THOUGHTS ON BYRON.

Man is a mystery unto mankind.
He plumes himself the lord of all the earth,
And for such office shows but little worth
Upon the surface, and far less the mind
Discoès. In its moste mockes we find
But jarring discords hourly giving birth
To hopeless bitterness or impious mirth.
Such were the thoughts that filled my soul with blind,
Dull heaviness of pain, which, would it ache,
Might be less hard to bear, after I spent
An hour with Byron, unique son of song.
Who warbled notes, the sweetest that do make
The heart thrill with emotion, and then went
To sing the vices and lusts which throng
His miserable existence. Oh, the wrong
Of such a life seems hellish in the light
Of the chaste fancy of some lovely song!
The lust, the blasphemy, the moral blight
Of sensuality, beside the white
Glimpses of pureness, reverence and Heaven.
Seem far more devilish? Man is he whose might
Conquers his passions, guards what virtue's given,
While he who does not is a brute, by instinct driven
Now to a shocking crime, now to a generous deed;
And as the generous glow, so is the enormity
Of the offense. Almighty God, to Thee I plead
For strength to shield my soul from sin's deformity.

O Byron, Lord of satire and of song,
Thou too didst chant too often and too long.
Hast thou not scarred the world thy lewd Don Juan,
Which has overwhelmed thy name with damning ruin
The world had ever hailed thee as king
Of poets, of satirer, self the sting.
Still, though we shudder at thy life of sin,
We also know the human heart,
And while we think of what our lives have been,
Let sacred charity impart
A sympathy for that misanthropy
Which caused the noblest of mankind to be
A wanderer from his native shore,
In license and debauchery
Deceit, the pain which at his vitals tore,
Too proud to ask for pity, yet in need
Of that dear soothing and supporting hand,
By stern necessity compelled to plead
For justice to the waves and barren sand,
Ring down the curtain on his scenes of crime,
With fear commit them to the Lord of time,
Forget Don Juan, Beppo and the Vision.
And let us wander through the sights Elysian
He spreades around him when in happier mood.
Boundless as thought, sublime as solitude.
With Harold, let us wander through the lands,
That did inspire his misanthropic Muse:
Give Parmasses what its age demands;
'T Nord ocean's roar and thunderstorms perse;
Discuss upon the crime of Waterloo;
Italy's plagues and Helen's mountains view:
And wonder at the admirable brain,
That could find poetry in—even Spain!

O'er Chillon's dungeon let us weep;
Or follow the impetuous sweep
Of his wild Giaour, when the Friar
Is shocked by his fierce passion's fire;
Or watch the airy ghost or shade
Which daunts the desperate renegade;
And when the beauteous form ehth fade,
Follow him through the battle field;
And see the ghastliness revealed
Of mangled and decaying dead?
Or, tiring of such sights as these,
Turn to "The Hebrew Melodies;"
And soothe the heart till awe is lost.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF SPAIN.

A little less than four hundred years ago, the Pope
gave all the newly discovered territory west of the
twentieth degree of west longitude, to the kingdom of
Spain, considering this the chief maritime power of
the world.

It had been under the auspices of this country that the
new world was discovered. In the next generation,
Charles the Fifth, King of Spain, came to be
Emperor of Germany, and the most powerful monarch
in Europe.

His son, Philip the Second, ruler over Spain, Portugal,
the Netherlands, Naples and Sicily, and the
greater part of the American Continent—a territory
larger than that of the British Empire of to-day, or the
old Roman Empire in its widest extent.

To make our impression of the greatness of Spain
more definite, let us remember that Ferdinand and
Isabella were bringing glory to the Spanish name, as
well as to themselves, when Richard the Third was
disgracing the throne of England; and that Philip,
with consummate skill, was controlling the destinies
of his vast domain, while inimical French monarchs
were allowing Catherine de Medici to make herself
infamous and to spill the best blood of France.

But from the glory and prosperity of three hundred
years ago, Spain has steadily and rapidly declined,
until she is scarcely recognized as a nation of any
prominence. We cannot help asking, "Why this
great decline in a period of only three centuries?"

The first cause we may mention is the great amount
of gold and silver that flowed into the country after
the discovery of the new world. This gold and sil-
ver seemed to enrich the nation; so that, having all
the money it needed, its natural resources were not
developed. Neither agriculture nor manufactures
were encouraged. The people, depending on their
neighbors for everything that money could buy, lost
the habit of producing for themselves, and lost all
those habits of industry which are worth more than
the products of industry, and when the gold and
silver were drained to other lands the nation went
down in the scale of prosperity. Money is not the
chief element of wealth,—and Spain, with all its gold
and silver, became poor.

Her situation between the Mediterranean and the
Atlantic, and her long coast line, were peculiarly fa-
vorable for commerce; but her commerce grew less
and less, while those of England and Holland steadily
increased. Her abundant streams and diversified
land surface were favorable for manufactures; but
these were abandoned by the multitudes that crowded
to the new world for gold and silver. Among those
who remained at home the spirit of enterprise seemed
extinct, and ease and poverty seemed to be preferred
to labor and wealth. Literature also decayed. Cervan-
tes had no successor.

Another cause of the decline of Spain was the in-
fluence of the Romish Hierarchy. Spain has always
had more reverence and love for the church than any
other nation. This was partly caused by the inces-
 tant war that the Spaniards carried on for 780 years
with the Moors in the south of the Peninsula. Every-
body was urged by the church to expel the infidels;
and although the real motive was the acquisition of
dominion, the hue and cry was against the infidels.
Thus the attention of the people was constantly
turned towards the defence and upholding of the
church. Hence it was in this country that the In-
quisition first obtained a foot-hold. This institution,
invented to punish the Waldenses, was fostered and
and its greatest power in Spain. Following
the general rule of the church, it crushed out free
thought as a thing altogether too dangerous for a
religious and Christian nation. It discouraged learn-
ing and all love of science and literature, and forbade
the general reading of the Bible. It persecuted the
Moors and the Jews with merciless and remorseless
cruelty. It stretched out its iron hand to Holland,
and the cries of her slaughtered hosts went up to
heaven. Poor, outraged, deluded Spain! The people
in their devotion to the church were willing to sub-
mit to its oppression, and that oppression brought
them down to their present low condition.

Nor can we fail to see the hand of Providence in
this loss of power, wealth and prosperity. Nations
do not with impunity trample upon the rights of men
and the law of God. When Philip the Second was
writing one set of instructions for the public eye
and another for his ready tools, when the Duke of
Alva with cool atrocity was sending uncounted mul-
titudes of Dutch Protestants to bloody deaths, and
when the defenceless sons of Israel were committed
to the dungeons of the Inquisition or driven from
their homes and deprived of their wealth, the seed was
sown from which sprang the harvest of national
decay.

Lately there seems to be a disposition in Spain to
awake from this lethargy. There has been some
movement towards a republican form of government.
Should she really form a true republic, with free
thought, a free press, free public education, and a free
distribution of the Bible, she may hope in time to re-
gain something of her old influence and splendor.
A. E. C. '83.

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Literature is the direct result of political, social,
and, chiefly, educational advantages. The Ameri-
can colonist derived all these elements of civilization
from England, and hence what we call colonial lit.
erate is English in everything but name. The
early writers were English. Their theological views;
their political prejudices and opinions, and their do-

cast habits were rooted in their nature by the
associations and customs of the fatherland, and were
not uprooted in several generations. Fortunately
these opinions and habits grew out of the mighty
influences of political life that were silently at work
during Elizabeth's time and finally produced their
results in revolutions and counter revolutions.
What times could be more advantageous, than
those were, for producing men fit to organize new
forms of government? What more fortuitous time
could be chosen to begin the development of a na-
tional literature, that triumphs side by side with
English Literature, than that upon which Shakes-
ppear and Ben. Jonson and Bacon and Raleigh,
and later Milton and Bunyan and a hundred other
men of genius exerted a matchless influence? In-
deed it has been progressive from the beginning;
had the times been different or the literature of the
mother country been in a state of decline, it would
not have been thus. Colonial literature is almost
unheard of in the annals of those countries that planted the largest colonies.

Early American literature had the advantage of the corresponding English language; the increase of population, with a corresponding development of the arts and sciences; and the political and religious conditions of America during the colonial period.

All of these advantages are universal and belong as much to the present time as to any other. They are vital principles upon which literature is founded.

From a study of the causes and effects of emigration we learn why colonial literature existed first as a passive means of religious culture and occasionally as a source of enjoyment, instead of exhibiting such a "development of productive tendencies" as characterised the age of Chaucer, in early English literature.

The first work, of any more importance than the tracts and pamphlets relating the adversities and advantages of emigration, is Ovid's Metamorphoses, printed in London in 1626. It forms a striking contrast to the acute discriminating and often violent theological writings of men like Nathaniel Ward, Roger Williams, Cotton, the Mathers and lastly Edwards, the mightiest thinker of the Puritan school.

None of the early literary works, although the production of men so powerful in their time, aided to any great extent, the development of a literature peculiarly American. This was reserved for men like Franklin, and Webster, and Choate, and Kent and Story in political life, and for Irving, Cooper, Emerson and Bryant in the field of polite literature.

What the exact influence of colonial literature was, is a subject worthy of the most careful study; and this however we may be quite certain, that it is valuable to us, of the present day, only on account of its peculiarities and as a means of learning the spirit of those times.

A work that illustrates and serves these purposes of study admirably is the Bay Psalm Book. It is the first important production printed in America, for in a century it ran through twenty-seven editions. In point of excellence however it is far inferior to many productions of the times.

A second edition of the work contains some spiritual songs which did not necessarily "follow the Hebrew." Cotton Mather thought a "little more art" was necessary in subsequent editions.

We quote from the song of "Deborah and Barak" the second verse:

"Her right hand to the workman's maul
  "and Siserahammered,
"she pierced and struck his temples through;
  "and then cut off his head.
"He at her feet bow'd, fell, lay down.
  "He at her feet bow'd where he fell." etc.

The discussions growing out of the publication show a curious state of religious feeling and help us in learning the spirit of the times, for what our forefathers were in their religion they were in social and political life.

The first question in reference to the work was is it right to sing in meeting? And if so shall we permit "carnal men and pagans" to sing with Christians? Shall women sing in meeting? In Corinthians they are forbidden to speak in meeting and hence the question.

Surely if we were to stop here in our study of colonial literature and not seek out the grandly eloquent words uttered by those Puritan heroes, during all their confusion, even their oddities would disgust us.

We notice, in the Oct. number of the Dial, a review entitled Mr. Howell's Female Characters, by C. L. Dean, formerly Professor of English literature at our College. The article develops many thoughts which are the result of careful study and fine discriminations. While he credits the popular novelist with many good and even admirable qualities, he says: "Howell's women are all wonderfully alike, and it is to be regretted, perhaps, that they are; at least it is to be regretted that they are all of one particular type. It seems as though our author had not known and appreciated the best kind of women, those of the deepest and noblest natures."

The approximate number of graduates in the New England colleges, as shown by the lists of Seniors in the official catalogues is as follows: Harvard, 182; Yale, 154; Dartmouth, 72; Amherst, 65; Brown, 54; Williams, 45; Colby, 35; Trinity, 30; Bowdoin, 28; Bates, 26; Wesleyan, 56; Vermont, 16; Boston University, 15; Tufts, 10; Middlebury, 11; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 24; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 35 (of whom only a dozen appear to be candidates for the bachelor's degree). This makes a total of 803.—Ex.
College Index,

Published by
THE STUDENTS' PUBLICATION ASSOCIATION

EDITORS:
S. WESSELIUS, '87, General and Literary,
CHAS. H. GLEASON, '87, Local Editor.
HOLMES, '86, Assistant Editors.
A. G. FULLER, '86, Business Manager.

TERMS:
One Year (Academic). $1.00
Single copies.......................... 6 cts.

Rates of advertising furnished on application, by Business Manager.
All communications, whether of a literary character or otherwise, should be addressed to COLLEGE INDEX, Kalamazoo, Mich.
No anonymous communications inserted. The name will be inserted with each article unless otherwise requested.
Any information concerning alumni will be gratefully received.

EDITORIALS.

The students of Kalamazoo College modestly place before you the first number of the College Index. (new series.) They do this in view of the interest you take in the work of the institution, and the interest you manifested in former periodicals edited by them. The history of journalism among us teaches that a paper, representing the College and published in the interest of literary pursuits, has met with a useful co-operation and support from the friends of education.

The Index will endeavor to give every subject that will advance the interest, assist the management, and aid the progress of the College, a candid discussion.

The most of our space will be given to the literary work and social condition of the College. Politics and wickedness need not apply.

Contributions will consist almost wholly of articles written by those who are students at present. The editors will endeavor to deal impartially with each society and every student.

We shall not make arrangements for any of its departments to take a nap. Dei virum, virumque speaks the resolve of its managers. We hope by diligent labor, in the right direction, to give our paper a high rank among college journals, and therefore ask you to give us such support as shall add to it some of the dignity and worth of the institution it represents. To all friends we make this request for co-operation confidentially, and to the Alumni boldly, for to them co-operation is a duty they owe to the alma mater at whose board they acquired a taste for knowledge.

It is not our work alone to make the paper what it should be to represent the College, but yours in part. In return for your money we will endeavor to give you a valuable paper. This is our aim; we leave the decision of what we accomplish to the reader.

The College Index has now entered upon its fifth year. When we consider the fact that the paper has always met with fair success, in all its departments, we may legitimately ask why it did not enter upon its fifth year sooner. We shall attempt no explanation here. We are pleased to record however that at a large and very enthusiastic meeting the students resumed its publication. The paper will now be issued as a sixteen page monthly and thus differ from the “old Index,” by being larger and issued oftener.

We feel assured of the financial success of our undertaking from the flattering recognition received from advertisers who desire this medium of communication with the general public.

We hope by diligent and hard labor to make the literary and educational departments of the Index successful also. And here it is but doing justice to ourselves to say that it is our duty to win the crown over again with Demosthenes and to solve with Porter the problems of intellectual science and pursue other studies, as well as edit this paper.

In recording the transfer of the Gleanings to the Students' Publication Association a high tribute should be paid to Mr. Britton for the zeal he manifested for college journalism. Each number of the paper was made spicy and entered into the spirit of the occasion. We regret that other business prevents his acting on the Index.

All our reading should be done critically and thoughtfully, and at least a part of our reading should be done in company; when the first part of this statement is well observed, reading aloud will be beneficial in any way that we choose to consider it. One great benefit accruing from it will be the cultivation of the voice and the attainment of that distinct enunciation, so greatly admired, and so rarely possessed; and a yet greater one if possible, arises, from reading in company, by calling
forth a discussion that stimulates thought and brings to light facts not known to each one present. The rules for governing a reading club are many, among which the following are a few of the principal ones.

All should have and use a copy of the selection to be read except the one who, without a copy, observes whether the reader is doing his work intelligently and well. If he fails, others should take the same sentence and endeavor to interpret its meaning by inflection of the voice. The subject of the selection should be well explained. Words should be explained and their shades of meaning given; if a word is mispronounced it should be corrected at once. Every reader should come prepared with at least a general knowledge of the topic, and observing due propriety, discuss the subject in hand.

A reading club is not the place to teach elocution, and every affected tone of voice should be restrained, while an indistinct or careless delivery should be criticised. It is no greater error to render an echo after each sentence read from a treatise on intellectual science than to read Marc Antony’s oration as if half asleep. The end sought is a distinct, plain, pleasant and intelligent enunciation. The head should be held erect and the shoulders thrown back, to secure a full tone of voice. Although good reading is so universally admired, few opportunities are given for training the voice and reading in public. In view of the importance of this branch of education, Dr. Brooks has again given his attention to the reading circle, which meets at his home at stated times.

It is not only desirable that the attendance at the circle remain good but that the habit of reading aloud be practised when possible.

At the meetings of the Baptist State Convention, the claims of Christian education, as represented by Kalamazoo College, always receive hearty recognition. Of the five special boards of the Convention one is entrusted with the duty of promoting the interests of Christian and Ministerial education. At the recent meeting in Niles, President Brooks presented, in the form of the annual report of this board, a valuable and timely paper; thus adding one more to the series of carefully prepared reports which come year by year from his pen, in each of which for the last five or six years some important topic connected with the general subject of Christian education has been ably discussed. The topic considered in the report of the present year is the deficiency in the number of pastors and leaders qualified to fill the highest places of Christian influence, the causes of this deficiency, and the duty of the church to supply it by giving generous support to our colleges and theological seminaries. Only a single paragraph can be given here:

"The Baptists of Michigan can in no way more effectively serve the kingdom of Christ and secure their own highest prosperity in the years to come, than by generously endowing the college they have already established, and by causing it to send out every year a large company of young men and women, prepared for the very best service to the church and the world, prepared to maintain and defend the truth of God against all attacks, prepared to do their part in all the professions, and to cast a healthful influence into all the streams of national influence, and especially, prepared to help in bringing to Christ the souls for whom he died."

Dr. H. A. Sawtell, of Kalamazoo, followed with strong and impressive arguments for an education, broad and complete, inspired and guided by Christian motives in the teacher, reaching the conscience as well as the intellect of the pupil, and meeting the deepest needs of the whole nature. The considerations which he presented were clear and pertinent, expressed in choice and earnest words, with hearty and forceful utterance, and carried with them the weight of truth. "The denomination," said he, "that will not educate disregards the instinctive cravings of the new nature in which we believe. Regeneration is followed by an enlarged desire to know. That craving we are bound to meet. To meet it we must provide a complete education. To make manhood, character, is our duty. Secular education touches only a part of man’s nature. A broad education in the true sense of the term is one that is as broad as the organism of man."

Rev. K. B. Tupper, of Marquette, also made an effective speech, recognizing the paramount importance of his theme, since, as he said, "each of the words—Christian and Education—is invested with a pecu­liar glory, and hallowed by tender and age-long associations; and when the two are combined, one of the grandest of themes is presented." The self-possession and scholarly thought of the speaker, and his graceful diction, enforced the claims which he advocated. A single proposition may serve to illustrate the tone and bearing of the address: "Religion and education are the two basal stones of national prosperity, and the two substantial hopes of the world."

All the words which were spoken at this session of
the convention in behalf of our educational work were good and true, and found, we believe, a ready
and harmonious response in the hearts of the audi-
cence.

The following resolution, offered by D. A. Water-
man, of Detroit, was cordially adopted:

"Resolved, That we urgently and affectionately re-
commend to all Baptist parents and friends in Michi-
gan, the advantages of an excellent college at Kala-
mazo, when sending their children from home to
school."

Also the following was adopted:

"That we are in the heartiest sympathy with our
educational institution at Kalamazo, and especially
the present endeavor among its friends to establish
at the earliest season practical, the contemplated
woman's building in connection with the college; and
most earnestly recommend that each of our church
make an annual collection for the current expenses of
our State Baptist College."

[For the College Index.]

It has been the cherished hope of some of the
warmest friends of the college, that a building for a
home for young women should be put on the
campus. This hope will now be realized in the
near future.

The ever-thoughtful eyes of the Baptist women
of the State are now looking at the need of such a
building, with the helpful home care and influence
which it will furnish for the class of students it
proposes to help. Considerable had been accom-
plished in this work before the meeting of the con-
vention: when, according to published notice, there
were convened a large number of representative
women of the State who proceeded to organize for
the purpose of providing the necessary funds for
the building. The following general officers were
chosen for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C.
E. Conley, Tecumseh; vice-presidents, Mrs. Dr.
Furgesson, Coldwater, and Mrs. Hattie Hamilton
Brewer, Tecumseh; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Ford,
Bay City; treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Colman, Kalamazo.

The Michigan Christian Herald says: "The
association is offered by capable and earnest
women, who know no such word as fail, and whose
enthusiasm and confidence of success are great."

Something over $3000 has been subscribed toward
the fund. It is proposed to invite all the Baptist
women of the State to take a practical interest in
this work, by subscribing for at least one share of $3,

Several women have taken shares to the amount of
of $100. The work is in such hands as will push
vigorously the share-taking till the amount re-
quired is provided.

It will be a most noble achievement for the
women to plan here such a building during the semi-
centennial year of the college. It will appropriate-
ly memorize the fact that this college was the first
to give equal privileges to both sexes. The work is
enlisting such cordial interest and cooperation as
to promise early accomplishment. It will be a
blessing to hundreds yet to come here for intellec-
tual preparation for the work of life. X. X.

The Eurodelphians met in their cozy parlor in the
lower building on Friday eve, October 27.

To a scribe unaccustomed to the whispering of the
musees or their twin sisters, the situation was desper-
ate. All thought of "what?" "how?" "why?" was
abandoned for "whither, ah! whither?" The announce-
ment of the subject "Lord Byron," brought to mind
with force that author's words:

I would I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my highland home,
Or roaming through the dusky wild.

The roll call was responded to with quotations
wise or otherwise. We are happy to report that the
former predominated and exhibited a good taste in
selection.

Miss Clough began the literary programme by
reciting Byron's poem "Vision of Belshazzar" with
fair delivery and clear tone of voice.

Next followed Miss Fletcher's invective against
Byron. She held the mistakes of his life to be
many, his sins to be more; his ancestors' evil ten
dencies could be no valid excuse for his evil dispo-
sition. She criticized him for being always in love;
always proud, a gourmandizer, and an extravagant
Londoner who dared to drink wine from a skull. He
was deserted by his wife on account of his many
vices, for which his brilliant genius can never be an
apology. The essay was good throughout, and gave
one side of Byron's character well.

Miss Mary Abbott gave the other side. She
exacted his misdeeds on account of his weaknesses
and circumstances. Although his poems showed a
changeable character, he can be commended for love-
ing goodness and admiring nature. His popularity is
still great: the sale of his volumes exceeds that of
Shelly, Wordsworth and Coleridge combined.

Although vice may predominate in some poems,
his transcendent poetic genius will remain the admiration of all lovers of poetry.

At this juncture Miss Russell, in a very artistic manner, rendered a piece of instrumental music even sweeter than Byronic fancies.

Next in order came a reading of the Prisoner of Chillon by Miss Moxom, who succeeded in holding the attention of her audience throughout.

Then followed an impromptu by Miss Sawtelle. The subject given her by the presiding officer was "Buttons." Catching enthusiasm from the occasion and the subject, she handled it with unbuttoned gloves. The following points were excellently and humorously made. Buttons are used for beauty, and run from five cents to three dollars a dozen. All buttons inspire, especially policemen's buttons. Buttons are a source of amusement; we have all played "button, button." There are several kinds of buttons, for instance there are bachelor buttons and boot buttons. The latter seem in a league to leave at the same time. The oratrix then avowed her belief that men only get married to have their buttons sewed on, which was answered by a murmur of assent from the ladies.

Thus ended the "feast of reason;" the "flow of souls" came from the Sherwood and "Philo" societies not long afterward; but as our duty ends here we draw a veil of charity over the rest.

LOCALS.

Oh, for a local!
Fine days these.
Mustaches are at a discount.
Look out for the (street) cars.
Are you on the latest scheme?
The electric lights don't work.
Where are those Senior beavers?
A new departure in the chapel choir.
The Index has come to stay this time.
What has become of the college orchestra?
Will any one be kind enough to give us a local?
Many of the boys and girls were late in returning.
Most of the old faces are back again, with many new ones.
Would it not be well for the different classes to show that they are alive by organizing?

Have you subscribed for the Index?
Orations on "Bossism" are in order.
Who said any thing about the comet?
The fog Thursday morning was a good illustration of the state of mind the politicians are in.
Have you had a ride in the jaunting car?
Who says the college boys can play ball?
Will any one volunteer to tune the chapel organ?
A large enrollment of new students, 48, so says Pres. Brooks.
Have you seen the Fresh. gallop, or the Soph. glide?
It's a picnic.
The mandate has gone forth. Contra jus est in gradibus sedere.
6 ft. 4½ in. That is about the size of his honor, the "General" editor. Next!
Have you tried the hammock over on Lovell St. yet? "It's boss," they say.
The Seniors are in labor. A beard will be brought forth. Query? Who's the victim?
What has become of all the class colors? Why don't the seniors tip their silk hats?
Comrueum. Where have our base ballers gone?
Persecuted Fresh: To the upper building.
That book auction was a Godsend; at least the private libraries hereabouts are greatly flourishing.

Inquisitive Fresh: "Professor, how long do they have to matriculate before they enter college?"
The Soph., who rashly offered to sell his mustache for a quarter, languishes, but he got the quarter.

A fusion governor in Michigan! We are safe in announcing a Kalamazoo College boy for the next President.

These are lovely days for a trip down the river. The weather is perfect, and the scenery was never more beautiful.

The President went Wednesday, November 8, to Fenton to attend the ordination of C. W. Barber, and the upper class men were consequently happy.

B. T. Jacobs, brother of C. P. Jacobs of Indianapolis, a former graduate of Kalamazoo College, gave a very interesting address before the students in the Chapel, Thursday, in the interests of the Sunday school work.
Dresser's mustache presents itself in two acts.
Lewis Dunham has entered the "lit." department at Ann Arbor.
82, Willis Anderson is a member of the "oratorio" society of Baltimore.
Allen Clough gives his spare time to work in a real estate and insurance office.
83, John C. Anderson is engaged in a prosperous lumbering business at Reed City.
The reading of the "Spanish Student" was continued at the Reading Circle, Nov. 4.
Prof. Shepard is endeavoring to organize a class in music. He teaches the tonic sol-fa system.
The query has arisen, who has the lighter hair, the general editor or the business manager? Give it up.
It is a query what the Commercial can mean by the ex-editor of the Gleanings and his exploits behind the hedge?
81, Cha's. Wolfe, the genial "tuppa" of former days, is now the popular American Express agent at Reed City, Mich.
We are necessarily late in issuing the first number of the Index, but will have everything in order by the December number.
The Rev. K. B. Tupper, of Marquette, has established a prize, to be given to the best literary production at the Junior exhibition.
78, F. L. Mumford has taken to himself a better half, with whom to enjoy the good things of Howard City, Dakota. He is practicing law at that place.
Fletcher's colt caused F.'s rotundity and W.'s linear dimensions to be measured on the bosom of mother earth. Both reported for duty at chapel next morning.
Misses Stearns and Blakeslee deserve the thanks of the boys and girls for the entertaining parties which they have given this fall. We all appreciate your generous hospitality.
No fall poetry this year. Alas! The old adage, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," was too much for our poet. He is laboring for humanity and his fellow students in a laundry town down.
It was a hard question to settle in the minds of some of the college boys, whether to go and hear Senator Thos. W. Ferry, Friday evening, or "The Mascotte," or the public programme of the "Euro's."
The name of this paper has been changed back to the Index, in accordance with the wish of Pres. Brooks.
Ye senior from the "city of peace" evidently has an excited idea of the shapely proportions of his head. Give him the beard.
83, Mr. H. H. Barber will teach the young idea how to aim and shoot, this winter. The school was fortunate in their selection.
Impromptu parties (hums) are the rage, even rivaling in attraction the eloquence of the "Columbian Orator," but not Humpty Dumpty.
The open meeting of the Eurodelfhians held Nov. 3, was a complete success. Congratulations of the Index. Where are the Philos and Sherwoods?
A party of boys and girls picniced at Long Lake Saturday, Oct. 28. All say they had a most enjoyable time, notwithstanding the inclement weather.
The Reading Circle, which it was thought necessary to omit for a year, has been started again. It occupies an important place in our college. Let every one come.
The latest mystery is, what those five college boys were doing the other day on Lovell street, that was so highly amusing? So say the girls who board near by. Ans. They were balloting for candidates.
Our general editor is in hot water. He whispered Greek to the short Junior girl so loudly as to be overheard by the Pres., who was up in the second story.
Moral: Get nearer together, or talk United States.
There was a young fellow named Fenner, Who tried to play Star Spangled Banner With a handsaw, Upon a mule's tail. He's gone Where they never play tunes in that manner.
The program committee of the Sherwood Society has selected W. C. Bryant as a subject for Nov. 10. The work has been apportioned in such a way that the facts concerning his literary and editorial work will be discussed. The "Philos" read a part of Henry IV on the same evening.
A company of the boys and girls celebrated Halloween at Miss Sterling's by an oyster supper. The reputation of the college folks, for having a jolly good time wherever they go, was fully sustained. Miss Sterling is another of the resident girls who is entitled to thanks for her efforts to make it pleasant, for us who are away from home.
The Kalamazoo Business College is having the most prosperous year it has ever had.

Prof. W. F. Parsons' Hand Book of Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Business and Social Forms is having a large sale—over 7,000 have been sold since August 10.

The first issue of our paper has been necessarily delayed, and hence the Index cannot be the first to inform you, that the year's work at the College began under favorable circumstances, and that, of the fifty new students, a goodly number entered the college classes; but the fact is worth recalling.

The membership of the publishing company has been increased to 30, with the following officers: President, L. Cooney, jr.; Vice, J. E. Cheney; Secretary, W. H. Merritt; Treasurer, F. L. Boyden. The general and literary editor, S. Wesselius; local, C. H. Gleason; subscription and corresponding, C. M. Holmes; mailing and exchange, L. H. Stewart; business manager, A. G. Fuller, with the addition of the president and secretary as ex officio members of the editorial board.

Chapel orations and essays begin Nov. 6. The order is as follows: Nov. 6, H. H. Barber; 7, Miss Barney; 8, F. L. Boyden; 9, E. H. Britton; 10, A. E. Clough; 13, C. A. Fletcher; 14, A. G. Fuller; 15, C. H. Gleason; 16, S. Wesselius; 17, B. J. Yates; 20, Miss Axiel; 21, Miss Bennett; 22, L. Cooney, Jr.; 23, B. M. Des Jardines; 24, F. C. Marshall; 27, Miss Ritter; 28, Miss Sawtell; 29, Miss Taylor; Dec. 4, J. E. Cheney; 5, S. C. Davis; 6, E. E. Dresser; 7, C. M. Holmes; 8, J. Littel; 11, C. E. Monroe; 12, E. F. Osborne; 13, Miss Stearns; 14, M. Taft.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ritter has returned.

Miss Potter is at Wellesley.

Miss Barney is back this year.

Miss Anderson is at her home in Dakota.

'82, J. W. Tanner is at Morgan Park, Ill.

J. C. Anderson is in business at Reed City.

'82, D. P. Sheldon is at his home in Hartford.

B. M. Des Jardines is running a laundry in town.

S. C. Davis is preaching at Galeen and Wessan.

We noticed J. N. Brown in town the other day.

C. A. Fletcher has been on the sick list, but is about again.

We notice E. E. Dresser among the old faces once more.

'79, C. W. Barber has lately settled as pastor at Fenton.

President Brooks passed his vacation in Eastern Massachusetts.

Profs. Brooks, Hadlock, and Haskell passed their vacation at Charlevoix.

'82, Jacob Poppen is elected instructor in modern languages and literature.

We are glad to see Miss Chase out again, after her recent attack of diphtheria.

'82, W. A. Anderson is taking a post-graduate course in John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

E. F. Osborne and brother live at Galesburg, driving in in the morning and back in the afternoon.

Miss Lovell is at her home in Climax. We learn that she anticipates returning to college soon. We shall all be glad to see her again.

We are glad to hear that A. H. Finn, whom many will remember as a student two years ago, has secured a position on the Christian Herald.

CHAFF.

And still Cheney wonders why the boys didn't want to go as bad as he did.

They are too good to die; What measure suits Taft the best? Why Peck, of course.

Why is Davis like one of the prophets? Because his lips have been touched by a living Cole.

It is an open question in the literature class whether Chaucer or Holmes is ahead of his time.

Conundrum—What is homelier than a Missouri mud fence? Enraptured Freshman; The average college girl.

Prof. (to student in Virgil)—In what respect was this oak tree like to Aeneas? Student—Why—ah—well, it got quite a breeze.

This is a picture of the editorial board. Do you see them? No; you do not. Their large salary conceals them.

If the party who tampered with the chapel organ thought he was tuning it to the music of the spheres, he will do well to master the principles of harmony set forth in filing a buck-saw before he looks at it again.
Will the sage who wrote the following please present himself for annihilation at the young ladies' society hall?

Who can tell what a 'Euro' thinks?
Who can interpret these ominous winks
By which she steals your soul away,
Sending a shiver through narrow and bone,
Turning adoring hearts to stone.
And dropping them by the way?

But what do we think of her goggle eyes?
What do we think of her 'old gold hair'?
What of the hand in ours that lies—
Too large by far to nestle there?


ipay a companion piece. Let some of his fellow sufferers in sister colleges lay out the Junior.
A wise Soph has a mustache,
And he grew, and it grew,
Until it vexed ringlets
He might chew, he might chew.
Then he wooed a pretty maiden,
With fine raven colored hair;
So Soph twirled his bleeding "fizzle"
Till it vanished into air.

He was a Senior, and very tall;
She was a Junior, and very small.
A Sophomore poet said to me,
"It's as plain to my mind, as A.B.C.,
'Though 'tis very wrong to sit on the stairs,
Especially so, when seated in pairs.
Yet there's nothing mean in this, nor can be,
For 'tis the extremity of all may see.

EXCHANGES.

From our contemporaries we learn that every college of importance has a monument (paper), "That will stand when man's best monuments have passed away," etc. Without exception, our soul's have waxed warm at the "Here we are, Mrs. Gumidge" salutations that come to us through a hundred throats, screeching out their "College clatter."

No better evidence than our exchange list can be given of the stability, worth and enterprise of college journalism. To the weight of their influence we have dared to add ours. Like them, we will aim to give some evidence of the literary work of our college, and sandwich it with harmless fun.

Space forbids us to express in detail our thoughts concerning all the exchanges we have before us. We have received the Index and Chronicle, and the Adelphian.

SANDWICHES.

The corn husks are tight this year, and the pumpkins refuse to climb the trees; in fact, all nature betokens a long hard winter ahead. But why should we borrow trouble about it as long as J. McSweeney keeps such splendid wood and coal, and such big cords and tons for the money, at his old stand on East Main street.

The Yale College Faculty have declared that hereafter, when the Seniors and Sophomores injure a Freshman, the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.

What strange curiosity humanity has! That is what our business manager thought when he found he had somehow got his "mud sills" into that beautiful boudoir of a millinery shop which Mrs. S. M. Fisk keeps at Morse's old stand. He took it to be a conservatory at first, and had so rivalled nature in forming beautiful flowers, and painting soft shades of color, that he kindly corrected his mistake, and told him, in strict confidence, that all that beautiful display, from the bonnet with the bunch of Oscar Wilde's favorite to the bridal orange roses, was for sale at the very lowest prices.

If you are afraid your fire will go out, your wife's plants freeze, and all your water pipes burst during the extreme inclemency of the approaching season, just try one of Deviser & Co.'s new stoves which are always guaranteed to give satisfaction. You will find them at his old stand on South Burdick street.

GREEK RECITATION.—Benevolent Prof. (prompting)—Now then Epis—"Somnolent Soph. (remembering last night's studies)—"I make it next." (He goes it alone before the faculty.)—Ez.

If you intend to take oysters once more in a delicious stew, on the half shell, raw, in bulk, or by the can; at the expense of your candidate or otherwise, go to 112 North Burdick, and bask in Krymer's sunny smiles, and taste the luscious creature he keeps on hand. A good square meal at the same place for only 25 cents.

All have heard the story of the English milkmaid who did not ask anyone to marry her, etc. But perhaps not all have heard the history of our college milkman; nor do we propose to tell it, but just to relate a fact of importance to all boarding clubs, boarding houses or private families, viz.: that Hutchins obtains his milk from the cows and has never been known to manufacture it from chalk and H₂O. As a result of this highly commendable practice it nourishes babies, preps, and Freshmen alike, and none of them, if properly fed upon it, and its use persisted in, have ever been known to turn out bad, or have the big head after their first pair of pants or senior year. We understand further that Mr. Hutchins contemplates assimilating the herd of a brother dealer, when he will be prepared to meet the demands which his increasing patronage is now pressing upon him.
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Catalogues or any desired information may be obtained on application to Rev. J. S. Boyden, Kalamazoo.

CALENDAR.

1882. December 21, Friday, Fall Term begins.
" March 23, Friday, Winter Term begins.
" April 23, Monday, Spring Term begins.
" June 21, Wednesday, Commencement.
" Sept. 12, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.
" December 21, Friday, Fall Term ends.

Examinations for Admission, Tuesday, June 21, and Tuesday, Sept. 11.
SANDWICHES.

Art is the application of knowledge and science to effect a desired purpose, and no one who tests the quality of the tonsorial art practiced at the elegant new shop of Geo. W. Stafford & Co., in the Academy of Music block will deny that he fully effects his purpose, which is to give his customers the easiest shaves and the most stylish cuts. Just try him.

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We seldom make use of these columns to endorse physicians or their remedies. When we are convinced however, that a man is doing a good work, the common principle of “honor to whom honor is due” demands that we shall testify of that which we do know. Dr. Riverburgh is located for a few weeks at the International Hotel, where he is prepared to cure all cases of stammering. A young man from Swan, Ind., last Monday placed himself under the Doctor’s treatment, and Wednesday morning we heard him in conversation, and could not have told that he had ever been afflicted. He talked as well as any one. One fact is worth a volume of theory. Any one can obtain further information by addressing Samuel Bixler, Swan, Ind., or by calling on the Doctor at room No. 13, International Hotel, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF WORDS.

Words are the silver chains which link thought into unity, or, better, they are moulds, into which ideas are poured, to be concealed into permanent forms. Words are the clearing houses of the soul, through which ideas are exchanged; by words alone can there be commerce of thought. Words have preserved all that is known of the past, and to them are committed all hopes and prophecies of the future. More than the tool to the artisan, the chisel to the sculptor, or the brush to the painter, are words to the human mind; for by them alone its labor becomes tangible and enduring. Through words we express our hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, pains and pleasures, triumphs and disappointments, all the emotions of our being.

Since so much depends on words, nothing is more necessary to true culture than that there should be careful discriminations of meaning, and accurate use, that they may present to all the same phase of thought. Exact use of words is necessary to insure exact apprehension by others, and an accurate knowledge for the proper interpretation of thought for ourselves. A failure of such a use or knowledge in the use of words, renders the expression of ideas vague and obscure, on the one hand, and on the other gives an uncertain apprehension of the ideas expressed.

Who has not had the experience of reading that which seemed vague, wordy and obscure, and at some future time when re-read with a more accurate knowledge and wider experience, there has gleaned from almost every phrase some gem of thought whose presence was unsuspected before.

A lack of nice discrimination in the signification of words, not only deprives of much that is valuable or beautiful in lecture or book, but is often the parent of harsh and incompetent criticism.

Without doubt the general knowledge of our mother tongue is sufficiently accurate for the affairs of ordinary life, yet there are few who do not sometimes mentally limp in catching the exact phase of meaning attached to words in their higher offices. It is not, of course, in words of great diversity of meaning that one is often at fault, but in those more delicate shades of meaning in which, as in the bloom of flowers or fruit, their chieft beauty lies, and which careless handling quickly destroys.

These finer tints of meaning, as characteristics of individuality, which most words possess to a greater or less degree, can not always or even generally be gained from the lexicon. Very few words have exact equivalents. All synonyms have some shade of distinction, and render the word synonym in its rigid signification a misnomer. A general, but rarely an adequate meaning of a word may be obtained from a definition, but to comprehend its exact shade, the thought which it represents must be entertained.

To attain fine discrimination, words must be caught, as it were, at work, and the exact function they perform be closely examined.

We must compare the ideas which they convey, when used in various, places and positions. Such comparison of their uses by the best authorities, will best give the exact shade of thought they are capable of expressing.

In the use of language, taste and discernment may be attained, by always choosing those words which most exactly express the intended shade of thought. Meaning should never be sacrificed to sound if perfect clearness is desired. To attain the greatest beauty and clearness combined, this practice must be persisted in, although at first, by so doing, thought seems to be sacrificed on an altar of awkwardness. The sculptor does not chisel a perfect statue at the first trial, even though he has studied his model; he must chip long and carefully, and master the forms of each feature and muscle before he brings forth from the flinty marble the perfect form, in which grace and beauty so abide that it seems ready to come forth from the chill stone.
in all the activity of life. "Purple patches" of full,
sounding periods, it not in accord with true ex-
pression of the desired thought, become merely
patches of stain and disfigurement. And thus how-
ever desirable a "Calida junctura" of words may
seen, and indeed is, it must not be purchased by
the sacrifice of clearness of expression.

Words are but the dress of thought, which by a
too gaudy covering, may be concealed from sight or
made but dimly perceptible in the background by
reason of the rich coloring about it. The best liter-
ature shows the finest discrimination in the use and
meaning of words, and in this more than in any-
thing lies its beauty, grace and strength. Words
used without regard to their fitness or place are
mere sounds; but when they come from the lips of
one who uses them aright they glow with
thought, perfectly expressing the highest ideals, the
deepest passions and the tenderest emotions. They
paint scenes beyond the power of the Limner's brush
and delineate forms and features too subtle for the
sculptor's chisel.

Use words, then, aright, that thought expressed
may be free from excesses of double and conject-
ural meaning, and may possess instead, perfect clear-
ness, symmetry of form and shapely proportions.

A. G. F. '83.

MRS. BROWNING.

It has been maintained by some that it is not
within woman's power to write the highest form of
poetry. True very few have attained eminence in
that art. We know that burning Sappho loved and
sung in Greece, and that she was the only woman
in all that country who possessed poetic genius of
the first order. In the early part of this century
England had Mrs. Hemans, and America Mrs. Sig-
ourney, both of whom wrote poetry, but they are
not for a moment to be compared with the subject
of this sketch, Mrs. Browning.

Elizabeth Barrett was born in London in 1809.
She was a delicate child, and early showed signs of
the genius within her. Her father as she tells us
was her critic, and I fancy he did not encourage
youthful productions. She was a great student and
was particularly fond of the Greek classic drama
and literature, which she studied with her blind
teacher Hugh Stuart Boyd. She was deeply at-
tached to him, and she thus speaks in a sonnet of
the legacy he left her.

Three gifts the dying left me.—Eschylus,
And Gregory Nanzianzen, and a clock.
* * * * * * * * * * * *

The books were these I used to read from, thus
Assisting my dear teacher's soul to unlock
The darkness of his eyes. Now, mine they mock,
Blinded in turn by tears! now murmurous
Sad echoes of my young voice, years ago
Entoming from these leaves the Grecian phrase
Return and choke my utterance.

Mary Russell Mitford, her benignant friend, de-
scribes her thus: "a slight delicate figure, with a
shower of dark curls falling on each side of a most
expressive face, large tender eyes, richly fringed by
dark eyelashes, and a smile like a sunbeam.

Naturally frail, she burst a blood vessel in the
jungs when she was twenty-six, and two years after,
she was greatly bereaved by the death of a favorite
brother. After this event she passed seven years
in almost entire seclusion. But although her com-
pany was lost to society for that length of time,
those years were not lived in vain. She largely
studied the best works of literature both ancient
and modern.

In 1846, although shrinking on account of ill-
health, she married Robert Browning, and found as
we judge from her poems, perfect happiness. Their
union was not only one of kindred hearts, but hearts
that burned with the glow of poetic fire. She im-
mortalized this love in the Portuguese Sonnets,
which although disguised under this title, are a
true history of her deepest feelings. They went to
Florence where she found that boon of mortals—
health. Their villa there was the resort of many
lovers of art and literature. She had a warm love
for Italy. Aurora Leigh speaks often of "my Italy
and her blue hills," and contrasts its sunny slopes
with the frosty cliffs of England. She died in Flo-
rence in 1861. Her husband and son are living at
the present time.

Her longest work Aurora Leigh, is to me of the
deepest interest, although I am well aware that it
has been the subject of more sharp criticism than
perhaps any of her works. As a Poem in many
places it is open to criticism, but as an autobiogra-
phy in a certain sense, and as a portrayal of char-
acter and of deep personal feeling, with now a dash
of strong color, and now a delicate touch, let him
who can do better pass judgment. It is too long
A cent placed at compound interest when Adam was a day old would amount to a sum more than equal to a globe of solid gold the size of the earth. Without the use of logarithms, what a lot of work with an Esterbrook ledger pen, would be required to make the calculation.

"You're not quite so weak to-day as you were yesterday," observed a physician to a patient while operating on a certain Sabbath. "No," was the reply, "This is not a weak day—it's Sunday." The physician fainted.

Men are the victims of circumstances, and one of the worst circumstances with which he is afflicted is the necessity of shaving. But though this in itself is indeed a deplorable misery, it becomes a pleasure when you have the operation performed at the pleasant shop of Geo. Stafford & Co., where you will find only the most skilled tonsorial artists in the city.

A Dubuque father keeps a stomach pump in the house, and when he tells his children not to eat cucumbers they let 'em alone.

It is just possible that some of our friends may not remember that Krymer is the man who does not charge you 50 cents for a 10 cent plate of hash, but always gives you a good full meal for only 25 cents. He also serves the luscious bivalve in any style desired, and sells them by bulk or can.

**LINES ON THE DONKEY.**
The donkey is a pretty bird, So gentle and so wise; It has a silky little tail With which to whisk the flies. Upon its head two ears it bears, So silky, tall and soft; That when its tail can't reach the flies, The ears can whisk them off.—Ex.

Novelties in the book and stationery line in great variety, opening at Cary's for the holidays.

"Pa, has the world got a tail?" asked an urchin of his father. "No, my child, how could it have when its round?" "Well," persisted the child, "why do the papers say, 'so wags the world,' if it aint got a tail to wag?"

*Let no one interested in music miss the following:*
Delos Phillips, at 124 West Main street, has a full line of all kinds of musical goods. His store is packed with pianos, organs, and all the thousand novelties in the musical line. He has the Estey and Burdett, the best organs that lead the world, as well as various other styles and makes, and for prices and quality it is not necessary for any class to look elsewhere. He keeps a large list of sheet music and musical publications. In violins, strings, and guitars, he has the finest stock in Western Michigan. Goods sold on the easy monthly installment plan, and all goods guaranteed to be as represented. For seventeen years he has catered to the musical taste of Kalamazoo, and only desires a continuance of the public favor which continued fair dealing deserves.

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiology, "have black eyes or if they don't have em they're apt to get them if they're too impulsive."—Kenyon Advance.

School books and school supplies at Cary's Post-office Book Store.

A Kentucky editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

Brawn & Birge, at the Central Drug Store, have in addition to their regular stock, put in a large assortment of Stationary at most reasonable prices. They have also a full line of Holiday goods and fine Perfumes. Step in and see.

"Plenty of milk in your cans this morning?" the customer asked a milkman. And the milkman nodded gravely as he replied, "Chalkfull."

*It is now announced that in the course of the next 10,000 years the whole globe will be covered with water to the depth of thirty feet. Select your trees, gentlemen.*

There are many strange yet honest avocations adopted by man to sustain life, and therefore be not surprised that M. Lenz Dyes to live, and we might add he not only lives to dye, but to repair and clean also in first class style all garments brought to him. Don't forget the place, 213 East Main street.

"Is any one waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a young lady from the country. "Yes, sir," replied the blushing damsels, "that's my fellow outside: he wouldn't come into the store."—Hamilton Monthly.

This is an off year, they tell us, and accordingly we are requested to inform our friends that the tariff has already been removed by the Lucas Brothers from their fine assortment of horse furnishing goods, and that they make and repair at non-protection prices all kinds of carriage covers, cushions and dashers as well as whips. Shop on corner of Main and Rose streets.

**LOGICAL SEQUENCE.—**A comfortable reflection for the indisposed: A lazy boy is better than nothing. Nothing is better than a studious boy. Therefore a lazy boy is better than a studious boy.

There are certain matters of attire which are as indispensable to a man who wishes to appear well in society, as an education is to one who would be learned. It is useless to deny that we are in a certain sense ruled by fashion. We often judge by external appearances. Nothing attracts attention quicker than a shabby pair of gloves, or a seedy hat; while nothing looks more stylish than rich fur and handsome robes. All these necessities you will find in the latest styles, greatest varieties, best qualities and at most reasonable prices at H. S. Parker's well known store on West Main street.
Nothing reminds us so much of the happy winter festivals of the olden time as a cheery, crackling fire in the grate. J. McSweeney's yard on East Main street is the best place to get the material for such a fire. He has always on hand the best of wood and coal, at bottom prices.

When a man told his wife that he had just traded for a new spring wagon, she replied: "You dance, you, why did you get a spring wagon in the fall?"

Father's Advice to his Son—"My son, I have heretofore presented you with a copy of the Holy Bible. If you study only one book let that be the book, as the truths it contains are able to make you wise unto salvation.

I herewith present you with a copy of the recent edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. If you study only two books let this be the other, as it is not only a dictionary unsurpassed in the spelling, pronunciation and definition of words, but it is also an encyclopedia of information in its Vocabularies of persons and places; noted in Scripture, Greek, Latin and Geographical Names, Biographical Dictionary, Quotations, Pictorial illustrations, etc., making it a book to which you will have frequent occasion to refer during life."—Rev. J. J. Sheer, A. M., President Marion Female College. July 11, 1882.
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to admit of any review at the present time, but here are a few passages:

"I, writing thus am still what men call young;
To travel inland, that I can not hear
The murmur of the outer Infinite
Which unweaned babies smile at in their sleep,
When wondered at for smiling."

Another:

"It is very good for strength
To know that some one needs you to be strong."

And this:

"A holiday of miserable men
Is sadder than a burial day of kings."

"Casa Guidi Windows" is one of her greatest poems. She sat in her window in Florence and told her story of personal impressions of the struggling humanity beneath her. "Prometheus Bound" stands high as a Greek translation. Some of the shorter poems are the best, though why so many English Literatures give the "Sea Mew" only as a specimen of Mrs. Browning's poems we do not understand. There are the "The Rhyme of the Duchess May;" "The Cry of the Children;" "Catrina to Camoens;" "The Sleep," and others. Bayne considers "The Drama of Exile," a great work. Her theme is Miltonic. Our poet mastered the true sonnet which so many even of our great poets have failed to do, keeping the quatrains and terzettes with their proper rhymes. She wrote no less than ninety sonnets.

One critic has said: "Whoever enjoys contact with a masculine mind of the highest order can not neglect her poems." But this gives an erroneous impression; to be sure her abilities were fully equal to man's in certain directions, but the mind and heart were essentially feminine. A woman's soul breathes through her works. Love was her theme, and that passion has been drawn in all its nobility by her pen. She was one of Christ's followers, and the Christian spirit breathes through her works in a wonderful degree. As a lyric poet she is said to be greater than Tennyson. You know she has been called Shakespeare's daughter. She stands alone, peerless throughout many ages.

The Browning room at Wellesley College contains much that is interesting concerning the Browning's. I close with a little poem omitted in some editions.

**MY KATE.**

She was not as pretty as women I know,
And yet all your best made of sunshine and snow;
Drop to shade, melt to nought in the long trident ways,
While she's still remembered on warm and cold days,
My Kate.

Her air had a meaning, her movements a grace;
You turned from the fairest to look on her face,
And when you had once seen her forehead and mouth,
You saw as distinctly her soul and the truth,
My Kate.

Such a blue inner light from her eyelids out-broke,
She looked at her silence and fancied she spoke;
When she did, so peculiar and soft was her tone,
Though the loudest spoke also, you heard her alone.
My Kate.

I doubt if she said to you much that could act
As a thought or suggestion; she did not attract
In the sense of the brilliant or wise; I infer,
'Twas her thinking of others, made you think of her.
My Kate.

She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong by her right; and yet men at her side
Grew tender, girls purer, as through the whole town
The children who smiled at her gown,
My Kate.

None knelt at her feet confessed lovers in thrall,
They knelt more to God than they used to, that's all.
If you praised her as charming, they asked what you meant;
But the charm of her presence was felt where she went.
My Kate.

The weak and the gentle, the ribald and rude,
She took as she found them and did them all good:
It was always so with her—see what you have.
She has made the grass greener even here, with her grave.
My Kate.

My dear one! when thou wast alive with the rest,
I held thee the sweetest and loved thee the best;
And now thou art dead, shall I not take thy part,
As thy smile used to do for thyself, my sweet Heart,
My Kate?

M. A. S.

The following program has been arranged for the Combination Meeting: Part First—Invocation; Music: Declamation; Oration; Music; Paper. Part Second—Music; Impersonation; Essay; Supplement to the Paper; Music; Select Reading; Oration. Exercises begin at 7 30 sharp.

The circulation of the leading college papers is as follows: "Yale Courant," 800; "Yale Record," 600; "Yale Literary," 550; "Harvard Crimson," 500; "Princetonian," 1,000; "The Dartmouth," 1,050; "The Argus," 500; "The Chronicle," 1,000.

Eton, one of England's most famous colleges, has 890 students.
EDUCATIONALS.

We are now enabled to present the second number of the College Index with a few improvements that our brief experience has thus far suggested. We shall make no apologies for any mistakes that may have been made, but shall spend the time it would take in making this issue as valuable as possible. We are pleased with the encouraging words received from friends, and trust that many more will send in their subscriptions before the Christmas issue.

A combination meeting of the three societies will be held on Friday evening, December 8th, if the plans now made are carried out. Thus far the committees have made such arrangements that an excellent literary program will make the occasion enjoyable and profitable to all who attend. Nothing more profitable can be undertaken by the societies than to carry out this program well, and thus to show the interest taken in society work; to show of what kind of work the societies are capable; to afford a pleasant time to all attending, and to show friends of the institution what it makes its students desire and capable of doing. The names on the program represent some of the strongest members from each society, and hence the Index feels confident that its report of the meeting will indicate that all duties were faithfully and well performed. The only matter that can now prevent the consummation of the plans is the difference of opinion as to where the meeting should be held. If the Philos desire to hold the meeting in the chapel instead of their hall they should see that the room is well lighted and heated, a good piano provided, and that suitable arrangements are made for a social gathering after the literary program is carried out. If these matters are well attended to, we believe the advantages of using the chapel will be too apparent to need discussion.

The history of the prize system in America commenced with the first college. In 1761 Harvard offered prizes to under-graduates who could best celebrate the death of George II. and the accession of George III in a Latin elegy, Latin ode, Latin oration, English ode, and English poem in long verse. The prize received for showing their "pious sorrow" and their "attachment" was six guineas. Since then nearly every college has given its students an opportunity to exert their powers and gain a victory. Men like Emerson have stood first in the contest, and men utterly unlike him who were never afterward heard of have also been victorious.

As a natural consequence the influences and results of a prize contest are many and vary according to the circumstances and comparative ability of the contestants. Concerning these influences and results much has been said that is favorable and unfavorable. This however no one can doubt, that a prize contest is an excellent means for calling forth the energy and arousing the interest of the student in a particular branch of learning, and that each student may thus receive benefits worth many times the prize. Especially is this true of the prizes given for literary and rhetorical work at Kalamazoo College.

The first one was established by Dr. Adiel Sherwood, formerly President of Shurtleff College, and is given for rhetorical work; it has for several years past, at the discretion of the faculty, been assigned to the best declamation by a freshman. Another was established by Charles Cooper, of White Pigeon, and is given for the best delivery of an original piece at the Junior exhibition.

Quite recently, another warm friend of the college and students, Rev. E. B. Tupper, of Marquette, established a prize to be given for the best oration or essay presented at the Junior exhibition. This prize will be productive of much good in connection with the Cooper prize, as it not unfrequently happens that the best literary production is not as well delivered as a much poorer one which secures the latter prize. In connection with the others it will, no doubt, encourage the victorious and even benefit those suffering defeat if they learn its lesson well.
At present the literary societies are priding themselves on account of the faithful work done by their members. Since very few reports have come to us of neglect of duty or that dangerous tendency of leaning on genius, we believe the pride is just. It is a happy omen when society members learn that original genius is productive only of failure, before the society, and that after all they do not come prepared for action like Minerva from the head of Jove.

This leads us into a little reverie concerning society members who have reached the proper age to manifest a certain amount of development. In some respects a society is a better place to learn the worth and ability of a young man than the class room. The tendencies and characteristics he develops in its work are prophetic of his after life. If he is always on hand, well prepared, in earnest, and pursues an even course, we feel assured that his resources are purchasing greatness for him; not necessarily flashy and sparkling greatness, but that true greatness which is the result of usefulness.

This class of men are not so rare as is sometimes supposed.

There is another man, quite the opposite in many respects, but very important in society work, as he becomes on a broader stage in after life. He is the loyal man laboring for his cause. He is active, and faithful but churlishly in enhancing the value and glory of his society by proclaiming its merits and gaining new members for it.

Generally he has a keen sense of the ludicrous and by his flow of mirth extorts laughter from the very dyspeptics. He is such a fellow as Caesar liked to have about him. He is popular. Some day he may become a politician; he is quite liable to try it before the age of discretion, which may be a little tardy in his case.

These are not the only classes of society members; we have said nothing of the man who "quotes," the one who "imitates," and that splendid subject for a study of human nature, the man with a "scheme," but all have their place in society work.

The Philolexian Society was found "at home" Friday evening, November 17th. The vice-President sat in the chair of honor benignly stroking his chin, while the prospective senators, like real senators, seemed to be adapting themselves to the occasion and a slow session, but just then Harry H. Pettie began to tickle the piano and tease music from it that made a splendid prelude to the active work of the evening. The program consisted of a study of Shakespeare in different ways. Chas. Holmes read about Venus and the little blue Hypatia. Then followed an essay on the character of Prince Henry, as depicted by Shakespeare, from Mr. Pettie. Although the writer showed a ready appreciation of the points of the character described, he might have improved his essay greatly by spending a little more time on it. Mr. Stone read several of Shakespeare's sonnets in the intelligent manner that characterized all the reading of the evening. Then followed a song by the Philolexian quartette composed of Messrs. Haskell, Holmes, Stewart and Stone. This should have been followed by an essay on Falstaff, but it was omitted on account of the unexpected but necessary absence of Mr. Britton.

The most profitable part of the exercises consisted of argumentative essays. Mr. Haskell holds that Shakespeare was not the author of the works bearing his name. For which he adduced the following general points clothed in fine language and lucidly explained:

The fact that the authorship of these plays was never questioned till lately is no proof of its authenticity. A sentimental regard for Shakespeare should have no influence in deciding this question.

The well attested facts concerning his parentage, education, occupations from boyhood to manhood, and tastes during this period, are abundant proof that he was not fond of study and had developed no signs of intellectual superiority.

"From 1604 to 1613 we know him as a wealthy speculator, dealer in real-estate, commission merchant, and farmer. During these years full of everything to take his mind from study, Shakespeare is supposed to be writing "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Julius Caesar." But this is a mere supposition. We have no proof of his literary work during this time. No original manuscript of any play, or poem, letter, or other prose composition, in the handwriting of William Shakespeare has ever been discovered." [N. Holmes in "Authorship of Shakespeare." ]

The facts known about the man Shakespeare, do not make it probable that he was the author of the plays ascribed to him.

Furthermore Shakespeare never claimed the plays. Neither did Bacon. It is a strange fact that the author of such plays did not assert himself. Which of
the two men could best afford to conceal his authorship? These plays were the only monument Shakespeare could hope for. Bacon could rest his fame upon his philosophy. "Now think of him" [Shakespeare] "as coming to life's close and leaving no record of his ceaseless toil, nothing to convince men that he had a lofty purpose. Think you he would have been indifferent about the disposition of his books—the friends with whom he had walked and talked during these years of study; indifferent into whose hands his plays should fall, those plays which had been the idols of his fondest love?"

Again we find no proof that Shakespeare was a student. These plays show an accurate knowledge of law, medicine, Latin, Greek, and sciences. They show an acquaintance with foreign countries. Shakespeare's education and travels were not sufficient to account for such a knowledge. "Inspiration," and "genius" are not an adequate explanation of such a comprehensive mind. "Such knowledge could only have been the result of long laborious study, inspired by a love of study for its own sake. There is no such a taste in Shakespeare, and no evidence that he spent much time in this way."

If Shakespeare did not write these plays, who did? This is a question of probabilities. It can not be decided absolutely. Look at the two men Shakespeare and Bacon in the light of their education, tastes, and employments, as history reveals them, and then decide which man was the more likely to have written the plays.

The education, culture, and literary pursuits of Francis Bacon point to him as the "treasure-house from which to draw the materials for the plays assigned to Shakespeare." This was his recreation after the laborious studies of science and philosophy.

Why did not Bacon acknowledge his authorship of the plays? First, he may have hoped for preference at court and not wished to be known as a playwright. Again, he wished to be known pre-eminently as a statesman and philosopher. The laurels of a poet were of minor importance to him.

It is said that Bacon's habits prevented him from mingling much in common life, and therefore he could not have described human nature as we find it in Shakespeare. "Which is the more probable, that Bacon—a retiring student—should be able to describe such men as Falstaff; or that Shakespeare—with almost no education, and no taste for study—should evince a careful study of foreign languages, and be well posted in all departments of scientific research?"

The fact that most of the plays, assigned to Shakespeare, were produced during the most busy years of Bacon's public life is no argument against Bacon as their author. Macaulay furnishes an illustrious example of one who could accomplish a vast amount of work in various directions at the same time, and attain success in all of them.

It is a strange fact that Bacon makes no mention of Shakespeare. Numerous parallel passages can be found by comparing the works of Bacon with those assigned to Shakespeare. The facts concerning the lives and tastes of these two men, point to Bacon as the more probable author of these plays.

Mr. Abbott, who opposed these views, after preliminary remarks, then said, in effect, as follows: "Some assign these works to Bacon, some to Fletcher. Bacon's statesmanship and literary works inspire with wonder. His was a truly great mind. Shakespeare we scarcely know at all, except from his thirty-six dramas and other works, but from these we learn the genius who wrote them. Similar uses of words by two writers do not prove that one wrote the works of both. Some have tried to compare the best of Shakespeare to Bacon. They took from the former its glory and added it to the latter, and agreed that it beautified this and that it must therefore belong there. Beautiful logic! Why should Bacon conceal his authorship of these works and attach it to all his others? Bacon, it is true, does not mention Shakespeare, but neither does he mention Ben Jonson, his friend. Shakespeare's knowledge of foreign languages may be due to the general knowledge of them then existing."

"Shakespeare's indifference to fame accounts for his failure to attach his name to the plays. His many years of stage life account for their adaptability to the stage. His meagre education is no argument against his genius. Judge him by what he did, not by the absence of what he did. In the words of Ben Jonson.

'Reader, looke
Not on his picture but his books.'

"Let us not put Bacon's name over Shakespeare's on our volumes; but looking at the works know the man, and regret that we have not one brief work by William Shakespeare, entitled, 'What I know about the ideas of Judge Holmes,' who believes that Bacon wrote my works."

After the applause had subsided that their essays called forth, S. Wessclius was given, as a subject for an impromptu speech "The condition of the Theatre during Shakespeare's time." A difficult subject to say the least. This closed the literary exercises of the Philolexian Society.
EXCHANGES.

We behold the Aurora first, a welcome messenger from the West, and regardless of its western position we will hereafter regard its appearance as a matter of course. Taking the present number as a criterion, we say, “Shine on; you are wanted in the field of college literature.”

If the ambitious editorial of the Philosophian Review is indicative of its future career, we predict success for it. The truth of the adage, “The higher the ideal the more noble the real,” cannot be denied. Since the journal has announced its intention of “going up to the top,” may it never hang around half way up.

We can inform our esteemed contemporary, the Berkeleyan that we know those Ann Arbor lads, and cannot blame them for not exchanging. When the editors are not engaged in the “push” at the post office, or “shooting beans” at actors they can’t appreciate they issue their “apology.”

Aut Vincere, Aut Mori, is the motto of The Drake Index, and the present number verifies that statement to a limited extent. We think if its form was a little more compact and the quality of its texture finer this would add much to its longevity. However, as a literary journal it ranks well with the average ex. It is evident that the Drake non cadet ante diem.

The Wheel rolls in again with its timely hints and valuable suggestions to wheelers. It presents a pleasing appearance, but we are not cyclers, and have no time to inform ourselves on the merits of this growing interest, but we will hand it to our friend who is a cycler.

The Campus is heartily welcomed. No serious objection can be raised against its present appearance, and as to the advertisements on its covers, we hope the pecuniary advantages derived therefrom are sufficient to justify the business manager in placing them there. The article entitled “Garfield; His Claims to Greatness,” is on a worthy subject and well handled, but rather lengthy and threadbare. Give us something new.

The Swathmore Phoenix manifests great interest in a game of base ball recently played in the vicinity, and devotes more than a page of its valuable space to giving a history of the game. This may be profitable, but it occurs to us that as much space devoted to an article on recent scientific researches would be more in keeping with the spirit of college work.

The Sunbeam is alive in the interests of college journalism, and is a fair specimen of what the fair sex can do in this direction.

The Rockford Seminary Magazine is enthusiastic over the late oratorical contest in Chicago. It was doubtless a pleasant affair. True to feminine character, it looks after, and reports the marriages of its friends.

Accepting our by no means infallible judgement, the News Letter is the best ex. we have received. We have no fault to find. It is not our purpose, however, in carefully examining an exchange, to pry open the cracks and test its weak points, but rather to observe its good points. The article entitled “Is there a Social Question?” deserves special notice. It embodies vital points, and ably discusses principles of great interest to us all. That there is a social question is evident, and the writer suggests the only method of solving the problem involved. Make the people feel that such a question exists, and the needed reform in this direction will be brought about in time.

The Commercial College Journal, from Grand Rapids, shows that that school is alive, and its Faculty spare no pains in endeavoring to furnish its patrons what they desire, a thorough business training.

LOCALS.

Thanksgiving, Thursday.
“Me too,” is the latest slang.
Chapel orations are at a premium.
Cheney says he has the hay fever.
'81, A. J. Bradley has gone west again.
Miss Ritter goes home Thanksgiving.
'81, Miss Montague is teaching in Texas.
'80, L. D. Pettit is at Morgan Park, Illinois.
And still the politicians wonder how it was done.
Combination meeting Friday evening, Dec. 8. Let all go.
'83, I. G. Chapin is in the lumber business at Friend, Nebraska.
'83, William E. Ely is studying medicine at the University of Michigan.
We congratulate one of our young lady students on having so faithful a coachman. Not every one is so fortunate.
Any item of interest will be received from any quarter.

Most of the boys and girls remain in town over Thanksgiving.

K'zoo is the latest abbreviation of the name of the "Big Village."

The boarding club is laying itself out for a Thanksgiving dinner.

'S1, W. H. Palmer is studying theology at Rochester, New York.

'S4, Saum Song Bo, the genial Chinaman, is at the Chicago University.

A. N. Kemmis, formerly of the class of '84, is in the University Law School.

May Bly, formerly of the class of '83, is lady principal of the schools in Constantine.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness," is the plaintive wail of the turkey these days.

H. H. Barber passes his Saturdays and Sundays in town. He reports his work as pleasant.

"Jeff." Crosby has returned from a visit to Monroe and other places, and is in College again.

A. E. Moon, who was a student here three or four years ago, is running a paper at Lawrence, Mich.

A Soph. acknowledges, finally, that for once he has been completely squelched; and by a lady, too! Sad Sophie.

One of the Seniors has purchased a new overcoat at great expense. A severe winter must be before us.

"If I've said anything I'm sorry for, I'm glad of it," is the way one of our girls has of expressing sympathy.

A special prayer meeting was held at the College Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14. There was a good attendance.

Frank Palmer, the popular clerk in Hewett & Palmer's grocery, took to himself a better half Nov. 15. Congratulations.

The look that came over the postmaster's face the other day when our mailing clerk reported, was a study for an artist.

On account of haste there was some confusion in the local and personal columns of the last issue. To avoid such mistakes we have decided to put them all together.

Frank Beals, late of the present Junior class, sent in one of his characteristic cartoons, entitled Thanksgiving, the other day.

We omitted to mention in our last that F. B. Orcutt, formerly of the present Senior class, is superintendent of the carriers in the Kalamazoo post-office.

Saturday, Nov. 11, a very few of the young people took a trip to Climax. They report Mary Lovell fat and flourishing. They got home at 11 o'clock p. m. (?) Prof. Brooks was absent Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon, Nov. 14 and 15, in order to attend the meeting of the Kalamazoo Baptist Association, held at Battle Creek.

We have received several communications from old students, and friends of the College, with their subscription for the Index. Ladies and gentlemen, we thank you, one and all.

We notice the names of a large number of new students on the various society programmes. This speaks well, not only for the spirit and life of the societies, but also for the class of young people who have recently come among us.

The numerous bonfires up in the College grove the other evening were quite a sight at a distance, and attracted much attention downtown. We have not heard what the Seminary girls thought it was, but probably an overflow of genius from the upper building.

CHAFF.

The only notices the Index inserts free of charge, are marriage notices; and this privilege is granted only to "Preps."

Will the young miss wait, until she is certain her bonnet is well fastened before she looks from the gallery into the audience?

An eastern college man who had been expelled, thus announces it to his "Dear pa:" "My dear pa; fatted calf for one, I come home to-morrow. Your affectionate son."—Ex.

—Scene in the editorial room, Senior editor in a passion: "I have been known to crush such as you, and whistle for a small boy to sweep up the buttons." They don’t mutiny any more.

"Prep" girl—"My lover, methinks I see my lover!"

Freshman—"O. where, my lady?"

P. G.—"In my mind's eye, Horatio."

And now Freshie experiences "Those melancholy days."
Class reciting Demosthenes: Senior translates—
"He persuaded them to vote to go around the land
the Amphibians (Amphissians) inhabited." Audible smiles.

The editor (local)—

His chin is like a pumpkin,
So lovely and so plump;
His beard is like a pumpkin-vine
Straggling 'cross a stump.

Profused eloquent Soph., waiting for an answer
from the girl of his choice. First young lady—Say
Kate, aren't you catching cold from the breeze he's
giving you? Second young lady (with emphasis)—Sure. And now the Soph. droops.

The following conundrum was propounded to us
by a Soph.: "What kind of spice did the last issue of
THE INDEX contain?" We gave it up, when he sprung
the following on us: "It was allspice." He is under
the doctor's care.

It was in the German class; Junior reads: "And
the old lady placed her daughter in the arms of the
prince." Enthusiastic young girl: "Would that I
had been there." Knowing young man: "While
there's life there's hope." She wilted.

They were going down South street. It was a
Senior and a young lady friend:

He—Are you going to the party this evening?
She—No.
He—Why?
She— I have not been sufficiently urged.—And
then he didn't take the hint.

There must be poetry in the air, judging by the
way it showers down upon us. The following is a fair
sample:

Now doth the Soph. rave,
And tear his hair,
And put on a very
Mysterious air,
And gaze at the ceiling,
And then at the floor,
And list to the mighty
Arcadia's roar,
And look into heaven's
Blue azure deep,
And see haunting visions
Rise up in his sleep,
And say very much
Not proper to mention—
He's in search of a theme
For his chapel oration.
(To be Continued.)

The INDEX wants a fighting editor. Those "armed
with truth" need not apply. Stegink and Cheney,
the catch-as-catch-can notorieties, are still ahead in
the contest for the position.

Demosthenes soliloquy— I have not heretofore, yet
on the one hand had myself thus, 0, iambic-slinger:

I am a Barber (ous) club young man,
A lover of "sass" young man;
I'm pretty and sleek
As a Freshman's chest.
A fit-for-an-alderman young man.

SANDWICHES.

Our Christmas festival has an eventful history,
having been observed in various manners and with
various rites by different nations and in different
epochs. None of the ancient methods, however, are
quite equal to our modern customs of making the day
memorable by the giving of presents. Every one
gives presents on this day, and every one can find
something appropriate for this pleasant duty at C. L.
Rounds, who has an unusually large stock of general
holiday goods on hand this year. They comprise all
classes, with prices to suit all. You will find at his
place the latest styles of all novelties in his line with
all the popular and prominent books of the day, as
well as many new holiday editions of standard works.

An Irish gentleman, hearing of a friend having a
stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "Be me
sowl, an' that's a good idea! Shure, an' a stone coffin
'ud last a man his life-time."

Students and others are reminded that Caryl has a
circulating library, where the new and popular books
of the day can be had at any time.

A Junior was escorting a young lady home a mile
or two a few days since, and not wishing to walk, he
remarked to his companion; M—let take a buss,"
but she modestly drew back, exclaiming "O J—: not
right here in the street."

A prep. closes his patriotic oration thus: "Yes,
our country shall remain till Gabriel plays his last
trump, and orders up the universe."

There are some things in this world men can never
understand, and upon which the better half of
humanity can seldom agree. We speak of the styles of
bonnets, but whatever your style is you will find it
at Mrs. S. M. Fisk's millinery store (Morse's old stand,
up stairs.) Last week we saw there some of the most
beautiful opera hats and 'made work.' Her place is a
perfect far of the beautiful, filled as it is with all
styles of head covering, from those jaunty little riding
caps to those great big puffy umbrellas that cause your
neighbors to almost die with envy, while safely
behind it you enjoy a cozy little chat between the acts
of the play, or a snug nap during the drowsy part of
the sermon.
COLLEGE INDEX.

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CALENDAR.

1882. December 22, Friday, Fall Term ends.

March 22, Friday, Winter Term ends.

April 2, Monday, Spring Term begins.

June 20, Wednesday, Commencement.

Sept. 22, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.

December 21, Friday, Fall Term ends.

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