MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE.

No fact can be more patent than that, in this age of popular education, the tendency of the world, next to practical utility, is toward philosophy. For this reason no nation is fitted to lead and incite the world in the march of thought better than the Germans. No other race has such a comprehensive mind; none so well adapted for speculation.

The growth of German literature to the first rank has been characterized by unprecedented rapidity. Less than 150 years ago they had no literature purely their own. Their language became mixed with other ingredients and their productions were more or less imitations from the French, so that the criticism of John S. Mill was substantially correct, when he said "the Germans adapt and alter effete French materialism." Lessing was the first to break loose from these injurious foreign influences, and to stimulate the dormant German spirit to activity in its own fit sphere and with its own efficient method. By his Dramaturgie he effectually banished the French pretensions from the stage forever, introduced Shakespeare to his countrymen as the ideal dramatist, and inaugurated the dawn of a brighter era in their literature, of which he became the patriarch. His criticism was of a higher order than had yet been heard in Europe, much more in Germany, where criticism was yet unknown. It is conversant not only with diction, figures, connection, the three unities, and with divining or endeavoring to interpret the character of the poet from his poetry, but with the essence and peculiar life of poetry itself. The question is no more how sentences and metaphors are composed, but how Shakespeare gave life and individuality to his characters, which makes his fictions not pictures or representations merely, but living realities and truths, even truer than life itself. The question now is, what is this "fine phrensy" by which the poet's "imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name?" By what mysterious enchantment does he catch the symphonies of the voices and revelations of nature and the human heart unheard by others, and how is he forced irresistibly to swell the mighty chorus by his voice in tones sweet as their burden?

This furnishes criticism with a two fold object. It stands as the interpreter between the inspired and the uninspired; between those who are all radiant with the light of thought and glow of feeling drawn from that transcendental sphere where are seen the mechanism and working of nature. Goethe's Enzyklopädie the "film of flame in eddying motion, birth and the grave an everlasting ocean, a web ever weaving, a life ever glowing, and flying at time's whizzing loom, weave the vesture of God" and those whose hearts are pierced by only feeble starry gleams. Besides criticism is to lead us into deeper truths and illumine our sense to discern beauty and recognize it as being, like her sister truth, from God.

The German philosophy is generally called mystic. For this there is good cause. Infinite nature is immeasurable by our finite capacities. The more we know the more seems inexplicable. The farther our range of vision extends into the immensity of the physical universe the greater is the concave surface of the endless unknown beyond. All discoveries are attended by revelations of new mysteries and some things are and forever must be unfathomable. Of the three classes of things within the range of our investigation, the first, since they have visible form and other qualities directly perceptible by the senses, are understood by all alike. The second, though immortal, may be imaged by the material and visible, and there is no room for ambiguity; but the third, those in the great realm of metaphorical abstractions of which the senses can take no cognizance which do not admit of being set forth by ordinary symbols, give occasion for much ambiguity.

In this last realm the German mind delights especially to revel, and since they penetrate deeper into these recesses than the commentators on time-worn systems of other countries, it is no wonder they should be called day-dreamers and mystics, as mysticism is almost synonymous with not understood. They are, however, inclined to be mystical and some, as Novalis, also very mystic for the ordinary intellect.
It must however be admitted that there has been no philosophy outside of Germany for a century or more, except the reflection from German luminaries. The French will claim no more for Victor Hugo. John S. Mill is only a vigorous expounder of old materialism. Sir Wm. Hamilton, Stewart, and the Scottish school labored to refute Hume, while Carlyle, perhaps the greatest thinker of them all, was the apostle and interpreter of German thought and importer of their influence. In fact the philosophers of England, France, and America were little more than intelligent students and meritorious propagators of old systems among the mass of educated people. Darwin alone can justly claim any important innovation if not progress upon the confines of philosophy.

We do not claim for the Germans the honor of having originated essentially new systems, but they have improved the old. Besides they have so modeled them that none are incompatible with the spirit and doctrines of Christianity. They are all characterized by a deep devotion, and an overwhelming sense of the presence of the Divine in everything. Therefore their opinion of a man of letters is more exalted than ours—as Socratic. According to Fichte the literary man, must seize and live in the “Divine Idea” that pervades the visible universe, must be the interpreter of that idea. Whoever does not grasp and endeavor to communicate it is at best but a “holi-man” and bungler.

Most of them are transcendentalists who differ from the mystics of modern days in this respect; that, whereas the mystic is perhaps not clear about his own meaning, is at any rate unable to make himself intelligible to others, the transcendentalist propounds nothing that cannot be understood. Among the later the most important are Kant, Fichte and Schelling, whose school was called into being by the reaction against Hume the eminent sense philosopher. They oppose him by tactics entirely different from the English. Schell says, “British philosophy, since Hume, was laboriously and unsuccessfully striving to build edifices in front of our churches and judgment halls to avert the deluge of scepticism with which that great writer overflowed us and still threatens to destroy all we hold most sacred.” The Germans do not fortify the orthodox position, but assume the aggressive and demolish Hume’s citadel. To show that to take sense as the only avenue of knowledge and foundation of the primitive and absolutely true is to build upon the undemonstrable hypothesis that sense is infallible, and moreover that sense must leave us hopelessly ignorant of God, virtue, and immortality, that indeed the attempt to establish the existence of God by the understanding must end either in cheerless atheism or in indefinite possible theism. But they, not because they must avoid these calamities, but because if more consistent with common sense and philosophy, find in man a higher source of knowledge which they call _vernunft_, corresponding to what Upham calls “original suggestion” or reason. This faculty alone discerns the absolutely true. It alone proves the existence of God with infinite attributes. Her domain lies in a higher region to which logic cannot attain, where “poetry, and virtue and Divinity abide, in whose presence understanding wavers and recoils dazzled into utter blindness, the sea of light, at once the fountain and limit of knowledge.” Others of their doctrines are also very important. Matter for them has only phenomenal existence, it is an internal entity, a relative between our souls and the great first cause; hence materialism is impossible and atheism vanishes into nothingness forever. The strange doctrine that time and space have no absolute existence, but exist only in our minds greatly simplifies a theological question, for if this be true the omnipresence and eternity of God are nothing wonderful for them time and space are no laws of his being. The whole tendency of the transcendental philosophy is to exalt Christian faith under the name of reason to the sovereignty of the mind and to make it the most authoritative ground of belief, thus bringing philosophy upon the basis of God’s eternal Word.

In the realm of Poetry the Germans were the ones to break through the fetters of unbelief, the horrid incubus of the soul, in the 18th century, and to force back to his proper abode of utter darkness the grim sceptre of scepticism who haunted man to the frenzy which culminated in the reign of terror.

One hundred years ago Klopstock saw the muse of Germany and England in allegorical, friendly race towards the goal of perfection. In their eager flight the German muse speaks thus to her noble competitor, “O, how I tremble! O ye mortals, perhaps I may reach first the high goal; then may thy breath attain my loose streaming hair! The wide career smoked up clouds of dust, I looked, Beyond the Oak bellowed, yet thicker the dust, and I lost them!” May they continue this generous race for ages! and may Providence grant the world more Carlyles to ferry to our shores these wholesome foreign influences of strength and liberality, and to hasten the time when instead of mutually jealous national literature there shall be a universal world literature. There is occasion for it. Religion and Poetry are not confined to any country. They rise and dwell in the soul of man. In every place tones of “sphere-music” fill about him, and “nature is the instrument whose strings are but keys to higher strings in us.”

J. P., ’82.
College Index,

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EDITORIALS.

The January number of the Index appears a few days before the usual date of publication. An excuse for this is hardly necessary since it is not included in the divine right of kings, even, to mar the harmony of a student's holiday pleasures.

The term "rare Ben Johnson" seems to have a double meaning within the classic precincts of Kalamazoo. Although few places, if any, in the State have better libraries than the reading public here have access to, only three volumes of the works of Shakespeare's great contemporary could be found for use at the reading circle. These were found after a diligent search through the public and private libraries; the last one was found at the Asylum for the Insane. Copies should be provided as soon as possible.

There are at every institution of worth what may be termed collateral educational forces. Such are the local press and the pulpit, and every force that develops young men. One of great importance is the lecture course, especially when comprised of lecturers like Joseph Cook, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Livermore, and others who influence the world of thought. These persons we shall have the opportunity of hearing this winter, and we believe nearly every student will avail himself of the privilege and attend the lectures.

A friend(?) indeed he is a friend, desires a short editorial. Here it is. Your stutterings concerning some of the students will not be printed in this nor any other issue. Dyspepsia need not apply to The Index. If you had any prospects of advancement on the editorial board we might print them over your signature. You no doubt are a good candidate for editorial honors if littleness is the sine qua non, since you are not only small in body but narrow-souled. Young man, when you hate, hate furiously; when you strike, strike hard, however, only a coward and a knave will strike in the dark.

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties!" We still believe that this expression of the poet's awe and admiration refers to woman also, and to all women alike; but the ramparts of our faith have been attacked by the action of the fair damsels who persistently grin and titter during the chapel service. If the giggling were set to music it might exhibit some plan, even if it did not show any more reason for disturbing others than it now does. Giggling does not lend more dignity to the morning devotions than "Punch and Judy exhibition" would to a Passion Play.


It is said they praised the admirable management of institutions like Vassar and Wellesley, and the high literary and scientific instruction given at these and like institutions; but they were surprised at a lack of the practical element in education among a people so eagerly engaged in the practical business of money making.

They commended the work system at Wellesley, but when speaking of Vassar, they quietly remarked that they saw young ladies there with their dresses torn and their gloves ripped. In France, sewing and dress-making are taught in all the public schools. In the lower grades, the girls learn to mend, to darn, etc., and in the higher grades they are taught to cut and fit dresses.
With the close of the term, we would gladly convey to our friends definite and full knowledge of the work accomplished, but as this can be gained only by actual attendance at the recitations, we will simply state that, in point of aptness and thoroughness, the work of the term has been very satisfactory to professors and students alike.

The reputation of the College, in reference to the gentlemanly conduct and moral character of the students, has been well maintained. The time has not been equally fruitful to all however. There is careless gleaning, for often an attempt is made to combine other labor with what would otherwise be thorough work. The motives of the student, too, affect powerfully the worth of his acquisitions. He who has the assurance that he has excelled and that he has gained a plaudit from his professors, for faithfulness, reviews the term's work with pleasure; but he is not a student in the best sense of the term, unless he has studied for the pleasure and power it gives him and because he is possessed of a healthful mania that keeps him ever in the pursuit of higher and wider truths. Such a man has not learned Latin and Greek—so much, and Philosophy—so much, but his whole being has been developed intellectually and morally. Education becomes to him “not a shining blade without a handle, but a good tool held in the firm grip of character.”

One of the institutions of Kalamazoo College to which we would like to introduce our readers is the Reading Circle. This has been continued, with but slight intermission, about twelve years. On Saturday evening, once in two weeks, the members of the college classes, or as many of them as choose to do so, meet at the President’s house, and spend an hour or two in reading something before selected. The selection is sometimes with reference to a chosen subject, sometimes from a chosen author, sometimes from the literature of a chosen period.

Perhaps the best idea of the exercise can be obtained by an account of the last evening thus spent, December 9th. During the present year the members of the senior class have in turn provided the entertainment, each following his own choice in the selection of subject and plan, and expected to call to his aid other students, as nearly as possible in alphabetical order. At the last meeting, the direction of the exercises fell to the lot of A. E. Clough. He had chosen as the subject of the evening Longfellow’s Tales of a Wayside Inn, and had assigned portions to be read to Messrs. Glenson and Yates, and Miss Stearns.

After a brief voluntary on the piano, and a simple statement respecting Sudbury the site of the Wayside Inn, the opening passages of the poem were read, including the descriptions of the persons gathered in the inn, whose tales are reported by the poet. Then followed some of the tales, those best known being omitted as already familiar to the circle. The reading occupied but little more than an hour. Following a brief recess a quartette sang a pleasant song. All scattered to their homes before ten o’clock.

It is easy to see that if the exercises of the evening are wisely planned, the meeting must be both pleasant and profitable. The acquaintance with literature thus acquired is of course not very extensive, although during the four years of the college course, a large amount is read from many authors. But the stimulus to further study is considerable, while the manifest influence of such a gathering is favorable to social development, and helps to form a taste for literature and for general culture.

In a recent issue of the bi-monthly magazine, Education, is an article entitled “Self-consciousness in Education,” which will prove especially interesting to the class now studying Intellectual Science with Dr. Brooks.

It is analytical in character and practical in its aims. Noticing, simply to lay aside, abnormal self-consciousness and that which is akin to egotism, the writer defines the term to be what Dr. Porter calls consciousness, viz.: the power of the soul to know its own acts and states. We may observe here that Dr. Porter calls attention to still another definition, viz.: a perception of the mind’s activities in addition to the objects of those activities. This last definition, it seems to us, may make the meaning of the term a little clearer when applied to education. The subject of the paper may be resolved into a simple question, as follows: How shall the teacher and pupil know themselves, and what studies will best assist in gaining this knowledge?

The following is a short epitome of this article:

Self-consciousness is one of the powers of the
human being which must be developed in education. As a power it is universal. All who can know physical phenomena by any means can also know psychical phenomena by means of self-consciousness. The power is trustworthy; in its own sphere infallible. When the world becomes really skeptical as to its trustworthiness we shall be universally, and in the grossest sense, agnostics.

Like other powers it may be dwarfed by neglect and developed by use. Like the aesthetic faculty it is cultivated by few persons, and learned men even may never exercise self-knowledge.

Education, according to Pestalozzi, is the natural progressive and symmetrical development of the powers and faculties of the human being. Education should insure to self-consciousness a natural and progressive development.

No University or College can afford to let men carry its degrees without a considerable development of self-consciousness. The teacher should have this faculty in perfection. The writer's words on these last two thoughts may be best understood by referring to or recalling Dr. Porter's words on the value of psychology, as given in the first chapter of the text-book.

The development of the power is gained by use, its best results are gained by a study of the products of other minds. This leads to the question: what studies best develop this form of introspection and self-knowledge? Among these are given general literature because it contains the best thoughts of all time, and the study of the languages, because they embody the thought of nations. Poetry too is useful since it reveals to us ideas of truth, honor, love, devotion, etc.

The study of biblical literature is commended, and here we observe that the writer does not make a distinction between ethical consciousness and the general definition of consciousness, as Dr. Porter does.

The study especially commended for developing the power is the History of Philosophy.

In the light of the speculations of Hegel, Leibniz, Kant, and Darwin we read our own thoughts.

We learn from it the peculiarities of all minds, and say in a different sense from that first intended "nothing human is alien to me." So we may say, without exaggeration, no man knows himself who does not know Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, Des Cartes, Spinoza, Va Hartman, and Spencer, Locke, Reed, and Hamilton, and the other thinkers whose theories mark stages in the development of human thought.

With most of our public institutions, we are in a certain way so familiar, that they never excite our thought or attract our attention. We recognize their existence by our constant use of them, and accept them very much as we do day and night, as a matter of course, only noticing them when by accident or exception they fail to perform their duty. Yet for all this indifference, our governmental institutions from Pension Roll to Post Office have histories interesting in the extreme, if our attention be only directed to them.

Especially is this true of our Postal System in its beginning, growth and present magnitude. We daily entrust to its service our missives of business, love, or grief, never doubting, but, like a healthy physical system it will properly distribute and deliver all committed to its care.

As to how all this is done, we have no definite knowledge. We seldom think of the magnitude, and almost perfect system embodied in this living, huge, carrying, distributing and delivering machine, through which pass yearly the millions of business letters of merchants and manufacturers, communications of separated friends, newspapers from the thousands of presses, circulars of advertisers, and the billets doux of lovers.

One interested in learning something concerning the method of working this great public machine or gaining an idea of its general growth, since "The departing mails were published in advance on the meeting house doors" in the old Colonial times, will find highly interesting the pleasing sketch of the Philadelphia Post Office, by E. H. Barber, in a late number of Our Continent. We will appreciate better the importance of our mail service when we recall that the City of Penn represents far less than one fiftieth of its entire work, and something of its progress when we note that the Post Office which in 1737 Benj. Franklin presided over in his private residence, has now about eight hundred employees in its service, and twenty-six subordinate offices. Truly, if the history of our mail system is a criterion, we are a great and growing people.
GLEANINGS FROM GEORGE ELIOT'S MIDDLEMARCH.

It is a narrow mind that cannot look at a subject from various points of view.

The world is full of hopeful analogies, and handsome, dubious eggs, called possibilities.

We are frightened at much that is not conceivable.

What can the fitness of things mean if not their fitness to a man's expectations.

Might, could, would,—they are contemptuous auxiliaries.

Time, like money, is measured by our needs.

Our vanities differ as our noses do.

One's self-satisfaction is an untaxed kind of property which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated.

One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity another man's shortcomings.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called failure.

We are all of us imaginative in some form or other, for images are the brood of desire.

Our tongues are little triggers which have usually been pulled before general intentions can be brought to bear.

It is wonderful how much uglier things will look when we only suspect that we are blamed for them.

By being contemptible we set men's minds to the tune of contempt.

I call it improper pride to let fools' notions hinder you from doing a good action.

We hear with the more keenness what we wish others not to hear.

It is in those acts called trivialities that the seeds of joy are forever wasted.

What loneliness is more lonely than distrust.

The pain as well as the public estimate of disgrace depends on the amount of previous profession.

It always remains true that if we had been greater circumstances would have been less strong against us.

Appearances have little to do with happiness.

People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbors.

What we call the "just possible" is sometimes true.

The most terrible obstacles any one can see, except one's self.

We are apt to consider an act wrong because it is unpleasant to us.

There is no creature whose inward being is so strong that it is not greatly determined by what lies outside of it.

The growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts.

That things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who have lived faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited tombs.

C. H. G.

LOCALS.

College closes Friday noon, Dec. 22.

College will open January 2d, 1883.

The Index has a goodly number of subscribers.

The total enrolment in the College for the year is 189.

We devote extra space to reading matter in this issue.

Some of our fair ones are frequent callers at the peanut stand on South Burdick street.

Several of the boys are engaged in mercantile houses down town during the holiday trade.

The subscription editor complains of the negligence of the Alumni in subscribing for the Index.

Most of the boys and girls take advantage of the reduced rates on the railroads to visit home during the holidays.

Coasting attracts the attention of the small boys at present, and the mania even threatens to attack some of the College folks.

It is darkly hinted that two of our Junior girls attempted to kidnap an innocent little ragamuffin on South street the other day. Will they rise and explain?
COLLEGE INDEX.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Mary Lovell made an extended visit to town a few days ago.

Miss Biggs eats her Christmas turkey with friends in Fostoria, Ohio.

Miss Stearns, of the present Sophomore class, leaves at the end of this term.

The Sherwoods are contemplating extensive improvements in their hall.

F. H. Britton froze one of his ears the other day. It must be cold out on the plank road.

's4, Frank Beals will spend the holidays in Kalamazoo, visiting among his many friends.

It is announced that Clayton Bart, of Detroit, formerly a student here, will visit friends in town soon.

's2, Dio P. Sheldon is studying theology at Morgan Park. The INDEX wishes him abundant success in his labors.

The combination meeting was postponed, first on account of the Fun Drill, and again on account of the temperance lecture.

Harry B. Wood, formerly of '84, so well and favorably known in college circles here, is home from Amherst for his holiday vacation.

We learned a few days ago, from the Kalamazoo Telegraph, that Prof. C. F. Daniels, '80, will pass his holidays in town, visiting old friends.

One of the chandeliers in Sherwood Hall, fell the other evening, breaking two lamps and damaging the carpet with oil. Luckily they were not lighted.

The new ladies' building is what the ladies look anxiously forward to, and of course every right-minded gentleman is anxious to adopt it as part of his alma mater.

The girls will shout their war-whoop tra-la-l-o-o among their benighted neighbors at home during the holiday vacation.

Officers of the Eurodelphian society: Mary A. Peck, President; Mrs. R. L. Abbott, Vice-President; Ida Z. Moxom, Secretary; Julia Russell, Treasurer; Alice Sawtelle, Editor; Anna Whipple, Librarian.

Andrew G. Fuller, of the INDEX, will act as salesman at C. L. Rounds' book store during the holidays. We venture to say that all the pretty things in the store will not eclipse the beauty of Andrew's smile.

Mr. Luke Cooney, Jr., has been suddenly called to his home, Salem, N. Y., by the death of his mother. Sympathy for him in his great bereavement is universal among his many friends in Kalamazoo College, and out of it.

A party of the boys and girls went to Galesburg for a ride Friday evening, Dec. 1. They were entertained by Mr. Ford at his home. All joined in saying they had an exceptionally good time, and speak in the highest terms of the kind hospitality of their hosts.

The Sherwoods elected the following officers for the winter term: President, A. G. Fuller; Vice-President, C. E. Monroe; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Bramble; Recording Secretary, M. F. Goodrich; Treasurer, A. J. Coddington; Janitor, H. W. Clough, Librarian, (for the year,) R. C. Fenner.

The following list of names represents the Philo­lexian corps of officers: Allen E. Clough, President; Walter H. Merritt, Vice-President; Chas. M. Holmes, Secretary; Leonard H. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary; Frank D. Haskell, Librarian; James McNeal, Janitor.

The Sherwood Rhetorical Society is endeavoring to have the State Association of College Societies held here. This association consists of one society from each college. As far as we know, the other college societies will endeavor to do all in their power to add interest to the meetings, should they be held here.

Sidney C. Davis, charmed with the prospects of wedded bliss, has left the sacred precincts of Minerva, and is now bound by Hymen's chains to one of his fair parishioners.

One by one the boys are going,
One by one they shout hurrah!
As they greet the smiling features,
Of their new found mother-in-law.

The following is a list of some of the publications recently added to the College library. The titles and the names of the authors best speak their worth:

At a recent meeting of the College Y. M. and Y. L. C. A., Rev. S. C. Davis, President, being called to battle with the stern realities of life, resigned, and in his stead E. E. Dresser was elected. The C. A. has weekly meetings in room No. 4, at the lower building, which are well attended and, we trust, are profitable to all. Come and see!

It becomes our pleasant duty to announce the advent of a stranger into the family of J. W. Tanner, ’82,—a bouncing boy. On receiving the news the editorial board conspired together and, after prodigious efforts, brought forth the following splendid ode:

Some one born to fortune,
Some one born to honor;
Another happy pair and ma,
It is Mr. and Mrs. Tanner.

The list of chapel orations and essays is as follows: Allen E. Clough, Reverses in the Fortunes of Columbus; A. G. Fuller, Social Equality; C. H. Gleason, The Mysterious in Nature; S. Wesselius, Victor Hugo as a Novelist; Miss Axtell, Modern Culture; Minor Taft, Fifty Years Ago and To-day.

ITEMS.

The grade necessary for graduation at the St. Louis Law School has been raised from 65 per cent. to 70 per cent.

A large specimen of the Mastodonius Americanus has been added to the Wisconsin University’s museum.

Mount Allison College, N. B., is to have a new college building.

Eighty per cent. of the Freshman now at Harvard are studying in the scientific course.

President Arthur’s son is a sophomore at Princeton College, N. J.

The custom of appointing one or more days of the college year for athletic sports is becoming quite universal.

A building, to be called Concordia Hall will soon be added to the property of Thiel College, Pa.

The faculty of Wisconsin College vanquished the Sophomores for the Freshmen, but the latter refused to be victorious in that way.

There are in England forty-one training colleges answering to our normal schools; seventeen of these are for educating male, and twenty-three for female teachers.

The French government requires all scholars at the ages of fifteen or sixteen to fill out the week’s work as follows: Morals, one hour; French language and literature, and ancient literature, four hours; living languages and foreign literature, three hours; summary of the history of civilization, to the time of Charlemagne, two hours; cosmography, one hour; animal and vegetable physiology, one hour; physics, one hour.

Young ladies of Kalamazoo College, the whole editorial board, business manager and all, morally and physically arises to beseech you to acquit yourselves like men, and not be so inquisitive as to read the following awful charge that wicked man has brought against your sex.

BEWARE, LADIES—DON’T READ.

We regret that want of space prevents the publication of a full report of the combination meeting of the P., S. and E. societies, especially since it was one of the most pleasant occurrences of the term. Rev. Samuel Brooks, D. D., led the assembly in prayer. The oration on Positivism was good. The writer should handle such themes for us often.

Miss Bessie Russell, in a very artistic manner, played the Danse Napolitaine.

The College Quartette is a strong one and was well applauded.

Horace Brownell and Harry Pettee with violin and piano created music that had charms that might soothe the savage breast of the individual who was so full of misinformation concerning the “Dukes,” so styled.

Messrs. Brownell and Crosby showed a ready appreciation of the main points of the characters they
assumed in declaiming. The same was true of Miss Florence Elbestien.

Mr. Britton's oration showed excellent thought in the treatment and a novel plan of presentation. He blew the right note of the sentiment. We are glad to think of the success obtained, and to feel that the long silence which followed was due to the absence of a well-organized audience.

On account of the lateness of the hour the impromptu speaking was omitted.

Frank L. Boyden rendered a solo of the delight of all present. When you are endowed so early in life, you are sure to be an accomplished musician. We should be proud of his ability.

In closing, Messrs. Brownell and Pettee, who were the first to declare themselves, were glad to have the opportunity of hearing his recitations. The audience of the Berkeleyan was greatly pleased by his efforts.

The Argosy informs us of a new method of teaching. It is called the 'Method of the Berkeleyan.' It is a new and successful method, and is recommended for all schools.

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EXCHANGES

Whatever it is the privilege of the exchange editor or not, the opportunity is his, of continually bending and writing his contemporaries. This sort of work seems to be exceedingly congenial to the exchange editors.

We consider this a good exchange—above the average. The pleasure of the literary articles is in no way enhanced by the learned comments on exchanges.

The Hamilton College Monthly can scarcely help pleasing its contributors. It contains short and condensed literary articles and reviews. It recently contained an account of a visit to Mammoth Cave, which was given in a delightful style, and confers credit on the narrator. It also contains a love story, which, like all weighty articles, is to be continued.

The Argosy informs us of a new method of teaching. It is called the 'Method of the Berkeleyan.' It is a new and successful method, and is recommended for all schools.

Putting up Clothes Lines

We are surprised that none of our numerous newspaper humorists have ever attempted to describe the process of putting up clothes lines. There is this one fact: hundreds of newspaper funny men in offices all over our land living around doing nothing, who might just as well fate to immortality and return us developing the glorious possibilities lying hidden in such a subject as 'Putting up Clothes Lines.' Our misguided humorous journalists are wasting their born talents and wearing themselves out in wrestling with such barren subjects as the Average Small Boy, The Mule with the Double Patent Back Action, Putting up Stoves Police Court Calendars, Banana Peels and the minutes of imaginary negro literary societies, when they might achieve unheard of success and tremendous notoriety by a few well directed efforts in the line of action indicated by this desirable and hitherto unappreciated topic.

Just think of it! What a field is here spread out for the enterprising funny-man to range! What a land of Canaan blessed in every thing, and flowing with milk and honey.

On no event can one glance over this subject without being struck by its adaptability and evident fitness for the humorist's purposes. Just think for a moment what a masterly style it is possible to work it up, and, in skillful hands, to what a degree of dramatic effect it might be elevated. New beauties might be made to blossom out with the beginning of every paragraph.

Having tried it ourselves and knowing that it is good, we would recommend the following as a first class introduction and artistic way to start on. The head of the family, after enjoying the peace and quiet of the evening, gets up late Monday morning, and his wife gets up early Monday morning than any other day in the week; he never gets up until nearly eight, and his wife has got the washing almon a foot high, but that does not make any difference, to be a successful humorist you must do some lying, and the funny man that lies the most, makes the most.

Then to make it still more effective and get as many lies as possible, you can tell how the head of the family does like to put up clothes lines. He looks forward during the whole week with joyful anticipations to this auspicious Monday morning; and now when the moment has at length arrived, he proceeds to the cellar door, and, in the way of pleasure and delight, to the nail behind the cellar door from which the clothes line is usually suspended. Then he takes the head of the humorous art to send a hopeful, high-spirited man into the gloomy cellar to look for something that is lost; to hang his head against the joists, to poke his neck in between the cellar stair, and to envelope his person in a halo of cobwebs.

Then, having extricated H. of F. successful in his search, from the dangers seen and unseen while down in the dark cavity of the cellar, the narrative may be continued by remarking that he experiences considerable difficulty in disentangling the clothes line from its rather mixed up state—in trying to make both ends meet. To proceed according to the most approved fashion of American humorists you should exert yourself to accumulate obstacles and hindrances in the way of putting up this clothes line, and to scare up various devices to render this little wash-day expedition most disastrous in every respect. You should raise up, according to your ability, unforeseen circumstances calculated to annoy and exasperate the unfortunate H. of F. Then with the active business of hoisting up the clothes line, make him promenade up the muddy gravel walk and waste through the tail wet grass in his slippered feet. He should en-
New Biographical Dictionary.—An excellent feature of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, is the New Biographical Dictionary, in which are given the names of nearly ten thousand noted persons of ancient and modern times, with a brief statement of the dates of their birth and death, their nationality, profession, etc. This is designed for purposes of ready reference, to answer the questions which often arise as to when and where certain persons lived, and the character of their achievements. It contains many names of persons who are still living, and the pronunciation of each name is given.

Certain facts in nature must be set down in the list of imponderables. We may speculate and theorize, suggest probabilities and trace analogies and at the end be as far or farther from the truth than we were at the beginning. Similar to this is the fact that somehow people always find that they get more heat for the money out of the wood and coal that they buy of J. McSweeney than any other dealer in town. Parties purchasing of him can be sure of good measure, prompt delivery and lowest prices. Yard and office on E. Main St.

Thus far more than 1,002,016 different excuses have been made by Republicans for their failure to catch on this year, but not one of them says “In God we trust!” even if they did put this bit of tally on silver coins.

Specialities in neck scarfs and all kinds of neckwear at Sol Seligman's, E. Main.

There is danger of another South American war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The foreign residents are making preparations to travel, probably on that hors de combat we read so much about.

J. L. Barnes keep only the choicest meats at his Mich. Ave. market.

Oh pulchra puella
Do look on a fellah,
Qui cantit under your winder.
Clara la lina liccit.
Dulee amor duct.
For what the dunce is to hinder?—Ex.

Don't fail to call at Caryl's book store in your search for presents. He has an immense assortment.

“See Venice and die,” some one has said, and if beauty was considered the agent of death, the same might be said of Mrs. S. M. Fiske's millinery emporium, only you never die from that vision of beauty, unless it be from envy of one of your neighbor who is fortunate enough to possess a hat of her make. No artist in her line has better taste, or is more discriminating in the exact shade of color and style of make necessary to harmonize with a complexion and to set off a costume. Remember her place, at Morse's old stand.

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A freshman says that as soon as he gets out of college he is going to write a book entitled “Four Years in the Saddle.”—Lancern

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The reason aesthetics so much admire the Storks is that he can stand for hours on one leg and look as though he didn't know anything and didn't want to.—Somerset's Journal.

M. Lenz at 213 E. Main St. still survives and gives the best of satisfaction to his customers in all kinds of dyeing and repairing, making old clothes look as good as new at almost no expense, and saving poor mortals the necessity of “shuffling off” garments until they are thoroughly worn out.
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" April 3, Monday, Spring Term begins.
" June 30, Wednesday, Commencement.
" Sept. 12, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.
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SCARED OUT OF A WIFE.

The narrative which I am about to write was told to me one bleak cold night, in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in midwinter, when the wind swept over the land, making everything tingle with its frosty breath, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly half-dozen boys and an old bachelor, a Peter Green, about forty and eight years old.

It was just the night to make those within enjoy a good story, so each of us had to tell his favorite story, save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly storyteller, we were somewhat surprised to hear him say, "I have no story that would interest you," so we had to find other entertainments for a while, when one of the boys told me to ask him how it happened that he never got married. So I did.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, "It does not seem right for me to tell how that happened, but as it’s about myself, I don’t care much. You see when I was young we had to walk as far as five miles to church, and singing school, which was our chief enjoyment. But this doesn’t have anything to do with my not getting a wife, but I just wanted to show you that we had some trouble them days in getting our sport.

"John Smith and I were like brothers, or like ‘Mary and her lamb’. Where one went the other was sure to go. So we went to see two sisters, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentleman took umbrage and would not allow us to come near the house, so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would have to take the final kiss.

"We soon got tired of this sort of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school one night, that I was going to take Sadie home, and that I was going into the house, too. He said the old man would ruin us if I did.

"I told him I was going to risk it anyhow, let come what would. He said he would risk it if I would.

"So home we went with the girls. When we got to the end of the lane I told the girls we proposed going all the way.
"They looked at each other in a way I didn't like too well, but said they (the old folks) would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did. They were a little more surprised when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but all was quiet when we got to the house, so we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen. Then and there we had our first court, and I made up my mind to ask Sadie to be my wife the next time I came.

"It was now past the turn of the night, and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we had better be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but just then the sky was lit up by lightning, and one tremendous thunder peal rolled along the mountain sides. Its echo had not died away in the far off vales until the rain began to pour from the garnered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all sleepy, when the girls said we could go to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs which led out of the kitchen; as their father did not get up early we could be at home before the old folks were astir. So after bidding the girls a sweet good night, and wishing them sweet dreams, and hugging them a little, and promising them to come back on the next Saturday night, we started to bed.

"We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs. John was soon in bed, but as I was always a little slow and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room.

"At last I thought I would sit down on a chest, which was spread over with a nice white cloth, while I drew off my boots, so down I sat, when, stars of the East! I went plump into a big custard pie!"

"I thought John would die laughing, for he said I smashed that custard all to thunder and the plate right in two. You see we had to be awful quiet, so the old man would not hear.

"I was now ready to get into bed, so I put the light out and picked up my boots, thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down one of my legs went through a pipe hole, which had been covered by paper, up to my hip.

"Now one part of me was up stairs while the longest part of me was in the kitchen. As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied

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by dishes, pans, coffee pots, etc., and turning it over with a tremendous crash.
"The girls had not retired, and we could hear them laugh fit to split their sides. I felt awfully ashamed, and was scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment.
"I extricated my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looked into the kitchen from the room door and asked what all that noise was about. The girls put her off as best they could and I went to bed, while John was strangling himself under the cover to keep from laughing aloud.
"We soon went off into the land of dreams with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams, but it would take me too long. One moment I would fancy myself by the side of my Sadie, sipping nectar from her heaven-bedewed lips, and the next I would be flying from the old man, while he would be flourishing his cane above my head. This came to an end by John giving me a kick.
"On waking up and looking around, I saw John's eyes as big as my fist, while the sun was shining in at the window.

"What to do, we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man having family prayer in the kitchen.
"John looked out of the window and said we could get down over the porch.
"This was soon agreed upon.
"So in my hurry my foot got caught in the bed clothes, and out I tumbled, head foremost, turned over, and down the steps until I struck the door, which was fastened by a wooden button, and it gave way, out I rolled in front of the old man. He threw up his hands and cried:
"'Lord save us!' for he thought it was the devil.
"The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile. I was so scared and bewildered that I could not get up at once. It was warm weather and I didn't have on any thing but—well, one garment.
"When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad, and I jumped up and rushed out of the door, leaving the greater part of my only garment on the old door latch.
"Off I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the dogs set up a howl and went for me.
“When I got into the barn-yard I had to run through a flock of sheep, and among them was an old ram who backed off a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped his blow, sprang into the barn, and began to climb up the logs into the mow, when an old mother hen pounced upon my legs, pecking them until they bled.

“I threw myself upon the hay, and after John had slid down the porch into a hogshead of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants. He found me completely prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot, were left behind.

“I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl, and I'll die before I will.”

ICH BIN DEIN.
In Lincoln urbs a hero lived,
Quis amabat Deus deux;
He ne pouvait pas quite to say
Which one amatat mieux.
Dit lui-meme, un beau matin,
"Non possim both avoir,
Sed si address Amanda Ann,
Then Kate and I have war.
Amanda has argent coin,
Sed Kate has aureas curls;
Et both am not very agatha,
Et quite formosa girls.”
Enfin, the youthful anthropos,
Philous the duo maids,
Resolved proponere ad Kate
Avant cest evening's shades.
Procedens then to Kate's domo,
Il troved Amand there;
Kate quite forgot his good resolves,
Both am so goodly fair.
Sed, smiling on the new tapis,
Between puellas twain,
Copit to tell his flame to Kate
Dans un poetique strain.
Mais, glancing ever and anon
At-fair Amanda's eyes,
Ils non possunt dicere,
Pro which he meant his sighs.
Each virgo heard the demi-vow
With cheeks as red as wine,
And offering each a milk-white hand,
Both whispered, "Ich bin dien!"

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LONGFELLOW'S RANK AS A POET.

Rarely does a poet of real merit gain the general applause and appreciation of his own age. Not until he is removed from the arena of action wherein his native brightness is obscured by the clouds of dust raised by his rivals in the race, does he usually receive the plaudits of the multitude. A notable exception to this rule was Longfellow. His death produced but a ripple on the boundless sea of his popularity. He was read wherever the English language is spoken and his contemporaries looked on him not as a fellow, but as a master; so, when death came to him, his name was not more honored nor was his life enshrined with greater reverence in admiring hearts.

From a superficial examination of his poems one would be at a loss to account for this anomaly. He did not, like Homer and Virgil, chant the heroic deeds and religion of a great people. He enters this province of narration, indeed, in Hiawatha; but it is the memory of a dying race which he preserves; in Evangeline; but he pictures the customs of a foreign people of a former age; in The Courtship of Miles Standish; but its scope is local and temporary. Although, perhaps, he should be classed as a lyrical poet, no one would dream of naming him with Horace, Burns, and Emerson.

Unlike Byron, whom he admired, no volcanic bursts of passion break the regular beauty of his graceful periods; no savage misanthropy or heartless license darkens the creations of his fancy. The sublimely foolish vagaries of Shelley have no kinship with his sterling sense. He did not court attention by entering an almost unknown region for his subject matter, as Scott did with such grand success, or as Edwin Arnold has in our own day. As the hillock to the mountain, so, in the realm of the grand and the sublime, is our author to the immortal Milton and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the queen of English song. One would laugh at the idea of coupling his name with satire or humor. He founded no school of thought, originated no peculiar style, nor used his broad culture to bring his poems to the standards of a severely critical taste. Even in his own country, he is not to be compared with Bryant in the exquisite delineation of nature's charms; he is excelled by his Quaker Friend in that energy and martial vehemence which compel the soul to action; he is not the consummate master of criticism that Lowell is; he cannot equal the debonair play of thought which sometimes approaches wantonness in the author of Dorothy; nor is he, like Emerson, more philosopher than poet. What then, we ask, is the cause of his universal popularity? We think the question is answered in these lines from Lowell:

"It may be glorious to write
Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in sight
Once in a century;
But better far it is to speak
One simple word, which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
And friendless Sons of men."

Yes, Longfellow wrote in such a manner that his words found a way to every heart. A brief analysis of his style will help us to appreciate his greatness.

He was a perfect master of rhythmic combinations. No kind of versification seemed too intricate for his skill. The archaic and, I might say, foreign numbers of Evangeline flow as freely from untrained lips as the familiar Psalm of Life. In short, our pleasure is seldom marred by efforts to accent correctly the various feet.

His language is simple. Few authors have so well understood the mighty power of simplicity in the stanza:

"There is no far nor near,
There is neither there nor here,
There is neither soon nor late.
In that Chamber over the Gate,"
Nor any long ago
To that cry of human woe,
O Absalom, my son!"

How much deeper the pathos, than it would have been, expressed in labored polysyllables.

In the lines:

"Stronger than Steel
Is the Sword of the Spirit;
Swifter than arrows
The light of the Truth is;
Greater than anger
Is love, and subdueth!"

"The dawn is not distant,
Nor is the night starless;
Love is eternal!
God is still God, and
His faith shall not fail us;
Christ is eternal!"

Would not the naked grandeur of the thought be lost in the ornate phrase of a highly polished and involved period? On the other hand, our author’s muse did not make the mistake of Will Carleton’s and woo immortal fame by making an attack on the rules of grammar in a dishabille of faulty spelling and vulgarisms.

A cheerful spirit animates his every line. There is no sombre despair lurking beneath the surface of the limpid and sweet stream of thought. There is, indeed, a certain sadness in him; but he finds its antidote in comforting poor, sad humanity with the duties of the present and hopes for the future.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o’erhead!"

His thoughts are the essential thoughts of life. He sings the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears which are common to the whole human race. He makes them his own by application of the rule laid down by Lowell,

"Tis his at last, who says it best."

Nowhere do we find him uttering sentiments which the unlearned cannot understand and approve.

Above all, his style, his thoughts, his life were pure. One has not to apologize even for the licence of a youthful and unregulated fancy, and deep down in the heart of the most degraded, the most polluted, honor for virtue is ever found.

In conclusion we may say that, since Longfellow has, with a cheerful, manly tone and in simple and intelligible language sung the pure and noble aspirations which whisper hope and Heaven to the weary hearts of fallen humanity, he is preeminently the Poet of the people.

A TRAIT OF ENGLISH CHARACTER.

Had you been in London a few days since you might have beheld a remarkable sight. The announcement that troops from Egypt would soon land threw all classes into a fever of excitement and expectation. The approaching event became the one topic of conversation in the houses of the people and all their business. As you gazed through the window out upon the street that November Sunday, even though you had had no knowledge before, you would have known that something extraordinary was about to happen. Before noon people began to appear on the streets in considerable numbers, and as the first two hours of the afternoon wore away, the crowds, hastening eagerly on, steadily increased until they poured towards the line of march in streams.

Turning into St. James street, there bursts upon the view a sight beheld but seldom in a life-time. As far as the eye can reach is one dense mass of humanity. Crowded together, side by side, are the rich and the poor, the titled aristocrat and the toiling mechanic, the staid business man, unused to bursts of enthusiasm, and the brawling idler—all moved by a common impulse. The windows and every place commanding a view are occupied; and the Club rooms, never open to ladies except on a special vote, are invaded without a moment’s warning by the fair sex. Passage in the street is almost impossible.

What is it that has crowded five miles of the streets of the great metropolis?

What has poured forth half a million people into a surging mass of men and women? The return from the Egyptian war of one hundred of her Majesty’s Life Guards. There is very little glitter about them now. Their horses are poor; their clothes look dirty and worn with service; there are not enough of them to make a great display; yet as they struggle up the street they are received with wonderful evidences of admiration and affection. Cheering, waving flags and handkerchiefs, the crowd presses
upon them, patting their feet and limbs, shaking their hands, eager to touch anything that belongs to them. Such popular enthusiasm has not been displayed since the Crimean war.

This spontaneous demonstration has a deep significance of meaning. It is an unmistakable evidence of the feeling of the English public in regard to the war. If anyone entertained any doubts as to the popularity of the war, those doubts are dispelled. If anyone questioned the support given the government, the answer is clear and plain. The popular delight displayed on that occasion is the expressed verdict of the English people; the roar of applause that arose from thousands of throats, but the re echo of Admiral Seymour's guns at Alexandria.

While this manifestation has a special significance as regards the present circumstances, it has also a general meaning of no little influence and power. Not only was the multitude cheering the conduct of the present war, but also, in a certain sense, war itself. Here we have displayed a distinctive trait of English character. The love of war, and the glory and honor arising from it, have always been a marked feature of the Englishman. Take this from him and you remove a great factor in the sum total of his individuality. It is his birthright, the heritage bequeathed him by his fathers. In his earliest childhood he inhales the atmosphere of conquest and glory; when a boy it is fostered in his games and sports; it is taught him at school. When he reads the history of his country, which is a continued recital of British success and attainment, he is filled with overflowing with patriotism and ambition, so that when he arrives at manhood he is prepared to fight not only for his home, his friends, and the life of his country, but also for the honor of the English name. War is not an abhorrence to him but a delight. He views it as the speediest way of acquiring glory and renown. Victories and added possessions are honors that he can appreciate; and whatever promotes English supremacy is sure to receive his hearty support and applause.

Moreover there is special reason, in the present case, why he should rejoice. It has been pre-eminently a successful war. The humiliation and disgrace of the previous campaigns in India and Zululand have not been forgotten. Though the Egyptian war has not, in any respect, been a great one, yet the Briton has not been subjected to chagrin and mortification, but not been humbled to defeat by those whom he regards as his inferiors. The war has been conducted with energy and has added honor to his country's flag. That is sufficient for him. For that he lavishly bestows gifts upon those who have produced this result.

This English characteristic is a powerful influence in the integrity of the Empire. The glory of his country is of the greatest importance to him. For it he will make many sacrifices, both personal and national. To a remarkable degree has he instilled this idea into the colonies and conquered provinces. As long as he can infuse them with the spirit that animates himself; as long as he can create in these people an admiration for the government of which they form a part, so long he need have no fear for the unity of the Empire. This forms a strong link in the chain that binds together countries scattered over the face of the earth. This is one influence that cements into a mighty nation peoples having no natural affinities, nothing in common but the government they obey.

The lack, in the American, of this English quality developed to so large a degree, permitted the separation from the mother country. Nor is there much evidence of this trait, at present, in the national character. The American is slow to resent an insult and is not easily provoked to hostilities. Though proud of his national name and ready in the defense of his native land, he avoids quarrels, content to gain honor and glory through peaceful pursuits rather than by war and conquest.

A COMMUNICATION.

DEAR INDEX:

By the request of the General Editor I take this opportunity to briefly outline the history of the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Society Association and to state the object of its formation and its methods of work. This opportunity to make our Association better known, is the most welcome at present, as I believe from remarks current among the students here the manner in which the Sherwood Rhetorical Society became connected with the Association is misunderstood.

The idea of this Inter-Collegiate Society was first agitated by the Eclectic Society of the State Agricultural College at Lansing. By them, invitations were sent to one society of each college in the State to send delegates to a preliminary convention to fully discuss the project and if possible, draft articles for a permanent organization, subject to the ratification of the interested societies.

Seven of the college societies thus invited re-
sponded by acceptance, viz: Star Literary Society of Adrian; Eurosophian, of Albion; Eclectic, of Lansing; Amphititan of Hillsdale; Sherwood Rhetorical, of Kalamazoo; and Olivet Society, (name unknown); and the Alpha Nu, of the State University. Their delegates met at Jackson in May, 1881, and after much discussion agreed upon a constitution, the preamble of which set forth as the object of the Association, a broader literary culture, a better college acquaintance, and opportunities for the discussion and comparison of methods of society work. This constitution when presented by the delegates to their respective societies received ratification by six societies out of the seven represented at the convention, viz. those of Adrian, Albion, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Lansing and the University, Olivet being the only one to withdraw. Since it had been agreed that the ratification of five Societies should bind the Societies so ratifying to continue the organization, the question of a permanent association was settled. The officers and committee, therefore, prepared a program and arranged for a convention to be held at Albion, on May 3-5, 1882.

Other than the general business sessions the exercises of this convention consisted of two parts, a public entertainment, the program of which comprised a debate, oration, poem, and paper and sessions at which papers on society work methods and management were read by the representatives from the various societies and received general discussion. To the public entertainment an admission fee was asked to help sustain the expenses of the convention. According to the constitution a convention was to be held thereafter annually at such place as the executive committee should direct.

This in brief is the history of this organization up to the present time. As it is still in the third year of its existence arrangements for the second annual convention have not as yet been completed. The Association will probably convene in Kalamazoo, though it is a matter for final decision.

That an institution of this nature exerts a beneficial influence upon those interested, I think there can be no doubt. No class of people are so apt to over-estimate their own attainments and become prejudiced in regard to institutions with which they are connected as college students. These tendencies are in a great measure checked by opportuni-

Colleges, and after much discussion agreed upon a convention to be held at Albion, on connected with such an organization, needs no present to compare methods of work and results as found in different institutions. Such an opportunity though of course limited, the Inter-Collegiate Society affords as well as helping cement together in more fraternal bonds students, educational interests, and institutions.

Now pardon a few words of explanation concerning the misunderstanding I have above alluded to. If I mistake not the opinion is prevailing among a portion of the students of this college, that the invitation originally given to participate in the convention held at Jackson was a general one, and that the Sherwood anticipated in some manner an equal right of the Philolexian society to be there represented. Nothing can be further from the facts. The invitation was a specific one to the Sherwood Society. This Society having been previously known as being connected in a State association it was thought but natural that it should be thought of in the event of a new organization of that nature. That from the nature of the case there could be but one society from each College connected with such an organization, needs no comment, as otherwise there would be strong probabilities that the proper balance of power would not be preserved. Allow me to add that one such organization does not exhaust the resources of Michigan Colleges, and there might be formed with profit several associations of literary and social natures, which would prove efficient ministers to some of the as yet unsupplied wants of students and educators.

Very respectfully,

A Member of S. R. S.

(As a member of the Philolexian Society we have been interested in the above communication, because it sets forth the aims and accomplishment of the State Collegiate Society. We certainly hope for it abundant success and usefulness as the result of our present knowledge. Were we to join such an association it would be incumbent on us to debate in our society the utility and advantages of it or whether there are any advantages derived from it. That there are we are willing to take for granted at present. We think it right, however, to say that it can not be and should not be understood that the different Colleges are represented as this would require representatives to be chosen by the whole College.—Ed.)
EDITORIALS.

With this number we close our editorial work for the College Index, and not without regret. The relations of the members of the Editorial Board have been productive of much pleasure and we trust have been beneficial in the different departments of the paper. The different stock-holders of the Students' Publication Association have on various occasions given us their support and encouragement and thus have added enjoyment to our work.

It has been our aim to issue a modest, unassuming paper as best befitting the character of a College whose aim it is to do thorough work and give its students such acquisitions combined with a good training as shall make them a real value to themselves and others. We are glad to state that Mr. Barber, of the present senior class, is our successor.

To the Editorial Board and the stock-holders we extend our thanks for the honor received at their hands and regret that very important duties prevent a continued enjoyment of them.

S. Wesselsius.

Alumnus, dear Sir: The echoes of your voice uttering eloquent words for a college paper have hardly died away, and yet your name is not on the subscription list, where your comrade's has been for some time, and we exclaim with the humorist, "Why all this thinness?"

We hoped to print in this issue a paper from Mr. Boyden, concerning the new building that we trust will soon grace the campus, but his absence from the college prevents it. We suggest, however, that listening to his lecture on "The Mound Builders," and its application, would be just the thing for you to hear if he is in your vicinity.

Before choosing a subject for an oration it will be highly beneficial to most students to define the term, and develop different lines of thought in reference to it. Judging by the last term's work in this branch, the oration is often but an essay committed to memory, which rightly it should not resemble more than it should a poem. It should be neither of these exclusively, but partake of the elements of both.

The orator, by an exercise of will, influences the will of each hearer, and bears him along with him to the desired end. An essay never can accomplish this. It appeals to the understanding alone; it imparts knowledge but in its true character cannot arouse the affections by doing it. Nor will poetry accomplish the desired end, for it embodies emotions expressed for their own sake and having no ulterior relation to action, while of the oration Prof. Bascom truly says, "When clothed in power, when possessed of its true generic character it nerves men to action; is satisfied with no conclusions, is content with no feelings which do not issue in the desired effect," and of oratory he says "It seeks to sweep through the whole man, to bind him to a purpose, and press him on in a career."

With these words in mind no oration will be either too prosaic or too poetical, and will be freed from that sensational thunder that plays such havoc with the American eagle and the Goddess of Liberty.

THOUGHTS FROM CARLYLE.

Literature is the thought of thinking souls. The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none. Give a thing time; if it can succeed it is a right thing.

The worth of words spoken depends on the wisdom that resides in them. Quackery gives birth to nothing; gives death to all things. Pin thy faith to no man's sleeve; hast thou not two eyes of thy own?
There is an instinctive desire in men to become distinguished and be looked at. Of a truth men are mystically united; a mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one. Only in a world of sincere men is unity possible; and there in the long run it is as good as certain.

Under all speech that is good for anything there lies a silence that is better. Silence is deep as eternity; speech is shallow as time.

No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offence.

The greatest epoch in man’s life is not always his death; yet for bystanders, such as contemporaries, it is always the most noticeable.

There needs not a great soul to make a hero; there needs a God-created soul which will be true to its own origin; that will be a great soul.

Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a little.

Now great men, in particular spiritually great men, are the men universally imitated and learned of. the glass in which whole generations survey and shape themselves.

The world’s wealth is its original men; by these and their works it is a world and not a waste; the memory and record of what men it bare—this is the sum of its strength, its sacred “property forever,” whereby it upholds itself, and steers forward, better or worse, through the yet undiscovered deep of Time.

All epochs, wherein Belief prevails, under what form it may, are splendid, heart-elevating, fruitful for contemporaries and posterity. All epochs, on the contrary, wherein Unbelief, under what form soever, maintains its sorry victory, should they even for a moment glitter with a sham splendor, vanish from the eyes of posterity; because no one chooses to burden himself with study of the unfruitful.

J. E. C.

The Annual State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Hillsdale, commencing Thursday, Feb. 8. A large assemblage is expected. W. H. Merritt and J. E. Cheney have been chosen delegates from the Kalamazoo College society.

LONGFELLOW.

O gentle minstrel! songs of thine can start
In eyes of stony calm the boon of tears;
The thoughts that swell the current of the years.
Vex not the placid sweetness of thine art;
But whose goeth from the fray apart.
To weep away his wounds, while in his ears
Still rankle cruel taunts and sullen sneers.
Will bless thee—healer of the bruised heart!
The chimerous day heeds not thy plaintive notes.
But when the night with wand of darkness stils
The strife of bustling hands and blatant throats,
And twilight’s last grey lingers on the hills,
Then through my reverie thy music floats,
As through the dusk the songs of whip-poor-wills.
—Wilber Lawrence in The Century.

SONNET.

Sweet Poesy, most shy and gentle maid,
Hiding alone, far off, by English rills,
How didst thou flee our wind-swept, sunny hills,
Till he, pursuing long in bosky glade,
His gentle spell on thy sweet wildness laid;
Now, by our rivers, how thy wood note thrills.
How thy far echo each deep valley fills.
Since thy dear feet came hither unafraid;
Mourn for him now—our eldest son of song—
Eldest but one—and dearest in thy sight,
That made the new world echo of thee long—
Mourn with those thousand voices of the night.
That rose and fell along that rocky shore
Whose solemn music he shall hear no more.
—J. H. Morse in “The Critic.”

LOCALS.

Colds seem to be the rage just now.
The high tone of novelty shown in the upper college boys is remarkable.

Although the weather is a forbidden topic of conversation, yet it is remarkable.

“Jack Frost” has been having a feast for a few days back, and ears are the worse for it.

‘81 H. W. Powell passed the holidays visiting friends in town. He preached at the Bethel Mission one Sunday.

Sleigh rides in a jaunting car are very fashionable. At least, we saw a party of college folks riding in one the other day.

One of our most sterling girls seems to find a Bramble not entirely painful, and a sermon on “Married People” not a bad balm for her wounds.
That taffy Soph. translates "Marie, apporez du pain," "Mary, fetch in some pain."

The destruction of Dresser's superb mustache was among the first results of the "late unpleasantness" in the weather.

'81 A. L. Bradley is engaged in civil engineering at Cadillac. He reports his work as pleasant. We were mistaken in announcing that he had gone west.

Miss Ida Stearns has accepted a lucrative position in the public schools at McGregor, Iowa. She speaks in high terms of her work and the people there.

A party of the college young people went out to the home of Miss Axtell a few evenings ago. The sleighing was excellent, the weather was fine, and all were in good spirits, and a good time was the inevitable result.

One of our Seniors has gone into the lucrative business of sweeping a neighboring sidewalk gratis. He does it so scientifically as to require no broom, by using the bosom of his breeches and the canal appendages of his coat.

Thursday, January 25, was observed as the day of prayer for colleges. Services were held at 10 A. M. and two P. M. in Room No. 4, and a sermon was delivered by Dr. Brooks, at three o'clock, in the chapel. There was a good attendance and a good interest was manifested.

Scene I. Two lower grades reading the old story of "Samson and the Foxes."—Bible.

Enter Pseudo Biblical Senior, who, listening with much interest to the narration, remarked at its close, with great emphasis, "Solomon was old business, wasn't he?" (Tableau.)

The Index is continually receiving letters from old graduates and friends. The interest which they are taking in the paper is very gratifying. Among those which we have lately received we would make mention of those from W. H. Palmer, '81, a former editor of The Index, and D. P. Sheldon.

Mr. S. L. Rosema, who has been in college for some time, and was a member of the Philolexian Lyceum, has left his studies here to enter the field of medicine. With this in view, he has entered the offices of Drs. Johnson & Boise, prominent physicians of Grand Rapids. We have heard many desires for his success.

It becomes our pleasant duty to chronicle the initiation of two more Kalamazoo College young people into the mysteries of matrimony. Mr. Herman J. Daniels of Troy, Mich., and Miss Florence Eberlein of Battle Creek, were married Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1882. The good wishes of their many friends here go with them.

Prof. Louis Stewart, of Chicago University, formerly professor of Greek in Kalamazoo college, and a member of the class of '72 passed his vacation in town. It seemed like old times to see him on the rostrum among the teachers, and none who heard his remarks could help being impressed with the truth of all that he said of the excellent advantages in every way which Kalamazoo college offers to students.

The Index is receiving many flattering notices from its contemporaries and friends. We have received a very pleasant letter of commendation for the character and appearance of The Index and good wishes for its success from J. W. Beanmont, of Cadillac, formerly president of the P. C. S. A., and a member of the Agricultural College press. Thanks for his words of cheer, and success to him in his present avocation.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. A. H. Finn has purchased an interest in the Port Huron Tribune, and will soon enter upon his new field of labor. This recalls to our mind the many Kalamazoo college boys who have engaged in editorial work, and with gratifying success. We regret that time and space do not admit of further mention of this interesting topic at present, but hope soon to tell our readers what Kalamazoo college has done in this direction, for we think it would be gratifying to our friends as well as ourselves.

At last we are forced to announce the presence of the contagious malady known as "coasting." It takes both sexes alike, without regard for age or renown or previous condition of servitude. The latest victims are the Eurodelphians and the Sherwoods; but an over-ruling Providence, in the shaping of the weather, kindly nipped the fell disease in the bud, and they chose rather to listen to one of those tales with the intricacies of Robert's "Rules of Order," for which the Sherwoods are famous. This proved to be healing balm poured on their troubled spirits, and they retired to their homes at a late hour sadder but wiser men.
The 18th anniversary of Prof. C. G. Sweensberg’s Grand Rapids Business College was celebrated January 26 at the college rooms in the Ledyard block. This institution, now one of the foremost of its character in the west, started into life with only one student and was for considerable time sarcastically referred to by other institutions of its nature as “The college in the woods.” Its present status compared with its humble beginning is another lesson in the success which honest pluck and genius combined always bring. The regular anniversary address was delivered by Rev. Spruille Burford who was received with hearty applause.

Mr. Hudson B. Colman and Miss Fannie Z. Lovell were married at the bride’s home in Climax, Wednesday, January 17, 1889. Dr. Brooks performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Colman are well known and highly respected by the people here and not least so by the college young people. There are three persons whom a Kalamazoo college boy always thinks of with honest pride. They are H. B. Colman, C. L. Dean, and C. W. Barber—the boys who won for alma mater an enviable position by their honest, hard-earned victories over our sister college of Michigan in open contest. Could the good people who profess their friendship for Kalamazoo college see the noble work of our President and Professor as it is, she would no longer want for means as she does now for patriotic zeal in her cause. All honor to her noble sons, but most of all to the noble men from whose lives we garner so rich a harvest of all that is true and good.

Resolutions of the S. R. S., concerning the marriage of H. B. Colman to Fannie Z. Lovell; and H. J. Daniels to Florence M. Eberstein:

Whereas, in the wisdom of His infinite and kind judgement Providence has seen it, during the past few weeks, to call H. B. Colman and H. J. Daniels, two loved and honored members of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society, from their lot of single blessedness into the Utopia of matrimonial relations, therefore be it resolved

1st. That the S. R. S. do extend its hearty congratulations for the happy event, and its best wishes for the future double blessedness of its respected members.

2nd. That so far as in them lies, the present members of the S. R. S. will press on toward the goal to which the example of their illustrious predecessors now beckons them.

3d. That these resolutions be published in the College Index and Kalamazoo Telegraph and be entered in the minutes of the society.

We regret that we are compelled to announce the retirement of Mr. Wesselius, general and literary editor of the Index. Other duties made this step necessary. The good wishes of the Index follow him.

The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at a recent meeting of the Students’ Publication Association.

Whereas Mr. S. Wesselius, a high official in the service of this corporation, has been called by the fates to other, and we hope, more lucrative employment, and has resigned his commission as general and literary editor of the periodical controlled by this corporation, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we express our confidence in his successor in office, we deplore the circumstances that have lost to us Wesselius’ valuable services, and lament the fact that the small number of those in our college who have manifested any special qualifications for journalism will make us feel his absence all the more.

Resolved, That the expectations which we, as a body, cherished in Mr. Wesselius’ entrance into office, have been fully realized and to him is due in large measure the present prosperity of our journal in all departments.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed in the records as a part of the minutes of our last meeting and published in the next number of the College Index.

The following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Eurodelphian society Friday, Jan. 26, are too plain to need further elucidation from us:

Whereas, In the natural course of human events, Miss Florence M. Eberstein, a much loved officer of the Eurodelphian society, has deemed it fitting to leave the duties of this office, and enter upon higher ones awaiting her in the society of a Sherwood, therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily congratulate our friend upon her promotion, and express the hope that she may be as successful in her new position as in the old; and that we do also congratulate the honorable Sherwood who has secured this worthy sharer of his joys and sorrows.

Resolved, That the Eurodelphian sisters be not moved to envy by the good fortune which has overtaken one of our number, but that we do with all patience await the coming of the time when the Sherwood brethren shall have reached the goal toward which they are so earnestly pressing.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the College Index and preserved in the minutes of the society.
EXCHANGES.

Bacon said, "Reading maketh a full man," of the truth of which the exchange man is conscious, in as much as his duty involves the reading of the numerous periodicals which find their way to his table; the fruits of the ingenious brains of his contemporaries. But the fullness whereof he boasts is often of a dubious character and, in sifting the whole in vain endeavors to get the gems of thought, it too often appears that the mass and volume are not well proportioned.

However, in this age of voluminous writings, the mind of the reader must be as the mercury in the flame of a gold mine, with affinity for nothing but the valuable. Still it is a difficult thing to wade through the matter, good, bad, and indifferent with which the columns of the average college journal abounds, without, in some degree being contaminated by the bad, of which poor, unfortunate humanity is ever more susceptible than of the opposite, however much he may desire the contrary.

The Niagara Index is with us. This is sufficient evidence to the outside world that we have been treated to some literary hash. It is of a superior quality, however, and we trust duly appreciated.

The College Record has just been interviewed. Its general appearance is good. But it would be improved by exercising economy in regard to space.

The Varsity, from Toronto, is not talking at random, in our opinion when it suggests that more attention should be given to the study of political economy. It is not a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin that renders a man fit to direct the ship of state. These may be a means of discipline, but a more practical training in the above mentioned branch would be beneficial in the highest degree.

The Ariel, from the University of Minnesota, in one of its editorials gives some "miscellaneous advice" to students in general of that university, exhorting them to "wake up from the Rip Van Winkle sleep" that now seems to hold them in "slumber deep." This is wholesome advice and such as could be followed by the students of our own college in some respects. The Ariel is a good exchange and its several departments are well sustained.

We sincerely hope that the constituents of the Caliopaean Clarion, from Emory, Va., enjoyed the holidays, and that the faculty of that college will not be so thoughtless as to forget that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" and give the students the benefit of all legal holidays. This is a welcome exchange and always contains something entertaining, to say the least.

The Violante, from Chicago University, is on our table. This number contains nothing of special literary merit, which fact is doubtless due to the unsettled condition of its editorial staff. You have our sympathy and we desire to count you among our regular visitors.

The Berkeleyan, from the University of California, offers tempting prizes both to the students and alumni of that University for the best literary productions of prose and poetry. We think this a good way to awaken interest in that direction.

The December number of the Rockford Seminary Magazine is fully up to its usual standard. The literary articles are pleasing and instructive.

The Crescent, a new venture from the Hill House High School, is welcomed. The perennial appearance of this number seems to furnish a foundation for its future aspirations.

The editors of the Campus, a journal from Allegheny college, Pa., sent a petition to the faculty, claiming that the editorial work was equivalent to one study. The faculty recognized the justness of the claim, and now we trust the editors are no longer obliged to burn midnight oil in endeavoring to do double duty.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Cheese is mitey and must retail.

The man who sat down on a buzz saw, the other day, is now convinced that something besides destiny shapes our ends.—Ex.

Teacher (to small boy) "What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?" Small boy, "Pull down the blinds."—Ex.

Geometry class-room. Professor: "You do not seem to have studied this very carefully." Freshie (a little deaf), excitedly: "Yes, sir, that is just what I am trying to prove."—Ex.
COLLEGE INDEX.

Aesthetics is the perception of the beyondness between things which have little or no betweenness between them.—Ex.

If a brooklet is a little brook, and a streamlet a small stream, does it necessarily follow that Hamlet was a little ham?—Ex.

An advertising agent was in bathing at Long Branch, when a huge shark swam in shore. Their eyes met. After a moment the shark blushed and swam away.—Ex.

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I do not go with a crank."—Ex.

There is a young miss in this city, Who's considered exceedingly pretty, She fell down on the ice, And she rolled over twice, And her escort cried, "O, What a pity."

Student in physic: "Why is it, professor, that on looking at a blank sheet of paper, near the eye, it appears red or green?" Prof.: "The reflection, perhaps, though that does not account for the red."—Round Table.

Johnnie, after being out playing with the boys, came home, and the following conversation ensued: "Mamma, what is the difference between a wax figure of a woman and daddy's not letting me go to the circus yesterday?" "I don't know, Johnnie, what is it?" "Why, one is a sham, and the other is a — oh, oh, dog on you, take a fellow your size."—Ex.

A man undertook to paint the destruction of Pharaoh's host in the Red sea on one of the walls of a room. After a very short time he very much surprised his employer by asking him to come and view the finished picture. On going to inspect it he found the walls covered with red paint. "Where are the children of Israel?" he asked. "Gone over," answered the painter. "Where is Pharaoh's host?" he next inquired. "All drowned," said the painter.

Young Arthur, son of the president is to be married to Miss Crowley, of Lockport, New York, and the affair is somewhat complicated, insomuch as the lady has an elder sister that the President is sweet on. Mr. Crowley, the elder is keeping company with an aunt of young Arthur's, and he has a son who is mashed on the President's daughter. This will be the worst mixed affair that ever was if all of those we have mentioned get married and have as many children as they ought to have. No one will know what relation they are to anybody else.—Ex.

Mr.—(reading Virgil): "Three times I strove to cast my arms about her neck,—that's as far as I got, Professor."

Professor: "Well, Mr.—, I think that was quite far enough."—Ex.

The lillies of the field have pistles, and every citizen of Texas is arrayed like one of these."—Ex.

First student, rising, "I can't have any peace; I must leave."

Second student, "There is not much use of your going, for the wicked are never at peace."—Ex.

A Junior sadly musing, says:

"Now I wonder
Who in thunder
Who in thunder
Clings to her."—Ex.

SANDWICHES.

The masher:

What is that, mother?"

"A masher, dear;
You will always find it standing here
Paced on the corner of the street,
Proudly displaying its tiny feet,
Twirling its little ten-cent cane,
And stultifying its tender brain,
With the smoke of a paper cigarette.
Don't touch it, dear—it was raised a pet."

"Will it bite, mother?"

"Well, I shout:
It will bite for all that's out."

"Sir," replied the critic to the would-be poet,
"Your poems will be read when Milton's and Shakespeare's are forgotten—but not till then." The Esterbrook Steel Pens, however, will not have to wait for fame, for they are now the most popular pens in use.

"Ah! Great Heavens," exclaimed a rising young genius, throwing down his pen and sighing wearily, "you don't know how much more pleasant it is to read these little poems of mine than to write them."

Sympathetic but awkward chum: "Gad, how you must suffer then!"
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In the Preparatory Department there are also three courses, corresponding to the above, each extending through four years.

Catalogues or any desired information may be obtained on application to Rev. J. S. Boyden, Kalamazoo.

CALENDAR.

1882. December 22, Friday, Fall Term ends.
   March 23, Friday, Winter Term ends.
   April 2, Monday, Spring Term begins.
   June 20, Wednesday, Commencement.
   Sept. 12, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.
   December 21, Friday, Fall Term ends.
Examinations for Admission, Tuesday, June 21, and Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Pictorial Illustrations—“The usefulness of pictures is seen in a general way by comparing the keenness of observation, the general intelligence, the accuracy of knowledge exhibited by children brought up in the midst of an abundance of wholesome literature, with the comparative dullness of vision and narrowness of information shown by those who have not been so privileged.” The foregoing which we take from the Canada School Journal, truthfully applies to the 3,000 illustrations in Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary, in which more than 340 words and terms are illustrated and defined under the following twelve words: Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Mouldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ship, Steam Engine, Timbers as may be seen by examining the dictionary.

An editor wrote a personal about a young man going to spark his girl. When it was printed he was horrified to see the letter n substituted for the letter r in the word spark.

"Here’s a fly in my soup, waiter." "Yes, sir, very sorry sir, but you can throw away the fly and eat the soup, can’t you?” "Of course I can, you didn’t expect me to throw away the soup and eat the fly, did you?"

Every man engaging in business needs some good authority to which he can refer in cases of doubt concerning business forms, commercial law, and quick methods of computing interest and discount, etc. To such we can heartily recommend Parsons’ Handbook of Business and Social Forms as fully meeting such emergencies.

The Rev. — was one of the most bashful men in the profession; and was constantly getting into scrapes through his nervous mistakes. At one time he rose in the pulpit to give out the hymn, “This world is but a fleeting show,” and after clearing his throat he struck a high pitch of voice and began solemnly:

“This world is but a floating shoe.” Everybody smiled except the deacons, and the minister was covered with confusion as he began again:

“This world is but a floating show.”

Then he slammed the hymn book down and wiping his clammy brow said:

“Brethren, for some reason I cannot read that hymn as it should be read; we will omit it and the choir will sing the grand old lines beginning:

"Just as I am without one flaw.”

We want to give our grocer Palmer a puff, but his natural dimensions are such that we are afraid to venture for fear of damaging his physical constituation. We will, however, remark that no firm caters better to the tastes and needs of its patrons than Hewitt & Palmer, and no student who wishes anything in their line can afford to fail making their acquaintance.

"Rose, my dear," said a mother to her daughter, "if you are so stiff and reserved, you will never get a husband." "Ma," retorted the young lady, "unless the poets tell fibs, a primrose is not without attractions.

To dye or not to dye, that is the question, whether ‘tis better to suffer the looks and smiles at an atrocious costume or to take sense against this sea of troubles and by its use to end them? The above query will be quickly settled by those who have seen the dyeing and repairing done by M. Lenz at his place on east Main. Try him.

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And they say the poor girl is still yelling.

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A BIT OF POTTERY.
The potter stood at his daily work,
One patient foot on the ground;
The other with never slackening speed
Turning his swift wheel round.
Silent we stood beside him there,
Watching the restless knee,
Till my friend said low, in pitying voice,
"How tired his foot must be."
The potter never paused in his work,
Shaping the wondrous thing;
Twas only a common flower pot.
But perfect in fashioning.
Slowly he raised his patient eyes,
With homely truth inspired;
"No harm; it isn't the foot that kicks;
The one that stands gets tired."
—From The Continent.

POLICY IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.
Some great wrongs have existed in open defiance of right and justice. Others have arisen from contingency, and require time to develop their heinous nature. Wrong tolerated is always defiant and scheming, and can only be overcome by a determined revolt against it. Hence arise all those underhanded plans, and plausible fallacies that go to sustain error, which may be considered under the head of policy.
Policy has always been the plea of crime. Policy has always been the precursor of revolution. Long ages ago, says the Good Book, man was banished from a life of innocence and happiness to one of toil. It is policy, said the serpent, to know good from evil; and they ate the forbidden fruit. "The woman thou gavest me, she gave me eat," said the guilty Adam. For he thought to shield himself, by laying the blame on another.
A little more than eighteen centuries and a half ago, occurred that most memorable of murders for conscience' sake, of which history is so full. The people of Jerusalem were in an uproar about the teachings and doings of one Jesus. He had dared openly to condemn them, and their unlawful practices. He had even cast out the sacrilegious traders from the Temple, and warned them never to return. His model life and lofty teachings were winning the people by the thousand. The fame of him had gone throughout the country. Everything good and exemplary was typified in him. No haunt of poverty and wretchedness was too lowly for him to enter with cheering words, and healing art. No palace was so mighty as to escape his reproof, when reproof was due. Many a heart, when fear sealed the lips, echoed a loud amen to his stern anathemas against corruption, and corrupt men. His was a daring heart. His was a noble work. They defied, and scoffed at him at first. They feared him afterwards. "Life to him, means destruction for us. Kill him, and we are safe, so long as there shall be no one who dares to reproove our sins." And so they cried, "Crucify him, and destroy his sect." And so they thought to defy justice, and live on in their crime with impunity, when that very act scattered his followers abroad and, instead of annihilating his teachings, they used the best means of spreading them far and wide. The result was a great revolution. Policy won the battle, but Right conquered in the war.
Early in the sixteenth century a young monk started Europe by a bold, defiant attack upon the shameless abuses, which were carried on under the cloak of religion. Centuries of undisputed power had degraded the church to a mere figure-head, behind which were carried on every form of licentiousness, and crime, of which the sensual mind was capable. Its power was without limit, its word was law, its head was infallible. The man who could control the largest following, and get into the good graces of the Pope, was the one who ruled. And it was the unscrupulous crafty schemer, much oftener than the honorable, candid, upright man, who could do this. There was no independence in religion or politics. One must ally himself to one, or another great leader, and trust his fortunes to him. Independence was unheard of—was impossible. For when the greater men declared for some opinion, or party, it must be right, and one must follow them without question; for where might is, there must right be. If some
act is questionable, it arises from necessity, and it is policy to accept it in good grace. And more, one must accept it, for the world does, and what the world sanctions, it is useless to resist. Thus did crime revel in its might, nor could the most subtle logic deduce any other result. But it lacked in one thing. Men of learning said, we believe personal independence is the right of every man. Martin Luther made bold to assert it. It was only an experiment, but time has told a wonderful story of its truth.

The last fifty years have seen an almost miraculous change in American politics. The cause, which was intended to get the true voice of the majority, has become the tool of political rings led by shrewd bosses. Independence has been narrowed down to alliance with one of the standing parties. When the time comes to fill vacancies in office, the machine is given a turn, and the people are presented with candidates who are often exceptionable, and sometimes even repugnant. Objections are met by the alternative of defeat, and party prejudices have, until lately, been strong enough to overcome conscientious scruples. The doctrine, "To the victor belong the spoils," has made alarming progress, and cost our country a President, and millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that past experience will annihilate the custom of bestowing offices on political favorites without regard to character or attainments. If a party has no higher purpose than to gratify the selfish whims of a few leaders, it ought to be defeated, and is bound to be, if passing events have any significance.

Looking to Europe, we find the nations there all agitated. In one there is a determined revolt against the wholesale robberies of the landed aristocracy. In another there has been a declaration of independence of the voice and vote of a constitutional premier. In another it is an outcry against a tyranny that makes its laboring classes serfs. In every nation there is a revolution of greater or less extent going on. There is another wrong that is rapidly growing, and promises soon to become powerful. It is the policy of taking advantage of technical points in law, to shield guilt. A good illustration was furnished in the trial of Guitean. He boldly asserted that he committed the crime, and added blasphemy. Yet he was allowed to insult counsel, witnesses, and even the judge himself, in defiance of all decency, because there was no power to restrain him, or hurry him to the gallows. "It is better to tolerate crime," says policy, "than to violate the law in its minutest details. Put justice and right where you please, but be sure to give the law the highest place." The Human first! The Divine afterward! As though the laws made justice, and not justice the laws.

C. H. G. '83.

THE LIBRARY FUND.

The history and present condition of the College Library Fund can be told in a very few words. As to its present condition—there is no such fund; as to its history—there never was any. There has been, and is, indeed, a small fund, the proceeds of which have generally been just about sufficient to pay the incidental expenses of the Library and the small wages of the Assistant Librarian; "Only this and nothing more." The books now on the shelves have been furnished by private donations, by bequests of small libraries, and, in a few cases, by purchase. This fully explains the fact that so few of the later publications are in the library, and that neither of the several departments is complete.

At the meeting of the State Convention in 1881 a few friends of the College, stirred up by the report of the Board of Education, resolved to try what could be done for the college and to turn their attention to the library. The Convention appointed them as a committee, the Executive Board of the college endorsed them, and they went to work. To their surprise, they were met with little enthusiasm in most cases, even by those whose co-operation they had most reason to expect. Circulars were sent to all the Alumni, but few of them took any active interest in the matter, although some responded nobly. "Owing to circumstances beyond their control" their work was broken up and finally brought to a complete stand-still, until the next meeting of the Convention, in October, 1882. They had then secured and placed in the library $929.95 worth of books. To do this a vast amount of letter and postal writing and advertising by means of circulars was done, of which some has borne fruit and some may bear fruit hereafter. About 4,000 circulars were sent out, not only to those who are, but to those who ought to be interested. One thousand dollars worth of books was the amount set to be obtained, of which about three-fourths is yet lacking. It is in the mind of some of those interested, if the present movement fully succeeds, to try then for a productive fund, which shall furnish money for the purchase of books hereafter. The whole plan, then, is to stock up the library and then take measures to keep it stocked, and for this the committee has been re-organ-
ized and enlarged, and has gone to work again, each one taking a certain portion of the State.

And now a word as to the needs of the library. On this point not a word ought to needful to those who, as students, have so often searched in vain for some book to help them out on a topic of history or science or literature; nor to those who have sat at the library table and replied to inquiring students, day after day, "It isn't here;" nor to those who have examined, with any care, the piles of valuable publications lying unbound and unindexed, and therefore unavailable; nor to those who have noticed the deplorable absence of the best reviews and magazines and other periodicals; nor to any, in fact, who at all understand what the library is and what it ought to be. There should be at least four main departments, viz.: History, Natural Science, Philosophy, and General Literature, and each sufficiently complete to give a fair idea of the whole field covered and to include all the best works of the best authors. But although there is a valuable nucleus of books in each department, no department even approximates completeness. Books of literature are the most numerous but this is by far the most extensive department. Of history there are scarcely more than those of Prescott, Hume, Macaulay and Bancroft. Biographies are few. Our American poets and orators have no fair showings. Of natural science there is scarcely enough to classify and the representations of modern philosophic thought have no place. The last few years have been very prolific of choice works in these last two departments, but for reasons already stated they are not on the library shelves. In a word the library should contain the best thought in every department of study so that the student might have an extensive field of investigation outside his text-books. Thus he may learn to use books (no small accomplishment) and, by comparing the thoughts of others, learn to think for himself.

There is an imperative need that these wants be at once supplied. Perhaps our library is as well stocked as those of many other colleges, and better than some, but that is not sufficient. The good books already gathered call loudly for companions and the needs of each succeeding class of students call loudly to be met. Many students have left for some other College whom a full library would have kept in our own halls, and many others have failed to come whom a full library would have drawn hither. The interests of the College demand that the means of holding these students should not be withheld. And besides new books, means should be provided for binding, indexing, &c., so that the unavailable portion of the library might be brought into better use. Considerable of the most valuable part of the library is practically unavailable for lack of just these means. When this is brought into use, and the series of Reviews, &c., already well begun, is completed, when a few of the best current periodicals are secured, and the various departments are made fairly full, then we shall have a library which will be a continual source of encouragement and help to the instructors, a means of pleasure and a profit to the students, and a strong attraction to those who are asking where they shall go for a thorough education. By all means let this be done.

M.

ADVANTAGE OF THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

The necessity of faithful Christian work in the college is undeniable; but a very important question is, what is the best means for attaining the best results? A thorough organization of the Christian students is an essential factor. At present there is no organization so well adapted to meet this end as the college Y. M. C. A.

The object of the association is to lead sinners to Christ, to promote growth in grace, to encourage fellowship among its members, and to do other kinds of Christian work, especially among the students.

To attain these ends the College Association has a Committee on Membership, whose duty it is to urge every Christian to join the Association,—for in union there is strength,—and to secure the presence of as many students as possible at the prayer meetings. Nor is this left entirely to the committee, whose special duty it is, but every Christian interested in the association takes delight in its prosperity, and so urges the students to attend the meetings, and thus individual work is done and the meetings are well sustained.

When for the first time a student leaves a loving mother, a kind father and all the comforts of home, the heart is tender, the mind is easily impressed and the soul is yearning for a cheering word. Now if a thoroughly organized association exists, he is welcomed by the Christian students and kind attention is shown him, and from the first he is influenced in the right direction.

Also there is a Devotional Committee whose
duty it is to arrange for all meetings, assign topics and appoint proper leaders, giving ample time for preparation.

Systematized work is necessary for the best results. We see it in societies, churches, work shops, railroads, and in all places of enterprise where the greatest amount of work is done with the agencies used. If Christian students desire to do more and better work for the Master, thorough organization is essential. The college Y. M. C. A. offers the best means for systematized work.

The advantages gained to each individual association from the inter collegiate relation are of great importance. At the state convention the delegates from different associations are benefited by the intermingling of ideas; for the delegates of every association represented, report the work they are doing and the most efficient methods. The methods which accomplish the best results are made particularly prominent and the delegates, filled with new ideas about Christian work, go home to put in practice the suggestions received. The sympathies of Christians engaged in the same kind of labor give a stimulus to work, make young men aggressive in the Christian warfare, and prepare them to urge the claims of Christ on individual hearts.

Also, as a result of the convention, the scope of work is enlarged and the work itself is engaged in with more activity. We learn how to accomplish the most with the least expenditure of labor. We profit by hearing the experience of those constantly engaged in the work for years, so that we are able to enter into new fields. The workers are impressed with the idea of individual responsibility and labor with more interest and enthusiasm. The help which the separate associations receive from the bulletins and papers published by the Y. M. C. A. is worthy of mention. These offer many practical suggestions, and keep the members wide awake by informing them of the successes of similar associations.

The Secretaries, in their occasional visits, arouse the students to greater enthusiasm and determination to do more active work for the Master.

These are a few of the many advantages offered by the college Y. M. C. A.

J. E. C.

The Museum of Kew has recently been enriched by a very fine collection of Japanese lacquer-work. The collection, which was obtained especially for the museum by the acting consul at Hakodate, under instructions from H. M. charge d'affaires at Tokio, is extremely complete, and illustrates the whole process of manufacture. Thus, for instance, there are specimens of the trunk of the varnish tree, showing the deep cuts through the bark, made in a horizontal manner and close together, by a sharp, gouge-like instrument, which is also shown, as well as several other instruments used in various branches of the collection of the lacquer or its preparation. There is also a neatly made pot for holding the lacquer as collected, constructed from a simple joint of a large bamboo stem; a large series of lacquer as collected from the stems or as prepared, and a complete set of tools, such as fine and coarse brushes, made of human hair, rat's hair, etc.; spatulas, burnishers, and a series of colors used in decoration. Besides these there is a very fine and instructive series of lacquer-work, from the earliest stages to the most highly finished examples, some of which are of great age, one, for example, being one hundred and twenty years old, and of exquisite workmanship. The processes through which good lacquer-work passes are both tedious and numerous; the results, however, are wonderful accuracy in every detail, many of the designs, especially those representing plants and flowers, being worked with so much care as to be in many cases botanically correct; this is particularly the case with the gold work on wood, both flattened and raised. The collection is all the more valuable because it is said that good lacquer-work is becoming more and more scarce, the demand for cheap articles in the European markets being so great as to induce lacquer-workers to turn their attention to the class of goods which meets with a ready sale, to the neglect of the more costly, and, consequently, more carefully wrought. The value of the collection is also increased from the fact that a very elaborate account accompanies them, descriptive of the collection of the juice from the varnish-trees, its subsequent manipulation and final application.—The Continent.

Crafty men continue studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.

Vain-glory men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vaunts.—Bacon.
is evident that our predecessor has ably represented the interests of Alma Mater, as well as those of the Students' Publication Association; so, whatever change may be observed, in tone or management, will be none other than should be expected in the course of two different persons striving for the same goal.

The College Index as a sixteen page monthly, is a new venture, involving more labor and capital than have heretofore been expended. For this reason, it is very desirable to count among our subscribers many who ought to have an interest in us, but who have not as yet given their support.

The managing board has decided to offer the last five numbers of The Index for only fifty cents. This includes the commencement issue, in which every Alumnus is especially interested.

We hope that this liberal offer, including one more number and a fourth more matter than Volume I of The Index contained, will not be considered as a premium to dilatory subscribers, but as our honest desire to introduce The Index where, we trust, it will ever after be a regular and welcome visitor.

All persons have by inheritance certain tendencies and bents of character, which, in a great measure, from necessity, control their actions and determine their failure or success. But while we are thus trammeled by nature, and the success or failure of an enterprise often depends on circumstances beyond our control, there may yet be formed certain habits of success which will be an insurance, where there would otherwise be failure. He who, full of enthusiasm at the start, undertakes some labor, but who wavers and yields when he hears discouraging comments, or as soon as he finds that it is work to put theory into practice, is not the one who will have a reputation for uniform success, nor one who, after a few such failures, will be called upon by others to carry out plans, however popular or feasible. The world has already too many fair weather men. The ones who are always in demand are those who are known to be not mere enthusiasts, turning, like the weather vane, with every breeze of opinion, but who have strength of will and perseverance, with fertility of resources to carry through to completion, whatever they undertake. They are the ones who will "Fight it out on this line," whatever time and labor it takes. It is this spirit which gives life to business ventures, success and eminence to literary and professional workers, and which largely explains the difference between bunglers and skilled workmen in any of life's departments.
However meager nature may have been in appointing to us this desirable quality, it is not incapable of cultivation. A very few experiments in continuing to vigorously push plans which dark days seem to have overtaken, or which the difficulty of the work repeats us of having undertaken, will convince us that we may attain a general uniformity of success, even in the face of difficulties, and our interest be considered as almost a certainty of the success of any measure we advocate.

While we recognize the fact that a college paper should be managed by, and mainly in the interest of, the students, we also know that the Alumni have an on us a strong claim. To them we look for encouragement and support, which they give because of their deep interest in all that pertains to Alma Mater.

One of the many ways in which this interest is shown is their habit of coming each commencement, to see what is being accomplished by their younger brothers. Now, while we appreciate their fraternal kindness, we observe, with no thought of jealousy, however, that their enjoyment is more than doubled by the meeting of former “chums” or classmates, and the renewing of “And acquaintance.”

Why can not these pleasant memories be revived and kept fresh, through the medium of The Index? We have arranged to publish in each number a paper from some graduate on topics of interest and importance to every friend of the College. Can we not, in connection with these papers, have shorter communications from other Alumni? Any information, of a general or personal nature, will be heartily welcome. If this appeal meets with a ready response we promise to establish an “Alumni’s column,” for which you, our elder brothers, will be entirely responsible.

When you read this and mentally say, “A good move in the right direction,” it devolves on you to see that at least one alumnus does his duty, by giving your support in a substantial manner.

The people of Michigan have long felt the need of a periodical devoted exclusively to literature and education. We are glad to see an attempt to supply this need, made by two enterprising members of our senior class, Britton and Hesseline, aided by Instructor Poppen.

Their paper, The Pedagogue, is a sixteen page monthly, resembling in size and general make-up The Watchman, published by the Y. M. C. A. Its typographical appearance is at once inviting, and the general news matter has been selected with care and taste. The Pedagogue publishes no list of regular contributors, but informs us that it has secured some of the best talent in the State; an assurance which is amply verified if the present number, containing articles from such writers as President Kendall Brooks, D. D., Rev. Geo. F. Hunting, C. L. Dean, A. M., and Prof. C. W. Tufts, A. M., is any criterion.

We are aware that a portion of the field is already occupied by an educational journal, The Moderator; but that should be no cause for discouragement to the managers of this new enterprise. The State has need of both these papers, and can support them handsomely. The neighboring state of Indiana finds a welcome place for three educational journals; then shall Michigan justly proud of her free schools and institutions of higher learning not find room for two such periodicals?

So, dear Pedagogue, we wish you the abundant success of which your undertaking is worthy and of which your debut gives reasonable expectation.

GEMS FROM BACON.

Man that is young in years, may be old in hours, if he have lost no time.
Some books are to be tasted, others swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a good task, for that is even good for the public; but he that plots to be the only figure amongst ciphers, is the decay of a whole age.
Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds—they ever fly by twilight.
There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little.
Fortune is like the market, where, many times, if you can stay a little, the price will fall; and again it is sometimes like Shylock’s offer, which at first offereth the commodity at full, then consumeth part and part, and still holds up the price.
I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the AhoRUN, than that this universal frame is without a mind.
A little philosophy inclineth man’s mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men’s minds about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther, but when it beholdest a chain of them confederate, and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.
It appeareth in nothing more, that atheism is in
the lips, than in the heart of man, than by this, that atheists will ever be talking of their opinion, as if they lacked in it themselves, and would be glad to be strengthened by the consent of others.

Certainly in taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior; for it is a prince's part to pardon.

That which is past and gone is irrecoverable and wise men have enough to do with things present and to come.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute carefully, and leave contentedly.

Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination, their discourse and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions; but their deeds are ever as they have been accustomed.

If a man perform that which hath not been attempted before, or attempted and given over, or hath been achieved, but not with so good circumstance; he shall purchase more honor than by effecting a matter of greater difficulty, or virtue wherein he is but a follower.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mary Lovell is visiting her sister, Mrs. Coleman.

—Mr. Cooney has been away on business for a few days.

—Mr. Barber has finished his school and is back again in College.

—A. E. Clough has been quite seriously ill with scarlet fever, but is now recovering.

—Miss Strong of the Seminary, paid old friends at the College a visit a few days ago.

—Was it the weather we had a few days back that made a Fresh girl sigh for Spring?

—Miss Smead, of Wellesley College and Miss McKay, of Cleveland, are guests of the Misses Gibson.

—The patriotic oration by Mr. Fuller, Feb. 20, had the desired effect, and the faculty at once announced a half holiday.

—The Philolexian Society has recently placed a new stove in their hall. It is a much needed improvement, and adds greatly to the looks as well as the comfort of their room.

—A Senior, one day, after studying a problem in the puzzle column of a newspaper intently for some time, looked up and innocently asked: "Say, Pard, how the deuce do you solve an agnostic?"

—We imagine that one of the boys is getting "sweet" on some dear one, at least we have heard her call him "Honey" several times lately.

—The other day when the Professor told the "Prometheus" class that they would finish up the term by a little work in the Greek Testament, one of the promising theologians whispered to his neighbor, "I wonder if we can't find a pony somewhere."

"The only way to manage those blasted printers is to brace up and hurl a few familiar and profane epitaphs at them," was the way one of our irrepressible Freshmen consol'd the desponding Business Manager the other day. He has poetic frenzy of a high order.

—Since the day of prayer for colleges, daily prayer meetings have been held, under the direction of the College Young People's Christian Association. Dr. Brooks has also preached each Sunday afternoon. There has been a deep interest manifested throughout, and a goodly number of conversions.

—Some of our dignified Seniors have apparently adopted the Prep. trick of hanging around the doors after meetings to get a "catch on." As seen in a Prep. this is full enough of impropriety; but in a Senior it is certainly Fuller and decidedly Barbarous. Thus a Soph. moralized the other day. [We are a little surprised at the above; for, in this college, such conduct has usually been considered a mark of Merit.

—Ed.]


—We take pleasure in announcing that L. Cooney, Jr., of the present Senior class, has entered into partnership in the prosperous firm of N. Chase & Co., for the manufacture and sale of their well known fanning mill, "The Michigan." Mr. Cooney has been noted for years for his excellent business abilities, and his friends will learn with pleasure his success in forming so desirable a partnership. We predict that it will be highly profitable for all parties concerned. The best wishes of all are with Mr. Cooney. We only hope that his business will not require him to give up his studies.

COLLEGE INDEX. 65
Again we are compelled to announce a fresh onslaught of Cupid, with his merciless darts, on the sanctity of the Sophomore class. This time he has carried C. M. Holmes away captive, and bound him in bonds "For better or for worse, so long as they both shall live." Miss Lizzie Tallman is the happy bride, and they were married at her home in Alamo, Friday evening, Feb 2. We regret that it becomes necessary for Mr. Holmes to leave college, and hope to see him back soon. This event was a general surprise in college circles, and many were the anxious faces as they queried, "Who'll be next?"

We always had abundant confidence in the ability of our friend, the chairman of the Kalamazoo College Y. M. C. A. delegation to the Hillsdale Convention, to keep his normal condition with reference to his feet. We are, therefore, surprised at the stories now current that while in the performance of his duty at Hillsdale he made a sudden and unexpected change of base, and his Boots got the better of him, and literally sat down on them. If this be true, he will be more worthy if he is more careful in the future to slum the slippery paths of this world and distribute his dignity more evenly, for soles of the best Boots may slip under too great a burden of Merit.

"Kansas Day" is the title of a neat little pamphlet we have received from the pen of L. G. A. Copley of the class of '67. It contains much interesting as well as general matter concerning the State of Kansas, and is designed for the use of schools. The idea of devoting a day especially to the study of one's own state was originated and first carried out by Mr. Copley. Since then many teachers have followed his example, and the custom of observing the anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union as a Kansas Day, has become quite general. The above-mentioned pamphlet has been published to assist in these exercises. Mr. Copley has been very successful as a teacher, and is now at Clay Center, Kansas.

After mature deliberation, and a general canvas of the sentiment of college people, the Sherwoods came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to have the next convention of the Inter-Collegiate Society Association meet here next May, for several reasons. There is a great abundance of entertainments here this season. We have no conveniences for entertaining visitors here at the college, and the society feel hardly willing to do it at a public hotel. The new ladies' building, which will undoubtedly be built the coming summer, will have all conveniences required, and will, moreover, be a very great addition to the grounds and general appearance of the College. Hence it was thought best to postpone the invitation to some later day, when we could entertain our friends with much greater credit to ourselves and the institution.

The difficulty in the Senior class at Hillsdale College is at last ended. The class was yearning for a sleigh ride, but the faculty said "No." They obeyed but took their ride on the next pleasant evening, with the precaution not to worry the faculty by telling them they were going. When they returned they found that they were enjoying an impromptu vacation, with no reduced rates on which to visit their respective homes. Refusing to submit a prescribed apology for what they deemed no wrong, the faculty refused to re-instate them. Then up came a band of students, saying to them, "Ye shall seek me and ye shall not find me, if the Seniors are not restored." At this critical moment the class sent in an apology, "For the good of the college," which was accepted, and the band of fellowship was extended again to all. This last step was taken just in time to get all the machinery in good running order again before the Y. M. C. A. Convention, which met there Feb. 8-11.

Thirst for learning has not as yet subdued the spirit of liberty in our Alma Mater, and various were the celebrations indulged in during the half-holiday granted us by the President. But we think none made more memorable the 22nd than the sleighing party which passed the evening with the Misses Stimson. One of its pleasant features was the distribution through the company, by Miss Lucy Fitch, of wooden hatchets, upon which each secured the autographs of all the others. Wit, pleasantry, games, music, and refreshments were the order of the evening, and when the company finally broke up, it was mutually agreed to be one of the jolliest times on record, and the Misses Stimson's powers of entertainment and pleasure-making are not soon to be forgotten. The party also rejoiced in having as one of their number, on this delightful occasion, their former school-mate Miss Minnie A. Strong, who by special permission, was released for an evening of old-time festivities from the golden-barred incarceration, of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary.
We chronicle in this issue the connection of our editor, S. Wesselsius and our instructor, Jacob Poppen, with the Pedagogue. Are they again pursuing the phantoms of Hope? If so we hope they will not again prove delusive.

We consider everything news since our last, and so, though slightly out of date, we notice the Sherwood and Eurolophian sleighing party of the 2nd inst. The man that makes the weather seemed especially opposed to the boys that night; but will makes ways, and though obliged to give up their original plan, of a trip to the suburbs, on account unbroken roads and storm, they had a pleasant ride through the village, and returned for refreshments to the Eurolophian hall, from which all well pleased they returned to their respective homes at an early hour.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Michigan was held in the First Baptist church at Hillsdale, Feb. 8-11.

A most valuable prelude to the work of the convention was the reception and banquet, in the college parlors and dining hall, Thursday evening at 5:30. This enjoyable and profitable feature of the entertainment of the delegates was due mainly to the ladies of the College Y. M. C. A. For this, and also for the kind attention received at the homes where delegates were entertained, sincere thanks were expressed, and were certainly deserved. The success of the convention was due, in great part, to the way in which the efforts of the association were seconed by the people of Hillsdale.

Following this hearty reception at the College, came the welcome meeting at the church. Here words of cordial greeting were extended to the delegates; from Hillsdale College by President Durgin; from the College Association by its president, S. S. Schell; and from the pastors and churches of the city by Rev. J. M. Barkley. Responses were made respectively, by A. H. Lucas, of Adrian College; I. G. Jankins, of the R. R. Branch at Detroit, and Rev. W. C. Bunes, of Paw Paw.

The exercises of the convention consisted of half hour devotional meetings before each session, morning, afternoon and evening; reports from the associations represented, both city, college and R. R.; discussions upon topics of interest to Y. M. C. A. workers, and evening addresses by Dr. Olney of the University, and Rev. Moses Smith of Detroit.

The consecration meeting for young men was held Sunday morning at 9:30, in which the desire for a more thorough work of grace in the hearts of all was apparent. Sunday morning, the pulpits of the various churches of the city were supplied by delegates.

At 3:30 p. m. Sunday, a meeting for ladies only, was held in the Presbyterian church, conducted by Wm. Watkins of N. Y., assisted by delegates.

At 8:30, a mass meeting for young men was held in the Opera House, led by I. G. Jenkins, of Detroit. At this meeting a more than ordinary interest was shown and many unconverted expressed a desire for a better life.

The farewell meeting was held in the Opera House, Sunday evening. The crowded and thoroughly awakened audience listened to a short outline of the Y. M. C. A. work, by E. W. Watkins of N. Y., a member of the International committee. Words of farewell and exhortation were spoken by President Durgin, Rev. Mr. Barkley, and several delegates. The spirit was such that after this meeting was formally dismissed, many remained, and a conference meeting was held, with good results.

The meetings from the first, and especially the last one, were of great spiritual interest and power. All felt well paid for the time spent at the convention.

EXCHANGES.

The Blackburnian, from Blackburn University, is with us for the first time.

The editorials are copious and not without interest to an outsider. We notice in this department an article endeavoring to arouse a more general interest in athletic sports among the students, with which we most heartily concur. A well disciplined mind is of little use if hindered in its work by a weak body. We count The Blackburnian among our best ex's.

The College Ramble, from Illinois College, is in its accustomed place, a fact which we are pleased to notice. It contains an article on the "Abuse of Liberty," which, not worthy of special notice, contains some good points. Also one on "Specialists and
Specialties," in which the old question of division of labor and labor-saving machines are discussed. Some of the opinions do not agree with our own, nor do we think they can be sustained; however, the article is well written and confers credit upon the composer.

The January number of The Adelphian appears, adorned with quite an imposing frontispiece. This journal cannot be accused of being too weighty in its literary articles, but rather the reverse.

A copy of the Normal News, from our State Normal, has strayed in upon us. We hope that this was not accidental, if so, that it will happen often. This is a new sheet, at least pertaining to its school affairs, and its monthly appearance would add materially to our profit and enjoyment.

We have received the School Visitor from Ausonia, Ohio. This is not a college journal, but one rather in the interest of district and high schools; still it is not without interest to the college professor and students.

Such journals are doing a grand work in improving schools and encouraging teachers, and we would advise every student aspiring to that honorable position to provide himself with one, and we know of none better than the above mentioned in its particular branches.

The Lutherville Seminarian, from Lutherville Seminary, is a wide awake journal. The January number contains several literary articles of moderate length, all of which are on topics of general interest. We notice the subject of organizing a literary society is receiving attention at the present time. We are indeed surprised to know that an institution capable of sustaining such a journal as the Seminarian has no literary society. It seems to us that the first duty of such an institution, in the direction of literary drill, is to sustain a literary society, as being of more vital importance to the students, as a body; after which, if practicable, a paper may be issued. Yes, girls, by all means, have a literary society.

The Randolph Mason Monthly, from Ashland, Va., comes with its usual amount of readable matter. The article, "Ignatius Loyola and his Society," is worthy of special notice, as presenting in a clear manner the origin and object of the order of Jesuits.

The Register, a semi-monthly, from Providence high school, shows that students of that school have ideas, about conducting a paper, not inferior to many entertained by some of our college brethren.

The Album, from Hollins Institute, Va., has an interesting article on "Emid and Guinevere," showing the beauties of true womanhood as characterized in Emid, while the character of Guinevere "is a lute whose master-string is broken; the other chords are still responsive to the touch, but the full harmony may never again be heard." The production shows care in preparation, and reveals the genius of the writer.

The December number of the Richmond College Messenger gives us an article on "History," in which that subject, though rather antiquated, is handled in a masterly manner, and the author manifests a clear understanding of his subject. The article entitled "Aztec Metropolis" is written in a style intended to attract, but some of the pictures are a little overdrawn. This journal partakes more largely of the nature of a magazine than a college paper should.

The January number of The Argosy, from Mount Allison Wesleyan College, is fully up to its ordinary standard in the literary department. There seems to be a dearth of matter, however, in the local columns. The correspondent from Boston gives an interesting account of his trip to that city, and his attendance on a lecture by Rev. Joseph Cook. His description of Tremont Temple and the speaker is good.

The Chrestomathian, from Thiel College, Pa., is modest in appearance but sterling in character. The editorials, "chips," and clippings have the true college ring, and show that Young America is appreciated at Thiel. The review of Keats is evidently the work of an enthusiastic admirer, whose "brief career this world of tinsel glory" has not entirely "darkened before the flower of his genius had scarcely begun to bloom." The article on "Man's Life his Monument" is interesting and full of good thought. More of such inspiring and well worded exhortations "to act, to strive, to work," would raise the standard of life at our colleges, and wherever the influence might extend.

The College Record, from Wheaton College, is an enterprising journal, filled with matter mostly of a local interest; but we do not consider this as diminishing the value of the paper. The February number contains a good article from an alumnum.

It was evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held a lantern, another held the cat, and a third jammed a pistol into the cat's ear and fired, shooting the man, in the hand, who held the cat, and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw how matters stood and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

—Harvard Daily Herald.
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CALENDAR.

1882. December 22, Friday, Fall Term ends.
1883, Jan. 2, Tuesday, Winter Term begins.
March 24, Friday, Winter Term ends.
April 2, 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.

The Index has in its possession one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, last edition, unwrapped from the publishers, which it will be glad to dispose of at ten per cent, below the regular price, to any one desiring it. Address the business manager, inclining $9.00, and it will be forwarded, carriage free, to any place in Michigan.

"Is it a crime to be a woman?" asks Lillie Devereux Blake. It is not a crime, Lillie; but being a woman when you don't want to be is certainly a great misfortune.—Philadelphia News.

"I do wish you would come home earlier," said a woman to her husband. "I am afraid to stay alone. I always imagine there's somebody in the house, but when you come I know there isn't."—Exchange.

There is a tradition handed down from time immemorial that a lady can never write a letter without a postscript. If the latter is inevitable, an Esterbrook pen No. 333 will answer the purpose admirably.

College students who are interested in the publication and support of The Index should not forget to patronize as far as possible those who advertise with us, as it is by this means, to a large extent, that the finances of our paper are supported.

The man who arrived at the station a moment too late for the train had a splendid car-rear before him.—Boston Transcript.

Sophronia—"What is philosophy?" It is something that enables a rich man to say, there is no disgrace in being poor.—Exchange.

Will the Alumni please read the editorials in this issue, and notice the propositions made by The Index in regard to publishing items of interest to them, and also the liberal offer to furnish The Index for the remainder of the year for fifty cents.

Some men are so lacking in hospitality that they will not even entertain an idea.—Boston Transcript.

You may think it the same old story, but it is worth repeating, that it will pay you many told to take your clothing, when growing a little shabby and seedy, to M. Lenz, the dyer, who will make it look as well as new, and at a price far below the quality of the work. You will find him on East Main Street.

A muff is described as a thing that holds a girl's hand and doesn't squeeze it. This definition is almost correct.—The Judge.

Historians say that Attila often dined on horseback. That's nothing: American readers often feast on muffin.—Philadelphia News.

An exchange discusses "The penalty we pay for having wealth." It is very discouraging, no doubt; but give us the wealth, and we'll willingly pay the penalty.—Norristown Herald.

There is one institution we have long needed in our city, viz: a first class fruit depot; we mean one which furnishes not only the standard apple and orange but where can be found, when wished, those more delicate and dainty fruits of the season, and of more sunny climes. We are glad to chronicle the establishment of such a place at Bigelow's old stand, on South Burdick Street, by Farwell, the confectioner, who is prepared to supply all demands, at most reasonable terms, for fruit or confectionery. Be sure you see him for party supplies.

Job never stopped over, but he boiled over once.—Lowell Courier.

You may make an impression on genius with advice, but it takes a kick to influence a fool.—Whitehall Times.

We dropped in on friend Krymer the other day, and found him as cheerful as ever, setting up good square meals at 25c apiece. He still keeps those good brands of luscious bivalves, and dishes them up in a style not to be beat, or sells them in bulk or can. He is on North Burdick Street, you remember.

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THE ARTHURIAN ROMANCES.

Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table—around these names cluster some of the most beautiful romances in all English literature. For centuries has King Arthur been the national romance hero of the English, and almost can the progress of thought in the nation be divined, from the manner in which the story of his life has changed and grown under the pens of successive writers.

Reading these tales we are lifted to a higher plane by the lofty purpose and noble deeds of pure lives, yet all are so closely interwoven with the marvellous and mysterious that, laying the stories aside, we wonder, if, after all, there ever lived a British King Arthur. A skepticism takes possession of us and is strengthened by the thought of the many who have doubted and the others who have positively denied his existence. Yet the charm of the stories still lingers, and loth to believe this “greatest of all epic heroes” purely imaginary, we seek even a slight assurance of his reality. The search ended, we can only believe, that early in the sixth century there lived a King Arthur, so much better than the kings before or after him, that his name became famous. Then, centuries after his death, writers began to make him the hero of their romances, adding one virtue after another to his character, until he has become the ideal of royalty. Not until the twelfth century was King Arthur placed before the people as a national hero, by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Then came Wace translating the story into French, changing it where it pleased him, and adding new legends, or stories of his own. The romances as given to literature by these two men, were but stories of human nature devoid of its spiritual element. It was reserved for Walter Mapes to put into them that nobility of life and purpose which comes from Christianity alone. By him, the story of the Holy Grail was first woven into the Arthurian Romances, giving them that spiritual meaning which has exerted so great an influence through all these centuries.

An interest thus awakened in King Arthur and his Knights was not to die. Writers of Arthurian romances became numerous, some adding new stories to those already written, and others giving new versions of the old ones, as the spirit of their times demanded. Now we trace them from Geoffrey of Monmouth through Wace, Walter Mapes, Layamon, Sir Thomas Malory and others, down to our own time, when they have been given a new beauty and a deeper meaning by the pen of Alfred Tennyson. Even Milton held it a dearly cherished purpose to write a great poem on King Arthur, but afterward found the grander theme of “Paradise Lost.”

Turning, now, from their history let us see what there is in the romances themselves, especially as given by Tennyson.

There is the story of a king beyond reproach, placed on the throne of Britain by the might of the great enchanter Merlin, dwelling in a palace made and adorned by his magic art.

There, gathering around him the most beautiful and the noblest of his subjects, he founded the Knighthood of the Round Table, binding his knights by most solemn vows “to defend the cause of Christ, to right all wrongs of men and themselves to live a chaste life.” Thus he strove by his own pure life and the purity of all his court, to spread holiness abroad upon the earth. But in the story of Sir Laun­celot and Queen Guinevere, running through all the others as a connecting thread, we see how sadly his noble purpose was hindered.
So it is that the divine spirit within us, striving after the pure and holy, is constantly being hindered by the desires of the lower nature.

Then there is the story of the Holy Grail, the sacred cup, said by legend to have been made from one emerald, lost from the crown of Lucifer as he was falling out of Heaven, and to have contained the pascal lamb at the Last Supper, and afterward to have received the blood from the Savior’s wounds.

In the quest of the Holy Grail is beautifully typified the struggle of a soul after holiness, at first full of pride and hope, then growing discouraged, but struggling on faintly and despairing, until at length, weary and cast down, it learns the lesson of humility, that man must lose himself to save himself.

Many knights set out upon the quest, but few returned and fewer still had been successful. The power of the Round Table was broken. King Arthur learned how faithless had been the two whom he held dearest.

Wars followed, the power of the Round Table was destroyed, and but one of all the knights remained to hear the last words of the king.

Among the “Idyls of the King,” the story of the “Lily Maid of Astolat” is one of the most beautiful, and at the same time sad.

There are many touching passages in it as when Elaine, feeling, the shadow of the great sorrow coming upon her

“Murmured vain, vain; it cannot be.
He will not love me; how then? must I die?
Then as a little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain passage, of few notes,
Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er,
For all an April morning, till the ear
Wearies to hear it, so the simple maid
Went half the night repeating; ‘Must I die?’

And this, when the sorrow had come and crushed her as if indeed she were a fragile flower. All things had been done as she requested before she died.

“Then, rose the dumb old servitor, and the dead
Steered by the dumb went upward with the flood—
In her right hand the lily, in her left
The letter—all her bright hair streaming down—
And the coverlid was cloth of gold
Drawn to her waist, and she herself in white,
All but her face, and that clear beautiful face
Was lovely, for she did not seem as dead
But fast asleep, and lay as though she smiled.”

Then she reached the palace of the King and this the letter which she bore:

“Most noble lord, Sir Lancelot of the Lake,
I, sometimes called the ‘Maid of Astolat,’

Come, for you left me taking no farewell,
Hither, to take my last farewell of you.
I loved you, and my love had no return.
And therefore my love has been my death.
And therefore I have sought your help,
And to all other ladies I make moan,
Pray for my soul and yield me burial,
As thou art a knight peerless.”

Inexpressibly sad is the last meeting between Arthur and Queen Guinevere as he sought and found her in her place of refuge. There as he recalls how pure and grand had been his purpose, and how the loathsome opposite of all his heart had purpose had come, and all through her, what grandeur in the words

“And all is past, the sin is sinned, and I—
Lo! I forgive thee, as the Eternal God forgives.”

A little further on, we come to the King’s last words ere he is carried away by the Three Queens in the dusky barge, to heal him of his grievous wounds.

Then the last knight of the Round Table

“Straining his eyes, saw that speck that bare the king—
Pass on and on, and go
From less to less, and vanish into light.”

The vision of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table passes away. Would that its lesson of Christian truth and purity might be written in words of light upon every heart.

S. J. B.

KALAMAZOO LADIES’ HALL ASSOCIATION.

I am asked to say something of the present condition and future prospects of the work.

It was found at the last meeting of the Directors to have begun most hopefully, for we can hardly call what had been accomplished more than a beginning. Much earnest effort, equally earnest prayers and some money have been invested, from which we have already realized a good return. We should expect to reap according as we sow. There is not a Baptist woman in the State but should feel a deep interest in this project, and should regard it as a work to be done for the Lord. And who questions that it is? This educational work is an important feature of our work for Him. From some of our appeals for aid we have received only a favorable expression of good will, but accompanied with an “It is impossible in our church to raise anything.” Now we doubt not the writer of such a letter really feels that nothing could be done, and we know that without an effort nothing can. Unless the subject had taken hold of her heart and hand, she could not hope to interest others; but herself
feeling the importance the way will open. Difficulties always disappear as we advance. Napoleon said when told by one of his officers that a certain plan was impossible to execute "That, sir, is a word only for cowards or fools." This was the spirit that carried armies over the Alps, and ensured for the greatest of generals, victory. So, when our purpose is once fixed on a good object we must never cease our efforts till it is attained—stop at nothing save victory.

We must talk this work with all whom we can by any possibility interest. Show them how important is a christian home within the means of every young woman who shall seek an education at Kalamazoo College.

Then as it is to be a work of the women of Michigan for women, a work expressive of Christian interest and sympathy, each will feel a womanly pride (pious pride) in its being all it could become by our uniting efforts and earnest prayers.

We must be ready to make sacrifices if necessary that our part may not be left undone. It is to be as some one said at the convention, "a monument of the work of the Baptist women of Michigan." We must make it one of which we shall not be ashamed. My womanly pride has already been piqued, and my womanly dignity quite offended by a "member of the sterner sect," as Samantha would say, who has not hesitated to tell me that we "women know nothing of business, and cannot build this hall." Well there is one woman on the executive board who did not know anything of business, did not know how to write an order or make out a receipt, but, thanks to the K. L. H. A., she has learned. And one of the most blessed things in all our work for others, unselfish work, is that we cannot do it and not be ourselves blessed by every single effort.

It is like the half frozen traveler of the Alps, who all discouraged was ready to lie down upon the snow and die, when meeting one in a worse condition than himself, his heart less benumbed was warmed toward him and all his sympathies excited, he exerted his benumbed strength to the utmost to save his poor fellow sufferer, and not only succeeded but felt new life and warmth coursing through his own limbs till at last both were enabled hand in hand to walk on to a place of safety. So all our good works are a wise investment for this world as well as for the world to come. Every effort brings its own reward; yet while valuable to us in themselves, if we make them like the Israelites, into a calf to be worshipped and relied upon, they are terribly pernicious.

In our work for the hall there has been none of self-seeking spirit, only a desire for the best good of the work has been paramount and in all our meetings nothing but peace and harmony of plans and efforts have prevailed.

The students of the college can do much to help us. They have homes in which this matter must be agitated; some of them are members of churches where perhaps, little interest is felt. Do your utmost to arouse it, and God helping us, we shall see the hall erected free from debt in the time specified in our articles of association.

F. R. F.

SHERWOOD RECEPTION.

A very pleasant occurrence took place Friday eve, March 16th, in the opening program and reception given by the Sherwood Rhetorical Society in their newly repaired hall at the Dormitory. They have recently improved their room by papering the side walls with a rich gilt paper, and finishing the ceiling in a late panel pattern with heavy and rich border and frieze. It is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the work to say that it was done by Mr. Southworth. New chairs for the president and secretary have been added to the furniture. A much needed improvement has also been made by the addition of a new cloak room, built in the east end of the center hall and furnished with the necessary appurtenances for arranging bangs or neckties and brushing foreign matter from the understanding.

Their hall as now finished and furnished presents probably as elegant an appearance as any society hall in the State. The boys deserve much commendation for their taste in decorative art as well as for their pluck and perseverance in carrying out so extensive an enterprise. The literary program was a pleasing success. We insert it in full:

Piano solo—Selected, L. O. P. Hoyt.
Address by president, A. G. Fuller.
Oration—Far Fetched and Dear Bought, C. A. Fletcher.
Song, C. H. Gleason.
Essay—Rebecca, J. E. Cheney.
Music—Quartette, Messrs. McCue, Lewis, Gleason and Bramble.
Poem—Morpheus as teacher, E. E. Dresser.
Selection, L. Cooney.
Violin solo—Cavitina; C. H. Bownell, Chairman of program, A. J. Coddington.

The song of Mr. Gleason and the selection of Mr. Cooney were necessarily omitted owing to the illness of the former, and absence from town of the latter gentlemen. Of the program as rendered, the opening piano solo by Mr. Hoyt was excellent. He showed his usual facility of execution and fine taste and judgment of expression. Mr. Hoyt was formerly a member of the S. R. S., and his address consisted of general words of welcome to old friends and a statement of the Sherwood idea of the relation of society work to the Curriculum. The address of the President consisted of general words of welcome to visiting friends and a statement of the Sherwood idea of the relation of society work to the Curriculum. He closed by a synopsis of the history of the S. R. S., stating among other interesting facts that it was now enjoying its thirty-third year of useful existence, and that up to the present time there had been expended in building, remodeling and furnishing their present hall nearly twelve hundred dollars, four fifths of which had been given by actual members of the society. In the oration “Far Fetched and Dear Bought,” the orator aimed to show the tendency of the present generation to overlook and misjudge excellence at home, and to strive after things and opinions of less intrinsic worth merely because they have a foreign stamp. The characterization was a lively and humorous description of a college favorite, and indicated marked ability in the writer as well as in his fair subject. Mr. Bownell has an easy, effervescent style of composition which is sure to be entertaining; and render him popular in social circles. The essay by Mr. Cheney showed a thorough acquaintance with his subject matter, and one could not but be impressed with the nobility and beauty of Scott’s favorite character, as her virtues and charms were delineated in the essay. We know not whether the author’s opinions were to any extent moulded by some personal ideal, but the effect of his piece was certainly not to lower the ideal standards of his hearers. In the music by the quartette, owing to the illness of Mr. Gleason, Mr. Barber sang first bass. The piece rendered was the “Two Roses.” The first tenor showed a marked range of voice. The poem by Mr. Dresser was a pleasing conception and gave Morpheus little chance to act as teacher during the reading. The violin solo by Mr. Bownell assisted on the piano by Mr. Desenburg was a treat. Each was master of his part and the execution and music made the encore received well deserved. After adjournment students and friends lingered for some time in social entertainment and congratulations of an evening well passed.

One of the most ingenious and useful contrivances in which electricity plays the prominent part is the portable electric lighter, for practical use in the office, at home and in factories, banks, hotels, restaurants, etc. The apparatus occupies a space of five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease from apartment to apartment. It is complete in itself, requiring no extra power, wires or connection, and is so constructed that any portion or part can be replaced at a small cost. By simply pressing upon the knob to the full extent of the spring (which connects the battery) an electric current is produced, by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence, and the light is instantaneous. The material lasts about two months, and can then be renewed at a small cost through any chemist. It will not be long before everybody will have a portable electric lighter. The price, $5, is so low that it cannot fail to become popular at once. At a further cost of $3.50 connections and cups are adjusted to the battery, controlled by a switch, so that it can be adapted for the purpose of ringing an alarm or call bell, which can be attached to the instrument, or by the addition of wires, can be rung at any reasonable distance. When so adjusted, the circuit can be altered in an instant, by the switch, to give light or ring the bell at will. These connections can also be attached to an induction coil, by which a powerful current of electricity can be conveyed. The principal office is at 22 Water street, Boston, where all applications for this most novel lamp should be sent.—Boston Post.

“Come,” said a Cincinnati man, showing a Chicago friend the institutions of the city, “come, let us go and see the Widows’ Home.” “Not much,” cried the terrified visitor; I saw a widow home once and it cost me $16,000 for an alleged breach of promise. No, sir. Send the widows home in a hack.—Chat by the Way.
That familiar quotation, "Music hath charms," expresses in fitting terms a sublime truth, a truth which no one who has felt or observed the influence of its enchanting strains can gainsay. But in our enthusiasm we must not forget that music is not alone in its power to sway the feelings. In poetry it finds a formidable rival, if two forces which so often combine with such marvelous effect can properly be called rivals. Music and poetry, though separate arts, have to each other a striking resemblance, both in their nature and effect. Each appeals to the emotions in a manner which sometimes breaks even the force of will and takes the soul captive. Their combined approach is still more irresistible, a fact which the ancient minstrels seem to have appreciated, for never by them were these two strong forces divorced. Music to be truly effective must contain a poet's thought, the interpretation of which constitutes our highest enjoyment, while poetry loses much of the charm which makes it effective, if it lacks the musical cadence of pure rhythm. Now we are not so rash as to even hint that the muse has turned a cold shoulder to this college, for it is near the time of "Spring, gentle spring," and we have too firm a belief in our right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to thus needlessly expose ourselves to the impetuous torrents of spring poetry.

But on the other hand we are desirous of expressing our regret that so little interest is manifested in college music. The orchestra, which for the two years preceding this, was in so flourishing a condition now has an existence only in name. The music and instruments are still at our disposal and a considerable number of the old organization are either at college or in our immediate vicinity. All that seems to be lacking is a little enthusiasm among the old members, and a systematic effort to fill vacancies with the musical talent that is surely to be found within these classic walls.

It is not long since each society had its Glee Club of which it might well be proud. But now, for any public occasion it is difficult to obtain even a quartette without selecting its members from at least two societies, or seeking help outside. Now it we really thought that the difficulty was in lack of mu-
sical ability, we would pass the matter over in silence, but we are acting on the belief that it is only necessary to arouse our singers from their lethargy. Let us hear, once more, some rousing college songs. Of what benefit to us are the many volumes of the new "American College Song Book," unless we put them to some use. But if there is to be no disposition to use them, it is better to sing the old threadbare "Bingo," "Litoria," or even "Upi de," than to be forever vainly waiting to learn something new.

We are happy to announce that our efforts to gain support from the alumni and friends of the institution have met with a reasonable degree of success. One of the letters received by us states our position so squarely that we cannot forbear quoting a portion of it, which reads as follows: "I received to-day a copy of the Index from an unknown source, with several articles marked. From a comparison and collection of these several said articles, I came to the conclusion that it was the work of some one who thinks that an alumni ought to support and encourage a paper emanating from the walls of his Alma Mater. Owing to the influence of the work in which I am now engaged, (the law,) I don't care to argue any matter until I am paid for it, so I enclose $1, and say, let the matter rest and send me your paper, but don't mark the articles. So long as they are unmarked I can apply them to some one else, but when they are marked, I am sure they mean yes. Give us all the news you can in your paper."

We must remind our friends, however, that the "items of interest" are not forthcoming so readily as we had hoped. Can it be that you are losing interest in these matters or do the cares of active business completely engross your attention? Please bear in mind that our columns are always open to you, and that we are thankful for all literary as well as pecuniary support.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN HARVARD.

The annual report of the President of Harvard University, just issued, is a valuable document. We commend to our readers the following paragraphs, on athletic contests by students:

"Late in the year the Faculty appointed a com-
mittee to consider and report upon the general subject of out-of-door athletic contests, and particularly upon the regulation of match games of ball. It was the elaborate nature of the arrangements for match games of base-ball, and the frequency of those contests in April, May, and June which prompted this action on the part of the Faculty; but the inquiry at once took a wide range, and comprehended all the competitive athletic sports. The committee examined the existing methods of maintaining and conducting these sports, and conferred with a number of graduates and undergraduates who were specially interested in them. Before Commencement they reported that a standing committee of the Faculty ought to be appointed to regulate athletic sports, and that the President be requested to ascertain if Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Amherst (the institutions whose students are represented in the Collegiate Base-ball League,) would unite with Harvard in prohibiting games with professional clubs. The Faculty adopted both of these recommendations. A standing committee of three was appointed to regulate athletic sports; and the Faculty thus assumed for the first time a direct responsibility for the character and extent of those exercises. The correspondence of the President with the other colleges above-mentioned was not concluded until October, when it appeared that all the Faculties except that of Yale College would be glad to unite in prohibiting Base-ball games with professional clubs.

Since the beginning of the current year, the standing committee of the Faculty have made regulations which forbid College clubs to play or compete with professional clubs, and provide that after the current year, no student shall belong to a boat crew unless he can swim, and that no student shall engage in any athletic contest until he has been examined and pronounced fit by the Director of the Gymnasium. The committee have also denied to professional "trainers" access to the grounds and buildings of the University, except by special permission of the committee. The influence of the committee has been successfully used to reduce the number of match games of ball, and to confine them to Saturdays. These various restrictive measures have on the whole commended themselves to the judgment of the whole body of students and graduates; for even the young men most active in athletic sports had perceived that the college competitions were running to excess, and that the ball-games, boat races, and some of the sports technically called athletic, were in danger of losing that amateur quality which should always characterize the bodily exercises and sports of young men who are in training for intellectual pursuits, and for modes of life in which satisfaction and power of usefulness come, not from great muscular strength or special skill in any sport or exercise, but rather from a well-proportioned bodily development and good general health.

"Many people take it for granted that the students who are conspicuous in athletic sports are capable of nothing better, and stand as a rule at the bottom of
LOCALS.

—WANTED—four boys to go coasting Monday evening after prayer meeting. No dark-haired gents need apply. Address all applications to “Twist,” corner Walnut and Locust streets.

—In the game of thought, one fair miss is said to be an angel because she will be heard with the Last Trump.

—Pumpkin pie is like a mountain because it is immense.

—While last, but not least, W’s overshoes are declared to be as a raging lion because they bring terror by their very approach.

—By the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Strong, the astronomy class spent a pleasant and instructive hour, on the evening of March 13th in viewing the wonders of the starry firmament through his telescope. The members of the class, together with their teacher, Miss Chase, desire, through the columns of The Index, to express their appreciation of Mr. Strong’s kindness, and return thanks for the same.

—“We cannot tell a lie.”—Motto of Eurol Journal.

—“79. R. W. Kane sends us greeting from a law firm of Charlevoix, Mich. His old friends of Kalamazoo will be pleased to hear that he intends to make them a call in a few weeks.

—Dangerous symptoms; a young lady remarks that she is tired of school.

—Wanted, an artist to take instantaneous photographs of students descending the Dormitory hill on slippery mornings.—Eurol Journal.

—Is it yet too late to warn the seniors against the evil tendencies of going direct from prayer meeting to minstrel shows?

—This is the burst of genius which came from one of our fair geometers when given the proposition by a classmate, to extemporise a poem on geometry and use the word “polly-wog”:

  “I would rather take the bitterest potion,
   With a polly-wog swim in the ocean.
   Than to live in dire commotion
   Studying that dread book.”

—Eurol Journal.

—We learn that a new drawing class is about to be opened, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Fenner. Geometrical figures will be a specialty. Such a class must find success under such a practical and skillful teacher as Mr. Fenner.

—Spring, sweet spring, but don’t mention it.

—Vacation has come again, and all are happy

—The term closed Thursday, March 22d, and now the boys look over their hands and wonder if they will pass.

—The new term will open Monday, April 2d.

—Many of the students became impatient and went home before the term closed. This would be well enough if it were not chronic with some of them. If the Faculty would, as it is vulgarly called “sit down on” them two or three times it would undoubtedly have a wholesome effect.

—The senior class held a meeting a few days since and elected Allen E. Clough, President, by acclamation. They also decided to wear class hats; have a class social; and a class-day, probably during commencement week. Being of that honorable body, our modesty forbids our mentioning the vast improvement in the looks of the class under what are vulgarly called “plug” hats.

—C. E. Monroe was called home a few days ago by a telegram announcing the very dangerous illness of his father, but was enabled to return again by his rapid recovery.

—Miss Ritter, who was called home last spring by the sickness and death of her sister, and soon after of her aunt, received the sad news of her grand-father’s death Saturday, March 10th. The heartfelt sympathy of all her many friends here is with her in her bereavement.

—Dunham is deservedly getting to be a favorite with the boys. He did a handsome thing for the Seniors on their class “silks,” and we understand he has promised the freshies a fair thing also.
—The officers of the Eurodelphian Society for the Spring term are as follows:
President, Miss Ida Z. Moxom; Vice President, Miss Ellen A. Ritter; Secretary, Miss Alice Sawtelle; Treasurer, Miss Mary Betterly; Librarian, Miss Lena Parkhurst; Editor, Miss Bamber.

The following is the list of officers of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society for the coming term:
President, H. H. Barber; Vice President, B. J. Yates; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Brownell; Recording Secretary, A. J. Codington; Treasurer, C. H. Bramble; Janitor, F. C. Marshall; Librarian, (for the year) R. E. Fenner.

The Philolexian Lyceum has elected the following officers for the Spring term:
President, S. Wessells; Vice President, F. L. Boyden; Recording Secretary, H. H. Pettee; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Stone; Treasurer, Abbott; Librarian, M. C. Taft; Janitor, L. H. Stewart.

—One of our promising Theologues was so much worked up a few days ago that it took the Marshall to quiet him. The last that was seen was a thoroughly subdued M. — walking off wondering how such a little Creese by the way could so easily upset him. Moral. Be sure you are right, and then don’t go on your head.

Scene: Moral Science Class.

Senior reciting: “Dr. Hopkins says parents are apt to think punishment disgraceful to the child, but then they should think they were whipping the mule in him, not the child.”

Second Senior, interrupting:

“Doctor, when my folks used to whip the mule in me, they did a considerable whipping of the child too.”

Third Senior:

Probably they could not tell the difference between them.

—One of the girls declares as a sure evidence of progress in classical studies (?) that she is now able to read Horace without the use of her pony.

—And one of the most blasted things in all our unselfish work for others, is that we can not do it and be ourselves blasted by every single effort, is the way the typosetup one of the beautiful Christian sentiments in article on the K. L. H. A. in this No.

—The college was favored March 18th and 14th by a joint visit from State and Board examining committees. The State Committee consists of Professor J. B. Vroman of Ypsilanti; Reverand Dr. J. R. Stone, Lansing; Gilbert R. Lyon, Esq., Owosso. The standing examining committee of the Board consists of Rev. Dr. H. A. Sawtelle, Kalamazoo; Rev. Dr. Graves, Grand Rapids; Rev. C. R. Henderson, Det; Rev. C. P. Stout; Rev. J. P. Sanderson, Kalamazoo.

—“Students, the sentiment I would leave with you is, let your motto be always Excelsior. Nay, even stronger, strive always for the eximius,” was the advice from a visitor on our chapel platform a few mornings since.

—When will the other half of the Senior class give those orations? When it becomes compulsory.

—Query. Doesn’t that cost fit some of the students in this Alma Mater?

WIT AND HUMOR.

Prof. — “How dare you swear before me, sir.”
Student. — “How did I know you wanted to swear first.”

“What is love?” asked a young friend of ours this morning. Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.—Occident.

A freshman hesitates on the word, “connoisseur.”
Prof. — “What would you call a man that pretends to know everything?”
Freshman answers — “A professor.” — Chr. Dodd.

“Some of the faculty of Yale,” says an exchange, “reserve the right of marking lower than zero, by minus signs, when the ignorance exhibited by the student is too abysmal.”

He had owned a setter dog, and this was the story he told: “Yes, sir; the way that dog was devoted to me was amazing. Why, he heard me say to my wife that I was pressed for money, and he went and died the day before the dog tax was assessed.” — Boston Post.

“Give an American girl an inch of sunlight, and she will take care of herself; give her an ounce of moonlight and she will call her lover.” Yes, and we might add, some of the more economical can get along very well without any light, — rather pro for none.—Ex.

“Are you the Judge of Reprobates?” said Mrs. Partington, as she walked into an office of a Judge of Probate. “I am Judge of Probate” was the reply. “Well, that’s it, I expect,” quoth the old lady. “You see my father died detected, and he
left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."—Ex.

One of the Seniors sends us the following: I went over intending to spend a long evening with Alice some time since. As we Saturn her Mars porch, in close conjunction, I had just touched my lips to her fair cheek, when the old holy, who had had Orion us, came out, her brow blacker than I've ever Zenith under a cloud. "Jupiter?" she said. "No, I hadn't Earth ought to," said I. "You're a Lyra Betaquarter," she said; "and I don't want you coming round to Borealis any more." "If Uranus off," I dodged and went home, thinking a man can plant but he can't always comet.—Ex.

That last storm of ours was (s)no(w) joke. Do you see the drif( of it?—

If brevity is the soul of wit, how is this?—

Wheeling Journal.

It is without a doubt—New York Enterprise.

Do you expect anybody to "that"?—Philadelphia Sunday Mirror.

Those are the worst jokes of the month.—Washington Critic.

My *** you're as pointed as a t, aren't you?—Burlington Enterprise.

We have the opportunity to say that those are real? ? ? you fellows propound.—Gold.

Well, they afford us a sort of amusement at best, and — our spirits greatly.—Elevated Railway Journal.

If you were in this § of country we would grasp your arm.—Meriden Recorder.

An editor is an such puns. Welcome.

Much ado about 0.—Detroit Free Press. Want of forbids further comment.

EXCHANGES.

We notice on our table a new exchange and near contemporary, the Euro Journal. It claims, and from perusal we believe justly, to be the only paper devoted to society interests in its institution. It is a lively and spicy sheet and it would bother Peck's Sun or Texas Siftings to find more stories about bad boys or to dish them up in better style than it does. We believe from its advertisement of terms we should prefer to take it by the single copy, as it comes at 10 cents per copy, and $2, per year annual subscription, there being, we understand, but six issues per year. It is heartily welcome, however, and we wish our sister co-eds, the best of success in the Utopian fields of journalism, and give due credit for the numerous locals we have clipped for our present issue.

We were surprised to note this expression in the exchange columns of one of our worthy contemporaries: "We looked with interest to see what the Niagara Index had to say, but we didn't see anything." What does that mean? It means either that the exchange editor was not capable of criticizing, or what capability he or she may have had was shriveled and inactive through prejudice. Any unbiased person can but acknowledge that the literary articles of the Index are above the average. And we doubt not that if the above sentence had been written in a spirit of true criticism its sentiment would have been very different. Do not let the exchange editor of the Niagara Index be he the "priest" or "etherial formation" or what-not hinder us from passing just judgment upon the journal in general.

The two last numbers of The Southern Collegian have not found their way, as yet, to our table. The January number opens with a lengthy criticism on Falstaff, which is worth reading. Following this is a well written article on history. We hope that the S. C. will put in an appearance soon.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the Hillsdale Herald. Although its contents do not especially interest us, as students, yet, being near neighbors we will refrain from expressing ourselves too openly upon the subject. Call again.

The News Letter in an article on "Men for the Ministry," discloses some startling facts concerning the dearth of ministerial students. Take the Congregational Churches, for example. Quoting from the year book of 1888 it says that there are 3,936 churches, of which 1,023 have no regular preaching and 874 are vacant altogether. It is known that the number of ministerial students is fast diminishing. It behooves the young men of our time to consider candidly and soberly these facts before choosing a profession. The ministry stands pre-eminent above all others.

A hasty glance at The Sunbeam convinces us that it is in the hands of sensible and enterprising managers. We will not, however, express our sentiments quite so effusively as the College Record, and thus avoid any possible cause for a temporary derangement at the seat of their affection. Nevertheless in this short acquaintance the paper commands our respect. The poem entitled "Woman," is in unison with the rest of the productions.
A hypocritical fellow in Athens inscribed over his door, 'Let no evil enter here.' Diogenes wrote under it, 'How does the owner get in?'

Probably the meanest man on record keeps a boarding house in San Domingo. Last winter an earthquake turned the edifice clear upside down, and the very next morning he began charging the garret-lodgers first floor prices.—Ex.

World-smashing, Meteoric Astronomy, and Lunar Volcanoes, are the "thrilling" subjects discussed by W. M. Williams in No. 12 of the Elzevir Library.—price two cents! Nervously inclined readers will be glad to know that the author is conservative, and claims that science demonstrates, not the early destruction of the universe, but quite the contrary. These three essays are from a handsome large volume, by the same author and publisher, issued under the title of "Science in Short Chapters," in which are treated something more than two-score topics of popular interest, many of them being practical rather than simply curious. The importer's price of $3.50 is reduced by the American publisher to 50 cents for handsome cloth binding, or 65 cents for half Russia, red edges, though the American edition is fairly equal to the importer's. For sale by all booksellers, and by club agents. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime, and by wire manipulation, get elected every time.—Ex.

A young lady on being told at a fire to stand back, or the hose would be turned on her, replied, "Oh, I don't care; they are striped on both sides any way."—Ex.

Rev. L. M. Laws, Decatur, Ill., speaks as follows of the Noye's Dictionary Holder:

"Some weeks since I bought me a neat little invention that is much more than is claimed for it. It is one of the most satisfactory things ever brought into a house. You will never regret that you bought it. I paid the cash for mine, and so can speak plainly. If you have never tried Noye's Dictionary Holder, buy one. Get the improved pattern, white metal, having attachment on one side for your mouthibles, on the other for your weeklys. It will stand by you when the baby is convulsing with colic, and calmly hold every English word at your disposal. This is not an advertisement but a hearty commendation of a great utility." Illustrated circular sent free on application to L. W. Noyes, 99 and 101 West Monroe St., Chicago. Prices greatly reduced.

Farwell has everything in the line of fine confectionery and fruits, and offers you nothing after it is stale.

Why is a broker like Pharaoh's daughter? Because he finds a little profit in the rushes on the Bank.
COLLEGE INDEX.

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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 four years.

Catalogues or any desired information may be obtained on application to Rev. J. S. Boyden, Kalamazoo.

CALENDAR.


March 27, Friday, Winter Term ends.

April 7, Monday, Spring Term begins.

June 29, Wednesday, Commencement.

Sept. 12, Wednesday, Full Term begins.

December 21, Friday, Full Term ends.

Examinations for Admission, Tuesday, June 21, and Tuesday, Sept. 11.
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graphy, a handsome 12mo of about 750 pages at a price
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ington, a reprint of Weems' Life of Marion, and a
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THE GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

In these days of free inquiry skepticism has presented a new face, and one which demands a name. Those who see only light and beauty in the newly raised countenance have nominated it Positivism, or more recently, Agnosticism; to us there seems a fitness in calling it the Gospel of Despair. We allow the Agnostics themselves to furnish us the principal word in the expression, while we supply only the modifying phrase. They come to us and say: "We extend to you a gospel, a good news." We receive it, but we say: "If it is a good-news, it is a good-news of despair; for despair is written upon it in characters which are unmistakable."

This paper will attempt to prove that the somewhat current philosophy known as Agnosticism is preeminently and unreservedly a philosophy of despair. In so doing we shall endeavor to show that it is born of despair; it assumes the attitude of despair; it culminates in despair.

The history of philosophy reveals the origin of Agnosticism. The speculative mind has ever been searching after God and the principles of his moral government. The heathen intellect, unaided by a direct revelation, made its nearest approach to the true discovery in the notable efforts of a Socrates, a Plato, or a Cicero. But since the God of nature has given us his written word, so that we are no longer in doubt about his existence, the desire for a more perfect knowledge of his being and character has been no less marked. Both classes of scholars—the Christian and the unchristian—have felt the necessity of satisfying this universal craving, and have shared in an eminently worthy attempt to accomplish it.

While the skeptic has, for the most part, preferred to work independent of the Bible, the believer has very happily and wisely worked with it. His aim has been not to verify a supposed truth, but by a process of logical reasoning make a demonstration of what his higher moral nature already knows to be true. And so he has built up arguments on man's necessary ideas and intuitions; on the cosmos as a result which demands an adequate cause; on the finite and perishable character of our globe; on the wonderful adaptation of part to part which is everywhere seen; and on the existence and phenomena of the human mind. The proof has been cumulative, and has rolled in upon him with almost overwhelming power. He has made the existence of a Ruler in the Heavens so real that his reason, no longer doubting, admires and adores. He feels it, he sees it, he knows it, and upon it he is willing to rest the interests of his eternity.

But with a few impatient thinkers it has resulted far differently. They have run well for a while, but before the goal was reached they have turned from the course. They have made a bold dash in the right direction; but when their wildest hopes were not realized, they have fallen back dismayed. Because their weak, puny, finite mind can not fully comprehend the infinite God they have said: "There is no use trying, we must give it up; it is all nonsense; it is the height of folly to make the attempt." It is despair, despair! A more helpless case was never seen in a helpless babe, and in this sinking, gasping condition is ejaculated that world astounding philosophy: "I don't know, and it is impossible to know."

And this is its birth. But as soon as it begins really to exist it shows its temper, and the attitude which it assumes toward those around it determines the disposition by which it is to be known in the future. No sooner does Agnosticism come out from the depth of despair in which it is born, than it begins to display the characteristics which naturally belong to the creature of such a birth. Its adherents feel keenly their disappointment, which mingled with shame because of their presumishness, makes them disagreeable and hurtful members of society. Forgetting Pope's injunction that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," they arrogantly declare that the conclusion they have reached is the bottom fact of the whole matter; and to cover up the disgrace of their own failure, they begin to cry to their still hopeful companions: "The search is vain."

Not only do they seek to discourage, but they array themselves in open hostility. Like Milton's Satan, since they despair of seeing Heaven themselves...
they turn to

"Another world
The happy seat of some new race called man,
And think some advantageous act may be achieved
By sudden onset."

and if they can not drive, seduce us to their party.

And so to-day the Christian world is called upon to
meet the mad assaults of these minds driven to desper­
ation. Like the author of all evil, to whom they
are either consciously or unconsciously allied, they
know how to use to advantage the always powerful
weapon of cunningly devised ridicule. They attack
us with direful satire, and cunning sarcasm. Begin­
ing with the hypothesis that religion is based upon
Christianity," a silly superstition, they patronizingly seek to lead us
out from
ing Him equal to an
ing justice in dealing with
Mephistopheles as monarch of the universe. They
plete nothingness They vptllllre to tell us that by
attributing to our Creator the
rest in
a nominal exislence.

Another world

The happy

And

By sudden

The happy

Does not such an attitude go most fittingly with a
gospel of despair? Is it not the dress of men who
have floundered in the "slough of despond" until
they have revengefully turned their backs upon every­
thing reasonable and true? Such unbounded egotism
and irreverence is an index of of despondency.

Yet it is not enough to know the origin and dispo­sition of this new gospel. Let us also see in what it
terminates.

Its culmination is despair. Adopt the unknowable
philosophy and the last vestige of hope is gone. It
matters not whether we say we do not know God, and
can not know Him, or, there is no God. Practically
it amounts to the same thing. Agnosticism, in its
true spirit, is atheism. So far as the existence or
non existence of a personal Creator affects mankind,
no Creator is in every respect as good as one abso­
lutely unknowable. In either case to the soul search­
ing for something beyond this perishable life, all etern­
ity is a blank. There may be a divine being full of
love and compassion and anxious to receive and bless,
but he is of no use to them; they can not know him,
he is a nonentity. There may be stores of the pur­
est gold locked up in the bosom of the earth; but if
nastic teaching.

Facing Agnosticism, then, we face a gospel of despair. From beginning to end, from origin to terminus it voices nothing different. Its helpless victims can not rise above the sentiment expressed by Tennyson:

"Oh, we poor orphans of nothing, alone on that lonely shore,
Born of a brainless nature, who knows not that which she bore.

Trusting no longer that earthly flower would be heavenly fruit,
Come from the brute, poor souls—no souls—and to die with the brute."

C. W. B.

THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY KALAMAZOO COLLEGE TO YOUNG LADIES.

In thinking over the advantages offered by Kalamazoo College, the thought occurs that after all it depends very much upon what is wanted.

It may be that what Kalamazoo College means, and the thought has in view in securing an education, have nothing in harmony. That only is an advantage to us which aids in the securing of a desired end. Why not then first find out what Kalamazoo College means. To do this we will go back a few years and learn what the Christian men and women who were its founders meant. Any definition giving merely a description of the buildings, their location, to what purposes they are devoted, is like attempting to impart to one the thought of some grand poem by describing the symbols used in its expression.

Kalamazoo College means the lofty purposes, the aspirations, the unselfish faith of men and women who believed the soul and its life supreme in interest, whose hearts responded to the demands of the times, for not only educated men and women, but for educated Christians, who, believing that the evil tendencies of the times must be met and overcome by an intelligent, pervasive spiritual life, planned for its development in the minds and hearts of individual men and women. They were in earnest, and since earnestness makes most things possible, their convictions became deeds and Kalamazoo College was founded. And now if education means to you such development and discipline of mind and heart as shall enable you best to do your work, if you aim at completeness of character "which works for benevolence and beauty wherever it reveals itself" then Kalamazoo College can aid you.

Material advantages are not always of most value. It is sometimes worth more to be simply in the way of answer to somebody's prayers. Think how rich our college is in prayers for its future and the future usefulness and high character of its students. Isn't there an advantage in being in line with answers which must surely come? The strongest forces at work upon our character are not always the ones seen. Kalamazoo College in its administration and government has always kept its faith with the principles upon which it was founded. I think there is scarecly one who has been a student there but can testify to the Christian atmosphere which seemed to pervade it and of which one was conscious. Just as now waking nature is conscious of the warm spring sunshine by the pulsing, throbbing life it imparts, Christian men and women have been its instructors who were in sympathy with its meaning, and because they believed in Kalamazoo College and its future, were willing to make sacrifices for its sake.

Lives of broad intellectual culture, of lofty aspirations, are most potent influences in awakening such qualities in other lives.

To be brought in contact with noble, disinterested men and women and to catch from them such an inspiration as to make one desire a life with selfish aims only, one becomes more than ever sure that "the man's most man who works for man."

There is an enthusiasm in numbers no doubt. From the fact, however, that our College cannot boast an extensive catalogue, is the helpful contact with its instructors made possible.

That no provision has been made in the way of a home for young lady students coming from abroad, has been one disadvantage connected with our College. To be sure, many in their different boarding places have found delightful homes, but it is not quite like having one's very own, waiting for them.

But this want is to be met and our College is to have added to its other advantages that of a Christian home and all its delightful associations.

While it is to be a home for all, in an especial way it is meant to reach out after the many who, without the means to gratify their longing for an
education, or physical strength to work their way through college, must else go hungering all their lives.

Believing that these very ones, with disciplined heart and mind made possible, cannot be spared from life's moral forces, Kalamazoo College proposes through its Hall, to give each one the aid necessary with the assurance that all expenditures shall be regarded as a loan, which each student, as she is able, shall feel honored in paying back into its treasury.

But do not think, Baptists of Michigan, that Kalamazoo College offers advantages alone to your daughters.

The proposed College Hall contains in the prosecution wonderful advantages for you.

The necessity laid upon you to plan and labor and give of your means is God's way of doing you good.

Take the thought of this work into your hearts, brood over it, take in its meaning, think of the advantages it offers in the building up of christian character, in giving life to noble aspirations.

Think of all that christian womanhood means, with its far-reaching, uplifting influences to which intellectual culture gives wider range and greater efficiency.

You cannot get these thoughts fully in your minds without beginning to plan, labor and give, that this work of beneficence shall be accomplished. Back into your own lives, will come a spiritual gain, far exceeding in value any gift of yours.

God never lays upon one any work, without a secret blessing hidden away, which reveals itself as one begins to do the work.

The College Hall must surely be God's thought for us, and to the Baptist women of Michigan he especially committed its accomplishment. They tell us that the light of some stars still glimmer in the heavens though the stars themselves may have been blotted out of existence centuries ago. In the accomplishment of this work you may extend your life down into the future, and aid still in the working out of whatever is grand in human character and attainment, long after your earthly life has gone out.

Catch the enthusiasm of a true beneficence. In the accomplishment of this work enroll your name among the good and great, and coming generations shall rise and call you blessed.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

Among the events of commencement week at Ann Arbor will be the dedication of the new library building.

It is now reported that Princeton and Columbia are to start dailies.

The first printing press in America was at the house of the president of Harvard College, 1639.

The freshmen of Yale have subscribed $1,700 to the University boat-crew. The foot-ball treasury there contains a balance of $970.19.

Everett graduated at 17 years; Webster at 15; Story at 20; Channing at 18; Longfellow at 18; Emerson at 18.

Subscriber: "Why is the paper so damp every issue?" Editor: "Because there is so much due on it." Exit subscriber rapidly. 

A national catholic university is about to be established in the vicinity of New York, which the founders intend to make equal to Yale or Harvard.—Harvard Herald.

The athletic association of the university of Michigan has $3,000 invested in United States 4 per cent. bonds, worth on the market $3,600. There is also a surplus of $200.

President White, of Perdue college, Indiana, has resigned. His resignation was caused by the action of the State Legislature in regard to college secret societies.

President White says to the co-education of the sexes at Cornell, that in the classes men outrank the women in study, and that a few will be far ahead, but that women have a better general average.—Harvard Herald.

Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar college, has just received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover College, Madison, Indiana. This is the first instance in which the degree has been conferred on a woman.

President Eliot says the lowest sum for which a student can spend a year at Harvard university is $650, and if he wants to live with a greater degree of comfort he ought to have $1,300.
College Index

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No anonymous communications inserted. The name will be in-
serted with each article unless otherwise requested.
Any information concerning alumni will be gratefully received.

Entered as second class matter at the post-office at Kalamazoo, Mich.

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EDITORIALS.

The terms of subscription for The Index are sup-
posed to be cash in advance but since, owing to
the suspension of publication, we have been
obliged to introduce the paper anew the rule
has not been strictly adhered to. Several of
our regular subscribers are still in arrears.
Perhaps they have forgotten the obligation and
only need to have it brought to their attention.
We hope that all delinquents on reading this article
will send their $1.00 and thus relieve our subscription
agent from the necessity of sending them a personal
reminder.

It becomes necessary to announce that another edi-
tor of The Index has resigned, to engage in a more
 lucrative business. This time it is the Local Editor,
who is about to enter into the employ of M. Chase
& Co. of this village. In expressing our regret at
losing the assistance which Mr. Gleason's good taste
and experience might afford us we speak not only our
own feelings but also those expressed by the Students
Publication Association at their last regular meeting.
His successor, Mr. Brownell, although a lower class-
man, seems well fitted for the place. In the present
issue he has performed his part with commendable
promptness and has placed his work before our read-
ers allowing each one to judge it for himself.

Class day exercises in this College have been of
rare occurrence. The class of '81 in their freshman
year organized, devised a seal, chose their colors and
finally carried out the decidedly fresh idea of cele-
brating with due festivities, a class day. This pleas-
ing affair took place in the grove some time before
the close of the term. The Seniors of '78 not to be
outdone by the Freshmen, observed Monday of com-
 mencement week with appropriate class day exer-
cises. All who were present on those occasions
remember them with pleasure and must regret that
so time-honored a custom introduced anew did not
continue as an annual observance. The class of '83
is larger than any of its immediate predecessors and,
as is natural, has shown a distinctive and enterprising
class spirit. Since they organized as freshmen, class
socials have been held at various times to the intense
gratification of those participating, the annual pic-
nic on the shores of some neighboring lake has never
been omitted, and now they propose to have a class
day. The full arrangements have not been complet-
ed, but enough has been done to insure its observance.
A formal program of oration, history, prophecy and
song has been provided for, but it may be expected
that this will be varied by something outside the
usual routine. It is the desire of the class to observe
the whole day in a manner that will make a lasting
impression and amidst the stern duties of life will
always recall pleasing memories.

The season in which students are accustomed to enter
most heartily into field sports is fully opened,
and we are glad to see that a considerable number of
the boys appreciate its advantages. Nearly every
pleasant afternoon witnesses a lively, though it may
be not a scientific game of base ball, while quite as
often volunteer foot-ball teams may be seen in their
accustomed place taking vigorous exercise.

But there is lacking that harmony of action which
comes from organization. The Athletic Association
seems to have died out with the graduation of its
officers and more enthusiastic members, and as yet
the base ball players have not formed themselves into
regular clubs. As a natural consequence there is no
regular order of sports and it is the business of every body, or more properly of nobody, to procure and take charge of the balls and other necessary articles. The Index urges upon you, fellow students, the necessity of re-organizing the Athletic Association. Not until this step is taken will the campus be kept in suitable order or the games be properly regulated. There is little danger that athletics among us will be carried to excess, in fact the danger lies in the other direction. The tendency to excuse our inactivity on the plea of “lack of time” is too great. In some cases this excuse is sufficient, but in general the proper explanation is not a lack, but a wrong use of time. It is poor economy to drone over a lesson, which with vigor of application might be learned in half the time. Nothing is more essential to thorough mental work than a healthful body, and many have found to their sorrow that health cannot be preserved without a proper amount of exercise. Then let each one help to re-organize the Association and do his part toward accomplishing its object. In this manner he will do away with the ennui so much felt at this season, and will have once more a proper relish for study.

SELECTIONS FROM " LUCILE."

Folly soon wears her shoes out. She dances so fast,
We are all of us tired.
Golden wires may annoy us as much as steel bars,
If they keep us behind prison windows.
We gain
Justice, judgment, with years, or
Else years are in vain.
And what we would be.
Of this planet, enjoyment is sharpened by toil.
Use and habit are powers
Far stronger than passion in this world of ours.
Every expenditure to passion is debtor to thought.
Of mankind there was never a theory yet.
Not by some individual instance upset.
Not a truth has to art or to science been given.
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven.
Of all the good things in this good world around us,
The one most abundantly furnished and found us,
And which, for that reason, we least care about,
And can best spare our friends, is good counsel no doubt.
The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,
May hope to achieve it before life be done;
But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes,
Only reaps from the hope which around him he sows,
A harvest of barren regrets.

In this Masque of the Passions, called life, there's no human
Emotion, though masked, or in man, or in woman,
But, when faced and unmasked, it will leave us at last
Struck by some supernatural aspect agast.
The world is a nettle; disturb it, it stings.
Grasp it firmly, it stings not. On one of two things,
If you would not be stung, it behoves you to settle;
Avoid it or crush it.
Sorrow can beautify only the heart.
Not the face of a woman; and can but impart
Its endearment to one that has suffered. In truth
Grief hath beauty for grief; but gay youth loves gay youth.

The dream
Which, though followed forever, forever doth seem
As fleeting, and distant, and dim as of yore
When it brooded in twilight, at dawn, on the shore
Of life's untraversed ocean.

The happiest, noblest, and best part of man
Is the part which he never hath fully played out;
For the first and last word in life's volume is—doubt.
The face the most fair to our vision allowed,
Is the face we encounter and lose in the crowd.
The thought which most thrills our existence is one
Which, before we can frame it in language, is gone.

Who can sit down and say: “What I will be I will.”?
Who stand up and affirm: “What I was I am still.”?
Who is it, who must not if questioned say: “What I would have remained or become, I am not.”?

The future's great veil our breath fitfully* * * * * * * * *
And behind it broods over the mighty Perhaps.
Let any man once show the world that he feels
Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels;
Let him fearlessly face it, and 'twill leave him alone,
But 'twill fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone.
I wish I could get you at least to agree
To take life as it is, and consider with me,
If it be not all smiles, that it is not all tears;
It admits honest laughter, and needs honest tears.

The famous spectre of the Brocken, which frequently appears in the Harz Mountains, seldom visits this country, but it was seen not long ago from the Tonjabe Range in Nevada, by Rev. R. A. Marr, of the coast and geodetic survey, who gives this account of the atmospheric phenomenon: “Suddenly, as I stood looking out over the vast expanse beneath me, I saw myself confronted by the monster figure of a man, standing in mid-air before me, upon the top of a clearly-defined mountain-peak, which had but the thin air of the valley below for a resting place. The figure was only a short distance from me. Around
it were two rainbow circles of light and color, the outer one faintly defined as compared with the inner one, which was bright and clear and distinctly iridescent. Around the head of the figure was a beautiful halo of light, and from the figure itself shot rays of color, normal to the body. The sight startled me more than I can now tell. I threw up my hands in astonishment, and, perhaps, some little fear, and at this moment the spectre seemed to move toward me. In a few moments I got over my fright, and then, after the figure had faded away, I recognized the fact that I had enjoyed one of the most wonderful phenomena of nature. Since then we have seen it once or twice from Jeff Davis's Peak, but it has never created such an impression upon me as it did that evening when I was doing service as a heliometer all alone on the Arc Dome. — The Continent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

When are the seniors going to give that performance which their street parade on Sunday, April 8, would seem to promise?

'75. Rev. L. C. Barns, pastor of the First Baptist church in Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver the annual address before the Alumni the coming commencement.

School opened Monday, April 22d, with a small number of students in attendance, owing to the fact that most of them were unable to get here on time.

'89. Rev. W. W. Clark has resigned his pastorate at Bronson, this state, and gone to California. We are not informed as to his address.

Our former janitor, Mr. John Bishop, has succumbed to the Dakota fever. He is succeeded in the handling of the keys by Mr. S. G. StJohn.

'85. J. E. Cheney is not in college this term. He will, however, attend the L. C. S. A. at Hillsdale.

The Seniors and Juniors have commenced scratching their heads in search of a subject for the June orations.

Tufts college recently received a small endowment. At about the same time the president's family was augmented by the arrival of a sweet cherub in its midst, and on the following morning at prayers, a smile was seen to spread over the faces of those present when the reverend gentleman said: "And we thank thee, O Lord, for the little succor Thou hast given us.

The High School Lyceum gave an entertainment, April 25, which was enjoyed by a very large company. The program, which consisted of a lecture by Rev. C. O. Brown, recitations by Miss Marie Hewitt and others, was well carried out, especially on the part of Miss Hewitt. Our young friends are to be congratulated on getting up an exhibition that would be a credit to the higher institutions of learning.

A line from H. E. House, a student of the college last Winter, states that he is now in Chicago working at his trade.

The Sparling brothers, students at Hillsdale college, gave an entertainment at the Baptist church Wednesday evening, April 23rd. These gentlemen are, without doubt, the smallest men in the world. Their united weight is less than that of Tom Thumb. The elder, who is 20 years of age, measures only 39 inches in height. Their entertainment consisted of recitations and declamations in which they showed a marked degree of proficiency. As elocutionists they are quite favorably known throughout the state, and despite the physical inconsistency they may yet become great men.

The Seniors have decided to hold a class day. They have assigned the oration to H. H. Barber, the history to F. H. Britton, the prophecy to Agnes Barney, and the class song to F. L. Boyden. Further announcements will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

WANTED—By one of the Euro, sisters, a young man's Christian (?) association. Liberal reward offered. For further particulars inquire at this office.

'81. H. W. Powell, of Morgan Park Theological Seminary, is at his home in Ionia, recuperating his health. He expects to be able to return to the Seminary in time for the final examinations.

Query. If it takes one pound of flour to make a loaf, how many does it take to make a larger loaf?

'88. C. H. Gleason will, for a time, travel in the employ of N. Chase & Co., as salesman for their celebrated flax mill, "The Michigan."

Student in Trigonometry: "Professor, does it change the sign of a student to pass through zero?"

Prof.: "I am sure, Mr. B., you ought to know that."

Mirror Lake has thrown off the icy fetters of winter and again presents its stagnant surface to the passer-by. We regret to say that this once beautiful lake has been so neglected of late, that it is now a discredit instead of an ornament to the grounds.
The Sherwood Society held a special meeting Monday, April 9th, for the purpose of electing delegates and an orator to send to the convention of the I. C. S. A., which will be held at Hillsdale May 3d to 5th. Messrs. J. E. Cheney and O. A. Fletcher were chosen delegates and A. G. Fuller, orator. Mr. Fletcher will also prepare a paper on the subject of debates.

We had the pleasure of a call from Lewis E. Dunham, a former Kalamazoo boy, on his way home from the University.

J. E. Kinnane, for the past year in the law department of the University, formerly of this institution, has been admitted to the bar and is now engaged in the office of Hon. Thomas Sherwood.

Reports come that one of the Prep. boys so greatly admires the manner in which they teach grammar at the Mt. Holyoke Seminary that he takes a weekly drill in parsing under the tutorage of some of the fair ones. Para-on, my boy, you may yet become a teacher at that institution.

Problem. How do you reconcile the law of attraction to the fact that when Miss P, is between Fenner and Lester, she is swiftly drawn towards the latter, regardless of distance?

Quite a number of the students sang in Professor Morse's opera on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 20th and 21st inst. Some of them took prominent parts with credit to themselves.

We were glad to see the face of our former schoolmate, R. W. Kane, at the Philolexia Society. It seems good to see the graduates of the College come back again, and we wish that more of them would visit our entertainments, and find out what we are doing.

We regret to announce that, on account of illness, President Brooks has found it advisable to transfer a great part of his college duties to his assistants. His complaint is similar to the one with which he was afflicted last spring.

Our heart-felt sympathy is with that unfortunate Fresh. who, when he attempts to look back upon the vast array of his ancestors, is prohibited from doing so on account of his huge auricular projections.

The freshmen held a meeting a few days since and organized as a class with the following officers:

President, C. H. Brownell; Vice President, H. H. Peetle; Secretary, F. L. Stone; Treasurer, L. A. Stewart. A committee was also appointed to select some colors suitable for the class.

The seniors talk of organizing a base ball nine with Fuller as captain, Yates as catcher and Wesselius as back-stop.

What does it mean when one of the young ladies sends her "undying emotions" to an absent student?

The middle part of the peculiarly classic feature of a certain young man's face has been referred to as a "bridge of size."

Query: Which one of the editorspose who that means?

S. Wesselius spent his vacation visiting teachers' institutes in the interests of the Pedagogue.

"It is a true saying and worthy of all acceptation" that Kalamazoo has some of the poorest, and, at the same time, some of the best sidewalks of any town of its size in the State. We hope the present administration will make some much-needed improvements in this direction, especially at the west end of Academy St., near the R. R.

Miraculous cures do not seem to be confined entirely to the ignorant and superstitious classes, for one of our worthy Sophs. who left a week early last term because too ill to study, wrote his chum that he had so far recovered that he attended two socials and a Lyceum and did duty at all three, on the first evening home.

Wanted, by a young lady of the Euno Society, who is training herself for an actress, a young man with whom she may practice the romantic art.

We are in receipt of a proclamation stating that Governor Begole has designated the 26th day of April as Arbor Day.

Our youthful Romeos and Victorians should be less careful to preserve their incognito. No telling what feasts of oranges and lemons might have been enjoyed if only Luna had smiled on her romantic devotees.

The Philolexia Lyceum in accordance with the precedent of the three literary societies, Friday evening Apr. 6th, opened its doors to the students of the College. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, a fine number of the friends of the society were present. The time was passed until about 10 P. M., in various social amusements, when refreshments were served. At an early hour the company separated with many thanks to the Philolexia Society for the admirable manner in which they had been entertained.
The Kalamazoo College Index greets us once more. It appears to have been making some changes. Though we consider the present Index quite interesting we think the old series was much more propensizing, and, to our mind, more entertaining. Dress has weight even among editors.

The College Rambler (Illinois College) has come to be an old acquaintance and its regular visits expected and appreciated. Its merits are too well known among college journals to need mentioning here.

The St. Mary's Sentinel, a semi-monthly from St. Mary's College, Ky., appears on our table for the first time, announcing itself as the revised edition of the St. Mary's College Journal with some of the modern improvements. The literary department of this number is as good as could be expected. The other departments would be improved, in our estimation, if more space were devoted to them. We judge from the Sentinel that St. Mary's College is a live institution having a military department attached. Such a department might with propriety be added to some other colleges that we have heard of, if for no other purpose than that the soldiery might be an effective means in the hands of the faculty in subordinating ambitions and unruly factions among the students.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges. University Mirror, Varsity, College Journal, College Rambler, Berkeleyan, St. Mary's Sentinel, Kansas Star, Napa Classic, Lawrenceville Record, Ariel, Cluiddock, Normal News, News Letter, Index and Chronicle, Hesperian Student, Argosy, Hamilton College Montly, Philomathean Review, Reveiller, Blackburnian, Richmond College Messenger, College Student, Sunbeam, Amateur Athlete, College Days, Register, Drake Index, Callopean Clarion, Album, Chrestomathean, Campus, Critic, Crescent, Carson Index, Academic, School Visitor, Adelphiian, Swarthmore Phoenix, Rockefeller Semiannual Magazine, Bethany Collegian, College Review, College Record, Academy Student, College Student, The College Spectum.

Bowdoin college has furnished the nation a president, 28 senators and representatives in congress, 14 judges of high courts, 9 governors of states, 18 college presidents, a Longfellow, a Hawthorn and an S. S. Prentiss.

A peal of five bells are being made for one of the towers of the new library building of the Michigan University. They will weigh respectively 3,000, 1,500, 500 and 325 pounds.

There is talk of changing the course at Harvard from four to three years.
SANDWICHES.
A SENIOR CLASS SEAL AND MOTTO.

What do men expect to find a wum, dar him scratch.

The young man who went to the butcher’s shop for a liver-pie was a brother of the fellow who went to the grain elevator to have his corns removed.

The expenses of cigars should be put down as among “losses by fire.”

It has been facetiously stated that the only place to find “peace, plenty and prosperity” is in the dictionary. Each however may be promoted by the judicious use of Esterbrook Pens.

Students will find a very fine stock of hand-sewn boots and shoes at BENNET’S. All styles of walking shoes, slippers, etc. He gives satisfaction to all.

If you want a first class job of dyeing or repairing done, you should not try too many experiments yourself, when you can get first-class professional work done at reasonable prices by M. Lenz, the old reliable dyer on East Main street.

“Publish my biography!” said the candidate for office to the newspaper man; “by Judas Scariot! if you say a word about my past life till after election I’ll assassinate you!”

Boys, there is nothing like a bicycle excursion to make a vacation pleasant. Write to the Cunningham Bicycle Company for circular. Odd Fellows’ Hall, Boston, Mass.

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This is less than half price for a book which will be cheap at full price.

If songs are named which are not in the American College song Book, the name of the book they are in should be given, and the name of the publishers. Please write us promptly, as we wish to make up the list of songs at once.


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CALENDAR.

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March 20, Friday, Winter Term ends.
April 2, Monday, Spring Term begins.
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CHAS. H. CARYL,
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AN APPLICATION OF NATURAL SELECTION.

The theory of evolution is on trial. Like every hypothesis, it is to be regarded probable in proportion as it harmonizes with and best explains the facts of science. Patient investigation, wide research and careful reasoning unite to proclaim the principle of development, the favorite method of Nature's operations. Evolution is the magical note of our time. It is the characteristic word which sums up the scientific thought of the century. Conceived of two centuries ago by Leibnitz, the idea of evolution has been growing with naturalists ever since, now appearing in the history of science, then disappearing to gain greater strength as the evidence for it accumulated. During the last half century this theory has suddenly bounded into popularity. To-day the doctrine has gained wide, spread acceptance, and while we speak grows in favor. As nearly three centuries ago, when the Florentine astronomer turned his rude instrument to the skies, a new world burst on his astonished vision, so to us is revealed through this view of Nature, a new planet, exhibiting more wondrous skill and more marvellous wisdom. Evolution has furnished to human vision a new lens with which we may sweep back through the ages of God's creation, enlarging with every glance our conception of His omnipotence.

The theory of evolution depends on the truth of Natural Selection. The development of this law is due almost entirely to the labors of Charles Darwin. Many scientists had the conviction that evolution was the true process of creation, but the manner of its working remained hidden. To declare that species descend one from another, without proving it by facts or clearly conceiving the mode or manner how, is a mere assumption. Just here Darwin comes in with a modus operandi, and in this lies the value of his work. His law of Natural Selection is the working hypothesis on which rests the theory of evolution. The mystery of creation takes on a new meaning, but remains none the less a mystery. With Darwin we have simply changed our point of view.

Natural Selection, or the survival of the fittest, may be regarded, then, as the latest utterance of science. In it lies the gist of evolution, the core of the whole theory. Nor has the principle been confined in its operation to Natural History. The survival of the fittest has been a favorite expression with some philosophers ever since it was promulgated. Darwin and Wallace have made it familiar in animal life; Gray recognizes it in vegetable life; while Spencer and his school, profoundly impressed with its importance, have constructed a whole system of psychology on this fundamental conception. Thus Natural selection has been brought into the realm of mind and morals.

Our purpose is not to dispute nor to advocate the operation of this principle in mind; but, admitting for the present its potency, to consider the bearing it must have, if true, on the belief of the future. Granting the principle of Natural Selection as a universal law of mind, what is to be the faith of mankind?

Now, it is plain that if the race is to continue, then those beliefs and opinions which enfeeble and lower humanity must die out; and, on the other hand, those beliefs which develop and elevate human life, those convictions which ennoble and purify the soul must gain control of the universal mind. That is, in the struggle for existence, the best principles on the whole must become universal—otherwise the fittest will not survive, which is contrary to the hypothesis.

The theory contains another principle. Only the beliefs can survive which are in harmony with man's nature and suited to his wants. No belief can become general which is ill adjusted to the heart and soul of man. Survival is the criterion of truth, or if there be any truth it is revealed through
survival. General beliefs then present the very best credentials. Universal convictions possess the highest claims to credibility. Their survival attests their truth, and they could never have become general were they not suited to man's wants and in harmony with his environment. The more general the belief then the greater its claim on our faith.

Apply now, if you please, these deductions to Atheism and Theism. The idea of a righteous God who rules over all has exerted a powerful influence over men ever since the beginning of the race. The conviction that he will punish sin and reward well-doing is a fundamental article, pervading and upholding all society. Men are held in check, purified and uplifted by a sense of responsibility. So essential is this universal belief in a Divine Ruler that, were it taken away, general destruction of social and moral order must follow. The Atheist would deny all this; but, having denied the existence of God, he is ready to deny the beneficence of such a belief. That the belief in God is most valuable both to the individual and to society, the universal consensus bears witness and by the terms of the theory this evidence amounts to demonstration. By universal consent Theism tends to enrich and to perfect human life, and therefore must live in the survival of the fittest. The universality of conviction proves its adjustment to the wants of mankind, hence its survival and consequent truth.

On the contrary, atheistic beliefs tend to the relaxation of moral principles. Atheism vitiates society, and its advocates have always been few and feeble. But such a condition assures non-adjustment, and proves its inability to satisfy the demands of the human soul. Hence non-survival, untruth, and coming death. Natural Selection breathes only hostility to Atheism and prophecies its speedy dissolution, while to Theism it promises a glorious future with the assurance of universal dominion.

And what is the utterance of Natural Selection concerning Agnosticism? This science of know-nothingism is very fashionable in certain quarters of the philosophical world. It has found able advocates in many departments of thought, and is set forth as the true and most devout attitude of the mind toward all religious questions. The doctrine of Agnosticism amounts to this: all we know or can know of God and religion is that we know nothing.

Though philosophically far different, practically it becomes Atheism. To-day the spirit of their creed is a significant factor in the formation of opinion. What will it be to-morrow? Place the party of philosophical know-nothings under the white light of science! Test Agnosticism by the scientific method of Natural Selection, and in the survival of the fittest not a vestige remains to mark its destruction.

We have seen that by the terms of the theory, only the best belief can survive, and in order to survive it must meet the demands of man's nature. If Agnosticism then satisfies the heart and soul of man, if as a faith or as the absence of one, it leaves nothing to be desired, then we may look for its future triumph. But if a belief in God brings to poor humanity more of consolation and joy, more of hope and comfort, its ultimate acceptance is a foregone conclusion. Christian Theism bids us hope and rest in the infinite love and wisdom of One Almighty. To the believer in God, the sky is always blue, the breeze is always balmy and the clouds are ever laden with the tender mercies of a Father's love. His chastisements are healing stripes, and his sorrows prophecies of joy and happiness to come. To the Agnostic the glory of the heavens is meaningless and the earth serves only to measure his ignorance. Beyond this life the blackness of darkness spreads over all. He is a mystery to himself, and his little wisdom is turned to folly. Is the picture overdrawn? Listen to the confession of one who has given to the world one of the ablest expositions of agnostic philosophy: "It is therefore with the utmost sorrow that I find myself compelled to accept the conclusions here worked out. ** And so far as the ruination of individual happiness is concerned, no one can have a more lively perception than myself of the possibly disastrous tendency of my work. ** I am not ashamed to confess that with this virtual negation of God the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness, and although from henceforth the precept to 'work while it is day' will doubtless gain an intensified force from the terribly intensified meaning of the words that 'the night cometh when no man can work,' yet when at times I think, as think at times I must, of the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of that creed which once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as now I find it,—
at such times I shall ever feel it impossible to avoid the sharpest pang of which my nature is susceptible.

This is the message Agnosticism brings us. This is the highest product of the unaided human intellect. Can such a faith live in the survival of the fittest? Is this gospel of despair to be handed down the ages as the hope of humanity? No! As hope defeats despair, as joy dispels sorrow, as the light conquers darkness, Christian Theism shall displace all such poor rivals and reign triumphant among men. Our hearts proclaim it, our souls prophesy it, and science, in the name of Natural Selection, commands it.

Behold, then, how Natural Selection works toward the complete acceptance of the fundamental principles of Christianity. Instead of being opposed to religious conceptions it declares their final triumph. Thus science and religion ever go hand in hand. Whatever be the final outcome of evolution and its kindred theories, we may rest assured that naught but the truth will live. Men talk of rearing the temple of science; the truth is they only discover the presence and faintly discern the majestic outlines of the temple built by the hand of the Almighty. Progress is the divine characteristic of human society. The ultimate law may be wholly beyond our reach, yet this need not shake our conviction that there is a law. God is leading humanity on to higher realms of thought and nobler planes of action. True, we may not trace each step of the infinite ascent; yet we gaze at an unfinished sketch, we are compelled to believe that every stroke has a purpose, though we know not what was the perfect picture imaged by the artist; and as we stand by the bank of a broad river, we may see that its current is steadily moving in one direction, though we know not where are the mountain rills that feed it, or where, at last, it loses itself in the depths of the far-sounding sea.”

W. A. A.

ROUSSEAU’S INFLUENCE ON FRENCH POLITICS.

Burke, in a letter written to a member of the National Assembly, concerning the erection of a statue of Rousseau, said: “Everybody knows there is a great dispute amongst your leaders, which of them is the best resemblance of Rousseau. . . . When your lords had many writers as immoral as the object of their statue, (such as Voltaire and others), they chose Rousseau because in him that peculiar vice which they wished to erect into a ruling virtue was most conspicuous.” Napoleon said: “Without Rousseau, the French Revolution would not have occurred.” To understand the full import of such statements as these, requires some study of the man, their subject, and the people among whom he could be the cause of a revolution and the idolized embodiment of a ruling vice.

We must remember in considering the influence of individuals on public institutions, that men both make, and are made by, circumstances. They who are truly ahead of their generation, exercise little or no influence over it. Whether there be progress or retrogression in moral or political institutions, if it be not forced by absolutism or tyranny, the leaders and the masses must be in sympathy. Such a bond existed between the life and teaching of Rousseau and the character and tendencies of French society.

Up to the time of Rousseau’s principal publications, the “Contract Social” and “Nouvelle Eloise,” the philosophical teachings of the period were essentially negative in character. Helvetius had taught in his “De L’Esprit” that the only obligations men are under is to obey the calls of their appetites and passions, and in sustaining such principles he made the subtlety of logic a mere pander to the degraded and still sinking tone of public morality. Condillac in his “Traite des Sensations” had to his own and the French nation’s satisfaction established that the conditions of men were due to the nature of the political and religious institutions about them, and that if they would change their condition they had but to change their institutions. While the love of ancient things, never strong among the French, outraged by oppression and logically destroyed by the philosophers, was utterly overwhelmed and driven to shamed seclusion by the stinging and blasting shafts of Voltaire’s sarcasm and ridicule, relentlessly hurled at everything ancient, venerable and sacred.

Under such influences as these, aided, according to his own confessions, by animal passions and immoral tendencies of the strongest nature, Rousseau matured. His life from his early years was a series of damaging and loathsome social crimes. He was the legitimate child of such a period and people. Nurtured by the vices of the age, he differed from his contemporaries only in possessing a constructive genius, and an ability to give his immoral and anarchical princi-
ples a philosophical form. The French people were ready for something constructive, if only it should be like nothing hitherto known. It was this unoccupied field in French life which the work of Rousseau filled.

Whatever may be said of the materials which he used, it must be admitted that he had genius for philosophical architecture, and built his structure to suit the taste of those to whose view it was specially subjected.

Starting with the assertions that all voluntary actions are moral actions, and all moral actions are the dictates of reason, he does not hesitate to conclude that since reason implies free agency, the possession of this faculty gives to every rational being the conclusions and practices they would prove subversive not only of all government but of all society. In this era it is unnecessary to point out the speciousness of such positions, or to show how it pushed to their legitimate conclusions and practiced they would prove subversive not only of all government but of all society.

Yet by the French people of the latter half of the 18th century they were welcomed as words of inspiration, and their influence in moulding the political, social and intellectual institutions of France until the rise of Napoleonism can scarcely be estimated. Nor is the social philosophy of the “Nouvelle Èloïse” more pure in its teachings than the principles of government in the “Contract Social.” Burke said of it: “Through it they teach men to love after the fashion of philosophers, a love without anything of that fine flower of youthfulness and gentility which place it, if not amongst the virtues, at least amongst the ornaments, of life. Instead of this passion naturally allied to grace and manners, they infuse into their youth an unfashioned, indelicate, sour, gloomy, ferocious medley of pedantry and lewdness of metaphysical speculations, blended with the grossest sensuality.” Yet such was the tone of public morality that this book, of which the foregoing is not an exaggerated criticism, found its way to every table, and was loaned at enormous rates per hour from the libraries. When the “Tiers États” were called together in 1789 by Louis XVI it but afforded an opportunity for the expression, under the guise of authority, of those pseudo principles of Liberty, which through the teachings of Rousseau had become a part of French life. The “Regn of Terror”' followed naturally and inevitably the attempt to put in practice theories which made every man his own master, regardless of his relations and obligations to his neighbor. Everyone clamored for his rights and entirely forgot his duties. As a result they had as many different theories of government as there were individuals in France, but they had no government. Rousseau’s political tenets were fully carried out. The Assembly declared their independence of the reigning monarch, as the representatives of a sovereign people, and the people refused to be bound by the action of the Assembly beyond their inclination on the principle that sovereignty could not be delegated. Well might these fanciful theories, the political offspring of Rousseau, be described by Milton’s conception of sin:

“Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold.
*A * * A serpent armed
With mortal sting.”

They were the hell-hounds of the revolution,

* * “hourly conceived
And hourly born.”

Failing to draw sustenance from their natural parent they fattened on the rotting remnants of the nation. Tantalus-like, the French people were ever pursuing their elusive phantom of government, but only to find it after each eager grasp as far away as before.

We spoke of these doctrines exerting a moulding influence on French institutions until the rise of Napoleonism, but in truth this was by no means the end of that influence, if indeed it has yet ceased. The cry “Vive l’Empereur!” was a strong blow against the theoretical liberty of the Revolution. But it was itself a fungus growth from it, drawing its life from the rotting core within, destined by its own destruction to perpetuate the evil principles which gave it birth and in turn to become the sustenance of still other short-lived forms of governmental existence.

The constant changes of party and government after '93 begot a class of politicians which Carlyle speaks of as “a windmill variety always grinding, but facing about with every breeze;” a most natural result indeed, as one must either ride with the public tide, or be hopelessly whelmed in the debris and
ruin of every new surge of political supremacy. This spirit of inconstancy was easily instilled into the masses of the French people by their demagogue leaders. Naturally of excitable temperament, exceedingly ignorant, generally in poverty and under real or imagined oppression, they were ever ready for revolution by force, when a little patience and ordinary foresight would have secured them all the reform they hoped for, by the simple use of the franchise they already enjoyed. Nothing can demonstrate this more clearly than the opposition to the ministry of Guizot, which brought about the revolution of 1848. With all they asked for promised as soon as a legal majority should be obtained in the representative branch of the government, and a certainty that a short time would satisfy their desires, they yet preferred to seize the government by usurping force, to dethrone a monarch whose reign had been more mild and just than any enjoyed in France for nearly two centuries, to pillage and destroy public property and public peace, and to bring on again in all their ferocious atrocity the scenes of the "Reign of Terror," rather than to wait until the ministry, finding itself unsupported by a majority, should peacefully retire and the offensive conservative policy be abandoned.

It is true that the Revolution of '48 was practically a revolution of Paris, but it is also true that Paris was not only the seat of French politics, but also the very hot-bed and conservatory of all those pernicious doctrines of Rousseau and his unholy followers. And it is not too much to say that had Rousseau never written, and had the children of Paris been brought up and educated at homes instead of foundling asylums, not only "the French Revolution would not have occurred," but that to-day, by a natural growth, the result of nineteenth century progress, the French people would enjoy a constitutional monarchy, with as liberal and advanced institutions as those of England.

Robespierre, Lamartine, Hugo and Thiers, all intellectual children of Rousseau, have led France, not to the Utopia of their boasted liberty, but to the bloody shackles of a most deluding slavery, from which the only escape is a renunciation of those false principles of government which her own history so forcibly teaches can end only where they began, in anarchy and revolution. A. G. F.

Inducements at Brown University for thorough knowledge are above par. The neat sum of $8,000 is presented to the student who passes the best entrance examination.
comparatively huge dimensions. The object of the boys was to remove this sand bar, using it to build up the eastern bank. By steady and efficient work with spade and wheelbarrow, this worthy task was accomplished, and Mirror Lake is once more a thing of beauty and a joy for—some time to come.

It now remains for the College authorities to give us a respectable walk across the campus, so that when we welcome our friends to commencement we can point with just pride to the beautiful surroundings of our College Home.

The exercises of the coming annual commencement week promise to be of unusual interest. Besides the regular attractions may be noticed the class-day exercises, referred to in our last number, and possibly regular field-day sports. There is, also, new interest manifested in the Junior exhibition, from the fact that a prize is to be given for the best literary production, as well as for the most pleasing delivery. Students have always felt that a prize awarded for delivery only, could not do the Juniors full justice, for people in general associate the ability to take the prize with excellence in all points, while experience shows that in a majority of cases, had thought and style been taken into account, the decision would have been different.

It was our purpose to publish a full schedule of the exercises for commencement week, but as the order of procedure is not yet determined we are debarred from that privilege. We can inform our friends, however, that ample notice will be given through the state press and the regular commencement invitations.

EURODELPHIAN PUBLIC MEETING.

The many friends of the Eurodelphian Society, by their courtesy, enjoyed a very pleasant evening with them at their hall, May 18. Some time before the commencement of the meeting, the seating capacity of the room was full to overflowing. This shows plainly that the friends of the Society are many and appreciative, and also that the Euros need a hall more in proportion to the mental caliber of the Society. This hint to those interested in the new Ladies' Hall will, we hope, be acted upon. The program of the evening was in keeping with the usual good taste and literary skill of the Society. An essay on Whitewash, by Miss Whipple, was read in an excellent manner and contained many good thoughts. It was of a thoroughly practical nature, especially in this season of house-cleaning, and we hope the results will be manifested on the ceilings of some of the dormitory rooms.

The spring number of the Euro. Journal was read by the editor, Miss Mary Bamber. It was somewhat of a classical nature, its special features being the frequent allusions to gallant deeds of Knighthood, and a new epic on The Semele Play. We expect that in the future this poem will be ranked with the similar productions of Homer and Virgil.

Miss Alice Sawtell's impersonation of Samantha Allen in her reflections caused by too much Toodle in the family, was much enjoyed by all present. One almost felt that the afflicted "wife of Josiah" was present and that her sorrows were real.

All were interested and puzzled in the life of the little maiden born some twenty years ago, as given by Miss Peck in her characterization. The poem, weaving in itself a history of the Euro. Society, was clear and faithful. The key-note of Society life and growth was struck in the portrayal of its work. The gentle muse responded happily to the call of her devotee.

The music of the evening was generous and was appreciated. The vocal duet by Misses Sherill and Boyden was specially worthy of notice. A piano duet by the Misses Clough, piano solo by Miss Higby, and a medley by five voices, which was heartily encored, were all well rendered and received. The Euros, have good musical ability, and are bound to make advancement.

Several tableaues were presented in course of the program. One representing a statue of Ceres was thoroughly enjoyed by the classical portion of the company. Maud Muller of course had a place in everyone's heart, and no wonder the judge fell in love with her, if she and her surroundings were half so enticing as they were represented. The last feature of the evening was an elaborate tableau, representing the May Queen on her throne, wreathed in flowers and surrounded by a group of kneeling subjects, all proffering the choicest of woodland treasures.

Thus another flag-station of the Eurodelphian Society has been passed. The track ahead is clear of obstructions, but, as in all societies of similar nature, it is an up-grade, and there are apt to be ravines to cross, and occasionally a freshet may come and destroy a part of the carefully graded road-bed. But with an engine tried for many years, and true as
knowledge and skill can make it, with all palace cars and no sleepers, a conductor who will bounce any one who doesn't belong to that road; if they are careful not to make any mistakes about the red lights and not stop too often to count the mile-posts, we predict for them a safe and pleasant journey onward toward the goal of Society success.

I. C. S. A. CONVENTION.

Since our last issue the annual convention of the State Inter-Collegiate Society Association has been held at Hillsdale College, and we shall presume, even at the risk of being a little late for news, to give a somewhat full report of its proceedings. We do this because the literary societies of a college generally represent much of the life and ability of the institution, and as the object of this association is specially the comparison and discussion of various methods of "doing work, it is a subject in which every society member is, or ought to be, interested.

The Association convened May 3-5. The general program of the sessions was as follows: Thursday, May 3, 3:30 p.m.—Business meeting of delegates. 7:30 p.m.—Reception by Union and Germania (Ladies) Literary Societies. Friday, May 4, 9:30 a.m.—Presentation and discussion of papers on society topics, in College Chapel. 2:00 p.m.—Continuance of morning session in Amphitheyan Society Hall. 4:00 p.m.—Business meeting of delegates. 8:00 p.m.—Public entertainment in College Church. No remarks are necessary concerning business sessions, as there was nothing of special public interest done. The reception given the visiting delegates by the two ladies societies was a most pleasant affair. Their fine society halls were most tastefully decorated with plants and flowers, with mottoes of "Welcome" in conspicuous places, which mottoes were an unnecessary aid in the expression of kind feeling, as a more hearty welcome, college students never received from college sisters and brothers of a sister Alma Mater. Everyone felt at the close of the reception as one of the University delegates expressed himself: "I tell you that Hillsdale society ladies are a boss crowd!" The valuable feature of the convention, however, was the Friday session, at which papers on society work and methods were presented and discussed. The following is the program:

9:30 A.M.—COLLEGE CHAPEL.


2:30 P.M.—AMPHITEYION HALL.


Mr. Swarthout in his paper strongly supported the practice of strict parliamentary discipline in society. He considered the relation of society and rules to be that of a ship and rudder; urged that rules are not red tape, but are used to expedite and systematize business; that a thorough study and practice of parliamentary rules benefitted the individual directly as practical knowledge, and indirectly by stimulating the intellectual powers to quick and decided action. This paper called out considerable discussion but no practical disagreements.

Mr. Foot presented the social phase of society work in a pleasing style. His paper suggested the subject of "mixed" or "unmixed" societies, which was warmly discussed, each disputant seeming to favor that form to which he was accustomed.

Mr. Dunton’s paper called out a very spirited discussion between anti-fraternity and fraternity men. The anti-fraternity men claimed that while the fraternities in no way assisted literary work, they exerted a strong influence on college politics and even pulled wires for the literary societies. It was claimed, on the other hand, by the fraternity men that the secret society in no way interfered with literary work, and while they sometimes interested themselves in the politics of their institutions they did, in this, no more than those who were not members of the fraternities.

Mr. Babbs spoke of what literary programs should consist, and gave some suggestions in regard to the choice and methods of working up subjects for orations and essays. After the reading of this paper, the session was adjourned until 2 p.m., to meet in the Amphiteyion Hall. The afternoon session opened with discussion of the last mentioned paper and a comparison of ideas in regard to the relation between subject matter and style of composition.

The paper on Critics and Criticism, by Mr. Reding, was, if any could be said to possess an excellence superior to the others, we think, the most carefully prepared one presented. The subject was finely analyzed; the gentleman showed what criticism generally was and what it should be, spoke of the relations of the critic to the criticized, and then, referring to society criticisms, pointed out the necessity of discrimination as to what could be advantageously criticised in different members, and at different stages of progress.

The last paper, by Mr. Fletcher, was well received. He stated what the character of a debate should be; necessity of thorough preparation, methods of preparation, necessity of cultivating a quick, retentive and accurate memory; as well as the right and indirect benefits accruing to the individual who properly interested himself in, and prepared himself for, debate. In the discussion following his reading, no one seemed to differ materially from his opinions, so it is safe to presume that they were correct.

The following is the program of the public entertainment, in the evening, at the College Church:


Everything in connection with the above program passed off pleasantly, except the weather, a heavy rain lasting nearly all the evening, necessitating making the audience small. It was, however, appreciative, and did what it could to supply the enthusiasm and inspiration of a crowded house. Space forbids us to speak of these exercises in detail; but each was successful, and we believe if not lasting acquaintances were formed, and the convention finally adjourned, with the best wishes of all for the future successful existence of the Association, and all visiting delegates left Hillsdale with the feeling that it was good to be there.

LOCALES.

'83 B. J. Yates has been confined to his room on account of sickness.

The face of Miss Mary Lovell was seen in the College Halls a few days since.

Pres. Brooks is away from town on a visit to Saratoga, N. Y. He will return soon.

The man who stood six feet in his stockings probably wore the garter round his neck.

'83 S. Wesselius is spending the last few weeks of this term at his home in Grand Rapids.

Broken fingers, black eyes and bruised shins are the most effecting subjects in base and foot-ball circles.

'83 A. E. Clough has accepted a position in the City National Bank. Success to you in your new position.

Geo. D. Kaufman, a student in the Preparatory Department, has been called home on account of ill-health.

Mr. Benj. Stegink, of the Prep. Department, has returned to the pursuits of a farmer at his home.

The Seniors are now having a play spell for the rest of the term. They finished their college work Friday, May 18.

Who of the Freshmen receives letters that begin “My dear Husband” and close with “Good by, my dear E?”

“Wog.”

The Eurodelphian Society gave a public program Friday evening, May 18. For further particulars, see another column.

A back-stop now graces the north end of the campus, erected by the united efforts of the High-School and College students.

“Oh, ye benighted souls, Why longer roam?” was the sentiment of two young ladies Friday evening, May 18.

The girl who was locked in her lover’s arms for three hours explains that it was not her fault; he forgot the combination. — Ez.

A. J. Coddington, formerly a college boy, but more recently a student at the Business College, has returned to his home in Tecumseh.

'81 H. W. Powell made us a call on his way back to Morgan Park Theological Seminary. He returns much refreshed in health by his short vacation.

Mr. A. G. Fuller and Prof. Hadlock commenced work on the Ladies’ Hall by surveying the College Hill to find a site upon which to locate it.

We have heard of there being summer all winter, but we never have heard of winter lasting all summer as it is this season. Snow fell here Monday, May 21.

Query: What student was it that the photographer advised either to dye his hair or black his face, in order that he might procure a good negative?

One of the bright (?) questions, for which the Merit of the Freshman class is noted was: “Did Pythagoras lived prior to or contemporaneous with Epicurus?”

When are we to have that new sidewalk put down across the campus? The present dilapidated pretense is endangering the limbs of every one who passes over it.

The students are agitating the question whether or not to have a field day. All we can say is, we wish that all the students would take hold of it and have a good one.

The sounds of embryo orators are heard as the work for Commencement advances. We understand that some of the Sophomores will take part in the Junior Exhibition.

The Prep who was called to preach to the colored flock, after having made an engagement for the evening, wanted D. to take his place. Never mind. It is better late(Jely) than never.
While running to catch the train for Hillsdale, all that could be seen of Fletcher's latitude and Fuller's longitude was a couple of plug hats on a background of coat tails.

Prof. in Latin: Mr. C., please spell the word meaning to speak.

Student: L-i-q-u-o-r, liquor.

Prof: Very well, no doubt you have been trying it.

The old hedge, that has adorned the grounds of the lower building for so many years, has at last succumbed to the destroying hand of time, and is now being torn out, root and branch, in order that it may be replaced by one of evergreen.

There was a man named Martin, and he thought he'd take a ride, so he jumped upon a rickety raft, and sailed out upon the tide; But, alas! when midway out at sea he found the fates against him; He leaped into the surging flood and got a terrible rinsing.

'75 Alexander Hadlock, Professor of Mathematics, has lately solved a problem given in the *Encyclopædia* for which he receives a copy of the Peoples' Encyclopedia. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Hadlock is becoming a master of his profession.

In accordance with the wish of the students, a meeting was called in Philo Hall for the purpose of forming an Athletic Association. The following persons were elected as officers:

President H. H. Barber; Secretary, L. H. Stewart; Treasurer, Jefferson Crosby; Steward, C. H. Brownell.

Among the exciting games of base-ball that have been played this season, should be ranked the one in which five of the college boys played any nine that could be mustered from either department. At the close of the ninth inning the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the five. Modesty forbids our giving their names.

We have heard of seniors following the street parade of minstrel shows, and of Freshmen, in times past, pulling up the posts of the College fence, but we never expected to see or hear of young men, after getting the G. B. from one party of young ladies, run up the street after another company, as three of our much respected students did one Monday evening after prayer meeting.

We had the pleasure of visiting a session of the Eurodelphian Society a few evenings since. The Literary Program, which was the most important feature of the session, consisting of music, an essay on Jean Ingelow and impersonations of her *Songs of Seven*, was presented to a small but very appreciative audience. The tableau was very effective, especially in the region of the bronchial tube.

**MORGAN PARK ITEMS.**

J. W. Tanner has accepted the pastorate at Gardner, Ill.

Dio. P. Sheldon is wooing "the fickle goddess" at Reed City, Mich.

L. D. Pettit supplies the Baptist Church at Burlington, Wis., for the summer.

The Seniors, in pursuance of a custom for some time in vogue at Kalamazoo, left on the library shelves a $50.00 set of McClintock & Strong. A valuable present.

Prof. Stuart, so well and favorably known in Kalamazoo, served this year as one of the Board of Examiners and represented that august body at an after-dinner speech, given in his accustomed dignified and pleasing style.

Students here, as elsewhere, have trouble in exercising the right of franchise. The "Bourbons" think them incompetent voters. They, however, determined to compete, and voted. The authorities retaliated by summoning near half a score (including one of the Prof.'s) to serve as petit juries in the criminal court.

**EXCHANGES.**

The April No. of *The Sunbeam* (Whitby, Ont.), contains a good measure of sound sense, which has been the general characteristic of that journal since our acquaintance. The article on "Reading," though it contains no original thoughts, is on a subject which will bear repeating. The opening poem, "The Body to the Soul," very strikingly represents the body upbraiding the soul for overwork. We quote the closing stanza:

> Oh, tyrant soul of mine,
> By and by,
> Weary of your cruel reign,
> Quite worn out with toil and pain,
> I shall die!
> Then when I have passed away,
> And you're asked whose hand did slay,
> Much I wonder what you'll say,
> Soul of mine!

The *Varsity* (Toronto) informs us that many of the graduates and undergraduates of its institution feel the need of a more extensive course in the nat-
ural sciences. They have laid the matter very clearly before the senate of that university in the form of a petition. The petitioners pray, among other things, that the course may be extended from a three to a four years course, as the present course does not fit the students for the prosecution of any original scientific work in any department of science after he has left college. The requests, if granted, will be a valuable addition to their courses in the sciences.

Ariel (Minnesota University) is indeed replete in its literary department in the last issue, having printed the six orations given at the inter-state contest. These are worthy of publication and merit the reception they seem to be meeting.

The Argo (Sackville, N. B.) in its present number fully sustains its enviable reputation. In its unlimited scope it discourses learnedly on political parties in a democratic form of government. "English Development," and fails not to give us the inevitable gush on "Gentle Spring." Its department of "Scientific Notes," though not extensive, is still worthy the name. Such a department, if ably edited, would furnish the missing link in most of our college journals and be in keeping with what such a paper seems to demand.

The Notre Dame Scholastic (Notre Dame, Ind.) after a long absence, caused by the temporary suspension of the Index, is again in its accustomed place. This is an interesting sheet and ably represents its illustrious University.

The Wouster Collegian (Wooster, Ohio) has at last honored us with its presence. It has an imposing appearance, and, on examination, we find it not at all presumptuous in its pretensions. Its letter on "German Universities" gives us some of the experiences of a foreign student in attending such an institution. We trust the Collegian will be a regular visitor hereafter.

We are in receipt of The High School News, from New Britain, Conn., a six page paper, small as you may see, yet it discourses on the current topics and presents the needs of that school with as much dignity as many gums of larger calibre.

Though space is wanting to give anything like a just criticism we take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the University Quarterly.

SANDWICHES.

We hope all friends of The Index will remember that by supporting the advertising patrons of The Index they give it practical support.

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College students or Societies of Kalamazoo College who have any book binding to be done would do well to see the Business Manager of The Index.

"My mother's awful fickle," said little Edith to Mrs. Smith, who was making a call. "When she saw you coming up the street she said: 'There's that horrid Mrs. Smith; I hope she isn't coming here,' and a minute after she told you she was real glad to see you. Mother says I'm fickle, but I don't change my mind as quick as that."—Boston Transcript.

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CALENDAR.

1882. December 22, Friday, Fall Term ends.
March 20, Friday, Winter Term ends.
April 3, Monday, Spring Term begins.
June 20, Wednesday, Commencement.
Sept. 12, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.
December 21, Friday, Fall Term ends.

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THE CHARACTER OF VOLTAIRE.

On the one hand adoration, on the other hand vilification, and both unmerited,—such is the fate of Voltaire.

His life, refracted through the prism of prejudice, sheds the lovely blue of heaven upon one, upon another casts the lurid green of infernal passion. Let us bring the white light of truth to a focus upon his words and works.

As to morality, he was a strange mixture of good and bad. An unblushing liar, who was ashamed of nothing but detection, he continually hurled the thunder-bolt of denunciation and flashed the lightning of ridicule upon the cherished falsehoods of his day.

His miserly habits were rivalled by his vanity. His desire for gain, bordering on dishonesty, was made more prominent by an almost prodigal generosity. In his opposition to tyranny and intolerance, he rushed into license.

His unchaste language and life fill us with disgust.

His faithful constancy to friends, in the face of ridicule, cannot but excite our admiration.

As an author he is great. His greatness is the result of combined genius and labor.

The principle which underlies his success is stated by him in a letter to Mlle. Dupuy:—"Good authors have only so much wit as is necessary. They never hunt for it. They think with good sense and express themselves with clearness. The least affectation is a vice." In the Henriade he invokes "noble Truth" to shed her "force and clearness" on his writings, that he may tell "the woes of the people and the faults of the princes."

This simplicity makes his histories refreshing, for you can follow the narrative without effort. It makes his poems charming, for they seem to flow in artless numbers from the plastic lips. You find gross impurity upon his pages; but, in extenuation, let it be remembered that he wrote for a licentious age; in which the harlots of the court for the seventh commandment had substituted: "Thou shalt commit no impurity."

Voltaire was not an Atheist. His words, "If there were no God, it would be necessary to invent Him," are only an irreligious paraphrase of the Psalmist's recognition of Deity—"My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God."

In the Dictionnaire Philosophique he says:—"The Atheist, be he an impostor, an ingrate, a slanderer, a highwayman, or a murderer, reasons and acts accordingly, if he is sure of impunity on the part of men; for, if there be no God, this monster is a god to himself; whatever he desires, he sacrifices upon the altar of self; nothing is an obstacle to him; the most tender prayers, the best arguments, have no more influence upon him than upon an enraged wolf."

Has a darker picture ever been painted of the fool, who "hath said in his heart, 'There is no God'?" Voltaire believed in the immortality of the soul. He says:

"Yes, Plato, thou speakest truth; our soul is immortal. It is a God who speaks to it, a God who lives in it. Else whence could come this great presentiment, this dread of false goods, this dread of annihilation?"

"Virtue weeps and boldness oppresses her; innocence bares her throat to crime; Fortune rules here and all follow her chariot; This unfortunate world was made for Caesar."

But he reasons that God "ought to avenge his cause and punish the perverse;" therefore he declares—

"I shall see thee without shadow, O heavenly Truth; Thou hidest thyself from us in the days of our sleep; This life is a dream and death an awaking."

In Voltaire's time the church in France was corrupt and tyrannized over the souls of men, the state was corrupt and tyrannical in temporal affairs, both considered it their divine right to tax the people in every possible manner. Voltaire attacked both. Until late in life, he knew by actual contact no church but the Roman hierarchy. The pure Christianity of the bible he never opposed. He attacked the religion of Christ no more than Luther did.

In regard to the church, he writes in a letter to d'Alembert: "I want you to crush the wretched
thing—that is the great point. It must be reduced to the condition which it occupies in England; it is the greatest service that can be rendered to the human race. You will perceive that I speak only of superstition; as for religion, I love and respect it as you do.

To sum up: the worst that can be said of Voltaire's religious views is that he was a deist; the best that can be said of his personal character is that it was no worse than that of his contemporaries. Why, may I ask, has he been so passionately assailed? Is it because he did not use the opportunities which he had? because, like Luther, he tore down the bulwarks of Romish error; and did not, like Luther, fix his feet firmly on the everlasting truth? This should cause sadness, not anger—

"O, dumb be passion's stormy rage,\nWhen he who might
Have lighted up and led his age\nFalls back in night!"

Others have sneered—others have been impure and irreverent—and have sunk beneath the waves of oblivion. Has the world laid the scourge of scorn upon Voltaire's back, because he was an intellectual superior?

"Scorn! would the angels laugh, to mark\nA bright soul driven
Fiend-goaded down the endless dark\nFrom hope and heaven!"

Far be it from me to excise the sin or the unbelief of Voltaire. I protest only against the singling him out for special and inconsiderate execration. Sin is not of the heart rather than of the mind, therefore knowledge is no preventive. Voltaire was no exception in this respect. He took his journey into the far country of unbelief, and wasted his substance upon the pleasures of the world. In his old age, although he had more or less distinct views of the plenty there was in his Father's house, he filled his belly with the husks of popular praise. The "divine homesickness" never came upon him. In this, he must stand on a level with many of our own day, who have "trodden under foot the son of God," and have "counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing," and have "doneship, despite unto the Spirit of grace."—E. E. D.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The rains, which have been so abundant this season, interfered, somewhat, with the exercises of Sunday evening, Monday morning, and Tues-
day afternoon. With these exceptions the weather was unusually propitious, the cool, invigorating atmosphere enabling the speakers to appear at the best advantage.

[From the Daily Telegraph, of June 18.]

The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Kalamazoo College was delivered at the first Baptist church in the evening, Sunday, by President Brooks, his theme being from Matt. 6, 24-27, the houses on the rock and the sand. The figure, he said, conveyed an important truth. Each one is building a house. What kind of a house is it to be? Men differ in nature and endowments, and are building different kinds of houses. In building a home for himself and his family, a man is particular to have it just what he wants in outward appearance, in foundation, internal arrangement, comfort and finish. How much more careful should he be in the work on his immortal house, that is to remain! God is the architect of the plan, which is designed to enable every man to accomplish certain results for himself and his generation. He has given to every man such abilities as are necessary to fulfil his destiny. Man does not always follow this plan; he may change it and mar its beauty. God's plan is never other than good and perfect. The first thing for every man is to find out what God's plan is, for though God is the architect man is the builder. The responsibility for following the design is man's. He may adopt a few of the suggestions, but follow mainly another plan. Whether he adopts or rejects it, he must keep on building. He is all the time driving nails or adding ornaments or putting in material. When he thinks he is adding something that will be valuable, in the way of a sharp bargain with his neighbor, he is only putting in rotten timbers, but in performing some deed of kindness or charity, he is putting in windows to furnish grateful light for his soul. Many begin wrong, failing to build on the right foundation (Christ), and what is intended as a splendid structure proves long before it is finished to be a crazy structure, badly settled, uneven, open to the wind and rain, desolate, dreary, a sad place for the soul to live in—it must live there, though. It is his house, he built it and must live in it, with his uncurbed passions and hateful character. The doctor described the house which a noble life constitutes, and impressed on the graduating class, to close, the importance of building on the right plan.

Space forbids the mention we would like to make of this exercise, since it has so seldom occurred in our institution. The program carried out was very similar to those usual on such occasions, consisting of a class oration, history, prophecy and song, with a class presentation, and placing of class stone. The oration, by Mr. Fuller, was upon a well chosen theme, De Amicitia, and was in every respect appropriate and entertaining. The
history, by Mr. Britton, and the prophecy, by Miss Barney, were both decidedly original and highly pleasing. The song was an adaptation of "We are going far from home." The most interesting feature of the occasion was the class presentation, which consisted in unveiling and presenting to the college a life-sized portrait, in oil (half length), of President Brooks. This had been kept a secret by the class, even from our beloved President himself, and was, therefore, a complete and most interesting surprise to every one. The presentation was made in a few very appropriate remarks by the class president, Mr. Clough, who closed by saying in a manner that made it hard at least for the class to keep dry eyes, "God bless you all." After the presentation the audience filed out to the west side of the building, where the class stone had that morning been erected; the stone was a huge granite boulder, on which had been chiseled the figures "83." Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made, at the request of the class, by Pres. Brooks.

This closed the exercise, which was pronounced by all a success; and hopes were freely expressed that future classes would make it a precedent to be followed.

The annual lecture before the Literary Societies was delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, of Marquette, upon the topic, "Three Aims in Self Culture." Mr. Tupper is one of the most graceful speakers that ever appeared in this cultured town, and his lecture showed also the highest culture and finish of thought. It was especially rich in illustration and in the application of gems of thought from other minds.

The lecturer spoke of the comparison of the world to an orchestra, in which some wield the baton and have the leadership, and others take prominent parts in the music, while still others only play second fiddle or beat the drum; and thus he illustrated the fact that while some have high aims and reach high culture and leading influence, others are content to remain ever as they are. For them there is no beauty in the flower nor harmony in the music. The first aim of self-culture should be to educate oneself in the direction of that for which there is a natural fitness. Everyone is designed for some specific work; no one can be a universal man, fitted for everything equally well and be fitted for anything well. He must find his proper place and occupy it. In order to do this, self-knowledge is of course most essential; and the speaker dwelt upon these two points, illustrating them fully and emphasizing them strongly. The second aim should be to educate oneself in this direction according to a self-made model. It is most reprehensible and fatal to copy indiscriminately from any one, even the best. One must be one's own self in order to be anything, must add virtue to virtue, and beauty to beauty, until he has his own ideal and the best possible, and then work towards it. The third aim should be a consistent progressive purpose leading steadily towards the realization of this ideal. These thoughts were brought home and fixed in the minds of the young men and women, and the speaker closed with an appeal to them, to take the chisel in hand and carve out for themselves a character after the best model they could create. His lecture was greatly enjoyed.

The Freshman declamations for the Sherwood prize occurred Tuesday of commencement week, at 10 o'clock a.m. The following was the program:


Prayer—Rev. Dr. Stone, Lansing.

(The first five speakers presented successive passages from an oration on "The Leadership of Educated Men," delivered by George William Curtis, LL.D., before the Alumni of Brown University, June 28, 1883.)

1. Fred W. Stone, ............................ Novi.

Song—"Rolling in Flowing Bivoua"—Haydn—Frank L. Boyd.

Music—"The Downs"—Song by College Quartette.


We are at each commencement season newly surprised at the proficiency which the competitors for this prize attain. It is but fair to say, that generally they have but little or no practice in declamation until their Freshman year, and therefore the ability they show at this exercise is a fair indication of what may be accomplished by a year's rhetorical work. The participants in this year's contest exhibited various adaptations to oratory.
Mr. Stone showed an excellent quality of voice and an impressive style of delivery, with a good idea of proper inflection, but scarcely clear enough pronunciation of words. Mr. Kinnane’s excellence lay rather in the strength of his expression than in polished oratory. There were several well-worked climaxes in his piece, and its recital did him credit.

Mr. Pettee’s voice is as yet hardly mature enough for the part performed by him, but he showed qualities which at some future time, if cultivated, will make him no mean opponent in a contest of declamation. He has both vivacity and vigor of expression. Mr. Stewart’s piece was of a more didactic style than those that preceded him. He adapted himself to it well, and his delivery, though not so forcible as some, was more elegant and natural in style. Mr. Blanchard managed his voice naturally and easily, spoke without seeming effort or affectation, and left a very pleasing impression on the audience.

The piece of Music rendered at this place in the program by Mr. F. L. Boarden, of the Senior class, was a treat indeed. At first the organist’s accompaniment was a little too heavy for the best appreciation of the song, but it soon softened down, and the rich, deep tones of the singer filled the building with a quality of music rarer than we often have an opportunity of hearing. It received hearty applause.

Of the speakers following the music, Mr. Brownell spoke, excellently, showing good taste in inflection and intonation, but a little more energy would have been allowable. Mr. Merrill’s piece was one of strong, sympathetic feeling and this was well brought out. His style of expression was well adapted to it.

Miss Mock, the younger lady of the class, spoke creditably and in a pleasing style, but with scarcely enough strength of voice for so large an audience room. The ability, however, to accurately measure a room for voice volume is attained only by practice, and speakers of considerable experience sometimes fail.

Miss Moxom showed excellent taste and skill in the modulation of her voice, and brought out in clear, well-rounded tones Macanlay’s brilliant periods.

The music by the quartette was well-rendered, the voices all harmonizing well together.

After the benediction, friends crowded forward to offer congratulations to the speakers and to admire the floral offerings, which had been very liberal. Thus closed the exhibition, over which, doubtless, a number of hearts had been palpitating—dreading yet eager. The prizes, as announced later in the day, were: L. H. Stewart, first, and E. R. Blanchard, second.

Special interest attended the Junior Exhibition, from the fact that a new and highly gratifying feature has been recently introduced. Two prizes were before the class, instead of one, as in former years. Friends of the College have long felt that a change which would reward the thought and composition of the oration, as well as the delivery, would be for the highest good of the student, and they feel that this wish has been fully met in the endowment of the Tupper Prize.

In listening to the exercises, one could not help noticing points of excellence in each speaker: Mr. Osborn is finished in style, and was quite successful in making his ideas appear vivid and life-like. Mr. Taft, though young in appearance, displayed true ability in handling a historical subject. His oration was well arranged, and was evidently the result of careful and thoughtful reading. Mr. Dresser’s strength is in the vigor of his thought. He treated his theme with fairness, and did not fail to impress upon the minds of his hearers the importance of what he was saying. We regret that Miss Taylor was unable to present her production; for from what we know of her standing as a scholar, we feel that she would have made a creditable effort. Mr. Marshall’s oration on the Universality of Law was not a new thought, but grand in its conception, and furnishes material for reflection. The essay by Miss Bennett deserves praise as a literary production. It showed familiarity with the authors from whom she gathered her ideas of the beautiful, and was studded with gems from beginning to end. Miss Axtell displayed a marked degree of originality both in style and thought. Her occasional flashes of sarcasm furnished a pleasing brightness, and was in keeping with her open and somewhat confident delivery.

The prize for the best thought and composition was awarded to Miss Bennett. It consisted of a gold medal bearing the name of the prize, and the purpose for which it was given. It was presented by President Brooks in a neat and impressive speech, suited to the occasion. The prize for the best delivery was given to Miss Axtell. All who were present feel that worthy efforts were made in an honorable contest, and general satisfaction is expressed in the way the prizes were awarded.

The music furnished added much to the entertainment. Misses Sheldon and Wagner were specially happy in the selection and rendition of their piano duet. These ladies always play with skill and in the best of taste. Mr. Boyden’s solo was of a high order, and called forth many words of commendation.
This number of THE INDEX does not claim to furnish commencement news ahead of the Kalamazoo dailies, which, in some instances, offered criticisms on speeches an hour or two before they were delivered; but it does expect to greet its friends earlier than any paper which gives a full, consecutive account of the week's proceedings. The exercises have been reported specially for THE INDEX by Alumni, well known for their good taste and sound judgment. It has been our purpose to furnish an accurate, birds-eye view of commencement week exercises, in a form easily preserved for future reference, and we feel confident that Alumni and friends of the College will appreciate our efforts.

In order that there may be room for other matter of more importance, we forbear further editorial comment.

In accordance with the method of conducting the Index, the present board is called upon to lay aside the editorial quill. Because of other duties which require our attention, we are glad of the opportunity. We would be ungrateful and unjust if we did not acknowledge the encouragement and able support received from friends of THE INDEX.

The best of harmony, in the actions of members of the board, has made our work pleasant; and, although at times it has been burdensome, from its nature we have found it very profitable.

The paper which began the year under great disadvantages, has proved a financial, and, we trust, a literary success. Its outlook for the future is encouraging. The confidence which the business portion of the community has learned to place in our paper will lighten the labors of its Business Manager. The succeeding board, with a General Editor who has had considerable experience in editorial and literary work, two members who have acted with the present board, and two more who seem well fitted for their work, will, no doubt, find many ways of improving THE INDEX and increasing its usefulness. We heartily wish them success.

ALUMNI.

The Alumni meetings this year have been full of interest, and have shown a rapidly deepening interest among the Alumni in each other, and in their Alma Mater. The business meeting was held in the Burdick House parlors on Tuesday evening, with a lunch to vary the routine. It appeared that the Alumni Endowment Fund is growing encouragingly and there are indications of a much more rapid growth. Measures were taken to increase the attendance at the annual meetings. The officers of the present year were re-elected.

The oration was delivered in the evening, by Rev. L. C. Barnes, '75, of Pittsburg, Pa. Alluding to a former graduating oration on "The Epic of the Future," he proposed to speak of "The Epoch of the Future." He reviewed in a way that showed much scholarly research and grasp of thought, the epochs of the past,—first, that of rectification, which term he preferred to the less comprehensive and somewhat technical one of reformation; second, that of destructiveness, showing its true results in the American and its bastard fruit in the French revolution; the third, that of investigation, whose grand results we are now experiencing, and predicted the coming epoch, that of settled conviction. Yet he could not call it prophecy, for this epoch is already dawning and the indications already apparent showed its full approach to be certain. This is to be the period when the sum of human knowledge shall be, not perfect, but full. The oration was delivered with the clearness and force which those who knew the orator expected.

The oration was followed by the usual banquet at the Burdick House, of which little need be said.

This was the twentieth anniversary of the graduation of the largest class sent forth, and a large number of Alumni were present whose faces had not been seen among us for long years. These meetings are growing in interest and power year by year, and we predict that their influence upon the future of the College will be by no means small.

Commencement day dawned clear and beautiful. The rains which had been so abundant, ceased, and left a cool and bracing atmosphere. The First Baptist church was early filled with an appreciative audience, such as we have come to expect on commencement days. The exercises were opened by a selection rendered by the Kalamazoo Orchestra. Dr. Sawtelle, of Kalamazoo, offered prayer, and the following program was presented:

1. The Ethical in Education was the theme of Mr. Sybrant Wesselinus. The place of Ethics in Education was never considered by the Puritans, for it was impossible to be educated in their view without ethical training. No men with faith or without it will deny that the aim of education is character. And no training is admissible in those days of questioning which does not include a broad consideration of ethical system. Conscience and morality must be studied and lived out in conduct. For they are the most important factors in character.

2. Miss Agnes Barney, of Schoolcraft, under the title of "Nights in History," spoke of those dark ages when all the baser elements of society seemed to triumph over rights and law. Such was the time when Caligula and Nero ruled, and when Catherine de Medicis held sway. They have been confined to no one age or country. In France, Russia, and England, as well as in the Middle Ages, when savages overturned civilization. But these times will not always overcloud the earth. The day is soon to come when the Lord of light and life shall rule and reign forever and ever.

3. Frank L. Boyden, of Kalamazoo, wrote on "The Toleration Act of 1689." He was excused from speaking.

4. "The Past and Future of Islam" was discussed by Barton J. Yates, of Philadelphia, Pa. The past of Mohammedanism has furnished some valuable results, for mankind. Science owes much to the Arabian followers of Mohammed. It flourished for centuries until some boldly prophesied its universal sway. But its weakness is now apparent. Already the race which was the terror of Europe holds only a bind rate place in power. Constantinople will soon fall and Islamism with no centers of influence must die.

5. Frederic H. Britton, of Kalamazoo, discussed "Concerning Eloquence." The interrogatory. What is eloquence? has never yet been answered. Eloquence is a compound of prose and poetry. The superiority of man over man is shown no more powerfully than here. Music and poetry move men strongly, but nothing can equal eloquence, which not only moves but persuades. It has been exercised among savages and civilized men from time immemorial. But some charge that eloquence has declined; that the printing press has usurped its place. We may indicate a line of argument which will convert this position. As in industrial arts, machinery has been helpful and not depressing, so the printing press has simply cultivated people to appreciate and demand eloquence. Once in seven days a vast army stands in their pulpits and use this weapon of power. Since Demosthenes, the Bible has come and furnished a new theme. Eloquence has always flourished in republics, and America is sure to exceed the history of the world in oratorical productions.

6. "The Genius of Voltaire" was once more considered, by Chas. A. Fletcher, of Kalamazoo. Voltaire, in his opinion, influenced not only his personal friends, but his country and age. He did not discern the tendencies of his time, but followed his fickle countrymen in all their moods. Some call him great, but this would be difficult to demonstrate. Sarcasm and irony were his delight. It may beft a courtier, but he could claim to be an index of greatness. He sought not truth, but falsehood. Genius creates and constructs; Voltaire destroys and detracts. We fear but do not reverence him. We feel that he is stronger, but not higher.

7. Andrew G. Fuller, of Kalamazoo, spoke on the "True Crises in Human History." In our views of history, we are apt to mistake results for causes. Crises lie generally not in battlefields; nor are they generally found in political history. In the junction of events and human will lie the true crises of history. Not Calvary, but Gethsemane, was the crisis of human destiny. Not in Waterloo, but in the will of Napoleon lay the turning point which determined the course of French history. What has changed history as the invention of type? Governments are but the expression of individuals and these are the true sovereign. In search of critical points of history, we are apt to be misled by the external acts. We must look beyond for the causes of phenomena, for they are ultimately found in the life of individuals.

8. Allen E. Clough, of Kalamazoo, addressed the audience on "The Prospects of Civilization in India."
The physical characteristics of India render it a fitting home for the human race. The greatest man produced by the Indian race was Buddha, whose religious teachings have been followed by over one-third of the human race. The characteristic of the history of India has been no progress. But is this always to be so? No. Under British rule many barbarities in their life have been abolished. And the whole race has been elevated. But India needs more. She must break from the bonds of her present religious faith, and accept Christianity; she must worship the true and pure God in pure lives. In the universal acceptance of Christ lies her hope of attaining the highest civilization.

"The Evolution of Thought" was the theme of the valedictorian, Henry H. Barber, of Quincy, Mich. This principle of evolution is not new. Thought is slowly evolved and comes last in development of mind. The evolution of thought is illustrated in the history of philosophy and the sciences. So in logic, evolution is recognized, yet some object that logic is of no service, since the conclusion is always contained in the premises. So the oak is in the acorn, yet no one will deny that it is an advance on the acorn. Evolution of thought is forcibly impressed on the student of philosophy. Every philosopher prepares the way for his successor. Mr. Barber passed, by an easy transition to address the Board of Trustees, friends of the College and the undergraduate. To the Faculty, he spoke earnest words, which showed warm feelings of friendship and reverence, and especially to Pres. Brookes was expressed the high admiration inspired by daily contact, in which all students of Kalamazoo College heartily sympathize. The presentation of the diplomas followed immediately, and the staid class made a very imposing appearance as they filed out to receive them. Pres. Brookes then addressed a few words of parting counsel, with his accustomed earnestness and affectionate tenderness. He commended to the class the thoughts expressed by George William Curtis, in his address on the "Leadership of Educated Men," passages of which were declaimed by members of the Freshman class, on Tuesday morning. To this the President impressively added a few thoughts: That all who hold college diplomas are educated men. It does not follow at all from the possession of the parchment; they may or may not be truly educated. The college course is only a beginning. Educated men may lead in the wrong direction. There are many men who use their trained power only to work evil results. He urged the class to use their powers in the interests of right. The third thought presented was that to lead among men does not necessarily imply such a purpose in life. Many men are true leaders who have not made their conscious aim. A notable illustration is found in the life and influence of George William Curtis, whose address he commended for their consideration. Very few men in this country possess the influence on political and literary life wielded by him. In conclusion, he exhorted them to live that they might look back on well-spent lives and some service accomplished worthy in the sight of God.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Kalamazoo Academy of Music Orchestra, and seemed to be very acceptable to the audience. The speakers acquitted themselves creditably. There is one characteristic noticeable in the work of the class of '83, which they share in common with some other classes and that is a strong analytical tendency. It shows the impress and molding influence of their leading instructors.

After his parting words to the class, Pres. Brookes announced the conferring of degrees of A. M. in course on Fred M. Hodge and Chas. Stuart, Ph. M. on Mrs. Mary C. Woodard Barber, all of class of '80, and also degree in course of A. M. on Prof. Henry W. Brayton, Principal of Fenton Seminary and A. B. The audience was dismissed after a brief prayer and benediction by the President, and thus closed another successful commencement of Kalamazoo College. Many friends of the institution expressed their wishes of the diplomas presented were in warm terms of appreciation of the work done by the College, and the pleasure afforded them by this Commencement Week.

The levee at President Brookes' on Wednesday evening was the pleasant occasion that it always is. Old friends and class mates met each other with all the memories of their college days revived by the exercises of the week, and all were entertaining and well entertained. The elder children of the alma mater found here the opportunity to become to some extent personally acquainted with those who have not yet left her nourishing breast, or had latest been bid with her maternal benediction, to seek elsewhere, what they had so long enjoyed from her. This fittingly closed the exercises of the week, and it was not without feelings of regret akin to sadness that under-graduates and Alumni said their last farewell for vacation and a year.

**LOCALS.**

The latest Latin verb is *jumbo, jumbers, jumpsi, elephantum.*

Ask Crosby if he knows anything about war, and if he ever shot a cannon?

Let us have your name as a subscriber of *The Index* for the coming year.

The Class Day by the Seniors was a grand success. May we have more of them.

'69 Rev. R. D. Clark passed commencement with us, on his way to the 'land of gold.'

'83 C. A. Fletcher will spend his vacation in the employ of the McCormick Reaper Co.
'82 D. P. Sheldon will pass his vacation at Morgan Park, studying Hebrew in Prof. Harper's "Summer School."

A line from E. H. House states that he is on the steamer R. C. Brittain, at a salary of ninety dollars per month.

C. E. Monroe, for the last two years a student of the College, has commenced studying law in Mr. Severens' office. 

'83 J. B. Yates will pass his vacation in the city of brotherly love, the place of his birth and the home of his childhood.

E. E. Dresser and Jeff. Crosby will remain in the "big village" during the warm months, to entertain all wandering students.

Mr. A. W. Barber, of Quincy, whose son, Henry H. Barber, was chosen valedictorian in the class of '83, was in town to witness the commencement exercises.

80, In a letter from J. S. Heaton we learn that he has started on a trip to England, Scotland and the continent. He expects to be gone about four months.

Miss Mary A. Peck, who has been taking select studies here for the past two years, returns to her home in West Bloomfield, N. Y., expecting not to return to school.

W. G. Clark, formerly a student at this institution, and late of Louisville Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Cheboygan a short time ago.

The College baseball nine has worked hard for glory this season, but has failed to make any great record. The High School has won two out of three consecutive games.

George Rees, a former student of the college, was in attendance at commencement. George has taken unto himself a fair one, with whom he now follows the life of a farmer.

Rev. F. M. Shanafelt, D. D., pastor of the first Baptist Church at East Saginaw, attended commencement.

A fine portrait of President Brooks, presented to the college by the Senior Class, is the work of Geo. W. Reed. Mr. Reed's reputation as a portrait artist is too well known to require any words of praise from us.

Monroe says that Jumbo will not visit Kalamazoo, because his trunk could not be transported. Please make allowances in reading this joke, as Monroe is only a Soph., and this is his first departure into the field of humor.

As previously arranged, the lecture before the literary societies was given by Rev. K. B. Tupper, giver of one of the Junior prizes; and the annual Alumni address, by the Rev. L. C. Barnes. For particulars, see another column.

83 W. A. Anderson, for the past school year a post-graduate student at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has accepted the position as principal of the Kalamazoo High School, at a salary of eleven hundred dollars per year.

The Philo. Society, Friday evening, June 18, elected the following gentlemen to office:

President, L. H. Stewart; Vice-President, Jefferson Crosby; Recording Secretary, Mr. Abbott; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Pettee; Treasurer, Mr. Knight; Janitor, W. H. Merritt.

The Sherwood Society, at the last regular meeting of the term, elected the following officers:

President, E. E. Dresser; Vice-President, J. E. Kinman; Recording Secretary, A. W. Parsons; Corresponding Secretary, E. G. Marshall; Treasurer, C. S. Lester; Janitor, C. E. Monroe.

The Europheian Society elected the following ladies as officers of the Society for the fall term of '83:

President, Miss Moxon; Vice-President, Mable Young; Secretary, Miss Nellie Clough; Treasurer, Miss Parkhurst; Librarian, Miss Cole; Editor, Miss Boyd.

Friday Evening, June 8, the three literary societies held an ice cream and strawberry festival on the lawn near Mirror Lake. Although the appearance of rain kept many away, yet the ice cream was all disposed of at an early hour. About 822 was realized, clear of all expense, which will go to the Ladi's Hall fund.

At a meeting of the Students' Publication Association, the following officers and editors were chosen for the ensuing year, viz: President, L. H. Stewart; Vice-President, Miner Taft; Secretary, Stone; Treasurer, Kinman. Editors: General and Literary, E. E. Dresser; Local, C. S. Lester; Exchange, L. H. Stewart; Subscription, W. H. Merrit; Business Manager, Mr. Abbot.

Saturday, May 21st, the editorial board of The Index rested from its labors, and in company with an equal number of young ladies, enjoyed an excursion on the placid waters of the Kalamazoo. After a pleasant row up the river of about three miles, the party found diversion in a very interesting if not exciting game of baseball, after which they returned to the home of Miss Jennie Bennett, where the young ladies had a very inviting repast in waiting. About 9 p. m., the party separated, with the feeling that one of the most delightful events of the year had just past.
EXCHANGES.

The first number of volume three of the Swarthmore Review (Swarthmore, Pa.) is the work of the new board, and is a fair specimen of college journalism.

The exchange editor seems to have a strong antipathy against anything savouring of sense. We hope this may not be characteristic of the whole board, but that they will not hesitate to insert a good, solid article. "A Mother's influence," as presented by a writer in St. Viator's College Journal (Bourdonnais Grove, Ill.) would perhaps suit the above mentioned ed., although the attempt of the writer to show that the heart of the child is very susceptible to good impressions, and how the mother has it in her power to bend the young sprout in the right direction, may be too philosophical for his mind, which seems to have a romantic turn.

The article on "Farming" in the Journal opens classically, and bids fair to be an interesting production, but ends like many patent medicine ads, by turning the argument in praise of the rural situation of the college.

Besides the opening poem on "Niagara," which is above the average of college rhyming, there is an instructive article on the "Brooklyn Bridge" in the Phylomathic Review (Brooklyn), giving its probable influence on the material progress of Brooklyn.

A few facts on the dimensions of the bridge are also given, which, although they have been stated many times elsewhere, may not be out of place.

Total length of bridge 5989 ft
Width 85 ft
Number of Cables 4
Diameter of each cable 15 ft
Total height of towers above water 278 ft
Height of centre of span above water 135 ft
Length of river space 1595 ft. 6 in.
Construction commenced Jan. 3, 1879.
Bridge opened May 24, 1883.

It is the longest bridge of the sort in the world, Niagara suspension, which is 2220 feet in length, standing next.

We notice among our exchanges a pain, matter-of-fact journal from Nelson, New Zealand, called The Nelsonian. Comparing it with our more immediate neighbors, its alien nature is apparent. It is full of interesting statements about its college, and conveys a good impression of the work done. It is free from that sickish nonsense and affected airs at which so prevalent among our home journals. We bid the Nelsonian a hearty welcome.

The Editor:

O, the Lord of Law on the Throne of Thought,
A gilded impostor is he;
Of shreds and patches his robes are wrought,
His crown is brass.
Himself is an ass,
And his power is fiddle-dee.
Prankishly, crankily pouting of naught,
Slyly old quolly, old Monarch of Thought.
Public opinion's camp-follower he,
Thundering, blundering, plundering free.
Affected,
Ungraacious,
Detected,
Mendacious,
Respected contemporaries!—San Francisco Wasp.

SANDWICHES.

A SANDWICH.
Under slice. There are quite a number who still owe The Index for advertising and subscriptions, who have received gentle reminders in the shape of bills and letters. The meat of this sandwich is, we very much want the money due us. The upper slice is, gratitude for patronage when it becomes valuable by furnishing the meat.
"Should a man shave up or down?" asked Augustus. "That depends," replied the barber. "When I shave you I always shave down." The emphasis on that last word nearly broke Augustus' heart.—College Cabinet.

"A ray of hope came pealing through the air in enthusiastic strains, and whispered, "All is peace.""

Farwell, the confectioner, is continually adding to his fine stock everything seasonable in his trade. Everything necessary for picnics in the shape of confectionery: fruits, cool lemonades when we are heated with business or shopping; the best of bon bons, for the girls, are furnished by him in superb style and always fresh and of superior quality.

Polite clerk (who has been showing stockings): "What number do you wear, madame?"

Old lady (indignant): "Two, you fool, do you take me for a quadruped?"

"There's a divinity which shapes our ends," mused the Senior; but as his eye caught his pedal extremities he said, "I don't believe these were ever planned in heaven."

If you wish to dye there is no use going to the undertaker, (in the coffin line); you must look up M. Lenz, the fashionable dyer of East Main street. His work is never the cause of obituaries; it is nearer the resurrection kind. Old clothes practically dead, are made as good as new.

Talmage says spanking children should be done coolly, quietly, vigorously, and with the aim to let the lesson sink deep into their hearts. Mr. Talmage betrays an ignorance of anatomy that is deplorable.—Ex.

A Freshman went to get shaved the other day; but when the barber asked him for a map of his face, so that he could find the hairs, he suddenly remembered that "the party wasn't until to-morrow night anyhow," and left.—Ex.

The steel blades of Damascus, the oldest city in the world, are widely celebrated. So are also the steel pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.

One of our grammarians has evolved the following sentence: "He said that that that that that that that man had parsed, referred to, was not that that other man meant, but was that that that that that other man parsed, referred to." How is that for "that"?—Dickinson Liberal.

The greatest man is he who troubles himself the least about the verdict that may be passed upon him by his contemporaries or posterity, but who finds, in doing good; honest work to the best of his ability, "its own exceeding great reward."

Mssrs. Pulliser, Pulliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Ct., the well known architects and publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications of a very tasteful modern eight-room cottage with tower, and also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with but six rooms if desired. In its most costly form, the outlay is estimated at $8,000; without the tower it has been built for $2,500; and if only six rooms are included the cost may be reduced to $1,700 or $2,000. Details are given of mantels, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular plan they have ever issued, and state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue specifications in blank adapted for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and convenience to everyone interested.

History class discussing old fashioned weapons: Prof. "Mr. —, what is a blunderbuss?" Mr. —, "Kissing the wrong girl in the hall."—Dickinson Liberal.

Germans are a species of entertainment where the favored few are in the minority by a large majority. This sounds paradoxical, but it isn't.—Williams Athenaeum.

TIFFANY & CO., Union Square, New York City, have made preparations for the coming season to offer original and artistic designs with new methods of treatment, for forms of commencement and other invitations.

They have also increased their facilities for producing articles of appropriate design for Prizes, Class Cups, Society Badges, etc.

Drawings with estimates sent on application.

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Alexander Hadlock, Ph. B.,
Professor of Mathematics.

Frank D. Haskell, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Jacob Poppen, A. B.,
Instructor in German and French.

Miss Marian Chase, Instructor in History.

Miss Lena A. Deerman, Instructor in Latin.

Rev. J. S. Boyden, A. M.,
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Prof. Samuel Brooks, Librarian.

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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 four years.

Catalogues or any desired information may be obtained on application to Rev. J. S. Boyden, Kalamazoo.

CALENDAR.

1882. December 22, Friday, Fall Term ends.


Mar. 25, Friday, Winter Term ends.

April 3, Monday, Spring Term begins.

June 30, Wednesday, Commencement.

Sept. 12, Wednesday, Fall Term begins.

December 21, Friday, Fall Term ends.

Examinations for Admission, Tuesday, June 3, and Tuesday, Sept. 12.
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$550 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

PIANO STYLE 312: Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1/3 octaves, full patent cushion signed, our new padding, overstrung scale, beautifull curved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy mouldings, full iron frame, French grand action, grand hammers, in fact, every improvement which can tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board the steamer for New York, with the piano cover, stool and book, only $245.00. Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, 295, for 60 days only. This is the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented demand for this style send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

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