kalamazoo for twenty-five years, and has, during that time, seen the bright spots of the Continent; but he nevertheless speaks of the College town as “the loveliest city on earth.”

—the frisky freshies have started an enterprise which will undoubtedly result in a complete revival of the old athletic spirit, and a new gymnasium. The old apartment which has been lately used for wood, will in a few days be a gymnasium again. The organization will include every one who will take an interest and desires to join.

—Conf. in History.—But in 1315 fourteen of the most prominent men began to turn their attention to the movement, and it at last succeeded. Prep. (interrupting).—It can’t be so! They’ve been at it now three months, and it can’t be did! Scene: Prep. under 169 pounds pressure.
EXCHANGE NOTES.

We have received the following new exchanges since our last issue: Berkeleyan, Trinity Tablet, Stoddart's Review, Educator, Philosophical Review.


The Student Life has our sympathy in its time of trial. To stand by and see an entire edition vanish into smoke and ashes must have been provoking. But there is plenty of student life left in the institution this journal represents, and that is incombustible.

To him who holds communion with the College Press, she speaks a various language. So we found it, in reading the comments of our exchanges on our new departure. Some think that we have made a mistake, others that we have struck the right note exactly; all of which tends to show that "opinions differ."

The College Rambler comes to us this month with a "brand-new outside," to use its own expression, which is very neat and harmonizes well with its readable "inside." The students at Illinois College are evidently all "alive and kicking," and that, too, vigorously, as is shown by the spirited tone of the communications and local columns. The want of any literary articles would be considered a defect by some critics, but the editorials and communications furnish as much solid reading as the average reader of college papers will enjoy. The ablest article if long drawn out will waste its sweetness on a woefully small number of readers.

The Simpsonian is suffering from a fit of the blues. It opens with an excellent Sunday school primary department article on the Philosophy of Discontent. The absence of philosophy, both in the theme and its treatment, is conspicuous. The fundamental position that men seek fame for happiness is a mistaken one. It is for its own sake pure and simple; and beside there is a distinction between fame and greatness, not dreamed of in the writer's philosophy. The "double header" from India can hardly fail of interest, but who would ever think of looking for missionary statistics in a college paper? The locals are the dreariest of their kind, and the attempts at wit are the perfection of "thinness long drawn out." Dear Simpsonian, do brace up, and show some life.

Who is it that smashes library windows and then pilfers others freshly set, putty and all, and puts in the new pane in two pieces, daubing the putty around it with his thumbs? The Janitor thus asks every man he grasps. He thinks it a Barbarous trick, and Fuller of pansteaking and putting then need be, but don't know for certain.

Sunday the 4th was far from a dry day. An abundance of the moist fell the night before, filling the Arcadia to overflowing, and flooding almost the entire campus. It made rafts of the walks, and is said to have pulled up that eight-foot post. The attendance upon divine service from the College was necessarily small, owing to the preceding to be done.

It is certain that the coming commencement will witness an interesting contest in both the Freshman and Junior classes. The oratorum is being acquired by the former, by means of a bi-weekly drill in the Oration's Manual, and by the contingencies, on which depend sundry excursions, etc. We doubt not that there is confidence in each egg. Alas, only two chickens!

A summer house is the latest addition to the College grove, a present from Col. Stockbridge, who recently purchased the Bates property on Carmel St. Not needing it on his premises, he donated it to the College, and it was immediately transferred entire to its present position, by means of scantlings and fifty students. This enables the upper building tenants to offer still further inducements to water side resorters, and awakens in them an obligatory feeling towards the Colonel, who will always find them at his service.

We are sorry to have to announce the severe sickness for some time past of Mr. F. D. Haskell. On Friday the 9th his chair was first vacant, on account of a sudden attack of pneumonia, which placed him in what was at first feared to be a critical condition. He was attended by his father, Dr. Haskell, for a week, and taken to Ann Arbor, his home, on the 21st. We understand that he is there improving, but hope to hear of his complete recovery soon. His classes are in charge of Messrs. Kane, Hodge and W. A. Anderson.

The evolutions in the athletic field thus far have been elections, appointments of committees and arrangements for the summer's work. The six directors for the year are, Bradley, Palmer, Huntington, Conney, Goodman and Hoademaker. The officers of the Association are, Pres., Bradley; Sec., Palmer; Treas., Conney; Curator, Huntington. The captain of the ball nine is F. M. Hodge. The campus has been rolled and a new diamond laid out. The back stop has been fenced at great expense, and every ball that comes within its precincts is sure to be SAFE.

78, G. E. Clark graduated February 20th, from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, with high honors receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He was awarded the prize for the best treatise on diseases of the skin, and also a special prize for a report of the clinics for women. At the last term of Hahnemann Institute, he was elected Professor of Theory and Practice, in the Institute, which is an organization distinct from the the College. He was also made the recipient of a valuable gift from Prof. Hawkes, whose Secretary he has been, in token of appreciation of his services.
THE COLLEGE INDEX.

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The above is a very correct view of the grounds and buildings of the College, from a position on Michigan avenue. It is not the best representation that could be made of either of the buildings alone, but is perhaps the best that could bring both into one view.

The building on the right, known as the Upper College building, commands a beautiful view of the town, and stands in the midst of a campus of twenty-two acres. It was built in 1847-8, and contains study-rooms and dormitories for sixty young men, two excellent halls for the Sherwood Rhetorical Society and the Philolexian Lyceum, and the College library and cabinet. The building on the left, named Kalamazoo Hall, erected in 1858, contains the chapel, nine recitation rooms, four music rooms, a hall for the Eurodelphian Society, and an apparatus room.

The Institution was originally chartered by the Territorial Legislature in 1833, as the Michigan and Huron Institute. By an amendment to the charter it became, in 1855, Kalamazoo College, and its first degrees were conferred in that year.

The College is peculiarly fortunate in respect to the community in which it is planted, and in respect to its site in that community. Kalamazoo, midway between Detroit and Chicago, has ample means for approach and departure, by means of four railroads—the Michigan Central, which passes through east and west; a branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which passes through north and south; the Grand Rapids and Indiana, which affords direct connection with Cincinnati and the Southern States, and with the northern part of Michigan; and the South Haven Branch of the Michigan Central, which affords the shortest route to Lake Michigan.

Kalamaazo0, containing about twelve thousand inhabitants, is known all over the West as a beautiful village, made attractive as a residence by the taste and refinement of its citizens, and still more by its healthful moral tone, and its religious influences.

The College grounds are only a little distance from the center of the village, and furnish as suitable a spot for such an institution as can well be imagined. The beautiful residences, the elegant private gardens, the tasteful public buildings, the park with its charming fountain, the numerous forest trees in all the streets, the pretty lake on the College grounds—all add to the attractiveness of the spot, and contribute to render the College an excellent place for study, and mental and moral development.

It was founded by Baptists, but not with any narrow sectarian policy. There has seldom, if ever, been a time when some of other denominations have not occupied places on its boards of government or instruction. It aims at being Christian, and without any distinctively denominational instruction, it seeks the moral and religious welfare of its students.

THE NEXT TERM will open on Wednesday, September 15th, with worship in the chapel at 9 A. M. Examinations for admission will be held in Kalamazoo Hall, Tuesday, September 14th, at 9 A. M.
THE NATURE OF TRUE POETRY.

Poetry has been defined as the suggestion by the imagination of noble grounds for the noble emotions. To some, this definition itself may seem poetical; to others, it may seem too restricted; yet the themes with which true poetry deals are such as give exercise to the imagination, and awaken pleasing and noble emotions. Poetry may arouse feelings of indignation and anger, but not of envy or malice. It must reach the intellect, and give exercise to its powers; still it deals largely with the tastes and emotions. In it we seek not profit alone, but rest and recreation, the enjoyment of the beautiful, and the gratification of the emotional part of our being. Our present condition, our hopes and longings, our joys and sorrows, are ever of peculiar interest to mankind, and these are the subjects which true poetry considers. Such themes as these have a very prominent place in our thoughts; they are the essence of life, and when clothed in poetical language, their power to please is greatly increased. Since one of the main objects of poetry is to enable, it is evident that the themes must be of such a character as to guide our thoughts to that which is pure and elevating. The grander and nobler the theme, the higher is our enjoyment and profit.

Not only must the themes to be treated be suitable, but his poetry must always maintain an intimate relation with Nature. Since Nature is the great storehouse of beauty, that poet who exhibits a strong love for her is best fitted to awaken in us an appreciation of the beautiful; often the feeling stirred within us is not of imagination alone for what is beautiful, but aspirations for what is high and noble. Longfellow, in speaking of the spirit of poetry, says:

Here, amid the silent majesty of these deep woods,
Its presence shall uplift thy thoughts from earth;
As to the sunshine and the pure bright air
Their tops the green trees lift. Herein gifted bards,
Have ever loved the calm and quiet shades.

The poet in whose soul this love is a strong power does not necessarily confine himself to the description of Nature, for we might then weary of them, but this feeling of sympathy with, and enjoyment in Nature pervading poetry gives it a grace and color. The poet must find real pleasure in studying Nature, for as one of our art critics has said: "All great art is the expression of man's delight in the work of God."

Since the poet is Nature's pupil, he must never misrepresent her. Many regard it as the peculiar right of poetry to state what is false; that is true if we rightly understand the meaning of the term false; the poet may depict much that never has happened, never will happen, and so may be contrary to actual fact; but it must always be true to Nature; it can never be false to the instincts of our being, never out of harmony with the proper relations of things.

Again, the poet must be ready to discern analogies between the natural and the spiritual, the visible and the invisible. As physical objects are seen and appreciated, the vision passes through those to spiritual things. The endless expanse of blue suggests infinity of space, and may we not go farther than this, and say it suggests eternal peace and love? Do not the mountains rising in grandeur suggest might and unlimited power, and are not the rivers and lakes emblems of purity? Do not the starry lights seem—

"Signalling from some high land
Of one we feel but dimly understand?"

True poetry will not be bound by mere earthly existences, but must use these as means by which to mount to things higher and nobler. The very words we use when we speak of a landscape as cheerful or sombre, and of the trees of the fields as "clapping their hands," show that we are not confining our thoughts to the literal and material. The more we learn of Nature, the more readily do we see resemblances between the physical and the moral. Poets have been endowed with so much meaning and beauty that it might suggest to us, as it certainly does, thoughts of eternity and the spirit world. Again, it is necessary in poetry that the imagination give form to the thoughts, and sometimes even furnish the ground of the feeling expressed. Although some of the most stirring passages have had their origin in realities, yet the poet is not content to deal with fact alone. The marvelous power of the imagination enables him to give a reality, a warmth of feeling, to his writings which the unimaginative mind is utterly powerless to give. This faculty not only endows the main features with new life, but it also furnishes the illustrations and coloring, without which poetry loses that charm which is an essential element. It is the peculiar privilege of poetry that it may soar above mere material existences, and when it wholly withdraws this power, it becomes prosaic. Yet we must not concede to the imagination too great power, for it is limited in poetry, as it is in everything else. It can never create; it can only combine and modify, but within these bounds it has free scope.

The pictures and images which the imagination brings before the mind must have clearness. From the fact that poetry may deal largely with analogies, it does not follow that it may be vague. The majority of readers soon lose their interest in that which must be read several times before they can understand the thought; on the other hand, the thought need not be wholly on the surface, so that at once we feel that we have exhausted it. Poetry must maintain a happy medium, and we find that the greatest satisfaction comes from reading that in which at first we perceive the main idea of the author, and yet in which we see suggestions of something which we are to follow out for ourselves — mere glimpses of hidden gems of thought, to be revealed to those who seek for them.

Not only is poetry such as we have endeavored to define it in its themes and thoughts, but the language must be in accord with the sentiment expressed. The words must harmonize with the ideas, and be so selected as perfectly to express the delicate shadings of thought, and they may even add their share of beauty and grace to the whole. There is a delicacy of sensitiveness essential to poetry which finds a fitting expression in the choicest forms of speech. The measured and gliding movement, the rhythmical sound heightens the effect, and charms the reader.

Poetry has thus a mission which prose cannot fulfill, and the poetic gifts of the few may contribute not a little to the enjoyment and culture of the many. Poetry is believed to have been the earliest form of literature; it has been a strong power in all ages and in all lands, and as long as there are thoughts of beauty to be expressed in fitting speech, it can never cease to have a controlling influence on the minds and thoughts of men.

H. M. B.
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EDITORS:

FRED. M. HODGE,

CHAS. M. STUART, GEO. HUNTINGTON,
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EDITORIAL.

This number closes volume three of the INDEX, and the labors of the present board. The work has been arduous, but very pleasant, and in every way harmonious, so that it is with regret that we lay down the staff of office. We have worked honestly and earnestly for the good of the paper. Of its merits as a literary journal, we leave our friends to judge. Financially, the INDEX was never so prosperous as at present. It owes no man anything but good will, and in return, numbers all its patrons among its lasting friends.

Our thanks are due to both faculty and students for their hearty support, also to the Kalamazoo Publishing Company, and especially to Mr. James W. Nitschke, and his corps of assistants, for the prompt and gentlemanly way in which they have assisted us.

Thankful that we can pass the INDEX into such able hands, and with best wishes for it, and the College it represents, we respectfully bow ourselves out of the sanctum.

Now the excitement of the commencement week is over we can settle quietly down and form an opinion as to the success of the week. And it was a grand success. No one who took part in any of the exercises need feel ashamed. This success ought to inspire each one of us to work harder during the summer for the good of the College. If you have a friend or acquaintance who contemplates going away to college somewhere next year, present to him the claims of Kalamazoo as an educational institution. The student who goes away with a heart warm toward his Alma Mater can do a great deal in this direction. A few words spoken at the right time may be the means of bringing many new students here next fall.

COMMENCEMENT.
The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The exercises of commencement week were opened in a very pleasant and impressive manner by President Brooks in his baccalaureate sermon, Sunday evening, June 13th. The Dr. took his text from John 8:36. "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed," and announced as his subject "The Play-state of the soul." The sermon abounded in gems of thought and was delivered in the Dr.'s own peculiar way which always makes his words go straight to the hearts of his hearers. A the conclusion of the services the audience dispersed with the feeling that the commencement week had been fittingly consecrated.

Dr. Pierson's Lecture.

The literary societies were peculiarly fortunate in securing the Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Detroit for their annual oration. His elegant scholarship, united to classical powers of no mean order, contribute to render him one of the most instructive and interesting of platform speakers in the state, and his appearance on the evening of the 14th, was greeted by a large and thoroughly appreciative audience, who listened with marked pleasure to his exposition of the internal scientific evidences of the inspiration of the Scriptures. The deep conviction of the speaker, who utterly refused to yield one iota of the proper rendering of the Scriptures as a questionable scientific statement, was substantially supported by argument as conclusive as the case would admit, and to unprejudiced minds he must have made clear the central fact of his lecture, that not only was the science of the Bible true science, but the statement was more compact and comprehensive than uninspired writers had ever been able to make concerning the same truths. While, of course, the lecture was not written for polemical purposes, so much as for a popular exposition of the somewhat obscure and much-misinterpreted passages of the Old Testament, yet the argument could not but have a decidedly awakening effect to the "smarty" unbeliever and timid sceptic, who either had already rejected, or were slowly making up their minds to reject, the Bible as somewhat out of date for the present advanced state of scientific and religious truth. With such a clear and satisfactory agreement between the Bible and modern scientific truth, as a supplementary evidence of the inspiration of the Scriptures, already sufficiently proved to honest minds by the historic and experimental evidence, it will be an additional source of strength to the less learned believer that in this, the incidental and
unintentional phase of the Bible, the bulwarks of God's truth have been guarded as faithfully and well as in the central and all-important points which have given it the first place in the world's library. With the most conspicuous examples of the so-called "credulity" of sincere believers in God's Word before us, it is not too much to affirm that it takes more "credulity" to disbelieve the inspiration of God's word than to accept it literally.

The Freshmen.

At 10:00 A. M., a highly respectable audience (such as is characteristic of Kalamazoo Commencements) was gathered in the Baptist Church to witness the competition by the freshmen, for the Sherwood Prize. They were treated to the following program:

Music, organ voluntary—Miss Carrie Hodge, Milwaukee.

Prayer—Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, Howell.

Adams and Napoleon (Seward)—H. H. Barber, Quincy.

Enmity towards Great Britain (Choate)—T. H. Beckwith, White Pigeon.

The Coronation of De Castro (Mrs. Hemans)—Mary C.

Andrus, Kalamazoo.

The Growth of the Temperance Enterprise (Gough)—F. L. Boyd, Kalamazoo.

Music, quartet—Mrs. Evans and Miss Brearley.

Regnus before the Roman Senate (Kellogg)—F. H. Britton, Kalamazoo.

The Baconian, Compared with the Ancient, Philosophy (Macaulay)—I. H. Chaplin, LeRoy, N. Y.

'The Ursa Major, (Henry Ware, Jr.)—Ella A.

Knapp, Schoolcraft.

The Death of Copernicus (Everett)—A. E. Clough, Kalamazoo.

Music, quartet—Mrs. Evans, Miss Brearley, Messrs.

Kennis and Glisson.

The Misrule of Ireland (Shiel)—W. E. Eli, Kalamazoo.

Crime in its own Detective (Webster)—A. G. Fuller, Kalamazoo.


A Reminiscence of Lexington (Theodore Parker)—F. R. Orcutt, Kalamazoo.

Music, Organ—L. Hoyt.

The interest in this exhibition is always great, and this year was, perhaps, greater than usual. And we believe from reports that this enthusiasm was not cooled by the exercises themselves. They were much longer than usual, but the interest of the audience was sustained to the end, and the exhibition as a whole received warm compliments. The prizes were awarded on delivery as follows: 1st prize, $15.00, Miss Cora E. Roberts; 2d prize, $10.00, Theron H. Heckwith. The exercises showed that careful preparation which is characteristic of this exhibition, although given by freshmen. The marking by the five judges, was within very narrow limits, and the difference between those of the higher marking was reduced to a small fraction. The individual competitors control the selection of their own pieces; and although dramatic pieces have a certain advantage on such occasions, especially with the audience, yet those who deliver good purely literary pieces, have the consolation that their highest reputation is with those whose taste is best cultivated.

The Juniors.

On Tuesday afternoon a large audience assembled to listen to the class of '81, in competition for the Junior prize. Like all the exercises of commencement week, the speaking took place in the presence of an inspiring and appreciative assembly.

The Junior class, the smallest in the College, has distinguished its programs from the others by a class seal, devised during their freshman year by a member of the class. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Niles, A. L. Bradley, of Battle Creek, spoke concerning "The Prejudice against Positive Convictions." He said that this prejudice was ill-founded. We accept testimony in many things which does not amount to actual demonstration. Evidence amounting to probability we must regard as demonstrative and conclusive. In closing, the speaker showed the necessity of intelligent, earnest conviction for the attainment of dignity in life, and the development of character. The oration was excellent in thought, and evinced careful preparation. Combined with an energetic and forcible delivery, it was a very creditable effort, and presented strong claims for the prize.

"Curiosities in Physics and Metaphysics" was a somewhat humorous essay by Miss Sarah Buttolph, of Smyrna. The essayist treated some of the ideas formerly held by thinkers in these departments, and showed the advancement made. Several excellent points in the essay were lost on the audience by their inability to hear distinctly.

W. H. Palmer, of St. Johns, addressed the audience on "Our Treatment of the Indians." The government, in many respects, has been exceptionally kind and humane towards the American Indians. On the other hand, the policy has been not only unwise, but unjust and unworthy of a Christian nation. The gentleman used a good voice well, and had an easy appearance on the stage, which created a favorable impression on his hearers.

"Stumbling Blocks for Stepping Stones" was the theme of Miss Montague, of Kalamazoo. Adversity meets every person in life, and it has a use, viz.: to purify and refine human character, to strengthen and ennoble mankind, and fit them for a higher life. This thought was illustrated from the lives of historic men and women. A distinct enunciation and clear voice rendered the delivery pleasant.

"Macaulay's Estimate of Logic" formed the subject of the oration of H. W. Powell, of Palo.
The gentleman asked forbearance for criticising the views of the world-renowned essayist, yet he gained courage by having famous logicians to support his position. He showed that Macaulay's logic, if carried to its ultimate conclusions would prove too much, and demonstrate its own fallacy.

The orations and essays were delivered in competition for the Cooper prize, which is awarded for excellence in delivery only. We cannot refrain from doubting the wisdom which awards a prize in the Junior year solely on delivery. It takes away all desire to excel in thought and composition, yet requires original productions. Were it given to the Freshman or Sophomore for an exercise in declamation, delivery would be the only criterion of judgment, but so long as orations are expected from the Junior class, it seems more important to stimulate the students to ability in thinking and correctness in composition. The judges for the afternoon were Revs. Shanafelt, Remington, Furman, and Taft and Prof. Kollin, of Hope College. At the close of the exhibition, the prize of $25.00 was awarded to William H. Palmer, of St. Johns. The music for the exhibition consisted of organ solos by Mr. Hoyt, and a vocal solo excellently rendered by Mrs. Evans.

The appearance of the Junior class in this program leads us to expect a very creditable graduation at the next annual commencement.

**The Alumni.**

We copy the following from the Daily Telegraph of June 16th:

**The Business Meeting.**

The alumni and alumnae association held their business meeting at the Burdick house parlors at 5:30 P.M. yesterday, and very soon disposed of the affairs of the annual session. The election resulted in the choice of L. H. Trowbridge, of Detroit, for president; Mrs. Lydia B. Fletcher, of Kalamazoo, vice president; and Mrs. Fannie Willard Brewer, of Battle Creek, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Mr. C. L. Dean, Mrs. H. G. Colman, and J. W. Hicks, Esq. The executive committee reported the occasion of the departure from the usual program, in the absence of the oration and poem. The committee on the quarter-centennial catalogue of the graduates reported the work nearly completed. They have been diligent in looking up the history of the early and later graduates, and have that so nearly completed that the catalogue will soon be ready for publication. The association made an appropriation for printing it in pamphlet form.

**The Banquet.**

A large company of the alumni and their friends gathered at the Burdick house early in the evening, where an enlivened social hour was spent in renewing old acquaintances and friendships, and forming new ones. Later, the ladies and gentlemen went down to the elegant and inviting tables of that favorite hotel. After supplying their material wants, three-quarters of an hour of speech-making was listened to. Among those who participated were representatives of the first and last classes, who responded to the respective toasts in their honor. The member of the first class was J. L. McCloud, Esq., of Detroit, who gave humorous recollections of his school experiences on first coming here 32 years ago; the other was James S. Heaton, of the present graduating class, who spoke of the affectionate regard of the latest additions to the alumni for their alma mater. Among the other toasts were the patriotic response to the character and future of Michigan by Rev. Theodore Nelson; Kalamazoo College — its claims on Christian people, especially the Baptists of Michigan, by Rev. R. E. Manning, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; and a few appropriate remarks from Prof. G. J. Kollin of Hope College, one of the examining committee appointed by the State to visit Kalamazoo College. Col. F. B. Stockbridge was also called out by the toast-master, and presented to the company, he making a very neat little response. The second toast, Kalamazoo — the friend of education, called out the president of the village, Peyton Ranney, Esq., who spoke in glowing terms of the educational facilities which Kalamazoo affords.

Dr. Olney, of the University, was the toast-master of the evening, under the appointment of the executive committee, and added his full share to the merriment and appropriate sentiments of the occasion. One of the speakers, Mr. McCloud, started the suggestion that the alumni take this evening to add something to the work they have already done in securing a fund to establish the long-hoped-for alumni professorship in the College. At the close of the speeches, a number of others came forward with responses, in which they were also joined by Col. Stockbridge, L. P. McDuffie, Esq., and Prof. Vroman, of the State normal school, and an important addition was made towards the completion of what has been and is the most cherished undertaking of the alumni association.

**Graduating Exercises.**

The orations and essays of the graduating class were delivered before an assembly which completely filled the spacious church. The speakers and topics are stated in the following program:

- Music
- Prayer
- The Use of the Imagination in Discovering Truth — Lewie D. Pettit, Ada
- The Education of Women in France — Mary C. Woodard, Plainwell
- Mirabeau as a Statesman — Charles F. Daniels, Troy
- Music
- The Continuity of English History — Edith L. Bienkron, Kalamazoo
- Intimations in Nature of a Future Life — James S. Heaton, Detroit
- Aesthetics the Handmaid of Ethics — Helen H. Colman, Kalamazoo
- Music
- Robert Burns — Charles M. Stuart, Grand Rapids
- The Nature of True Poetry — Helen M. Brooks, Kalamazoo
- The Unity of the Universe, Valedictory Addresses — Fred M. Hodge, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Music
- Conferring degrees
- Benediction

Mr. Pettit's oration was an exhibition of the service which the imagination renders to the philosopher.
and the man of science in their attempts to discover truth. So far from being a hindrance, or leading astray, the imagination is an absolutely essential factor in the discovery of truth, whether we consider the abstract definitions and conceptions of mathematics, or the boldest researches of astronomers, or the most daring experiments of inventors. The imagination, if unchecked, may lead to fanciful theories, and unpractical suggestions; but without the exercise of the imagination, there is no progress in science. Those who have most advanced human learning, have been men of active imagination, Aristotle, Kepler, Copernicus, Newton, Bacon, Pascal. This oration was distinctly and forcibly delivered, as well as clearly written.

Miss Woodard's essay was based on the action of the French Chambers of March last, by which provision was made for the education of women by the national government. She recognized the fact that hitherto the Roman church has made almost the only provision in France for the education of women, and that the kind of education has been determined by this fact. Contrasting the Roman idea of what education should be, with the kind of training which the state is likely to give, she dwelt upon the effect of the recent bill on the character and history of the nation, and predicted a more sober-minded, prudent, and patriotic class of men to manage public affairs than France has known for many generations. It was a very appropriate subject, and well presented.

The oration of Mr. Daniells attempted no historical sketch of the life of Mirabeau, but took it for granted that the audience had some knowledge of its main facts, and dwelt on the service which the "Plebean Count" rendered to France in the time of her trial. But for Mirabeau the revolution of 1789 would have come in 1789, with even greater ferocity and disaster to the nation. In the earlier years of the commotion, his calm statesmanship and self-forgetting devotion to the third estate, guided the nation safely through the peril, and his death made possible the wreck and ruin of the ship of state in the storm that followed. Mr. Daniells has gained very much in power as a speaker since his appearance in the earlier stages of his course.

Miss Blenkiron claimed a peculiar continuity of English history from the time of William the Conqueror till now. Each century has been the growth of preceding centuries. The character of the English people to-day is a development from the Saxon and Norman characteristics of eight hundred years ago. The government in Victoria's time is an outgrowth from the government as it has been in all the successive ages since the battle of Hastings. In this respect, Germany and France present a very different scene. The cause of this continuity is partly in the insular position of England, but partly also in the character of the people. The fact which the essay presented was clearly set forth and illustrated.

The oration on "Intimations in Nature of a Future Life" was an argument from analogy. It was based on a parable. The grub of a dragon fly, living in the water, saw that the frogs left the water and disappeared. He tried to follow them, but could not. He asked for a description of the other world, but could not understand even the simplest terms that were employed to describe it. By and by, a change came over him; he emerged from the water, became a fly, learned the mysteries of the new life, and found it inexpressibly superior to the old life. There is nothing in human experience analogous to this, unless there is a life after death. Analogy furnishes no positive proof, but warrants a belief. Science alone can only suggest; it cannot prove the life hereafter. This oration was peculiarly pleasing to the assembly, alike from the thought, the style, and the delivery.

Miss Colman commenced with recognizing the fact that all sciences support each other, and are parts of one great whole. But Esthetics and Ethics are two columns supporting each other. Beauty and duty are two entirely different conceptions, but each has some relation to the other. Both appeal to the sensibilities. The life of duty is beautiful, and beauty in art or in nature is an incentive to duty. Ethics, including religion, has furnished noblest themes to the artist, and art has illustrated Christian history, and made Christian virtues attractive. The cultivation of aesthetic taste does not necessarily make men better, but its tendency is to refine the moral nature. The study of Esthetics calls into play the same faculties as the study of Ethics, and its influence, so far as it goes, is in the same direction. The reading of this essay was very pleasing.

The oration on "Robert Burns" opened with the thought that the charm of his poetry detracts from our condemnation of his vices. But we need not forget the weaknesses and sins of the poet, while we admire his songs. Then followed a genial recognition of Burns's love of nature, and the genius which glorified the Scottish peasantry, and made forever beautiful and attractive Scottish scenery. Abundant expressions culled from the writings of the poet were woven into the fabric of this oration, and gave peculiar grace to it. The speaker is not an
orator in the usual sense of the word; but his style of delivery was adapted to the style of the composition, and gained universal applause.

The essay on the "Nature of Poetry" was well read, and made a fine impression. As it is given entire in this issue, we need not give any outline of it.

In speaking of the "Unity of the Universe," Mr. Hodge first set forth the unity of material, as shown by the spectroscope; then the unity of movement, as seen in the different members of the solar system, and in the fixed stars; so far as their movement is known, all being under the law of gravitation; then the unity of the law of vibration for sound, heat, and light; finally the unity of human history, all events being controlled in the interests of Christ's kingdom. This all points to one Supreme Ruler. The temple of science is one structure, not reared by man, but slowly unveiled by human discovery, and is the temple of the one God.

The valedictory addresses were brief and simple, but tender and touching, expressing the warmest interest in the College and its officers, and bringing tears to many eyes, but no unpleasant feeling to any heart.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the young men of the class, and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy on the young women; it so happening, in this case, that all the young men had pursued the full classical course, and all the young women, the Latin and Scientific course. A few words of affectionate counsel from the President followed the distribution of diplomas.

The degree of Master of arts in course was conferred on Rev. Grover P. Osborn, of the class of 1871.

Thus closed the exercises of a commencement which one class, at least, will remember as peculiarly pleasing, and which all unite in pronouncing equal to any of its predecessors, if not superior. The people of Kalamazoo will long hold in cherished remembrance the class of 1880.

It ought to be mentioned to the credit of the speakers in each of the three public exhibitions that not one of them faltered, or awakened in any of the auditors any fear lest he should break down.

The Reception.

President Brooks threw open his spacious parlors on Wednesday evening to all the friends of the College who turned out in large numbers to say farewell to the graduates and enjoy a social hour. Thus closed the commencement of 1880, acknowledged by all to be the most pleasant and profitable anniversary held for many years. Another class leaves the College halls, the excitement is over, and again quiet reigns over the campus.

As the unexpected faculty and students filed into chapel one morning of the last term, a new order of things greeted the eyes of all. The "old ark" on which the Bible and hymn book formerly lay had floated off, dragging the faculty chairs in its wake, and carrying the yellow window curtains for sail. In their place, there stood on the platform a neat desk of walnut and ash, surmounted with a handsome Bible and hymn book; an array of new arm chairs decorated the back of the restrom, the President's a fine upholstered piece, better suited to presidential presence than the old cane seat; and new hangings gave attractiveness to the front windows. As the President came forward to open the morning exercises, the class president, Mr. L. D. Pettit, rose, and in words expressing a desire on the part of his classmates to increase, as far as possible, the future interest in chapel devotions, as well as to leave some appropriate token of their interest in the institution and its welfare, presented the new furniture to the College in the name of the class. Dr. Brooks in reply gave assurance that the gift would prove one of benefit, and certainly be an appropriate souvenir of the class of '80. The common judgment in regard to the present is best summed up in the single word—sensible.

It is often a matter of interest and frequently of utility to know where the students keep themselves between sessions. The Index has decided to publish a summer directory giving the names and addresses of the college classes:

80. C. F. Daniels, Troy; J. S. Heaton, Detroit; F. M. Hodge, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. D. Pettit, Unadilla; C. M. Stuart, Detroit; Louis E. Benchiron, Kalamazoo; Clement M. Woodard, Charlevoix; Helen H. Colman, Kalamazoo; Helen M. Brooks, Charlevoix.


82. C. H. Anderson, Kalamazoo; W. A. Anderson, Kalamazoo; Geo. Huntington, Greenville; W. Otjen, Kalamazoo; D. P. Sheldon, Kalamazoo; J. W. Tanner, Kalamazoo; Clara E. Potter, Kalamazoo.

83. H. H. Barber, Quincy; T. H. Beckwith, White Pigeon; F. L. Boyd, Kalamazoo; F. H. Britton, Kalamazoo; I. G. Chapin, Crete, Neb.; A. E. Clough, Charlevoix; W. E. Ely, Kalamazoo; A. G. Fuller, Kalamazoo; F. B. Orcutt, Kalamazoo; Mary C. Andrus, Kalamazoo; Ella A. Knapp, Schoolcraft; Cora E. Roberts, Elk Rapids; L. O. P. Hoyt, Kalamazoo; May Bly, Marshall; Agnes Barney, Schoolcraft; Gertie Gibson, Kalamazoo.
LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Goodbye, volume three.
—76. A. Kunz stops in Detroit for the present.
—Most of the faculty spend the summer in Charlevoix.
—77. A. LaBrey hangs out his M. D. shingle in Denver, Col.
—The floral decorations at the church were very tasteful.
—Perfect commencement weather. "Oh what is so rare," etc.
—Most of the present corps of teachers will remain next year.
—Read the INDEX prospectus for 1881 in our advertising columns.
—79. M. H. Petitit works this vacation at his trade in Grand Rapids.
—78. B. C. Mosher lives at Morgan Park and preaches at Bloomingdale, Ill.
—Misses White and Leonard have been visiting their old friends at the college.
—78. G. E. Clark begins his practice of medicine with fine prospects at Lima, O.
—Mr. Boyden struck the right cord in making special efforts for new students?
—Another turn of the wheel and another class turned loose on the world.
—79. C. W. Barber will supply the Baptist church at Orlande, Ill., till September.
—The Gymnasium was considerably improved, and liberally patronized this term.
—The prospects are that the College proper will be fuller next year than heretofore.
—How the boys filled into the banquet! Fellows, had provisions run short on the hill?
—Our Commencements take a more interesting and cultivated appearance each successive year.
—At this time nothing could have been more appropriate than the subject of the society lecture.
—Prof. "What is the difference between — " Class all fall from their seats. Commudrums are played out here.
—Some of the boys planned a trip to be made to Lake Superior by water during the summer, but unfortunately it had to be abandoned.
—Our sister seminary on the opposite hill holds her commencement this week. Dr. Pierson addresses the graduating class. Our congratulations.
—The literary societies have been well sustained this year. The programs have been of a high order, and most effective work has been accomplished.
—The beauty and profusion of this year’s commencement bouquets was unparalleled. The plan of having them collected instead of thrown, was a great improvement.

—A pleasant vacation to you all. Rest up and come back fresh for work.
—Many of the students were delighted by the presence of their relatives during commencement week.
—The Juniors rest, the campus grass grows undisturbed, and the college halls have hushed the last echo of the commencement orator. Vacation reigns supreme.
—The College grove is a very popular summer resort during the vacation. On Tuesday, June 22nd, all the Sunday-schools held their annual reunion there beside the placid waters of Mirror lake.
—One of the preps was surprised to hear that the expression "very sorrowful" would not do as a translation of the Greek word "eukenenides." He said the lexicon gave "well greaved" as the definition.
—The Financial Agent has done much hard and successful work this year for Kalamazoo College. The financial outlook is more encouraging than it has been for some time, thanks to Mr. Boyden’s energy.
—W. H. Betteys, Jr. and W. G. Clark were visitors during commencement week. Mr. Betteys is preaching at Alma. Mr. Clark still acts as pastor of the Troy church but intends to return to us next September.
—Our teacher in vocal music, Prof. Harrison, with the assistance of the best home talent, including many from the College, rendered the Hay-makers three successive evenings to large and interested audiences.
—Our B. B. Club this term was the strongest ever organized here, and did the best playing. Three games against a strong nine from down town resulted in the following scores: College, 4, 6, 4; picked nine, 2, 18, 5.
—The INDEX board for next year is as follows: Editor in Chief, W. H. Palmer; Literary Editor, A. I. Bradley; Business Manager, Clifford H. Anderson; Subscription and Mailing Agent, Irving G. Chappin; Local Editor, Willis G. Clark. A very promising team. Success to them.
—Book agent No. 1 had established Palmer as agent. No. 2 comes along, declares the former book a fraud and leaves his prospectus. No. 1 calls, and prospectus No. 2 beats a hasty retreat under the lounge. The conversation grows interesting when a visitor enquires for prospectus No. 2 Blushing tableau.
—The different literary societies held their termly elections during the last week of school. The Philos selected Mr. H. W. Powell to preside over their deliberations. The Sherwoods, remembering absent friends, elected W. G. Clark to fill the chair of honor, and the Euros chose Miss Clara Potter to rule their turbulent assembly. Sensible appointments, all of them.
—Class picnics have been very popular this term. The Seniors journeyed to the residence of Miss Ella Chadwick, near Galesburg, and passed a very pleasant evening; the Juniors have lived in an atmosphere of picnics all the term, but have not deemed it safe to wander far; the Sophs went to Long lake, were caught in a rain storm, and struggled back during the next day or two; and the Freshies—well where have they not been? Oh the pleasures of communing with Nature!
FRIENDS OF KALAMAZOO.

If you are interested in the College you wish to know what the College is, what work it is doing, what culture and discipline it gives, and what is going on here. The Index expects to be, as in the past, so conducted as to be the very best avenue of supplying this information. We shall strive to represent in the literary department the culture given here; in the editorial the class of opinions here held; in the locals, personal matters, and items of interest connected with the institution; also there may be expected, from time to time, glimpses at other colleges. Any fresh facts concerning alumni or items of interest to the institution are especially solicited from you all. If you are a subscriber please drop us a line renewing your subscription. If you are not a subscriber please give us your address for next year. Price, as heretofore, 50 cts. If you know of anyone going away to school, or who ought to go, speak a good word for Kalamazoo and send the Index his address. Direct:

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The Index Directory.

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THE COLLEGE INDEX

VOLUME IV. NUMBER 1; WHOLE NO. 15.

Monday, November 15th, 1880.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

1880-81.
Kalamazoo College.

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AND OTHER OFFICERS.

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Clarence L. Dean, A.B.,
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Alexander Hadlock, Ph.B.,
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Frank D. Haskell, A.B.,
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Fred M. Hodge, A.B.,
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Kendall Brooks, Chairman.

Caleb Van Hsuan,
Samuel Brooks,
Chauncey Strong,
William L. Eaton,
N. J. Wheeler.

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 by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The second, designated as the Latin 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.
ROCK OF AGES.

BY HON. W. E. GILDSTON.

I. Jesus pro me perforatus,  
Condit intra Tuum latum,  
Tu per lympham profuentem,  
Tu per sanguinem tepentem,  
In peccata mi redunda,  
Tolle culpam, sordes mundi.

II.  
Coram Te, nee justus forem,  
Quamvis tota vi laborem,  
Hac si ille nunquam cessas,  
Fietu stillans indecessas,  
Tibi soli tantum munus,  
Salva Tu, Salvator unus.

III.  
Nihil in manu mecum fece,  
Sei me victus Crucem gero;  
Vestimenta mea tueris,  
Opem defilis impuro,  
Forunt Christi quosdam annundus;  
Nisi laves, moribus.

IV.  
Dum hos artus vita regit,  
Quando me seculum tegit,  
Mortuos cum stare jubes  
Sedem Judicis intra nubes;  
Jesus pro me perforatus,  
Condit intra Tuum latum.

A REQUISITE OF MANHOOD.

Says Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his recently published essay on English poetry: "The substance and matter of the best poetry acquire their special character from possessing, in an eminent degree, truth and seriousness. And again: "But for supreme poetical success more is required than the powerful application of ideas to life; it must be an application under the conditions fixed by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty. Those laws fix, as an essential condition in the poet's treatment of such matters as are here in question, high seriousness—the high seriousness which comes of absolute sincerity. The accident of high seriousness born of absolute sincerity is what gives *** to such criticism of life as Dante's its power."

The longer we have pondered this criticism, the firmer our conviction of its absolute truth and justice has become. Our noblest poetry owes its power to its absolute sincerity of high seriousness. Considered merely from an artistic point of view, that work of art which is not absolutely sincere is faulty. "Preaching," uttering that which is conventional, which is proper to be said for the occasion, is not only a moral sham, it is an artistic inconsistency,—faulty and devoid of power. But that which is uttered from a firm conviction of its truth, from absolute honesty and an earnest purpose, carries weight of influence, and is artistically consistent.

But what Mr. Arnold has so well said for us in regard to the best poetry we wish to reiterate in another connection, and show that it applies equally well to noble manhood. Using the word classic with its proper meaning, that which belongs to the class of the very best, let us speak of classical manhood as we speak of classical poetry—manhood the best and noblest. Classical manhood must meet the same requirements as classical poetry.

The true masterpiece in manhood is marked by the same characteristics as the true masterpiece in poetry. For supreme success in life more is required than talent and education, more is required than the application of ideas to the solution of life's problems; there must be, in character and purpose, high seriousness—the high seriousness born of absolute sincerity. This is what gives power to manhood, this is what gives its fullest influence for good to every noble life. Every noble thought, every noble act, owes its existence as a moving factor in the civilization of after years, owes its influence on contemporaries and posterity alike, to this same cause. Polish of manners and the artistic setting of surroundings may be valuable accessories, but where they exist without this quality of high seriousness born of perfect sincerity, they are as worthless as the paint and gilding on an old and unsavoury vessel, the strength of whose timbers is gone; she may lie in harbor and be decked with flags for gala days, but she can be of no use in the carrying trade.

Many young men who start out with a desire to master all the knowledge contained in books and to become famous, have powers of mind and energy sufficient to make them great among their fellows, but fail to win for themselves a place in the ranks of great and noble men because they are without any serious and honest purpose. Many a man whose great abilities have raised him to prominence in the affairs of his nation lacks all claim to true manhood, because his purposes are base and frivolous and are without that supreme quality of high seriousness that makes a man great. Many a man knows the right and endeavors to follow it, but does so in a lagging, half-hearted manner, because he thinks he would better be on the side of right, and not because the very fibres of his being thrill and vibrate with its influence. Such a man lacks that noble, living manhood which can exist only where the soul is informed with absolute sincerity of thought and purpose.

What the world requires of our young men is that they have perfect honesty of opinion, thorough preparation for their duties, earnest purpose to accomplish some worthy and definite aim, and absolute sincerity in carrying out that purpose. Society demands of each young man that he be able to do some one thing well, and that he set about doing it with an earnest purpose to do it well, for the benefit of his fellows, in the interest of right; and his own highest manhood demands that in this purpose he be absolutely sincere. In this age of dilettantism, of half preparation, half beliefs and half purposes, no re-
requirement can be more severe, the fulfilment of none more difficult. Yet without this quality true greatness, true manhood, is impossible. "One thing thou hast," and lacking this, thou lackest everything. The possession of this quality perhaps will not bring personal popularity, perhaps not social position or political influence, perhaps not wealth and ease; but it insures a life well lived, a character worthy of respect, an influence noble in kind and far-reaching in results.

Nowhere could we better turn for an example of all this in one also possessed of great talent than to that noblest of Englishmen, John Milton. How could such classic and lofty poetry come but from so classic and lofty a life? Born of an earnest purpose, lived out during years of hard labor and struggle to maintain the right and undo the wrong, written with indomitable perseverance, and adherence to that lofty purpose amid the most appalling difficulties, how could it do otherwise than crystallize into immortal forms of beauty the true nobility of his life, its high seriousness and absolute sincerity? While a boy Milton conceived the great purpose of his life, and recognized that it could be accomplished only by hard work and right living. From that early period to the day of his death the same lofty purpose accompanied by the same unshrinkable devotion to hard work and the same firm adherence to the right in even the smallest concerns of life characterized the poet's career and manifested his absolute sincerity. At the age of 83 he declares,

"All is, if I have grace to use it so
As ever in my great Task-Master's eye;"

and his after life never wavered from perfect truthfulness to this self-dedication. "I was confirmed," he says, "in this opinion, that he who would not be untrue in his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem;" and his whole life was a poem of God and the right, earnest in seriousness, and powerful in sincerity. Nothing drew him aside from his high purpose. He recognized that the laurels won by his earlier poems were plucked by forced fingers while yet their berries were harsh and crude, and still looked forward to the mellowing year for the accomplishing of his life's work, never omitting one jot of toil, or of striving for the right, never for a moment forgetting that that in which he waited could be achieved only by "devout prayer to that eternal Spirit who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and send out His seraphim, with the hallowed fire of His altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom He pleases," together with "industrious and select reading, steady observation, insight into all seamy and generous arts and affairs." And then when the supreme moment of trial came, with faith unwavering and purpose unshaken he could say, while his whole being pulsed harmoniously to the perfect truth of his utterance,

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

If it is true that Milton is the man whom, by common consent, Englishmen would choose to stand as representative of all Englishmen, it is true because he during his whole life lived out consistently and sincerely that earnest striving for true manhood, to do the right and undo the wrong, which from the days of Cashmon to those of Tennyson has inspired all noble English verse, and from Bede to Matthew Arnold has actuated all noble English thought. If true at all, it is because his whole life and character were full, nay, were fully composed, of that high seriousness born of absolute sincerity which made him and his Paradise Lost noble, and found expression in one as completely as in the other.

C. L. D.

GREATNESS OF THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

It is a great work. Years and experience do not diminish the impression of its magnitude. It rises on our larger knowledge, greater and increasing in difficulty and in glory. In every way,—in its nature and its scope; in the space it is to cover; in the numbers it is to include; in the grandeur of its purposes, whether in the evil to be conquered, or the benefit to be administered; in its results, deep as human nature, broad as society, eternal as the soul,—it knows no rival.

Missions contemplate the displacement of all other religions, to make Christ's the only one, to make it supreme; the creation of a new spiritual life in evil and dead souls and races; and prospectively of a new civilization of the world. It is an undertaking before which human wisdom or ambition might shrink. It stretches itself to a conquest altogether unparalleled in human history. No scheme of commerce, or of colonization; no ambition of empire,—of Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon; no religion, ever sought or dreamed such a result, so large, so difficult. All other revolutions are bubbles in the stream, compared with this.

Its greatness will be an oppression or an inspiration, according to our view of it. In the face of all this vast, ancient, hardened heathendom, we might stop in dumb despair, appalled and impotent before its terrible grandeur. To confront gods whose thrones are as old almost as history, and ruling three-quarters of mankind; to supplant religions to which Christianity is a child in age and influence; to unweave the falsehoods knit into the thought and habit of nations, organized, inland, consecrated, autocratic: to invade the spiritual beliefs of whole races on the other side of the globe, is either insane or sublime. It will either daunt or instigate, according to it seems possible or not. To know that the odds against us in numbers, not in power; that missions go into this contest equal to it; that Christendom standing in the minority, yet carries in it and with it forces and allies sufficient, turns the very difficulty and magnitude of the enterprise, the real magnificence of human sin and misery, into an inspiration. It becomes the mighty provocation of faith, and calls out all its reserves of power.

At any rate, the lines are formed, the orders are given, the field is set, the battle is joined; it is Christendom against Heathendom, and the one that carries weight and the heaviest resources, wins at last. And which? Are we able to take the world for Christ? Can it be done by missions? It is denied,—philosophy, in the name of civilization, denies that Christianity can disport every alien religion and evangelize all races. If it has indeed become the religion of the mighty, the impassant and leading races, perhaps has given them their precedence, still, it is alleged, there remain great, sullen, sluggish masses of mind, impenetrable to the spiritual ideas, and incapable of the virtues of the gospel. At any rate, they must go through a preparatory dispensation of civilization, before they are ready for Christ. And the confidence of Christ-
ians is not always fixed and sanguine. They know the difficulty, the resistance; the land for them is full of a people greater and stronger than they; but they do not know how much strength, reserved strength, what help, divine help, stands pledged for final success. They have not weighed some great facts which must incline the scale inevitably towards Christ. Their distrust comes of too narrow a measure of the forces actually engaged to this result. They do not know the possibilities, the undeveloped energies, the resources, actual and latent, of this enterprise of missions.—President Caldwell.

OUR PRAYERS.

How vast the range of blessing our prayers may take! Who can tell the history or trace the wanderings of yon cloud that sails in light and glory across the sky, or indicate from what source its bosom was filled with the vapors it is yet to shed upon the earth? Perhaps though now wandering over the filled field and the peopled village, its stores were drawn from some shaded fountain in the deep forest where the eye of man has scarce penetrated. In silent obscurity that fountain yielded its pittance to bless the far off lands that shall yet be glad for it. And thus it is with the descending Spirit. Little do we know often of the secret origin of the dews of blessings that descend on the churches of God. In the lowly cottage, in the depths of some humble heart, may be going on the work of pious intercession, in answer to which the grace of Heaven descends on them. the labors of the wondering and joyful pastor, and on the hearts of the far heathen, until the wilderness and solitary place are glad for them.—W. R. Williams, D. D.

GLIMPSES AT OTHERS.

Three Japanese ladies have entered Vassar. Harvard, Yale and Cornell have daily papers.
Williams has just closed its sixty-eighth year.
Caleb Cushing's library falls to Bowdoin College.
'St of Michigan University has enrolled 219 members.
Gen. Garfield was recently elected a trustee of Williams.
Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., has been elected President of Williams.
Ruskin defines genius as "the power of seeing.—The News Letter.
Six young colored men have just been graduated by Fisk University.
Pres. Brown, of Hamilton, and Pres. Chadbourne, of Williams, have resigned.
Harvard and Yale open their libraries, under certain restrictions, on Sundays.
Harvard College has established a full and permanent professorship of Sanskrit.
Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., for twelve years President of Brown University, died on the 9th of August.
Co-education has been adopted by 170 colleges in the United States. Brussels recently admitted her first female student.
Among the editors of the Yale Literary, appointed for the coming year, is a son of Secretary Evarts, the founder of the magazine.
Har vards 240 years old, and has had 25 Presidents. Edward Hollyoke served the longest term, he being President from 1757 to 1799.

Over 20,000 students were actively connected with the German Universities at the last semester. Of these, 5,998 were at Berlin; 3,227 at Leipzig.

Hon Andrew D. White, at present United States minister at Berlin, will return next spring to resume his duties as president of Cornell University.

The outlook in the college world is very encouraging. Increase of students, increase of facilities, increase of interest, are the almost universal reports.

Michigan University has 1,307 students; Harvard, 1,850; Yale, 1,135; the Mohammedan University of Cairo, Egypt, catalogues 10,000 students and 300 professors.

Columbia pays to her professors salaries varying from $3,880 to $7,000. But then Columbia is poor. Her endowment is only $5,000,000. Oxford professors get from $400 to $200 a year.

Olivet College, Michigan now has a Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching. The chair is occupied by Prof. Joseph Estabrook, late principal of the State Normal.

Columbia has added to her numerous departments a school of Political Science, and has also abolished the grading system. She is growing merciless withal. Out of one hundred applicants for admission, only twenty entered without conditions.

The Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., now has a college of liberal arts, a college of medicine, a college of law, a woman's college, a biblical institute, a conservatory of music, and a preparatory school. Oliver Marcy, Ill., D., is the acting president.—Exchange.

CLIPPINGS.

Prof. sits down on a tack, and concludes “to dwell no longer on that point.”

Boston has more than one strange phenomenon to tell. A Boston artist painted an orange peel on the side walk, and six fat gentlemen slipped upon it and fell down.—Ez.

Boy reads, “And she sailed down the stream,” Teacher, “Why is ship feminine?” Boy (procciously alive to the responsibility of his sex), “Because it needs a man to take care of her.”

Pater to hopeful filius—You are now getting nearly through your college studies; what would you rather do in life? Hopeful f.—Well, if it’s the same to you, I had rather be a retired merchant.

The sports of Nature: The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, the fields smile, the buds shoot, the rivers run races, the spider spins, the bee hums, the monkey dances and the hyena laughs.

A young woman of Cambridge, jealous of the honor of the students, on hearing of the defeats of the Harvards at base ball, remarked reproachfully: “If the young gentlemen had paid more attention to their base ball, and less to their books, they would not have been so badly beaten.”

Telling a joke at Vassar: Oh, girls! I heard just the best thing to-day. I can’t remember how it came about; but one of the girls said to Prof. Mitchell—Oh dear! I can’t remember just what she said; but Prof. Mitchell’s answer was just too funny for anyone. I forget just what she said, but it was too good for anything.

Moral: A man shows his character by what he thinks is laughable.—Goethe.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Franklin.

I call a complete, generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all offices, both private and public, of peace and of war.—Milton.
THE COLLEGE INDEX.

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NOTICE.

Having been unable, at this date, to correspond with all our former subscribers, we continue to send them the INDEX. All who have not renewed their subscriptions, will confer a favor by doing so before being personally solicited. Please send us your names and addresses.

EDITORIAL.

Having successfully passed our third birth-day, we exult in the strength and experience of our fourth year. Not that there is any very great honor in having had three birth-days, but somehow we breathe more freely and step more confidently. We have changed managers, and grown somewhat, but we have the same heart, the same aims, the same purposes as heretofore. We greet our old friends with our heartiest hand-shake, and our new acquaintances with our profoundest bow, wishing you all well, hoping that our future acquaintance may be pleasant and profitable, and that we shall prove ourselves worthy of your hearty sympathy, your profound respect, and your cordial support.

New hands take the INDEX, and with a deep sense of gratitude, and obligation to our constituents for the honor and confidence conferred, we, the present staff, enter upon our onerous and somewhat delicate duties with a determination to make the INDEX all that our abilities will allow. We have a deep sense of inability when we consider what editors have preceded us. But, with increased facilities and the experience of the past to aid the abilities which our fellow-students have declared to exist, we hope to follow our predecessors at least brevi inter vals. The INDEX is young, hence we desire the sympathy and support of all its acquaintances. If you cannot give us both, give us the latter, and we shall be glad to allow you to add the former without further charge.

We venture to depart from the custom of the INDEX so far as to insert two extracts, which will surely vindicate our wisdom in deviating from established usage.

The class room is too little prized by some. Too many recitations are “skipped.” The suggestions, explanations and inspiration of the class room are often of more value than the lesson itself.

No student ought to fail to do a certain amount of reading in contemporary literature, and thus not merit the charge so often made against college students, that they know text books, but not their own times.

Pres. Anderson gave good advice when he told the students of Rochester, at the opening of the year, to take at least eight hours sleep, to take it in the night, and at least two hours of it before midnight.

A larger attendance at Chapel would be much better. The exercises are not calculated to injure any one, and certainly the moral influence of attending them is worth looking to, though one care nothing for them himself.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize our advertisers. We intend to admit to our columns such only as we can personally recommend. Of course the boys will see to it that those are patronized first who patronize us.

The superiority of one student over another student, or of one graduate over another graduate, largely results from a different use of the same opportunities. It is so in the world. Many men start equal, but a vast difference appears in time, not as a result of difference in abilities, but as a legitimate fruit of differently used opportunities.

We believe, after making due allowance for difference in students’ abilities, that no student ought to study more than six hours a day. Some appropriate more time than this to study, but we believe it is neither wise nor necessary. More than six hours of
study does not economize strength. Again, we are led to believe that some waste more time while studying than in idleness. Some waste fully half their study-hours by working lazily, or by thinking of something outside of study.

The public library and reading rooms, furnishing the best newspapers, magazines, and books of the day, as well as the standard literature of the past, may be of incalculable advantage to those who cannot get these for themselves. But often the opportunity is too lightly appreciated. Thorough study is our first duty: but each week a student may find some time which he can seldom better spend than in taking advantage of this establishment.

Every college has certain adjuncts which are calculated to reinforce its class-room work. Such are the library, reading-room, courses of lectures, etc. Often one may obtain quite as much practical benefit from these adjuncts as from the college proper. At any rate, no college curriculum quite fills up the vacancy of their omission. It has been the custom of President Brooks to invite the college classes to his parlors once in two weeks, for reading and social intercourse. We believe that those who have accepted these invitations have found the evenings very profitable ones. New students will be grateful to themselves and the President if they take advantage of this opportunity.

The social of the Literary Societies, usually held at the opening of the term, was given Friday evening, Sept. 17th, by the Sherwoods. The attendance was exceptionally good, including both old and new students, and a fair representation from the Faculty. Short speeches were made by members of each Society and several of the Faculty, relative to society work; after which all passed a social hour in renewing and forming acquaintances. The pleasures of the evening were sandwiched with vocal and instrumental music by artists, new and old. The occasion was one of the most felicitous we have ever experienced; may they all be as pleasant.

We are at College. But for what? Serious mistakes are made in answering this question. Shall we say, To study or to acquire knowledge? Both are but means to ends. Shall we answer, To take a "course," and to get an A. B.? This solution is beneath the character of one meriting a college course. If, at college, one study with the direct object of passing examinations and obtaining a diploma, he is belittling himself and jeopardizing his future possibilities. All our school work is merely preparatory for life. The motive which ought to rule and inspire us throughout our course is: The best possible preparation, not for examinations nor diplomas, but for life's duties and responsibilities. This alone is worthy our advantages and ourselves.

Most college students spend more or less time in reading. The one who fails to do this must miss a great deal. But it is almost discouraging to attempt to do any reading. When the novice picks up a catalogue of a good publishing house, or enters a well-stocked library, he becomes bewildered by the number of books that attract his attention. Truly in these times, "of making books there is no end." Then what shall we read? Few are Macaulays, so that they are able to read everything. One department of literature would quite master most of us. But we want to become acquainted as extensively as possible with all literature. We must then make a selection. And the most profitable rule to guide us is our own inclination or taste. If we have no relish for a book, it will do us little good, and sometimes much harm results from forced reading. But, if our taste be poor or perverted, it must be trained. One's taste is susceptible of a marvelous degree of cultivation. Books we once hated we may come to relish. And in this age most of us can not afford to read anything but the very best of books and magazines. Second-class literature of every kind ought to be wholly banished from the attention of nine-tenths of college students. Few can master all that is best. What a treat to live in an age of so much really first-class literature! If you would think well and write well, read good authors. Not only has one not the time to read poor literature, but a student's mind is forming, and if it comes up to its possibilities, it must be trained to think well by habitually reading the best thoughts of the best men in their best style.

LOCAL.

One by one the changes come. But this change has not yet arrived. An attempt was made by a large number from each of the gentleman's societies to effect a division between the college and preparatory students into separate societies. Such a division may not now be wise, but the strength of the movement seemed to indicate that such a severance would sometime be made.

The College prayer-meeting, held every Monday evening from 7:00 to 8:30, has always been well sustained. Thus far this term a deep interest has been taken in it, and some evenings the room was hardly large enough comfortably to hold all who came. We
should be glad to see the numbers force it out of its present room, and there is opportunity to do this. The Students' Christian Association, which arranges subjects and appoints leaders for the meetings, is alive and prospering. There is still a chance, however, to do more extensive and effective work.

The Gymnasium Association is alive, healthy, and growing. It has a very good place, and unaided it has so fitted up its hall that it offers good advantages to those wishing to take exercise. However, many improvements still need to be made, and some help from interested outsiders would not come amiss. The gymnasium ought to be a permanent part of the College. Ours is well sustained at present, and promises to become a permanent success. Some such exercise is wholly compatible with economy of a student's health and means. Let this institution be patronized more extensively.

College opened with favoring breezes and under auspicious omens. Over eighty new students entered the college and preparatory departments. Our chapel is quite filled up at the hour of worship. We were glad to see the rostrum filled up as well. We welcome two new members to our faculty: Mr. F. M. Hodge '80, of Kalamazoo, becomes instructor in Latin; Mr. T. C. Green '80, of Michigan University, becomes instructor in German and French. Solid work was begun earlier, and by a larger number of promising students at K., than for some years past.

On Friday evening, Oct. 29th, the societies gave way, and the College Garfield and Arthur Club held a public meeting in the Chapel. A large and intelligent audience listened with marked attention to speeches from H. B. Colman, '77, and Rev. J. S. Boyden, '56. Mr. C. laid down the proposition that the Democratic party is as old as the Nation, and then compelled its history to indicate what had been its position from the first, with regard to Loyalty and Liberty. The speech was very able, and showed much study and careful thought. Mr. B. emphasized the element of Right in politics, as opposed to Expediency. The speech was a strong one, and well received. The music, furnished by the Glee Club, was received with great enthusiasm.

Owing to the fact that the division of the societies was agitated at the opening of the term, they did not get down to solid work so early as usual. Many also hesitated to join until that question was settled. But now new members are coming in rapidly, and the old ones are getting to work in earnest. Some pretty heavy programmes have been billed and, doubtless, have been well carried out. Much interest has always been taken by students at Kalamazoo in society work. If it does not interfere with other duties, too much attention can hardly be paid to this kind of work. It fills an important place in our development which no other part of the college course supplies. The discipline which society work gives, often finds more direct application in practical life than does the discipline gained from text-books.

The student who fails to take advantage of this opportunity which the college societies afford him, loses much that he will afterwards greatly miss; while they who do this work, making the best possible preparation for each exercise, and speaking whenever they have a favorable opportunity, get a training which may be of incalculable benefit and direct service.

On Friday evening, Nov. 5th, at the suggestion of the Eurodelphians, the literary societies held a combination meeting in the Eurodelphian hall. The company was somewhat late in gathering, but at last all the sitting room was taken and many had to stand. The audience was highly appreciative of merit and did honor to the societies. We fear and hope that the Eurodelphians will have to enlarge their hall before engaging in another such enterprise.

The programme was received with many indications of pleasure and satisfaction. "Solitude" was read by Miss May Bly. The selection was a very excellent one, and the rendering did great credit to the reader.

A forty-minute debate followed on the policy of the rejection of the Irish Compensation Bill by the English House of Lords. One side was discussed by Messrs. Powell and Clark; the other by Messrs. Bradley and Merritt. The documents and speeches indicated very extensive research and arduous preparation. The debaters not having been able to find the bill itself, serious disagreements arose concerning matters of fact, so the debaters labored under embarrassing circumstances and were unable to make a thoroughly satisfactory discussion. Debaters are seldom eminently successful in such meetings; but in spite of all these disadvantages, the gentlemen well sustained the interest of the audience.

For such a gathering, it is exceedingly difficult to prepare a "paper" that shall be at once interesting and of value. But the Misses Knapp and Anderson on that evening showed that such a thing is possible. Wit, humor and sense were very happily proportioned and combined.

The music of the evening was of a high order and skillfully executed. The orchestra, com-
posed of Messrs. Ford, Fisher, Glasgow, Kemmis and Barber, gave the audience quite as high a treat as the societies have ever had the pleasure of receiving; while the quartette, Messrs. Boydell, Chapin, Johnson and Kemmis were received with remarkable enthusiasm. Miss Marie Heaton gave us a fine piano solo, and Mr. Frank Johnson did himself honor as a soloist in "O! Dem Golden Slippers." The undertaking was eminently successful and there seems to be a general desire for more such.

PERSONALS.

- '82. Geo. Huntington finishes up at Brown.
- Miss J. Leonard has gone west as a person's wife.
- C. H. Anderson not returning, J. W. Tanner represents '82 in the Index board.
- '82. C. H. Anderson has concluded to spend this year in the life insurance business. At present he is at Menominee.
- '80. C. M. Stuart studies theology at Evanston, Ill.
- C. F. Daniels is principal of the high school at Niles.
- L. D. Pettit is teaching and preaching near Alpena, Mich.
- F. M. Hodge occupies a seat with our professors in chapel.
- J. S. Heaton is studying law with Hon. W. A. Moore, in Detroit.
- Mrs. Clemena Woodard Barber is with her husband at Morgan Park.
- H. M. Rose, formerly of '81, recently married Miss Gertrude Miley, of Niles.
- '80. The Misses Brooks, Bleikiron and Colman are spending the year at their homes in Kalamazoo.
- '77. H. B. Colman is engaged in the drug store of his father.
- Miss Clara Potter is taking her junior year at Wesley.
- '72. Rev. R. E. Manning is now pastor in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Miss Allie Blaklee has become Mrs. W. W. French, of Three Rivers.
- C. S. Wolfe, formerly of '81, has a good situation in a drug store at Reed City.
- J. C. Anderson, after an absence of two years, has returned and entered the sophomore class.
- '71. Rev. Judson Vraendburg, of Vincennes, Ind., mourns the loss of a bright son of two years.
- '77. F. L. Mumford has become an attorney at law and is also Superintendent of Schools for Kalamazoo township.
- J. N. Lewis, formerly in the preparatory department at K., is at Rochester, and expects to be graduated with '81. We congratulate him on being the father of a promising son.

ACCIDENTAL AND NOT ACCIDENTAL.

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- Have you subscribed for the Index?
- Chapel orations begin November 15th.
- The down-town boarding club is dead.
- Send in your subscription for the Index.
- How do you like the new singing books in chapel?
- C. F. Daniels made us a pleasant call a few days since.
- The three higher classes are reading the Odipus Tyrannus.
- Miss Kittie Miller has gone to Ypsilanti to study at the Normal.
- Kalamazoo College voted almost solid for Garfield and Arthur.
- The new street lamps about the college grounds are welcome visitors.
- A soph. thinks that paying debts should be counted among the luxuries of life.
- Earlier and more thorough preparation for rhetoricals would be an improvement.
- W. A. Anderson has charge of the college library this year, as Assistant Librarian.
- The Germans named zu (to), verheeltmiswurt. There is nothing like balancing things.
- The freshman class numbers 20, and 18 others are reciting with them in some departments.
- The seniors are taking Porter for Intellectual Science, and Whitney on the long-worded language.
- The pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo being absent, Pres. Brooks filled his pulpit Oct. 10th.
- The Index gives you the College news: Subscribe.
- The college G. and A. club was recently entertained by D. P. Sheldon, Wm. Otjen and Fred Britton.
- The first division orations of the juniors and seniors gave us a clear view of the political issues of the day.
- Our Janitor thinks that when a committeeman asks him for a question for discussion he is begging the question.
—The Freshman class colors make a very tasteful combination.

—Young geologists should not leave their cram whiere they can tempt sea-food palaces.

—W. A. Luby, of the freshman class, has written a drama entitled: "J. Wilkes Booth, or the National Tragedy."

—Venus now smiles at twilight, and Jupiter sparkles from the eastern sky, but her little brother Mars their bliss.

—Would it not be well for those disturbing the President during recitation hours to at least knock before entering?

—Our full chapel presents a cheerful appearance. Ten instructors on the rostrum, and nearly every seat in the hall taken.

—The poet of the freshman class has written an epic on the October bath and boat-fishing feature of their recent excursion.

—During vacation the halls and rooms of the lower building were re-carpeted and repainted, and now present an inviting appearance.

—H. Daniels spent a few days with his appreciating friends in Kalamazoo while the Baptist State Convention was in session at Jackson.

—Among the books recently given to the library are Fish’s Ecclesiology given by J. W. Tanner, and Gladstone’s Gleanings of Past Years, donated by ’78.

—We learn from the Telegraph that our sisters on the opposite hill, held an election of their own on Tuesday, Nov. 3d. Result: Garfield, 40; Hancock, 14.

—During vacation we had the pleasure of visiting Niagara Falls, and every day are expecting a bill for about $50,000 for dicing our hands into those sacred waters.

—The Dormitory halls and rooms presented a more cheerful appearance to the boys this fall than usual. Thanks to the wisdom and enterprise of Rev. J. S. Boydien.

—Mrs. John W. Cadman, formerly a student of this College, and more recently its teacher of Painting and Drawing, died on Monday, the 1st inst., after a long illness.

—It was in a law office in the metropolis of this State. A swarthy farmer accosts a dignified alumnus thus: "Rub, please get me a match!" Query: What are his prospects?

—Just before the opening of school this fall our worthy janitor surprised our incredulous neighbors by emptying the college cistern without pump or bucket. A siphon did it.

—The joys of the campus have been monopolized this fall by three Bass Bawleats. Each doth a tail unfold with bow in pride and glimmering eye, wondrously Captain T. draws nigh.

—Shut the door or blow out the light next time you bid your girl such an affectionate good night. Such a scene as was witnessed the other Sunday night sadly demoralizes the rising generation.

—Some fertile brain, among the boys, has been venting itself in post-campaign caricatures. Barnum’s joke kicks the Democratic party’s head off, and Hancock "drops," but, being too much for the "hemp," he sits down.

—The fellows are not used to swearing, but they had to come to it last Nov. 3d. It was outrageous to see how easily some of our most pious boys did it. Just as if they were used to it. Then the amount! Some studying for the ministry, too!

—We have had the privilege of hearing some able political speeches this fall. Among the speakers addressing Kalamazoo audiences have been Hon. D. H. Jerome, Mrs. Hazlett, Hon. Jasper Packard, Hon. O. D. Conger and Hon J. C. Burrows.

—Wasn’t it cruel? They had assembled to rejoice over the returns from Indiana. One by one they quietly withdrew. A Rev. wrote on the loaded cannon its epitaph: "A charge to keep I have."

—The Reading Circle is continued this year. At the first meeting the members of the faculty favored us with selections. The Golden Legend of Longfellow is now being read with interest. Those who fail to attend these meetings are missing a great treat.

—"Oh, was some power the giftive giv’n,

To crease our life’s affair see us."

—1st Prep. runs down his room-mate at a terrible rate to a third party. Room-mate, taking it weekly as a lamb, remarks to third party: "Did you ever see a little whippet barking at a big Newfoundlander dog which paid no attention to it?" [Laughter.] 1st Prep. "Hum. Big dog are you? More dog than I am." [More laughter.]

—The school district library of Kalamazoo has about 8,000 volumes. The Ladies’ Library Association is a large and remarkably efficient organization. It owns a large and substantial library building, well stocked with books in the lower story, and a pleasant hall above. The public reading rooms are supplied with about thirty magazines, etc., and over twenty newspapers. Our congratulations are given to the people of Kalamazoo.

—The athletic sports have been confined to the gymnasium. Thus far only four boxing-gloves have been used up, one dozen or less window lights, and three arms broken. Two of the arms were owned by William DeYoe, and one by Horace Brownell. The sprains and bruises are too numerous to mention. The Association hopes soon to purchase one stove, one drug store, and one doctor. The officers are—Pres. Boydien; Vice Pres., Kennis; Treas., Barber; Janitor, Cheney.

—How awfully righteous Mr. — was on election day! It is no wonder that he does not live down South. However, when a student came up displaying a Democratic ticket, although he voted a straight Republican ticket with the other hand, our friend thought he would “let him pass,” although told to challenge the student. Strange how immaculate our party is, and how totally deprived are all members of the opposite party. However, we should like to say to our law-abiding friend, that when the students of Kalamazoo College get so that they can not be trusted in performing the most sacred duty of citizenship, Kalamazoo College will have ceased to be.
EXCHANGES.

The Hesperian Student (University of Nebraska) has an able article on English Politics.

From the University of California comes The Berkeleyian, with a tasteful appearance.

The Critic, published by Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, is better than to that institution.

The Ariel (University of Minnesota) is well conducted and shows that there are some brains attending to its welfare.

We seldom see so much talent, guided by so much bitterness, narrowness and prejudice as the Niagara Index (Seminary of Our Lady of Angels) indicates.

The College Messenger (St. Vincent's College) shows powers in some directions; but such wretched type and printing one cannot afford to waste his eyes on.

More than eleven pages for one article hardly illustrates the Southern Collegean's (Washington and Lee University) motto: Quidquid praecepit, esto brevem. We count the Collegian among our ablest exchanges.

The Chronicle (Michigan University), with its 16 large pages, full of good matter, set in small type, still holds its place in the front rank of college journals. Fewer words in some of its long locals and editorials would make it more attractive.


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Accommodation-Leaves 4:59 A.M. arrives 9:59 P.M.

Local Passenger 1:30

Evening Express 1:45

Pacific Express 2:42

Mail 2:43

Day Express 3:10

Freight train carrying passengers 3:10

EASTWARD.

Night Express 2:25 A.M.

Accommodation-Leaves 6:30

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Day Express 8:40

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Atlantic Express 8:40

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March 24th, Friday, Winter Term ends.
April 8th, Monday, Spring Term begins.
June 24th, Saturday, Commencement.
September 12th, Fall Term begins.
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