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The winged spirit imprisoned and oppressed,
Urge us still onward toward the ideal life,
Onward forever in untiring quest.
—Lippincott’s Magazine.

STUDENT IDEALS, AND LIFE IDEALS.

They are not the same. They are each indispensable in their place. The transition from the former to the latter is difficult. If it is not effected the life is wasted in the majority of cases, and comparatively speaking.

Student Ideals are generally shifting. Now the clear, beautiful, resistless demonstrations of geometry entrance the mind with the mathematical ideal. What is more noble than to be a great reasoner along these and kindred lines of divine certainty! At another period the ringing inspiration of “Moxin aeide thea, and arme virumque cano” attune the soul to a classic ideal. Oh, for a life vibrating with the artistic spirit of ancient lore! Again, studious contact with the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Longfellow, Burke, Macaulay, Webster, and Everett, raise the rhetorical ideal. What so glorious as to become the master of written or spoken English? Or again, it is not ancient language or modern literature, but that which underlies them both. Perhaps the opening chapters of Felton’s “Modern Greece,” taken almost by chance from the Sherwood library, lifts a window upon the long vistas of Indo-European speech. Linguist, poet and orator diminish before the eyes of the youth who would grasp in one scientific coördination all the tongues of mankind; the philological Ideal is dominant; or it may be that some other one of the comparative sciences, which characterize by their vastness the range of modern thought absorbs the aspiration of the student.

These and a hundred other ideals which come with the changing phases of the curriculum and the evolving tastes of the student, are essential.

* Our office has no Greek type. —Ed.
to the success of the days in school. Every one of them is to be cherished as an angel visitant. They are not illusions, much less delusions. They are real epiphanies of splendid possibilities. The United States need ten thousand men and women who are specialists, proficient, masters in the various lines of intellectual effort. The life of the age is to be guarded and guided by these. Scholars in literature, in science, in the arts, are the foundation and the pinnacle of civilization. We must have ten thousand of the learned for corner stones and cap stones of the community.

But of the men and women who are graduated from schools of higher learning, not one in a hundred can be or ought to be a specialist of the supreme rank. That "not one in a hundred can be," is manifest enough from the historical results in the case.

That "not one in a hundred ought to be" is only another way of saying, that along with the ten thousand who realize the natural Student Ideals, the world needs ten million cultivated, disciplined men and women, who shall carry into the common life of humanity the idealized spirit, the spirit which has received a permanent tone from the transient Ideals developed in the course of its training.

Not making ideal discoveries, or ideal generalizations, or ideal paintings, or ideal orations, is the main business of the educated; but making ideal homes, ideal factories, ideal stores, ideal towns, ideal states, ideal churches, in one word ideal human lives. Doing this is the Life Ideal in every sense of the expression.

It takes as many forms as there are ways of serving the community. No way of helping human beings is base. The estate of men is large, making it in some features more ideal is the only Life Ideal which is not base. An adult life devoted to the production of an ideal thing for its own sake, is wasteful, wicked, play-house building, as long as there are human spirits to be perfected in quality and condition. Not "art for art's sake," but art for man's sake, is the only true thought about it. So that the one in a hundred, who seems through life to pursue some student ideal, must have transformed it into a Life Ideal, or be living still in the childish state, which when prolonged through the adult age, is the state of savages. An idealized thing, a wax doll, may worthily call forth infantile faculties.

But a stone god debases its fetishistic worshipper, that is the one who worships it for its own sake, as if it had a sake. We want one or two men in a century to make stone gods and goddesses for us, not for their sakes, but for us, that our spirits may be refined by lines of beauty, by contact with ideally coordinate segments of the infinite circles.

But we want still more, a million men who can coordinate all the elements of a prosperous business so divinely, that every employee, and every customer, shall be gentler and manlier for time, finer and stronger for eternity, by contact with that business.

The community complains that high school and even college graduates are good for nothing. One who has devoted a long life to the interest of education in an Eastern State, asserts, in substance, that it takes as many years to knock the school ideas out of graduates as it took to pound them in.

The whole trouble is in the reluctant transition from Student Ideals to Life Ideals. Instead of dawdling with, or waiting for some fancy work, or some field level with the supposed destiny, let every schooled young person put his or her disciplined energies into the amelioration of the common lot of humanity in the way of toil which is closest at hand. Then we shall hear no more complaints of the uselessness and worse of a classical education. Then there will be no more falling off in the relative number of young people in the country who are sent to schools of higher learning. Then rather, will the heart of the community say; "Give us more of these young men and women whose minds broadened, deepened, and uplifted by their student days, are so much more vigorously and wisely helpful to us all in leading our every day lives." All scholarly aspirations, at whatever period of life generated, all Student Ideals to be consecrated to the homespun welfare of men—this is the only Life Ideal which has in it the possibility of lasting success. This is in fact, the ideal of life everlasting.

The greatest mind, instead of realizing the purely intellectual longings and possibilities which have ever been, gave itself to carpentering, conversation with clod hoppers, and constant crucifixion.

*Steele, '75.*
ITALIAN UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

(Epitomized from an article by J. Theodore Bent, in the British Quarterly Review.)

The chief centre of scientific activity during the middle ages was in Italy. As traders of those troublous times bound themselves together in guilds, so men of science formed those celebrated academic bodies, most of which exist in a modified form amongst us to-day, for mutual protection and support. Inasmuch as Italy contained the shattered remnants of knowledge which had survived the ruin of the old world, so naturally, to Italy, its then acknowledged fountain-head, flocked students from every nation, and every tongue who thirsted after wisdom.

The universities resembled independent corporations, and the inhabitants of cities around them were forbidden to interfere with them in any way. Duke Hercules, of Ferrara, laid a fine of two hundred ducats on any inhabitant who so much as entered the university precincts without special leave.

Rich republics and cities prided themselves on their universities; few were without them in medieval Italy. When they had decided upon opening one within their walls, a regular embassy was despatched to the scholars and doctors of another academic institution, offering them more extensive liberties than they possessed if they would come and settle amongst them. Having thus obtained a satisfactory charter, the doctors and scholars, together with their families, would migrate to their new home, to be received with the greatest rejoicing and honor.

At Bologna, in the fourteenth century, there were thirteen thousand scholars, divided into foreigners and Italians.

Although in the lecture halls students of different nationalities were separated, occupying their own benches, and having their own professors, nevertheless the co-existence in the same town of so many scholars of different tongues, nations, and customs, was a source of endless discord.

Bologna may be said to have been the typical university of medieval Italy; all others were modeled on her example. On her list of doctors appeared popes, cardinals, archbishops, ambassadors—the flower, in short, of the nobility of Europe.

Two distinct classes of overseers were elected to control the affairs of the universities. Firstly, those who watched over the executive interests of the academic body, and secondly, those who taught and looked to scientific progress, such as doctors, and licentiates. To the first class belonged the rectors, who ranked above all civil and ecclesiastical authorities, in fact, on a level with cardinals of the university. They were elected by the professors and scholars; but though the honor was great, the expense attending the office was such that many were compelled to forego the dignity on that score. The installation of a rector was accompanied by great splendor, and he had supreme authority over students in cases civil as well as criminal. The syndic of the university was the next official, and acted as vice-rector when occasion required. The councillors were appointed to look after the interest of foreign students. Then there were beadles, who assisted the professors in any dispute or disturbance which might arise amongst the students at lectures, attended to the cleanliness of the schools, arranged the benches, kept the books of the students when they went out, and kept a strict surveillance over the conduct of the professors, and reported to headquarters any neglect of duty, which caused a reduction of salary instantly.

A professor at Turin happening to cast some slur upon the capacities of the female sex was, on the report of a beadle, compelled to appear in the street with two Latin lines written upon his forehead which may be rendered thus:

"Silly's the bird that doth dirty its nest.
Much as the man who doth women molest.

The salary of a beadle was due entirely to collections made among the students three times a year.

A very lucrative position was that of copyist; that is, the one who got up the diplomas on vellum with monograms. The students lived in lodgings prepared for them about town, and when the number became too large to assemble at the professor's house, they met in lecture halls. The scholastic year consisted of ten months, beginning on St. Luke's day in October. They had three vacations during the year; at Carnival, Christmas and Easter. Early every morning the bell summoned them to lectures. The students in the plenitude of their liberty, were very wilful and headstrong, and occasioned many riots, and in extreme cases were handed over to the town authorities. They were exempt from taxes and had many privileges, and both
students and professors invariably wore the black gown and cap. Scholarships and money were often left to educate indigent students, and houses given for them to live in. Their games and amusements were in accordance with the age; one was called an 'orange feast,' when the students drove through town in carts pelt ing every one with fruit. University education was in those days by no means expensive, especially in some of the smaller towns, for the commune would subscribe liberally toward the necessary expense.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was acquired by attending a certain number of lectures without examination.

The next degree was that of licentiate, which demanded a formidable examination before the doctors, at which the candidate was compelled to argue on a given subject. Having become a licentiate all academic privileges were open to him, and on account of the expense attending the doctor's degree many remained licentiates. No special age for taking the doctor's degree was recognized until a youth named Cervalle acquired it at seventeen. Then they saw the absurdity of having so young a man set up for a professor, and the lawgivers at Bologna decreed that no one under twenty should take the degree.

Nothing could equal the respect paid to doctors of an Italian University, which arose from the fact that each city was eager to secure a professor with a name. The loss of the power of self-administration marked the first step in the decadence of Italian universities. The professors frequently amassed large fortunes, and sometimes lent out money at usury, thus securing high interest and students at their lecturers. They were also often guilty of plagiarism, often buying articles and giving them out as their own. The scholars called their professor dominus, he called them socii. His lectures were delivered in a friendly way, and he told them all he knew about the subject without reserve, which the students wrote down in a book. Without the consent of their dear scholars many doctors would not take preferment. Doctor Gurglielmo Gosio of Bologna was offered the lordship of Ancona for assisting that town against Venice, but he declined to accept it without his pupils' consent. This was willingly given, and Gosio accordingly repaired to Ancona; but his heart sickened there for his pupils and his books; so ere long he returned to Bologna, and was met by the scholars outside the city gate almost wild with joy.

Debates were often held between the doctors at which all were obliged to attend or pay a fine. These were always held in the evening, and the subject for discussion was given out some days before so that the students might come primed with questions which they could ask; the doctors solved them as best they could and wrangled with them among themselves. Sometimes these disputes lead to violent scenes and a doctor if beaten in argument not infrequently sought revenge outside the club-room.

Even in death they sometimes would not bring their wrangling to a close. Martinio Gosio left orders in his will that his body should be interred on the opposite side of the church to that on which his antagonist Bulgaro was buried.

From these facts it will appear what nests of dispute these old Italian universities were. Toward the close of the sixteenth century foreign students ceased to come to study in Italy; universities north of the Alps satisfied every requirement for knowledge, and this marks the downfall of the old system.

THE POOR COCKROACH.

While the Editor of an Afternoon Paper was Shearing Four columns of Matter from a Morning Daily to be used as "Strictly Original News" in his Own Issue, a Cockroach climbed into the paste-pot and Proceeded to satisfy his Hunger. He had not Eaten above three Mouthfuls when the Editor seized him by the Neck and Plunged him to the floor with such Violence as to Break Three Legs and Fracture a Rib or two.

"On what Theory do you Defend such Outrageous Conduct?" demanded the poor Cockroach as he lay Helpless on his Back.

"Why, you were Stealing my Paste."

"Exactly, but you were Stealing Copy!"

Moral—Two Steals don't make a Right, but you can't Blame the Cockroach for Feeling that his Conduct was excusable under the Circumstances.

—Detroit Free Press.

"My dear," said a wife who had been married three years as she beamed across the table upon her lord and master, "tell me what was it that first attracted you to me? What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply replied: "I give it up."—Ex.
EDITORIALS.

The Christmas season comes to us throbbing with pleasant memories with perhaps some sad ones mingling with them. The term has closed, and the students depart to their several homes to enjoy a Christmas dinner and rest, leaving their college pleasures and trials for the time almost forgotten. The Index hopes to see you back again next term, and wishes you all most heartily a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Politeness is one of the essential elements of an educated gentleman. Nothing is more noticeable or more effective in social life; nothing has more value in business or professional life. The injunction "Be courteous," is as much needed now as it ever was, and is worth even more. As civilization advances the demand for refined and polished manners increases, until polite manners have come to be considered as an important part of any education. This quality costs nothing but practice, and is a most powerful ally. It is not a garment to be put on for the occasion, it must be worn constantly; it is habitual to a thorough lady or gentleman. Politeness is a broad subject and is broad in its applications. It takes various forms and is not confined to any class or any age. We see it in the simple expression of thanks for a favor shown, and quickly notice the absence of it. Gratitude is the feeling of thankfulness; politeness the manner of expression. We see it also, or often the want of it, in the recitation of a student to a professor. It looks much better to face the person to whom you are speaking; especially when that person is a professor — than to be looking out of the window, or to gaze earnestly at the blackboard with the head so turned that one auricular appendage presents itself directly to the instructor's view. Politeness also appears in the attention which we give to the one who is addressing us. It is said that George Washington when addressed, listened with such attention as to make the speaker feel under obligation to him. Such politeness pays and we want more of it. True politeness springs from a kind heart. Practice and attention may polish it, but all the art of a Chesterfield could not give rise to true politeness in a cold and selfish heart. Business men demand it in their clerks, or ought to, society demands it from her members and the world admires it. No habit can be acquired in an instant, nor can politeness. It is the product of observation and practice. Seeing it is such a powerful aid we want its help in life so soon as possible, and ought to that end to strive to cultivate it, and since it is especially desirable in an educated man and necessary to make him complete, let none who desire to make the most of their opportunities neglect in the least this most practical art, politeness.

A student can hardly be too careful how he begins his college course. The habits, the associates and the opinions which he forms at the beginning, are not likely to be changed during his stay there, and have a very strong influence on his after life. A young man usually enters college at an age when he is very easily impressed, and he is apt to be hasty in forming his opinions and expressing them. That he is no longer so by the time he has graduated, does by no means follow, in fact the contrary is often proven. But the average student forms his character which is to represent him in after life while he is at college, and that character is pretty well determined during the first year. If a student enters college with the avowed intention of having a "good time," he is apt to have a good time while there, and sometimes is allowed to remain as long as he wishes, but his record there will not be one toward which his thoughts
will turn with pride and satisfaction. On the other hand if he begins with a determination to accomplish something, and at the first enters upon a student life, he is almost certain to do something which will be of some use to him. That a student should faithfully pursue a course of study does not mean that he should have no sport, but it does mean that he should work at the proper time so that he may the better appreciate his amusements and recreation. The finishing which a student expects to get during the last year or two of his course will not cover up the deficiencies of the first years, but only serves to show them in more glaring colors. A student cannot be taught to apply what he has not learned, and professors often find to their sorrow when they come to polish up a student, that there is little or nothing there to polish. The trouble with the average freshman is that he knows too little, and by the time that he arrives at a knowledge of the puerility of his intellectual acquirements, he has generally wasted some valuable time in trying to make the faculty see things as he does. If he gets his head turned in the right direction before he leaves college his chances are pretty good. A college is a sort of training school, and if we fail to get discipline of mind while there, we fail to fulfill one of the prime objects for which we are supposed to enter. A student will not keep all the resolves which he may make upon entering college, but if he works in a well directed manner he will accomplish something worthy of his time and labor.

As the year draws to a close, the thoughts of almost all will in some measure review the past year, and the events connected particularly with their own lives. Retrospection is natural to the human mind and is doubtless often beneficial, as it encourages us to follow out lines of thought and action which have proved right or profitable, and to discard those which we have seen were erroneous. By reviewing the events they are impressed more deeply on our minds, and consequently are better remembered. We can most of us, as we think over the past twelve months, recall many resolves and promises which have been poorly kept. Resolves to be more faithful in study, more exemplary in conduct and more charitable toward others. We can recall time misspent and energy wasted. But our memories will not be all of this sort. Many thoughts will come to us laden with pleasant recollections, with the memory of kind deeds and strivings for a better life. But the time past is gone forever, and memory will avail us nothing unless we try to profit by our experience and to improve and progress during the coming year. We are putting the best years of our lives into college work and ought to make the most of it. Let us endeavor to be more earnest and active in the future, to seek out new modes of improvement for ourselves and others, and to earn whatever reward we most desire.

**Locals.**

Oh!
Let us
All eat
Krismas Phowl!

Several of the students had the pleasure of eating fattened fowl at their homes Thanksgiving.

Mr. W. H. S., please don’t go to see your girl so early in the evening; wait till after supper. Perhaps she gets hungry.

Student reading Horace translates *Strenua nos exeret inertia.* “Excessive laziness makes us tired.”

Strayed or Stolen—A pair of rubbers belonging to the local editor. The finder will please return them, as they will only fit a number eleven shoe.

A senior takes his chapel oration to Dr. for criticism, and asks him what it had better be called. “Oh, call it——, or almost anything, it’s no matter what.”

Those students who were so kindly remembered on Thanksgiving day, wish to thank the ladies for the bountiful repast with which they celebrated the festive occasion.

Esthetics require that two students, male and female, should race across the campus to the class. That is the proper form you know.

The two students of opposite sex, who sit on the door-step so late at night, must remember that star-gazing is possible only on cloudless nights. How is it Conrad?

One of the boys is looking for the fellow who put pins in his bed the other night. The perpetrator of the deed will do well to make his will
soon, as his chances of life are slim if he is discov­
ered.

Our poet got to feeling bad the other day, and wanted to write something about the "Beautiful Snow," but we fired him in to the coal bin and nailed down the cover, and thus spared our readers a little inconvenience.

Hon. Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, a member of the State Board of Correction and Charities, at one time a student of Kalamazoo College, read an excellent article before the convention of the board on "The County Jail."

House, when you get the horse out of the barn so late at night, don't leave burnt matches lying around on the barn floor; you will be censured very severely for your carelessness.

For a time it was thought that some of the boys stole away the skeleton and hid the same. But investigation has brought to light the fact that brother Bare-bones only went up into the tower to ring the bell.

The Eurodelphian Society elected officers for the next term as follows:

- President, Miss Daglish; Vice President, Miss Sherrill; Secretary, Miss Young; Treasurer, Miss Cole; Librarian, Miss Platt.

The Philolexian Lyceum at their last meeting elected the following officers for the coming term: President, F. W. Stone; Vice President, W. H. Pease; Recording Secretary, E. R. Blanchard; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Haybee; Treasurer, L. E. Martin; Librarian, Koli S. Thabue; Janitor, H. E. House.

At their last regular meeting the Sherwood Society elected the following officers for the coming term:

- President, C. S. Lester; Vice President, W. S. Corbin; Recording Secretary, J. F. Kent; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Smith; Treasurer, R. C. Fenner; Librarian, W. M. Cockburn; Janitor, W. W. Des Autels.

On the evening of December 3d, Dr. Brooks addressed the Philolexian Lyceum and friends on "A Day in London." Starting from Liverpool, the journey to London was described, and then in easy conversational style, an imaginary visit to places of especial interest was pictured, giving clear ideas of places and things, and paying particular attention to details.

St. Paul's cathedral, the Parliament houses, the Tower and Westminster Abbey were described in particular, especial attention being given to the latter. The hall was well filled by a listening audience. The Dr. has since signified his willingness to address the Philos again on other places of interest in the same city.

Friday evening, Dec. 12, the Sherwoods entertained a room full of spectators with a very excellent programme. The hall was crowded, in some places many were obliged to stand. The audience was a very appreciative one, and assisted the performers to the best of their ability by showing considerable attention and enthusiasm.

The members of the orchestra were: E. Desenberg, piano; A. Fiske, violin; T. Wattles, cornet; G. Ketchum, double bass. To make special mention of any particular performance would necessitate comments on each individual, as all conducted their several parts very creditably.

The following was the programme:

**PART I.**

- Piano Solo.......................... Selected. E. Desenberg.
- Impersonation ....................... "Merkly's Conversion." C. S. Lester.
- Paper ................................ \[ \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \%
- Music ................................ "Lord Byron." W. S. Corbin.
- Orchestra.............................. Selected.

**PART II.**

- Invective ................................ W. H. Saunders.

The Sherwoods were fortunate in procuring very good music for the occasion, the orchestra rendering most of the pieces finely.

The usual social followed the exercises, and the hall was not darkened until a late hour.

The social event of the term occurred Saturday evening, December 13th, when Dr. and Mrs. Brooks threw open their spacious parlors and received the students *en masse* for an evening's enjoyment.

The students showed their appreciation of the kindness of the host and hostess by turning out in goodly numbers. Several amusing and interesting games were indulged in, the principal feature of the evening being reserved till almost the
PERSONALS.

81 H. W. Powell is preaching at Wahoo, Neb.
83 Miss Agnes Barney was in town a day or two before Thanksgiving.
83 S. Wessellius has opened a law office in Grand Rapids, and justice will be dealt out in long metre.
79 M. H. Pettit, of Stoughton, Wisconsin, has received a call from the Baptist Church at Howell.
83 C. H. Gleason, in the Chase Fanning Mill business, has returned from his trip, and is at present visiting friends at Cadillac.
83 Luke Cooney, who has been traveling in the interest of N. Chase & Co., the past season, has returned to Kalamazoo to pass the winter.

Miss Laura Sterling, a former student here, but at present a resident of Plainwell, was in the city a few days since.
87 C. H. Bramble, who is teaching school a few miles from town, spent Saturday and Sunday here, Dec. 13 and 14.
L. O. P. Hoyt, confined to the house for some time by sickness, is out again and has just returned to Chicago.
Myatt Kyau, once a student of this college and well known in the state generally, was married to Miss Nau Toh, Oct. 25, in Burmah.
Prof. Green and wife have been in town for some time making preparations to go south for the winter, on account of Mrs. Green's health. He was a tutor in this college a few years ago.
Irving G. Chapin, who was at one time in the class of '83, spent Sunday, Nov. 22 in town. He is the fond possessor of a skating rink at Aurora, Neb., and divides his time between that and the lumber office with which he is connected.

EXCHANGES.

The High School Review, from Newton, Mass., is a well conducted, newsy little sheet, and ever welcome to our sanctum.

The University Quarterly, is now giving to its readers a series of reminiscences connected with the past history of the University of New York, which has just passed its fiftieth birthday. The first class graduated, consisted of three students. These reminiscences will be of interest to the general public, and we suppose, doubly interesting to all connected with the University.

The University Mirror, Lewisburg, Pa., is a good specimen of college journalism. Its literary matter, and editorials are of a 'high grade. The editorial on the "Chronic Fault-finder," expresses our sentiments exactly; but in the article on E. P. Roe's novel, "Without a Home," we admire the rhetoric more than the logic. The writer severely censures Mr. Roe for the characters he develops in his novel, and then tells us how admirably the avowed purpose of the novel is accomplished through these characters, and how happily they illustrate the phases of society, which the author wishes to present. A thing cannot both be and not be at the same time, and if the characters are admirably chosen with respect to the plot and purpose of the novel, our friend's objection can scarcely be sustained.

The Niagara Index has of late been conspicuous for its absence from our sanctum. We received the first three numbers of the Index, and were coming to regard it as an old friend, when without explanation or apology its visits were discontinued. We thought at first something serious had happened to our Niagara friend, but as we occasionally hear him referred to by our contemporaries, we conclude that this supposition was erroneous. There are other suppositions possible, which at present we refrain from making, hoping, in the meantime than old acquaintance will be renewed.

The Star Crescent, unlike most college papers has its order of arrangement—Editorials, Exchanges, Locals, Literary matter. The editorials are particularly striking, not so much from the fact that they occupy the first page, as from their literary character. The editor times
forgets his honorable position and uses the "I" instead of the editorials "we." He is extremely fond of high-sounding adjectives, and in his efforts to extinguish the "slanderer," he well/nigh exhausts the capacity of the English language in this respect.

The literary matter is good both in quality and quantity.

The Notre Dame Scholastic occupies a prominent place in our exchange basket. As a college paper it takes a high rank, and as an exponent of the institution it represents, it is perhaps without an equal. Its pages reflect the moral and religious atmosphere of the University, and the life and doings of its students more perfectly than any other paper that has come to our notice. Though this extreme devotion to religious and local interests is censured by many, yet we think it is much less a fault than the opposite. Too many college papers give no adequate idea of the institution they represent, and some can scarcely be distinguished from horse newspapers. To alumni and students, the matter which pertains more closely to the college, and college life is of the most interest; and to outsiders, that which gives the best idea of the college from which it comes, should be most desirable. For matters of general interest, we look to other sources. The literary matter of the Scholastic is usually of a high standard. The article on "What Constitutes Greatness" is a well written production. The views of the author however, on American politics are quite pessimistic. He advises young men of ability and moral excellence to shun political life and its debasing influence. But if young men of ability and moral excellence were to follow his advice, it would throw our political interests into the hands of mediocrity and depravity; and we fail to see how such a course would benefit either morality or the country.

The Emory Mirror, Oxford, Ga., shows both enterprise and ability. It contains an excellent editorial on the late election, which, coming from the banner state of the South is of peculiar interest to us. Its spirit and sentiment are so widely different from what we were accustomed to hear concerning the Southern people during the late political canvass, that we wish to present some of them for the consideration of our readers. After telling of the unbounded joy with which they hailed the triumph of the Democracy, it says:

"We, of the South, have responsibilities thrown upon us which we have not had before. Inasmuch as we cast a solid vote for Cleveland, we should show the world that we were not actuated by other than pure motives, by the way in which we support him in his administration. This is a duty that rests upon each individual in the State and South, whether he be a boy here in college, or a citizen out in the world." "The things in which we should glory are, that not we have crushed the Radical party, but that we have an opportunity of doing some good, and showing to the Northern people that we have no desire to usurp authority and crush the colored people."

The Democratic administration will allow the South, in a manner in which she has never before been able, to restore peace and unity (from a business standpoint) the two races, and arouse energies in each to renewed effort for the general prosperity of our whole country. And then will the 'voices of patriots from the North, patriots from the South, patriots from the East, and patriots from the West, send to heaven one long, loud according chorus: Flag of our Union wave on, wave over!"

Nearly every college paper coming to us from the South, has expressed like sentiments concerning the election.

**NEWS AND NOTES.**

Columbia has a fine library building.

50,000 pupils were enrolled in the Dakota schools last summer.

Industrial schools are on the increase. Big Rapids has one now.

A Connecticut woman sent a feather cushion for the chair of theology in Princeton.—Ec.

An orchestra called the Chequemagon is the property of the University students.

There are 105 students attending the Spring Arbor academy of Jackson county.

Why was the late election like the cause of sore feet? Because it was a chill—Blaine.

Girard College will soon have a school of Technology.

The new dome for the observatory of the University of Michigan weighs ten tons.

J. G. Blaine is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College.

To succeed, one must sometimes be very bold, and sometimes very prudent.—Napoleon.

Ten thousand students are pursuing their work at Cairo which is several hundred years older than Oxford.
A teacher asked a very small scholar if he had a good memory. He answered, "No, but I have a good forgettery."

The University of California has purchased a fine telescope and a Transit instrument. They received an appropriation of five thousand dollars.

The students at the University of Michigan had a rush in the Post Office recently, and the windows were somewhat damaged.

A number of students of the University of Michigan will take a twelve days trip to New Orleans.

Dynamite scares still continue to disturb the citizens of London and generally result in a very simple and harmless way.

The Journal d'Hygiène says that citric acid is a powerful disinfectant and preserves meat from putrefaction.

The cold winds of autumn remind the farmers that it will soon be time to put their cattle under cover. Ye who have steers to shed prepare to shed them now.—New York Morning Journal.

Some one says: "No thoroughly occupied man was ever miserable." We don't know about that. John Sullivan can keep a man very busy and very miserable.—Ex.

Said a good sister in her testimony at a late camp meeting: "My husband opposed my coming to this sacred spot, but I can truthfully say that in coming here I have received a blessing; and I know that when I reach home my husband will get a blessing." No one seemed to doubt her.—Ex.

A newspaper man of Ypsilanti is constructing a "unicle" or one wheeled machine, with which, or within which he proposes to propel himself to Kalamazoo. The man who can keep the debit and credit accounts of a country paper perfectly balanced, can keep his balance on a one-wheeled vehicle easily.—Philadelphia Call.

A shoemaker when measuring a girl for a pair of shoes in St. Louis, uses a two-foot rule. First intimation we had that they measured the girl; we thought they measured her feet. But why shouldn't the shoemaker use a two-foot rule when he measures for a pair of shoes—one for each foot. When they attempt to measure a Chicago girl's foot, they take a surveyor's chain and a theodolite.—Ex.

The average attendance at the Iowa Agricultural College is about 250, of which usually one-fifth are young women. Of the graduates during the sixteen years of the institution's existence, a majority are following industrial pursuits, such as farming, engineering, civil and mechanical, veterinary medicine, teaching, etc. —Ex.

A western paper recently made excuses for the short comings of a particular issue by claiming that a part of its "editorial corpse" was necessarily absent. The mistake was pointed out by a friend and the next week the following appeared:

"The error was simply a typographical one. Of course any one with a spoonful of brains would know that we meant "editorial core."—Standard.

Meissonier had a gardener who was a great botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants, and Meissonier was always trying and always failing to puzzle him.

"I have got him now," said Meissonier to some friends at a dinner party; and he showed them a package of the roe of dried herrings. Then he sent for the gardener. All the guests smiled. The Gardener arrived.

"Do you know these seeds?" Meissonier asked.

The gardener examined them with great attention. "Oh, yes," said he, at last, "that is the polpus Ruzimas, a very tropical plant."

A smile of triumph lighted the face of Meissonier.

"How long will it take the seed to come up?" he asked.

"Fifteen days," said the gardener.

At the end of the fifteen days the guests were once more at the table. After dinner the gardener was announced.

"M. Meissonier," he said, "the plants are above the ground."

"Oh, this is too much," said the great painter, and all went out into the garden to behold the botanical wonder.

The gardener lifted up a glass bell, under which was a little bed carefully made, and in which three rows of red herrings were sticking up their heads. The laugh was against Meissonier. He discharged the gardener, but took him back next day.—Standard.

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MATTHEW ARNOLD, CRITIC.

BY PROF. LEWIS STUART.

A year ago we were deluged with articles on Matthew Arnold, the general effect of which was to belittle him and his work in the estimation of our young students. It is too soon to try and overcome a prejudice so strong and so recent, but the readers of the Index will pardon an old friend for even the grave offense of writing, in this calmer time, on a trite subject, and for saying to the younger ones among them, that they can learn more from reading Matthew Arnold's works, than from reading either about him or them (this article included). For of all the critics of this present century (and this is pre-eminently the age of criticism) no one is more helpful and suggestive than Mr. Arnold. In his writings, the young and earnest student will find canons of criticism which will help him to a right understanding and appreciation of all true art.

He has been, and is to-day, in spite of all the jeers and ridicule that have been hurled at him, the recognized leader of the moderate party of the modern school of English criticism. The fundamental canon of this school is: The aim of art is the beautiful, its end, pleasure: Let us rout the Philistine, horse and foot. From this it follows that art is to be cultivated for the sake of art, and simply to exhibit truth.

"For truth has such a face and such a mien
As to the low'd needs only to be seen."

If the didactic and practical, most valuable, but not artistic aids to truth, are introduced into art at all, they must be entirely subordinated to its ultimate aim and end; they may be suggested, the more indirectly the better; whenever they are prominent in any degree, the production is of the Philistines and must be cast into the 'limbo' of the sermon on the 'Hades' of the Sunday school library.

To see things as they really are, to know the best that has been thought and said in the world, that art shall be beautiful, a minister of joy and absolutely sincere, these are Mr. Arnold's principles and his great service to literature and art is mainly due to the successful manner in which he has applied and illustrated them. They are wrought into all his literary work in prose and poetry, they have animated him as an educational reformer and in private life.

He has the true idea of the sphere of general criticism and of the qualifications of the critic. "To ascertain, the master current in the literature of an epoch and to distinguish this from all minor currents is one of the critic's highest functions. In discharging it, he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit." He thus defines the critical method. "Judging is often spoken of as the critic's one business; and so, in some sense, it is; but the judgment which almost insensibly forms itself in a fair, clear mind, along with fresh knowledge is the valuable one; and thus fresh knowledge must be the critic's great concern for himself. And it is by communicating knowledge and letting his own judgment pass along with it, but insensibly, and in the second place, not the first, as a sort of companion and clue, not as an abstract law-giver—that the critic will generally do most good to his readers."
fresh knowledge is out of the question, the subject matter being familiar then criticism, must of necessity be pure judgment and should consist of enunciation, and detailed appreciation of principles." As we read his masterpieces, we find how well he has realized this ideal in his choice of themes and in his treatment of them. Take for example, his essay on Wordsworth or the one on George Sand. How skillfully is the current of their epoch traced for us, and their relation to it exhibited; and how wonderfully are we taught to look at the world of nature as Woodsworth saw it, and at the world of life as it appeared to George Sand. We seem to see their work as it were, with different eyes, and not only their work, but all literary and artistic work which in any way resembles it, and this too, almost more by what he suggests and the spirit of enthusiasm he inspires us with, than by what he says. It is not to be looked for, that we should accept, in all cases, Mr. Arnold's application and illustration of his principles. He is quite too great a teacher for that. He shows us his principles and how to apply them, and we naturally apply them to his own work as to that of others. It sometimes even exasperates us, especially so, when he enters our penetralia to belittle our gods, or what is worse, to patronize them, and this feeling is none the less strong, though we have a lurking suspicion that there is much of truth in what he says, and that his perhaps too great emphasis is necessary against our too strong prejudices.

The following passage is taken from a very suggestive criticism of Burns, which may be found in the highly instructive essay used as an introduction to "Ward's English Poets." "The real Burns is of course in his Scotch poems. Let us boldly say that of much of this poetry, a poetry dealing perpetually with Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners, a Scotchman's estimate, is apt to be personal. A Scotchman is used to this world of Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners; he has a tenderness for it; he meets its poet half way. In this tender mood he reads pieces like the Holy Fair or Halloween. But this world of Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners is against a poet, not for him; when it is not a partial countryman who reads him, for in itself it is not a beautiful world, and no one can deny that it is of advantage to a poet to deal with a beautiful world. Burns's world of Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners is often a harsh, a sordid, a repulsive world." * Mr. Arnold, we doubt not, thinks he sees this Scotch world as it really was in Burns's time and is now, and it is perfectly safe to presume, that his description of them comes from his inmost soul, in all sincerity; but is there any Scotchman, any lover of Burns, any one acquainted with Scotch life and character as it was then or is now, who is not thoroughly exasperated at this "Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners," repeated "ad nauseam"? There is something too much of emphasis on the "Scotch drink," and (in the connection) of contemptuous emphasis on the "Scotch religion, and Scotch manners." Even truth, unduly emphasized, may convey a false impression, and it does so here.

In regard to Mr. Arnold's style that which strikes us most is its dignity. It is the natural expression of a writer filled with a sum of the dignity of the life of a man whose thoughts are occupied with life's highest and most important themes, and who is conscious of responsibility for his utterances.

It possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities which he claims are needful for a fit prose "regularity, uniformity, precision, balance." Occasionally it lacks perspicuity. For example, the definition which he gives so often: "Poetry is a criticism of life." This does not make our knowledge of what poetry is any clearer, it tends to confuse us till we find out what he means by criticism and by life—and then it is far from being satisfactory. Or take this passage, "Our religion has materialized itself in the fact, in the supposed fact, it has attached its motion to the fact, and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact. The strongest part of our religion to-day, is its unconscious poetry." No reader can grasp the thought of this without reading it many times, and after patient and careful study, he feels a very considerable degree of uncertainty, as to having in the end the writer's thoughts. Sometimes, too, the very elegance of his style irritates us. As the danger in the "grand" style is the

*Note. Since writing the above, our attention has been called to an admirable little brochure on Burns, in which this same passage is given in a foot note, and the brilliant author comments on it in a manner at once natural, and forcible, and Scotch.

"grandiose" so the danger in the "dignified" is over refinement. The last citation may serve to illustrate this over refinement. Its obscurity lurks in the over refinement of the thought, as well as of the style in which it is expressed. Perhaps it is the American in us, but we confess when we read such passages we have the disagreeable suggestion of a business man in business hours conducting a business correspondence arrayed in evening costume and dress coat, and white kid gloves, writing with a dainty little diamond tipped gold pen in a mother of pearl holder, with carmine ink, on beautifully tinted note paper.

Such passages are rare, and there is something in Mr. Arnold's writings, which would cover a myriad of faults, if he had them; something better than the style with all its elegance and dignity; better than his critical method or choice of themes; better even than the principles which underlie all his work. This quality is beyond the keenest critic's grasp. The works which possess this \textit{Je ne sais quoi} seem almost able to dispense with every other quality. We may call it their poetry or their magic, but we know no more about it than the scientist does of electricity, or the biologist of life, but as it is born with, and in the man, we name it—genius.

Chicago, January, 1885.

FROM SOUTH FLORIDA.

BY REV. J. WARD STONE.

At Pensacola, early in the morning, we were thumped and shouted up to take the east-bound train over the Pensacola and Atlantic Railway. The time of our starting was fortunate, for we crossed the head of Escambia Bay at sunrise; and, however that expanse of water may appear at other times, under the glancing rays of the rising sun, the view was truly magnificent. I have been thankful ever since, for having been obliged to take that early train. The breeze was strong, and the air was very cool, and when we stopped at the hotel at Lake de Funiak for breakfast, we were much pleased at finding a lively fire burning in the grate.

Lake de Funiak is the Florida Chautauqua, and those patrons of the northern original, who are nursing this Floridian offspring, intend to bring it fully into operation this winter. Lake de Funiak is very small, but very beautiful. Its margin is almost a circle, the diameter of which is a little more than a quarter of a mile; its banks slope gracefully from an altitude of about thirty feet; its depth is sixty feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which is distant by air line twenty-eight miles. Some of the surrounding country has an altitude greater than that of the banks of the lake.

In our car was a company of five families from Michigan, who were going to form a settlement near Oxford station, in Sumter county. At their station we bade adieu to these Wolverines, and I doubt not that some of them have already planted their winter gardens. We had changed at Baldwin, taking the south-bound train over the Florida Southern; and the temporary terminus of the line was Wildwood then, but, a few days later trains were running as far as Panasoffkee. We found it convenient to leave our train at the terminus of the railroad, and to pursue our journey in a hack, forty miles across a varied country. At dark we ferried over the Withlacoochee river, and at eleven o'clock we arrived at the Hancock House in Brooksville, shivering in the cold air, although there was no frost, outside the ice factories, anywhere in the State. Florida has many cold nights in a year.

Brooksville has an ante-bellum history; and, like all agricultural settlements in Florida which were made before the war, for the employment of slave labor, it is in a very fertile region. The town is on a hill three hundred and twenty-eight feet above the gulf, which is sixteen miles away, and is surrounded by hills, among which the town hill is not the highest. The face of the country here reminds one of Tallahassee, and its surroundings. Both of these places are beautifully located, both have very fertile soil, and their altitude is nearly the same, Brooksville having the greater altitude by about twenty feet; but they are different in climate, as different as two degrees southward in South Florida can make them.

From Brooksville to Tampa is fifty-two miles; at which point we again find a railroad, the South Florida, narrow guage, but well equipped and efficient. From Tampa to Sanford on Lake Monroe, one hundred and fifteen miles; and from Sanford, down the St. John's river to DeLand Landing, about thirty-five miles; then five miles eastward on the DeLand and Atlantic Railway, and here we are, right in the blooming, bustling, booming city of DeLand.

In DeLand, human labor is making a famous record. And the ladies bear a conspicuous part in the work of beautifying their homes. They are mostly from older settlements, or from cities, in the north, and their tastes lead them to deco-
rate the grounds around their dwellings with beautiful and fragrant flowers, and ornamental trees, as well as orange trees. One of these enterprising ladies has considerably more than one hundred varieties of foliage and flowering plants growing between the dwelling and the street. Also, this city is an educational centre, having an excellent Graded School building, and a large Academy building, both well occupied, and the educational work here is only begun. And as to churches, this young city has already eight church edifices, which I now count in memory, and there may be one or two more; besides two or three religious organizations which hold their meetings in rented halls, but of the real character of which I know very little. Some of the earnest Christian people here are doing mission work every Sunday in neighboring villages and settlements, and new churches are being erected in those places. It could hardly be otherwise with such citizens, and such a leader as H. A. De Land. Among the suburban villages, which are directly associated with De Land, are Lake Helen and Winnimissett, in both of which places extensive building operations are planned for this winter; and, besides dwelling and business houses, it is expected that in each of these villages a new church will be dedicated before spring.

The climate of Florida is its peculiar attraction. And on account of its climate it certainly does offer a desirable field for the practice of the industry and economy which distinguish all thrifty people in the northern states. Our northern winters are wonderful educators. They teach us to “make hay while the sun shines,” and they make us discover how to turn natural resources to our greatest advantage. And the people who have been so educated, are the people who are converting the woodlands of Florida into regions of wealth and beauty. Such people are received with rejoicing in any part of the State. De Land. Nov. 1884.

Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A., of Michigan, was held at Ionia, Jan. 22d to 25th. At the welcome meeting Thursday evening, a hearty Christian greeting was extended to the delegates by Prof. J. W. Ewing, in behalf of the Ionia R. R. Y. M. C. A., by Rev. Levi Master, in behalf of the pastors and churches, and by Mr. E. T. Yeomans in behalf of the citizens of Ionia. Responses were made by F. W. Pierce, for the State committee, W. H. Brooks, Ypsilanti, in behalf of schools and colleges, and by E. D. Ingersoll, of New York, international railroad secretary. The spirit of these addresses was that the Ionia Association, pastors, and people were glad to extend the welcome of Christian fellowship and hospitality to all who came for the worthy purpose of gaining knowledge and consecration in the special effort to live up to the Y. M. C. A. watchword, “The Young Men of Michigan for Christ.”

Prof. A. E. Haynes, of Hillsdale was elected president of the convention, and Friday morning reports from the various associations were given. While this was not true in every case, the rule was that the work was greatly prospering, and that even in this time of business depression, the Y. M. C. A. finances have been ably sustained. The other sessions of the convention, Friday and Saturday, were devoted to the presentation and discussion of topics pertaining to association work. The following are some of the subjects: “Associations in small towns—How organized and sustained?” “A training class in session,” conducted by Secretary Newman, of Detroit; “Lecture courses, paid and otherwise;” “Why should our work be for young men only?” “College Christian fellowship;” “Missionary meetings.”

Friday evening was devoted to railroad work, I. G. Jenkins, Secretary of the railroad branch at Detroit Junction, leading; very interesting remarks concerning the character, importance, and progress of the work for railroad men, were made by several men actively engaged in railroad work. Active Christian work for railroad men began in 1850, but developed slowly until 1877. There were then only three men giving their whole time to the work, and local Secretaries at three places, Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus. There are now 59 railroad associations, employing 62 Secretaries, and expending annually about $100,000. The importance of this work is seen in the fact that over one and a half million men are in railroad employ, and from the nature of their business, are difficult to reach by Christian influence, except by personal work.

Saturday evening was devoted to the college delegates, W. H. Wagner, of Hillsdale, reading a paper on the subject of College Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. work, and conducting the meet-
ing. Two minute speeches were given by representatives of each college association on topics of special interests to the college delegates, such as "How to conduct a revival in college," "Are separate meetings desirable?" "Distinctive work of the Y. W. C. A." "Duties of the reception committee;" "Bible study;" "Missionary interests in the College Y. M. C. A." etc., etc.

I. D. Wishard of New York, International College Secretary, then made a very effective address upon the origin and work of the College Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s. There is special need of special effort for young men in College, and for young women by young women. By the separate organization of the Y. W. C. A., the working force and responsibility is doubled, while nothing is lost, and union as well separate meetings may be held with good results.

The Y. W. C. A. can reach many institutions, Vassar, Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke, which the Y. M. C. A. could not. Mr. Wishard closed with an earnest exhortation to live in all the strength of young manhood and young womanhood; to live and work for those nearest and most closely and sympathetically connected with us by the strong ties of youth and study.

A consecration meeting was held in Y. M. C. A. hall Sunday A. M., at 9, in which the desire for a more thorough work of grace in the hearts of all present was apparent. The pulpits of the various churches were supplied Sunday morning by leading Y. M. C. A. workers. At 3 P. M., Sunday meetings were held in Armory hall for men only and in the M. E. church for women only. At these meetings many expressed the desire to lead a christian life.

The farewell meeting was held in the M. E. church Sunday evening. A very large and interested audience listened to short expressions of "My expressions of this convention" by several delegates and friends. After this the delegates rose, joined hands, and sang "Blest be the tie that binds," and the convention was declared adjourned.

Great importance was given in all the meetings of the convention to devotional services, and bible study. If no other impression was made this alone would prove the benefit of the meetings, that the word of God is powerful, and that he will honor its testimony. "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company recently applied to the United States District Court in Chicago, for the foreclosure of a mortgage amounting to $300,000 on the property of the University of Chicago. The observatory and fine telescope of the Astronomical Society were included in the mortgage, and bills have been filed by the society contesting the right to thus dispose of the property. The attorney for the prosecution says of the university and faculty:

"It is reserved for the elect, the predestinate, the foreordained, to borrow other people's money to build the walls of their building, to roof it in from the storms of winter, to pay bills long past due for its construction, to insure that building from year to year, to erect lamp-posts to light them at night, to build pavements and walks to walk over, and even, lastly, to borrow $13,000, to pay their own salaries, and then repudiate the debt, and still to believe that such election will not be contested. It is to be hoped when this President and these professors teach moral philosophy and the evidences and principles of Christianity to the youth of our land, that they teach solely the principles laid down in the textbooks, keeping far in the background, and if possible wholly out of sight, their own personal example."

This is an unjust attack upon the faculty, inasmuch as the financial interests of the university fall to the part of the trustees. The actual amount of the original loan was $104,000. At six per cent. the whole debt would amount to $150,000 at the present time. When the present Board of Trustees took charge of the University, they found the mortgage amounted to $150,000 the $46,000 above the original loan being accrued interest. The interest upon the $150,000 was to be eight per cent. for five years, and ten per cent. after the loan became due, payable semi-annually. As fast as the interest became due this was added to the principle. Current expenses and small debts have swelled the sum until the claim now put in by the company is $300,000.

The decision of the court has been given in favor of the company, allowing also a considerable sum for attorneys' fees. This decision, we understand, the trustees of the University will contest. The wisdom of this however, does not readily appear.

The irrepresible spirit which sometimes exhibits itself in students, as well as in those whose pates are not supposed to be filled with learning, is a thing to be tolerated rather than commended. And especially ought students to deport themselves quietly, and in a gentlemanly manner.
when travelling in a public conveyance or when away from their College; trying to exhibit the common forms of courtesy, and not aiming to attract all the attention possible. A college is judged by its students largely, and if hot-headed preps must go abroad as representatives, let them try to conduct themselves so as not to bring disgrace on the college which they are supposed to represent, but which they so often misrepresent.

The Detroit Post thinks that Belva Ann Lockwood would make a good private secretary, or some kind of assistant for the in-coming president. She is a representative of the down-trod-den half of the population of the United States, and besides she is not attractive enough personally, to furnish the slightest food for a scandal. She would also prove an efficient device for driving away office-seekers, and thus save the president much annoyance. Yes, Belva Ann has some good qualities which commend her to our notice.

LOCALS.

A little snow.
Y. M. C. A. at Ionia.
Why don't we sleigh-ride?
Rhetorical work is booming.
Oscar, did you preach your sermon at Ionia?
De Bruyn converses quite fluidly in German.
Read the list of students who were "sent up" to Ionia.
Stewart wants to paint the town and college a bright Carman.
We were going to write a little poem on George's moustache, but we thought we would wait till we could tell what color it was.
President Walsh, of Notre Dame University, delivered a lecture on "The Age of Louis XIV," at St. Augustine's church in this city, Jan. 22.
Prayer meetings were held every afternoon of last week in the college. They were well attended, and considerable interest was manifested on the part of those attending.
Parsons' Business College has 108 students in attendance. Miss Johnson, from Iowa, entered last week, swelling the number of ladies to twenty. Applications are coming in every day from those who are preparing to enter.

Thursday, January 29th, was observed as a day of prayer for Colleges. Services were held as follows: Preaching in the Chapel at 10 A. M., by Dr. Brooks, immediately followed by a prayer meeting. There were also prayer meetings in the afternoon and evening.

Since the societies have been awarded the privilege of furnishing their own wood for heating their rooms, they have been able to make themselves quite comfortable during the cold weather. Instead of having about three slivers laid out for their use, they use wood.

Most of the students went home during holidays, or visited friends out of town. The few who remained wandered about the streets during the day, thinking about the "Winter of discontent," etc., and—well, we will let them tell what they did evenings.

We wish the Paw Paw Courier would use a little discretion in its use of titles when speaking of Kalamazoo College students. To call a student "Elder" is not the proper form you know. We would recommend also that the Ed. spell names so that those who are acquainted with parties mentioned can guess approximately who is meant.

The usual social at the beginning of each term was held Friday evening, Jan. 9. The Sherwoods opened their hall for the occasion, receiving and entertaining their guests with the usual Sherwood hospitality. Although the night was cold, a majority of the students were present, and all enjoyed themselves.

The lack of much needed warmth in the recitation rooms and chapel, has been the source of much discomfort during the last few weeks. To sit an hour in a room where one can see his own breath, and feel the chills chasing each other up and down his back, is as unhealthy as it is inconvenient. To be sure, is it a trial of faith to attend the chapel exercises in a room where the thermometer registers twenty above zero, but we prefer not to have our faith tried in a manner so detrimental to health. To pause in the chase after endowment, might be to lose the ground already gained, but it is not right to compel the teachers and students to contribute so priceless an article as health to a cause, the benefits of
which will fall to future generations. We don't believe in that kind of martyrdom. Here is a chance for some man to secure for himself a name, the very mention of which will cause the students, male and female, to doff their hats, and rise up and call him blessed.

The Philolexian Lyceum in consequence of the marriage of one of their members, T. J. Knight, met and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS,

One by one, the marriage bells
Take away the Knightly beaux,
One at last from Philo swells,
Lies prostrate, slain by Cupid's bow!

Resolved.---
We, the Philos do decree
Bliss, felicity, and mirth
Unto Knight, and sympathy,
Now, forevermore henceforth.

Resolved.---
Published be these resolutions,
In Telegraph and Index too,
Entered on the Philo minutes,
A lasting record there for you.


D. H. St. John was in attendance, representing the city Y. M. C. A., recently organized.

Once there was a little prep,
And he took a little trip.
And he took his sermon with him,
In his great and mighty grip.
Where he got it no one knew;
Some say with his pen he wrote it,
Some say with his shears he got it
Where some editors do get
Their "Late telegraph dispatches."
But he brought his sermon home,
So that it did no harm,
And with it did start the fire
For which every one does thank him;
His reward will be hereafter,
When he shall be called up higher.
And his friends who did prevent
Such an asinine display;
Think they ought to be called divus,
When they shall have passed away.

PERSONALS.

W. E. Ely spent the Holidays in town.
Robert S. Abbott and wife are in New Orleans.
Will Huntley is teaching school at present in Richland.
Rev. Ignaz Mueller spent the Holidays in Cincinnati.
'82 Jacob Poppen has gone into business in Nebraska.
Edwin F. Osborn spent a day or two in town the last of December.
'83 S. Wessellius of Grand Rapids, was in town over Sunday, December 28th.
'84 Miss Minnie Axtell is principal of the grammar school at Flat Rock, Mich.
L. E. Dunham, once a student here, visited friends in Kalamazoo during Holidays.
'83 H. H. Barber, of Quincy, has been admitted to the bar. His many friends wish him success.
'84 E. E. Dresser spent a few days in town during Holidays, on his way back to Morgan Park.
'78 Clarence L. Dean, of the Detroit Free Press, was in town for a few days during the Holidays.
Prof. Montgomery improved the opportunity offered by the Holidays by visiting friends in Indiana.
'84 F. C. Marshall made his appearance to a few Kalamazoo friends as he was returning to Morgan Park.
Clayton Read, a former student in this college, but now of the class of '88 at Ann Arbor, visited friends in Kalamazoo during vacation.
'83 C. A. Fletcher, principal of the High School at Decatur, spent Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 10th and 11th in town.
Will C. Graham, some time ago a student in this college, is teaching school in Comstock. He occasionally spends Sunday in Kalamazoo.
'83 A. G. Fuller, who has been assistant City Engineer for some time past, made a visit to Buffalo and vicinity during the Holidays. He has returned and is now studying law with Dallas Bouldeman.
'83 Allen E. Clough spent Christmas day in town. Owing to press of business his vacation was contracted to about twenty-four hours.

'83 Barton J. Yates, of Crozier Theological Seminary, holds Sunday evening services at the Forty-Sixth St. Baptist Mission, West Philadelphia.

E. W. Sweet, formerly a student in the college, stopped in town a day or two last week on his way to Chicago to secure treatment for his eyes.

C. Horace Brownell, formerly in the class of '86, this college, spent a few days of his vacation in Kalamazoo. He is pursuing his studies at Evanston.

'80 C. F. Daniells stopped at the Burdick a short time on his way to Detroit, Dec. 29. He has finished a six month's trip for D. M. Ferry & Co., in Nebraska.

Prof. Lewis Stuart, of the University of Chicago, visited the scenes of his labor in years gone by, during Holidays. His many Kalamazoo friends were glad to see him.

'81 A. I. Bradley was married to Miss Jennie B. Gough in Battle Creek, December 31st. The happy pair left for North Topeka, Kansas, where he is engaged in the office of the Atchinson Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad. May good fortune pursue him.

Married.—In Lawton, Dec. 31, 1881, by Rev. H. West, Thomas J. Knight, and Miss Grace L. Sweet, were united in holy matrimony.

EXCHANGES.

The Carsonian, Mossy Creek, Tenn., makes a very modest and unassuming bow to the public and sets out upon a literary career. It promises to be a worthy successor of the Carson Index, lately deceased, and if this work continues in the same spirit in which it has begun, we think success is assured.

The New York Collegian shows many excellent qualities. The editorials are numerous, short and pithy; some of the literary articles are beautiful productions, but the names of their authors are still more beautiful; e.g. Pansy, Apple-Blossom, Sunflower, etc., but, as we believe the writers are of the fair sex, those fair names are not so much to be wondered at.

The author of “Liberty” states his general proposition thus: “O! how terrible has been the suffering of humanity throughout its existence; and O! how much of the suffering has been caused by the abuse of liberty.” His demonstration of this proposition shows the satisfaction of all that this suffering was caused by the abuse of despotic power, not “the abuse of liberty.” Pansy gives us some very entertaining advice as to “How to Spend a Rainy Day.” We clip the following “ad.”

WANTED! WANTED!—“An old-fashioned girl, who does not wear bangs, slang slang, nor chew gum; that wears her shoes thick enough to protect her feet from winter’s cold, and a bonnet that can be seen without a microscope, or a hat that takes up the whole pew at church; who does not giggle at trifles, but is demure and sweet, natural not affected.

To know why it is that the college girls always have sore lips, and especially on Monday mornings”—Inquisitive Inquirer.

The College Rambler contains an excellent article on “The Heart of the Nation,” in which the writer shows very forcibly, that the success and safety of our government depends not so much on the wisdom of any set of politicians, as on the good sense and honest purpose of the people as a whole.

The Blackburnian is a wide-awake little paper, conducted on sound common sense principles. It devotes much space to local, and college news. Its editorials are free from gush and arrogance, and are usually confined to matters of college interests; and while less assuming than some, it possesses more real merit than the majority of college papers.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Gladstone completed his seventy-fifth year Dec. 29, 1881.

The United States receives consuls from 40 foreign countries.

It ain’t no use fer a man ter try ter push his­self ter the front, ef he hain’t the gumption ter do anything when he gits dar.
Orchard Lake academy reports 105 students.

The University of Michigan will enter the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association.

Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., has 33 professors and lecturers and 289 students.

Cornell University is to have a bronze statue of the late Ezra Cornell.

Why is the figure nine like a peacock? Because its nothing without its tail.

If mankind had capacity equal to its malice we should have no use for the Devil.—Uncle Esik.

A Detroit rat catcher has the dignified title of Prof. attached to his name.

Adrian College is said to have recently received a gift of $40,000.

It is reported that Union College would like to have President Arthur at the head of its faculty.

The Russian Government will undertake to train interpreters in two schools established for that purpose.

Amherst College will have lectures on the tariff and modern socialism during the present winter.

H. R. Gass, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has charge of Michigan's educational exhibit at New Orleans.

The faculty of Dartmouth have suspended two of the editors of the college paper for expressing themselves too freely.

There are three things which college papers ought to quit making fun of: the dude, the coachman, and the Niagara Index.

English scientists acknowledge Professor Sylvester of Oxford, late of Johns Hopkins University, to be the greatest mathematician living.

Prof. H. A. Mills, of the art department of Albion College has resigned, and goes to New York to study art. Miss Mason of Boston succeeds Mr. Mills.

An Ohio paper contains the heading in display type. "The State at Large." It is not stated how it escaped, but it was certainly very careless in somebody. N. Y. Graphic.

President Edwin Willits of the State Normal School, has accepted the presidency of the Agricultural College at Lansing, and will enter upon his work there next summer.

Mrs. Louisa R. Stowell of the University of Michigan, is the third lady who has received the honor of being made a fellow by the Royal Microscopical Society of London.

The Mother Hubbard is of such frightful mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen; But when surmounted by a pretty face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace. Wooster Collegian.

According to New York School Laws, Human Physiology must be taught to every pupil in every public school in the State, with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics.

An Alabama negro was heard to soliloquize philosophically: "De sun am so hot, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, dat dis darky feel called upon to preach."—Kal. Telegraph.

At the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Lansing, Prof. Lewis L. McLouth of Ypsilanti, was elected President. Gov. and Mrs. Begole gave the teachers a reception.

"Well, well," said old Mrs. Gumbo as she laid down the morning paper, "So they've rescued poor old Greelev alive. I do hope that Horace'll take hold of the Tribune and edit it sensibly as he used ter."—Railroad Advertiser.

The State University of Wisconsin lost the whole of its geological department in a recent fire. The loss is estimated at $250,000, and embraces specimens, apparatus, and notes containing the observations of twelve years past.

In a recent correspondence published in the New York Tribune in which Hendricks suggests to Cleveland that the presidential firm should be Hendricks & Co., Cleveland addresses his reply, To Vice President-elect Hendricks.

The Supreme Court of Maine says that college students have a right to vote if they intend to make the town where they are, their future residence. But if they only intend to stay there until their studies are completed, they cannot claim a residence that will entitle them to vote.

"Experience may be a dear teacher," remarked a clergyman, as the contribution box was returned to him empty, "but the members of this particular flock who have experienced religion have accomplished it at very trifling cost. The choir will sing the seventy-ninth hymn, omitting the first, third, and fifth verses, in order to save unnecessary wear on the organ."—Ex.
"Does D—live here?" "Yes," was the reply, "what do you want?" "I have an encyclopaedia for him in my wagon and would like to leave it." "Is it a big one?" asked the lady. "Yes," was the reply. "Well," she murmured, "I don't know what the doctor bought that thing for. I am sure he will never learn to ride it." —Ex.

Fair play all round: "Ma, why did you send Tom out of the room?" "Because he was naughty and tried to bite." "I don't think that's fair, for yesterday pa bit Miss Semibreve, my music teacher, three or four times right on the cheek, and she didn't send him out of the room." —Life.

Rev. J. C. Wilder entered the University of Vermont with the class of '82, but did not complete his course. He is now in his 83d year, and expects to take his degree next June with the class of '85. He is probably the oldest college student in the world.

LOVE REPELLED.

Within the garden wall he sat,
And softly strummed on his guitar,
And filled the air with dulcet strain,
With tenor voice sang this refrain:
"Thou art so near and yet so far."

The maid,—ah! could my pen portray
The beauty that mine eyes beheld!
But no, I'll have to let that stand,
And tell the story I've in hand,
How she his love repelled.

She listened as his song arose
Above her wash-tub's sullen roar.
"This awful sad," she said; "but then,
I really cannot stand it, when
It sounds so like dad's snore."

A moment more she listened there,
And caught the words the singer sung:
"My heart is sad and pants for thee."
"His heart is sad and pants for me."
And washboard down she flung.

Then down the cellar stairs she ran
(Sweet smiles her face chased o'er),
And, quick returning, brought to view
A chain and dog,—a bulldog, too,—
And quick threw ope the door.

The moon had rose above the hill,—
Bright scene to fill the poet's heart,—
When through the night a cry of pain,
A rush of feet, a fall, and then—
The dog has done his part.
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FRANK D. HASKELL, A.M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

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MISS MARION CHASE, Instructor in History.

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- **FRANK G. AUSTIN,** with Dr. A. T. Mateeff, 120 East Main Street. (up stairs).
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- **ISAAC N. WATTLE,** Justice of the Peace and Attorney at Law, Sheridan House Block.
- **JAMES M. DAVIS,** Attorney at Law, Circuit Court Commissioner, U. S. Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan. Office 121 North Burdick Street, Baumann's Block.
- **L. N. BURKE,** attorney at law and judge of the Recorder's court, 107 East Main Street.
- **JAMES H. KINNANE,** attorney and counsellor at law, solicitor in chancery and notary public. Office 129 West Main Street, Ireland Block.
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LITERARY.

A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

I have met with a good many people
In jogging over life's varied way;
I've encountered the clever, the simple,
The crabbed, the grave and the gay;
I have traveled with beauty, with virtue,
I have been with the ugly, the bad,
I have laughed with the ones who were merry
And wept with the ones who were sad.

One thing I have learned in my journey—
Ne'er to judge one by what he appears.
The eyes that seem sparkling with laughter
Oft battle to keep back the tears.
And long, sanctimonious faces
Hide often the souls that are vile,
While the heart that is merry and cheerful
Is often the freest from guile.
And I've learned not to look for perfection
In one of our frail, human-kind.
In hearts the most gentle and loving
Some blight of fault we can find.
But yet I have never found the creature
So low, so depraved or so mean.
But had some good impulse—some virtue
That 'mong his bad traits might be seen.

And too, I have learned that most friendships
We make are as brittle as glass.
Just let a reverse overtake us—
Our "friends" on the "other side" pass,
But, ah! I have found some few loyal—
Some hearts ever loving and true!
And the joy and the peace they have brought me,
Have cheered me my whole journey through.

—Fla. Agriculturist.

IMMORTALITY.

"What shall I do to be forever known?"
Thy duty ever.
This did full many who yet sleep unknown.
Oh, never, never!
Think'st thou perchance that they remain unknown
Whom thou knowest not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown;
Divine their lot.

"What shall I do to gain eternal life?"
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is rife,
Yea, with thy might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise,
Will life be fled;
While he who ever acts as conscience cries,
Shall live, though dead.

—Schiller.

OUR CLASS REUNIONS.

BY REV. Z. GRENELL.

At the touch of the diploma the class drops to pieces. The pieces, caught by divergent currents of purpose and providence, drift apart. Thenceforth the class was. Possibly at some time more or less remote some two of them may surprisingly bump against each other on the high seas and have an hour's genial rub, and float away...
again; but the pieces never have a convention. The class is gone. Perhaps this is what should become of college classes. There is another way however, and it seems to me a better way. That is to maintain the class organization right on after graduation, charging the officers with the duty of keeping trace of every classmate and of summoning all, at intervals of two, three or five years as may be elected, for a reunion. I want to commend this way from a very satisfactory experience.

There were eighteen who were graduated together in the class to which I belong, (mark me, I say belong not belonged,) and the day we took our diplomas, we had a tender, little farewell meeting and agreed to have a reunion every fifth year. We elected a president and secretary and placed in their hands the responsibility of arranging for the first reunion. In the more than forty years of the college there had been two or three attempts in this direction, and nothing of note had come of them. So our plan of perpetuating the class was regarded by knowing outsiders as a harmless bit of sentimentalism, nothing more. But our class had carried through with signal success several affairs which had been failures in the hands of predecessors; and our class unity was pretty strong; so, taking it altogether, we thought we could do this thing.

That was in 1862, and we have had our reunions regularly in 1867, 1872, 1877 and 1882, and that for 1887, which will be the twenty-fifth anniversary, is already in the thoughts of most if not all of us. The largest number of the original class present at any reunion was twelve, which is not so bad, considering that the class was scattered from Rhode Island to Minnesota. Each reunion has been observed with exercises arranged beforehand, and has been followed by printed minutes to serve as permanent records of the meeting and of various interesting facts concerning the members. Of course a main feature of the meetings has been the reading of letters from the absent, and hearing speeches from the present, reciting the events and changes each had met.

At the time of the third reunion, the fifteenth anniversary, not one of the eighteen had been removed by death—an unusual immunity. The class just preceding ours had lost one-third of its members at that stage. At our next reunion, the fourth, we had ten memorials of classmates who had fallen, one of them written and read by the son of the deceased. Speaking of a son reminds me that our class has grown by natural accretions, and we keep on our roll the names of the wives and the children.

That roll has more than one hundred names now, sixteen of whom (two husbands, two wives, and twelve children), are with the blessed. There is a class boy of course—the first born who received his silver cup when an infant, and who, by the assistance of the class has taken a college course and will be graduated next June with a record of scholarship of which we are all proud. Now we are talking of making up a scholarship of $1,500 for the college, to bear our class name, the interest of which is to help a worthy fellow now and then in getting an education. So you see that many good things grow out of a continuance of a class organization.

WHAT STUDIES TEND TO DISCIPLINE.

The soul of man manifests itself through the faculties of intellect, sensibility and will. The subject of mental discipline or the cultivating and training of the reasoning power seems to refer particularly to the development of the intellect or the power of knowing.

Although the faculties of sensibility and will do undoubtedly give a bias and coloring to their companion, yet they are not the ones which have ultimately to do with the knowing and reasoning, and are therefore but collateral sides to intellectual strength. To cultivate the power of continuous and uninterrupted thought, to be able to concentrate the whole attention on the subject under consideration, to be able to bring all collateral truths to bear on the subject just at the time needed, to analyze a subject into its true constituent parts, and to be able to focalize all the light of reason and experience upon it when thus laid open by analysis are some of the results of mental discipline.

A disciplined mind is a logical mind. Logic is the vehicle of reason. No advance in any line of thought can be made without bringing that science into use. If not the science some of its principles must be followed out in every process of reasoning.

A disciplined mind is an analytical mind. To handle any complex subject of thought, and almost every subject is more or less complex, it must be carefully, correctly, and fully analyzed.

A disciplined mind is a synthetic mind. Not only must a subject be separated into its parts, but it must be combined with kindred subjects. Synthetic specification and generalization are
as essential to a full comprehension and apprecia-
tion of truth as the most minute analysis.
Honesty is one of the essential attributes of a
disciplined mind. If not an attribute, it is a nec-
essary condition. The power to neutralize the
psychical feelings as affecting the judgement, to
ignore every end but the true one of all reason-
ing, the discovery of truth, is essential to every
truly disciplined mind.

But how is the strength of intellect to be ac-
quired? We can best suggest an answer to the
question by asking another analogous to it, the
answer to which is familiar to all. How do we
strengthen our physical powers? Why do the muscles in the arms, back and
shoulders, of the oarsman become so abnormally
developed? Simply because they are called to
do hard service. The speed of the runner is
increased by running. The oarsman becomes an
expert by rowing. In fine, the athlete is devel-
oped by systematic exercise in athletic sports.
So the mind of the thinker becomes active, clear,
and strong, by being engaged much in thought.

The mind learns to reason by reasoning. And
any employment of the mind which furnishes
work for the faculty of thought and reason, will
tend to develop and strengthen that faculty.

The study which is usually considered most
useful in exercising the reasoning powers is
mathematics. Especially do the higher branch-
es of this study afford mental drill. It is ap-
plied logic. Anything above arithmetic is pure
reason based on general principles. Here all
truth can be demonstrated and proved beyond
the shadow of a doubt. The beauty of this science
is that its truths cannot be doubted.

Natural philosophy, geology, chemistry, bot-
any, all the natural sciences call out the reason-
ing powers of the mind. They are not purely
logical, but are built up by procuring data from
observation and experiment, and by analysis,
comparison, identification, discrimination, and
classification the fundamental laws of the sci-
cences are discovered. This kind of work, al-
though it is not reasoning strictly by means of
the syllogism, from premise to conclusion, yet
the intellect is kept active and the judgement
called strictly to account.

The study of logic as the science of the laws
of thought is helpful in showing the mould into
which our thoughts must ultimately be cast be-
fore coming to a legitimate conclusion. An in-
timate knowledge of these laws will aid in com-
ing to conclusions and in testing the validity of
every argument.

The languages give a discipline more particu-
larly to the memory, a faculty very
essential to a well developed mind. But
in studying the Greek and Latin, if principles
were fixed first the reason and judgement would
find plenty to do. The mind itself may be
brought under inspection, and this affords a men-
tal inspection not to be obtained elsewhere.

The abstract and metaphysical nature of this
study demands a certain amount of discipline be-
fore it can be properly pursued. Any study
which is founded on reason, and which employs
that faculty of the mind in comprehending it
will tend to develop and discipline the intellect.

L. H. S.

BACON'S "NEW ATLANTIS."

In glancing through Bacon's "New Atlantis,"
one at first thinks he has hit upon a romance
something after the style of "Robinson Crusoe" or
"Gulliver's Travels." But on closer inspection we
find that, under the guise of a story, Bacon has
given a plan for an ideal college or rather uni-
versity, called Solomon's house. He also slight-
ly touches upon an ideal government, indeed the
editor of his works says it was originally his in-
tention to frame a set of laws for an ideal com-
monwealth, but his attention was attracted to
other matters and the "New Atlantis" was never
finished.

The story begins by the writer starting on a
voyage from Peru to China. Calms delay them
and head winds drive them from their course
until they are on the verge of starvation. Just
at this time land is discovered.

It is found to be inhabited. After considerable
"red tape" the crew are allowed to land. They
find that the people of this land are a christian
people and the nation a christian nation in the
truest sense of the word.

The writer then goes on to describe some of
the customs and relate the history of this strange
land and its people.

One day there came to the city where the au-
thor was staying, a member of the great "House
of Solomon." After a time he is introduced to
him and hears from him a description and plan
of their great school for the investigation of na-
ture and her laws. At the close of this inter-
view the story suddenly breaks off, which makes
the story part of the "New Atlantis," almost as unsatisfactory as some story which stops short in the midst of a thrilling adventure with, "to be continued in our next."

But if Bacon purposely gave an abrupt termination to his story and desired to only give his plan for the college, he succeeded well.

While in many places in his plan Bacon seems to have looked ahead and spoken of things that came to pass scores of years after, yet in other respects he shows the age in which he lived and propounds things that seem to us absurd. Although some of his ideas may never be realized and are altogether impracticable, the plan taken as a whole seems to be quite feasible, and many parts of it are, with certain modifications in operation to-day.

M. C. T.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.

The restoration of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, is based wholly on the discoveries made by J. T. Wood, during the excavations on the site between the years 1863 and 1874.

The temple was apparently first thrown down by an earthquake in early Christian times, and since that period has served as a quarry and limekiln for successive cities on the spot, till very little indeed remained of it when Mr. Wood discovered its site and the remains buried under an accumulation of twenty feet of mud and sand washed down from the neighboring hills. Though the remains were consequently scant, they were fortunately such, when combined with the accounts of it left by the ancients, as enabled the plan and form of the temple to be made out with very tolerable certainty.

The peristyle of the temple consisted of the unusual number of 127 Ionic columns, each 60 feet in height, disposed so as to form an exceptionally widely spaced octastyle in front, the extreme awkwardness of which was remedied by the introduction of nine columns in the rear, and twenty-four on the flanks, counting the angle ones twice.

Thirty six of these columns, we are told by Pliny were "celata" which from the examples brought home by Mr. Wood, we now understand to mean, adorned with a range of sculptured figures about life size, encircling them above the base; but from the fragments brought home, and now in the British Museum, we learn that a certain number of these—probably half the number—were mounted on square pedestals, which must have added very considerably to their richness and artistic effect. Besides these sources of magnificence, Mr. Wood discovered that the temple was placed on a podium or stylobate, raised about ten feet above the pavement of the surrounding court-yard, forming what Pliny calls the "Universum Templum," 425 feet in length by 220 feet in breadth. If this was adorned with sculptures, as we know that the podium of the altar of Pergamus was, it must have added very considerably to the grandeur of the temple; and if adorned with groups of sculpture and candelabra, and other ornaments, must have rendered the temple not only the largest (which it certainly was), but the richest existing in ancient times, and worthy to be ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world.—The Building News.

GLADSTONE.

The chief man in England at present has been in public life for fifty years, and has fully proved his claim to be called a great statesman. No man has met difficulties more grandly, and notwithstanding the recent crisis in English affairs, he is to-day the first statesman in Europe. In a letter to the Christian at Work, he is thus described:

The most prominent Englishman to-day is the Premier, William Ewart Gladstone. The grand old man is a prowler. He loves back streets. It is no unusual thing to see him looking into the windows of the bric-a-brac stores. On summer days he often strolls from Parliament to his home in Harley street, an interested spectator of all that goes on around him. He is not well-dressed. His trousers are generally baggy at the knees; his coat hangs him loosely. His tall collars are already familiar in caricature portraits. He rarely buys a new hat. Men who do not hold exalted positions, or who are not rich, cannot afford to be as indifferent to their toilet as Gladstone is. He is a remarkable man; that would be noted however he might dress. A strong, hard, bony face, a powerful forehead, a characteristic nose, a firm mouth (a little too hard in its lines), Mr. Gladstone would strike the most ordinary observer as a man of great intellectual physique.

Tact teaches us to learn by sometimes keeping silent and sometimes enquiring.—Beaconsfield.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT WASHINGTON.

In Washington, which is not generally thought of as a university city at all, there are no less than three flourishing universities, and one which is only-half fledged so to speak. The full-fledged ones are the Columbian University, a Baptist institution, with its splendid Corcoran School of Science, and its Medical School, and Law School with some of the ablest professional men in the Capital on their faculties; the Georgetown University, the oldest of them all. It is a Jesuit institution with good medical and law schools—the Howard University for training colored men for law, medicine, and the church. The half-fledged one rejoices in the title of "The National University," and President Arthur is its chancellor ex-officio. Washington also contains the only college in the United States for the education of deaf mutes, the celebrated "Nurses Training School of Washington, D.C." a flourishing school of art and designs, and an excellent school for cookery. So that altogether the Capital city of the great Republic has no reason to feel ashamed of itself for its educational facilities.—

THE MOUTH OF THE CONGO.

Unlike most great rivers, the Congo has no delta. It discharges into the sea, by a single, unbroken estuary, seven and a half miles across, in which a sounding line of 200 fathoms does not everywhere touch bottom, and a current runs from five to seven knots an hour. This enormous volume exceeds that of every other known stream except the Amazon. A conservative estimate of the amount of water discharged by it is 2,000,000 cubic feet per second. The Mississippi when at flood height, carries down no more than 1,500,000 cubic feet, and sinks in the dry season to 228,000. Moreover, the Congo never runs low. It swells and sinks, as the rainy and dry seasons succeed each other, but within a relatively narrow range of oscillation.—Ex.

There never was a good war or a bad peace.
—Franklin.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle.—Burke.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the card, but passion is the gale.—Pope.

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds, Makes ill deeds done.—Shakespeare.

Who overcomes by force, hath overcome but half his foe.—Milton.

He that is down needs fear no fall.—Bunyan.

A nice man is a man of nasty ideas.—Swift.

Sweet is revenge—especially to women.—Byron.

O yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of ill.—Tennyson

Labor rids us of three evils—tediousness, vice, and poverty.—Carlyle.

No life is wasted unless it ends in sloth, dishonesty or cowardice.—Huxley.

It has been the plan of my life, to follow my convictions at whatever personal cost to myself.—Garfield.

Four things come not back: the spoken word; the sped arrow; the past life, and the neglected opportunity.—Caliph Omar.

If you use passion when dealing with heartless people, you give them an advantage over you.

Alaska is a country very rich in mines and timber, and contains one of the largest rivers in the world. As yet little is known by the general public concerning this territory, where until recently the most barbarous customs have prevailed.

Nicaragua has a territory of 275,815 square miles and a delightful climate. The soil is rich and produces cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco and rice, with other staple products. Cattle and several varieties of fruits are also easily raised.

A stranger in a small town, having lost his way accosts a gentleman on the street.

"Please, my good man," he says, "tell me the way to the post office."

"I am not a good man," says the person accosted, with conscious dignity, "I am the mayor."
—From the French.
South cries oppression and robbery against the North; while one party calls for a Northern president, and the other party calls for a Southern president, so long will there be a smouldering flame ready to burst out at a favorable opportunity. The struggle did not end with the war; ever since that time the South has been trying to regain her wealth and influence, and the North has been trying to keep full control. While this contest lasts, the country never can reach its best. Cleveland derived a large share of his support from South, and if he can make the South feel that she has equal rights with the North, and if he will be true to the interests of the North at the same time, a large part of the bitter feeling now existing between the two sections, will rapidly die away. In short, if the president is true to his office and himself, a very bright and useful administration is before the country.

In one of our Eastern colleges a competitive system is used to elect the editors of the college paper, and they may be taken from the two higher classes only. An essay, an editorial of about 500 words, a report of some public exercises, and two columns of local news constitute the basis of election. The committee to examine the work of the competitors, consists of two members of the faculty and one of the acting board of editors. Similar methods are used in some other colleges, but if the students are responsible for the paper, they ought to have the choice of the editors. If it is a partnership affair with the faculty, the students had better withdraw altogether. While this system may prevent some blockhead who may be popular getting a place on the board of editors, a single essay or editorial, however meritorious, is very little test of a man’s ability to work on a college paper.

In a recent number of the Standard, Dr. Broadus addresses a very excellent letter to college students on public speaking. Written composition is studied to the great neglect of oratory, and a misconception of elocution greatly mars the effect. What is wanted is men who can come forward and clearly and logically impress their views upon their hearers without being hampered by a written speech. In conclusion Dr. Broadus says:
"Elocution is treated in many of our higher institutions with quite undeserved disrespect. Some university and college professors share the English contempt for all attention to delivery. Others have been prejudiced by casual observation of bad teachers in elocution. The teachers of this subject are apt to be like the prophet’s figs—the good are very good, the bad are very bad. The number of really good teachers in our country is believed to be increasing. Such men are worthy of high respect. It requires a rare combination of various gifts to be eminently successful in this department. Our faculties and boards should take more pains than they often do to secure a good teacher of elocution, and they and the students ought to treat him with as much respect as other professors. What is oftenest learned as elocution consists of mere spouting. To gain just views of theory, to initiate good habits of utterance and action, and with them displace evil habits which have grown from childhood, is a task requiring earnest and protracted labor. Study elocution with the notion that it is easy, and you had better not study it at all."

The time of a student forms a large part of his capital in college and the closer it is used up, the greater interest he gains on what he has invested in his college course.

It is well known to those who have observed, that a student who does not plan to be busy all the time, and who does a small amount of studying, never has time to accomplish anything definite. Many things can be done in a very short time if we feel obliged to push along rapidly, which would otherwise take a much longer time. A great deal of time is dawdled away by those who do not plan to use all their time and consequently never appreciate their leisure when they have any. It was well said that “Spare moments are the gold dust of time,” for little things do accumulate wonderfully fast, and the odds and ends of each day amount to a considerable in a year. Be doing something; always have something on hand, and you will be surprised, if you have not tried it, at the amount of work that can be accomplished.

One of the most serious questions which comes to editors of college papers is, what to put in their papers and where to get it. Certainly most of the matter ought to be that which is of general interest to college students, and should tend either to correction or instruction. We confess with sorrow, that the above question often presents itself to us in a very forcible manner. In vain doth ye editor tug at his scanty locks; in vain doth he scratch ye editorial cranium; still his thoughts will wander, and when sometimes he is obliged to fill a paper and has not suitable matter, he fully appreciates the dilemma of the Israelites—we think it was the Israelites—when they were compelled to make bricks without straw in the wilderness. It is sometimes hard to strike a golden mean, and publish what will fairly represent a college and college literature.

It is useless to disguise the fact that political bribery is an important factor in the public life of to-day. If politics ever were pure, it was a characteristic belonging to the past and not to the present. Nor can this state of things be changed without some definite effort being made. Yet till action is the chief element of reform, can anything great or noble be done in changing the political life of classes or parties. When we seek leaders for any enterprise, we seek men of energy and action, nor does rashness by any means, necessarily come under this head. An individual or a people can drift into oblivion, or easily glide into corruption, but no nation can drift into greatness, nor glide peacefully into political prominence. To drift with the current is to lose our power, to fight against it is to bring every muscle into play, and exercise our faculties. In political affairs, as in other things, we must think, and then work out our thoughts if we would accomplish anything.

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**LOCALS.**

March!
Did you get a valentine?
Please don’t skip rhetoricals.
Chapel orations are again in order.
Are you going to New Orleans?
Everything goes—even dynamite.
All aboard for Washington, March 4th!
Thabue wants to know where the American Eagle roosts.
This is a progressive age—a progressive euchre-age, we mean.

If you want to get sea-sick, just ride down Michigan avenue in a cutter. It’s fine!

Alas! Alas! for the Senior class!
There’s not a moustache in the crowd!
It seems a great pity, that here in the city
Such negligence should be allowed.
If I were a Senior, and owned the the whole town,
I’d think it stain on my rep.
To fold my arms and sit quietly down,
And let the honors be worn by a prep.

Young man, come to Kalamazoo College; you may thereby get a chance to teach some district school.

Junior to prep, whom he expects will bring a book: “Haben sie das Buch?” Prep, “No sir; I didn’t!” Great applause.

Spring draweth nigh. The voice of the chimney-sweep is heard in the land, and the cats do perch upon the fuce and sing.

House thinks that a sort of a general idea of the nature of a valentine with one cent due is enough, and always transfers such to the stove without opening.

Perhaps some of the students are not aware that they have a standing invitation to attend the chapel exercises. We beg to inform such that that is the case, and that it will not be considered an intrusion to happen in most any time.

Maj. Whittle talked to the students on the morning of February 17th, in the chapel. His subject was “Son, go work to-day in my vineyard.” Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan were present and sang some choice selections with fine effect.

The prep stood on the college hill,
Whence all but him had fled;
He gazed upon the path beneath,
So slippery, steep and dread.
The bell had ceased, the time was near
That he should be in chapel;
He gave one long, last look around,
And then his work did grapple.
The farther down the path he went,
The faster did he flew;
His feet went just like horses’ feet
When they do cast a shoe.
And when he got near half-way down,
The fall he got was neat;
There was a most promiscuous show
Of arms, and legs, and feet.

Before the Whittle meetings the saloon men claimed the skating rinks were ruining their business. During the revivals the rinks were not so well patronized as before; the interest in the meetings was equal to, and even greater than the mania for skating, and the man-behind-the-bar is madder than ever. Rinks, revivals, or anything else have a great work to do, however, when they attempt to ruin the saloon business in a town in which it has so good a hold as in Kalamazoo.

We do earnestly request alumni who wish to remember us and be remembered, to keep us posted as to their whereabouts. A postal now and then, would be of great advantage for the purpose, and takes little time and less money.

When a man goes out into the cold, hard world, and leaves all former associates to wish that they could get there too, he should lighten the path of the toiling burner of the midnight oil, by accounts of his own struggles and triumphs. We are aware that struggles are more frequent than triumphs, but when one of the latter does occur, it should be recorded.

The Eurodelphians were “at home” Friday evening, February 27, and as usual, carried out an excellent program; one very attractive feature was the variety and quality of music. The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Daglish. After the roll-call, which was responded to by quotations, the literary program was opened by a guitar duet by Mrs. Smith and Miss Heath. An essay by Miss Platt, descriptive of an excursion on which some people didn’t go, was next in order; this was followed by a recitation, “Bill Mason’s Bride,” by Miss Heath, and was finely rendered; music by Misses Boyden, Harvey and Sherrill followed, which was highly appreciated. Miss Blanche Weimer then gave an excellent recitation, describing a courting scene, and according to accounts which we have read of such scenes, for we have had no experience, it was eminently true to nature. Miss Weimer certainly has talent, and if she has the stage in view, we predict sure success for her. A charade, representing a word of three syllables in two acts, was gracefully acted by Misses Cole and Platt; the word was “Domestic.” Miss Hoover spoke impromptu on the subject of “Poultry raising,” and showed that she had a good knowledge of the art. Another charade, by Miss Bloom, represented Washington’s birth-day.
Smith, which was encored, the critic, Miss Young, reported, and the society adjourned. After adjournment, Mrs. Smith, by request, favored the assembly with a guitar solo of her own composition, which was played with fine effect. Miss Weimer also consented to favor us with a recitation, and it like the other, was good. The friends of the Euros, and they are many, must not think that they are dead, or even sleeping, for such is far from the true condition of things. As they are not educating themselves for senators like their brother societies, their business meetings are not suggestive of a senatorial wrangle over the River and Harbor Bill, but are conducted quietly and in order. May they long continue thus.

PERSONALS.

'80 James S. Heaton, of Detroit, passed a day or two in town the last of February. His many friends here were glad to see him looking well.

Miss Laura Sterling, of Plainwell, has been in town for a few days visiting friends.

'85 J. E. Kinnane is at present teaching the young idea how to shoot in a district near town.

Marshall Lapham, who has been teaching school for some time, has returned to resume his studies.

'83 Fred Britton has been released from the Sunday Herald, and is looking for a good location. The name of the paper has been changed to Temperance, Order, Law, and will be run under the fostering care of the temperance people, and Law and Order League.

EXCHANGES.

The Hamilton College Monthly, Lexington, Ky., is, both in appearance and in matter, one of our most attractive exchanges.

The Christmas number particularly strikes our fancy, and even without the picture of the editress, sitting at her table, wearing a despairing look, pen in hand, and trying with all her might to think of something wise and witty, we could guess from the appearance of the paper that the girls of Hamilton were making a prodigious effort to push their paper to the front.

The College Stylus and the Hillsdale Herald regularly report their society meetings. Each of these papers devotes one or two columns in each number to these reports, giving a brief synopsis of the programme, commenting on the performances, stating the questions for debate, and giving a summary of the arguments on both sides. To us, and we believe, to all who are interested in society work, these reports are full of interest, and if other papers would do the same, we might, by comparing the society work at the different colleges, make some improvements in our own.

The editorials of the Bethany Collegian are particularly striking. They read more like the editorials of metropolitan newspapers than a college monthly. Neither in the subjects nor their treatment do we find anything peculiar to the college world. The editor seems greatly alarmed at the movements of the independent republicans, not so much because they assisted in defeating Blaine, as because they have made their organization permanent, and have decided to support in his administration the man whom they supported at the polls. After telling us that "The country has just passed through the most bitter, the most sanguinary and hotly contested presidential election in its history," he says of the "independents." "While at present it may be composed of good men who are prompted to so act by their convictions and are sincere in their motives, yet there can be dimly outlined in this movement the hand of corruption, trickery, dishonesty, and political bossism, which will only require time to bring it out in bold relief. * * * Think of an organization that draws its support from every State in the Union, becoming the ruling element of the nation. Cannot the most dispassionate men see in this the worst elements of politics? The present election is but an index of what such an organization can do. * * * It is a thing more to be dreaded than the hundred-handed god of mythology. The corner stone of an Augean stable that will require a modern Hercules to clean."

Despite such an editorial, we think the cry of alarm will not be taken up by the country, and despite the conviction of our friend, we are not
yet convinced that every “independent” will “be dashed to pieces against the sharp rocks of public opinion.”

There is one characteristic of most of our exchanges which renders it exceedingly difficult to properly estimate their value and standing. It is this: there is too often no means of telling whether the literary articles were written by the students or alumni, or by their illustrious friends. Some articles are published without any signature, leaving us to guess their origin as best we may; others are signed by the name or the initials of the writer; but these names have no significance to anyone outside of their respective colleges, and of course, throw no light on the authorship of the pieces. If, however, in each case, the author’s name and class was given, we would at once know whether he was an alumnus or a student, a senior or a freshman, or a distinguished outsider. This knowledge would be of great service to the exchange editor, not that it would enable him to praise the articles of the alumni and seniors, and then make the books balance by annihilating those of the freshmen, but that he might know what credit is due the students and the editors for the matter which appears in their paper. As it is, he may sometimes give them credit for literary ability which is not their own; but he oftener judges the authorship of a piece by its literary merits, ascribing to the students such articles as no one else would be guilty of writing, and to the alumni or faculty, the rest. It is not safe to judge a paper by the institution which it represents, nor is it safe to judge the institution by the paper which it publishes, unless we know that the brains which the literary matter bespeaks really belong to the students and editors. To leave the authorship of an article indefinite, deprives it of half its interest, while it leads us to infer, often erroneously, that the better articles are not of student origin.

If “Freedom on her Mountain Heights,” can stand Lord Tennyson’s late poem, we think nothing can trouble her hereafter.

And still they go to d’Arcambal’s drug store, and find Lubin’s perfumes, and a fine line of pure drugs.

Look out for the spring poet when he comes with his festive song to make us all tired.

Krymer’s is the place to get a first-class meal for 25 cents; excellent in quality, large in quantity. Try him. North Burdick street.

And the next entertainment at the Excelsior Rink, is to be for the benefit of the poor and needy of the city. A commendable enterprise. Give it your assistance.

When a man actuated by envy, tries to make a fool of himself, he generally succeeds, because, you see, he so often has such good material to work on.

If you will only go to the New York Fruit House to get your fruit, you will be sure to find all kinds of fresh fruit, and will get the most and the best for the money.

Check is not confined to modern times for the ancient Britons seem to have had plenty of Gaul.

Boys, don’t forget that Jake Levy keeps a large and fine assortment of hats, caps, neck wear, collars and cuffs, and in fact, everthing in gents furnishings, goods, from a scarf pin to an overcoat.

Cor. Burdick and Cal. ave.

There, before the boudoir dresser,
With an animated face,
Holding fast a sponge and bottle,
In her girlish glee and grace
She exclaims: “O, I am saintly,
For is not the proverb sung,
Worted thus, so very quaintly;
‘Yea, the truly good dye young’”—Es.

**YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.**

**The Voltac Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to Send their celebrated** MOTOR-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES ON TRIAL for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss, vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at ones for illustrated pamphlet tree.

It aint no use fur some men ter try to be great. It doane make no difference how much a mouse eats, he neber will be er rat.

*Arkansaw Traveler*
NEWS AND NOTES.

Can't some one start a roller rink in the Sudan?

German universities do not indulge in literary societies.

A new Catholic University is to be established at Salzburg, a healthy location.

When a man thinks he has reached perfection, he seldom finds others to agree with him.

Michigan salt product for the year ending November 30th, 1884, was 3,252,175 barrels.

A Chinaman recently carried off the sophomore class prize for English composition at Yale.

Biss, who was the chief physician of President Garfield ought to be called upon to attend Rossa. Thus saith the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brown University has received a gift of $20,000 to be used in erecting an astronomical observatory.

The University of Madras has graduated nearly one thousand students.

In a scrub contest the "Song of the shirt" ought to take the starch out of everything else—Richmond Baton.

Toronto Baptist College has a flourishing department of English Literature, an excellent library and one of the finest buildings in the Province.

Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College, recently celebrated his 83d birthday by a reception to the senior class and faculty.

Harvard divinity school wants a fire-proof library building, to accommodate Mrs. Ezra Abbott's gift of 4,000 volumes.

The north dormitory of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was burned Feb. 4. Some valuable collections were also lost.

The University of Michigan thinks the Polytechnic school should be situated at Ann Arbor rather than with the Agricultural College at Lansing.

Professor Agassiz, who has resigned from the faculty of Harvard, has given collections valued at $500,000 to that university during the last thirteen years.

Then she slipped upon the pavement,
Passers-by see stripes arise,
While to her confused vision
Stars dance wild before her eyes.

Vassar College has been favored by Horace Furness of Philadelphia, in the establishment of two prizes for the two best essays on a Shakespearean or Elizabethan subject.

Harvard is agitating the question of College government, and is considering the advisability of having the students associate with the faculty in this matter, thus putting them more upon their honor.

On February 17, it was announced that Harvard had completed the revision of its system of examination for admission. Much greater prominence is now given to science and modern languages, and only one dead language is required for admission.

"Yes," she said to her escort as they glided around the rink. "I do so love roller skating. When we are sailing around this way our souls seem to be floating away to Heaven, and—" At that point both of her soles floated away toward Heaven, while the rest of her smote the earthly floor with a mighty smite.—Fla. Agriculturist.

Everybody knows how the sudden cessation of a thundering band of music causes remarks to be shouted out in a tone like a locomotive whistle. The other night at a hop the band crushed out a few final bars and suddenly stopped, when the voice of a lovely little thing in pink was heard screaming at the top of her lungs: "Don't my bustle hang like a daisy?"

Ez.

Jenkins was in the pantry trying to open a can of tomatoes, and making a good deal of unnecessary noise about it. "What in the world is the matter?" demanded his wife from the kitchen. "What are you trying to open that can of tomatoes with?" "Can opener, of course," he growled back; "do you suppose I am trying to open it with my teeth?" "No, I thought perhaps, judging from your language, you were trying to open it with prayer."—Ez.

A few years ago Rev. Mr. Coates, the pastor of the Baptist church in this city, while administering the consolations of the gospel to an invalid lady in his parish, said: "I hope, sister, that you are resting on the promises." She said, "Yes, I am." He then asked: "What special promises
are you chiefly resting on now?" And she replied, "Grin and bear it."—Portland Oregonian.

Parson Whangdoodle Baxter distinguished himself once more at the funeral of an aged colored man:

"Our diseased brudder was married foh times during his life," said Whangdoodle, "but only one ob de widows am so fortunate as to be able to survive him long enough to be present on dis heah very solemnious occasion."—Texas Sittings.

"Will you want a sample-room, sir?" asked a hotel clerk of a guest who had just registered.

"No, sir," was the pompous reply, "I am a lawyer, sir, not a drummer. I am not selling merchandise; I am selling brains." "Ah! I see," said the clerk. "Of course you don't want a sample room when you don't carry any samples."—Standard.

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TENDENCIES OF MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT.

The human mind is essentially the same in all ages, yet varies widely according to its surroundings. Its cry to-day is the same that it was 2,500 years ago;—"What may I know?—What ought I to do?—For what may I hope?" And though these questions are old, they now present a different phase than ever before. To answer them satisfactorily is to-day the business of life, not alone that of philosophy. The practical and vital interests of man are now involved as never before, while the ages of aimless speculation, let us hope, are forever past.

The main current of philosophical thought during this century has been eminently materialistic. Its discussions have been directed by the great development of the natural sciences. Especially in Geology, Electricity and Biology wonderful fields for experiment and study have been opened. The eager scientists, with hammer, battery and scalpel, have investigated and given to the world rich stores of knowledge, which a century ago were wholly unknown. From these added data speculative thinkers have formulated the theories of Natural Selection and Evolution. The latter, though not entirely new, owes its great development to the past fifty years. Depending directly upon the theory of Natural Selection, so untiringly worked out by Charles Darwin, Evolution may be considered the characteristic form of modern thought. It is claimed by scientists to be the solution of the riddle of existence, the magic key which will unlock the secrets of nature, and disclose the mysteries of creation.

Reduced to its simplest terms, Evolution asserts that nothing in nature is created in a complete form, but that everything begins in a rudimentary state, and by a slow succession of modifications, slight in degree but infinite in number, it at last appears in its final determinate form, thence by a reverse process to be carried back to its...
original condition. "These changes, produced by forces inherent in matter, make up the endless rhythm of evolution and dissolution, and to this law appeal is made to explain the beginning as well as the end of the material universe." It is claimed that the universe as a whole, and in all its parts is subject to this law which accounts for the origin and variety of inorganic matter no less than the origin and development of all life. It is affirmed as the principle which underlies all force. Reason demands unity, and Evolution it is claimed satisfies this demand.

It is no part of our purpose to attempt any discussion of the scientific basis of this theory. Enough for us that it already has a wide acceptance, and seems to be gaining friends every day; if not those who go to the farthest extreme, yet intelligent and sincere believers in the underlying principles. Grand and ennobling as are some of the scientific theories of our time, they are still mainly unproved.

"What mark does truth, what bright distinction bear? How may we know that what we know is true? How shall we falsehood fly, and truth pursue?"

All scientific postulates must be as rigidly examined, and as impartially disposed as were the metaphysical theories of long ago. Science appeals to reason, and by reason, not prejudice, must science be judged. The mind must prove each step; thus, and thus only will it make progress on the highway to truth.

Open the pages of history, make yourself familiar with the habits and thought of a people and you may, with a considerable degree of accuracy, write out the next chapter of their history. So, from an intimate acquaintance with the youth, you may recognize the man as among men he works out the design unconsciously adopted in his boyhood. So, too, as we consider thought, that wonderful and distinctive faculty of man, do we find that the characteristics of nations or individuals are to a great extent ingrained upon their successors. Development may, and must, make great changes, but a tendency of growth, once definitely known, may be detected in every subsequent form.

What then will be the thought of the future, and what its relation to that of the present?

Already we see a decided turning back from the unsatisfactory Agnosticism in which many shallow enthusiasts have landed. More and more do men realize that they must cast aside illusive speculation and seek pure science as the only safe guide. More and more do they see that logical thought finds in nature no first cause, but that nature does compel the recognition of a pre-existing and universal supreme cause. The manifest order and design in the universe are being recognized as unmistakably pointing to one intelligent Creator. The more nature is studied, the more clearly appears the guiding hand of Him who spake and it was done; the more closely in accord with the divine mind becomes the mind of man. No longer does the great ocean of truth lie all undiscovered before us. Though its length, breadth and depth may never be measured, its reviving coolness, its pure atmosphere, its beautiful shores—they are already known. Now we know in part, but beyond the farthest line of vision we know that there extends the counterpart of that which lies quietly at our feet.

The mind has made progress. It does and will continue to advance. Our outlook is from the heights to which Bacon and Newton attained. Succeeding generations, utilizing the facts recently developed, will look further and further. A notable sign of the times is the intense interest in comparing revealed and scientific accounts of creation. In the near future shall we see the results of this fiery trial. All that is true in science will survive. All the truths of revelation will shine forth still more distinctly. True religion, freed from sectarian rubbish and liberal carelessness, will grow purer and stronger, while man, unified, joyfully and devotedly, will exclaim:

"Not a single path of thought I tread, But that leads up to God."

Truth never suffers from investigation. Though lost sight of in the heat of controversy, or obscured by falsehood, she will rise again in more than pristine splendor. The morn of a new day is surely dawning upon the world of thought. The bright gleams of radiance which soon will clearly illuminate the philosophical skies are yet hidden, but even now we feel the soft influence of the twilight which must precede the day. Research, criticism and comparison will only more clearly reveal the sought-for truth.

Lord Wolseley's Campaign.

The Gladstone government, having put down the rebellion of Arabi, and having reinstated the Khedive upon his tottering throne, purposed to leave the people of the Soudan and the Upper
Nile to take care of themselves and to get along as best they could. At this juncture General Gordon appeared and offered to go to the Soudan and put down the rebellion single-handed, and to restore order by his own personal influence.

Being allowed to do this, he arrived on the Upper Nile in February, 1884, accompanied by only one companion, Colonel Stewart. He began at once to fortify the town, and to gather forces with which to quell the insurgents.

Khartoum is situated at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, at a distance of about 1,500 miles from the mouth of the river. Behind it stretches an indefinite region of fertile country from which to draw supplies if it be sufficiently well patrolled. Khartoum itself is a position nearly impregnable by any force without the use of cannon and the complete command of the rivers. The many friends of Gordon in England, filled with admiration at his perilous undertaking, soon began to ask the government to send him aid. The Jingos, as they are called, soon became so numerous and importunate that to appease them a detachment was stationed at Suakin on the Red Sea, as a base of operations and to overawe the tribes in the vicinity. As Gordon's position became more critical, and the Egyptian garrisons down the river were either captured or won over to the rebels, and tribe after tribe was espousing the cause of the Madhi, Gladstone urged Gordon to retire down the river while it was possible for him to do so; but he refused to do this, saying that he was going to fight it out, and that he could hold Khartoum for ten years against any force the Madhi could send against him.

At this the English people began to worship Gordon as a plucky martyr, and they became more imperative than ever in their demands for an expedition for the relief of Khartoum.

At last it was decided to send an army up the Nile to Khartoum, and General Lord Wolseley was given the command. It was stated expressly in the published orders to Wolseley that the expedition was simply for the relief of Gordon and the relief of the garrison stationed there. Yet various movements of the army seem to indicate that perhaps there were other considerations in view than simply the relief of Gordon. It seems that there was a certain covert design in the proceedings, and perhaps Wolseley was requested to further, if possible, the cause of England, and pander to the overpowering desire of the English people for the acquisition of territory.

Wolseley was to advance only far enough to establish communication with Gordon, who was to withdraw the garrison and then return to Alexandria.

Wolseley left Alexandria in September 1884, and by the middle of January, 1885, had advanced to within about 100 miles of Khartoum; then, when the prize was almost within his grasp, the dread news came that Gordon had been killed and that Khartoum had fallen. Gordon had fortified himself against his foes without the walls, but was not proof against treachery within.

It was reported that the Madhi had had it in his power to take the town for some time, and was only waiting for Wolseley's approach to take possession of the town, to cut off his communications, and then to destroy the English army at his leisure. However true that may be, it is certain that the English army is at present in a perilous predicament. Shut up within the valley of the Nile by deserts extending for miles on either side; behind him tribes held in subjection only by the British prowess, in full religious sympathy with the insurgent party, and only waiting for a favorable time to break out in open rebellion; before him Madhi at the head of a vast army of soldiers fired with success and religious zeal, well armed and practiced in the use of weapons, Wolseley is placed in a position more imperative than ever in their demands for an expedition for the relief of Gordon.

They are struggling to be freed from an oppressive and most shameful servitude, which, since 1868, has been little better than robbery.

L. E. M.

REMINISCENCE.

[Written by H. E. House for the open session of the Philo-
lexian Lyceum, March 15th, 1884.]

Is this the dear old Philo Hall?
The same old place. Let me recall.
'Tis sixty years since I sat here—-
Sixty! 'Tis hardly seems a year.

But time has left its marks on me,
Gray hairs, dim eyes that scarcely see,
Tell all too true the flight of years.

Those years, the graves of hopes and fears
That once were mine. Ah well, Ah well,
Is life a dream? I cannot tell——
The same old Hall; the same old place;
But oh, I miss them! not a face
Of all the boys I used to know:
The Philos of the long ago.
But memory brings them back to me.
Scattered as on a stormy sea
A fleet of ships apart is torn,
So we the wide world d’er were borne,
Some North, some South, some East, some West.
I watched a few, but all the rest
Slipped from my sight. Oh, let me see,
Stewart, oh yes; how steadily
He paced his way; right on he went
From day to day, always intent
On what he had in hand to do;
Strong, earnest, brave, full well he knew
On what he had in band to do;
They are
And Tobey, yes ‘twas years ago,
But ah, that smile
Only to think of you is joy.
Oh, that were happiness! Ah then,
Could
He
Became of them. And then there’s George,
And now
Old days when we were boys; yes, and
Forget. And then there’s Pettee, too,
Did I last see the boy
What talks we’d have about
There’s Collins, quiet, steady, so
Before
Together in this dear old Hall,
Welcomed our friends; welcomed them all.
Of
Its mark. Oh dreary years
What
Gray hairs were but
Old age then seemed so far away;
We were so young and strong, to us
Gray hairs were but a myth; but thus
The withering breath of years has left
Its mark. Oh dreary years! bereft
Of home, of friends, of strength, of youth,
What have ye left? Oh, is it truth?
Roll back, O time, tear off this mask,
Tear off this horrid mask of age,
It is not so; I am not old;
I do but dream; it cannot be;
It shall not be; I dream! I dream!
A phantom this that mocks, that mocks;
Back! Back! Help! Help! Curse on ye years!
Oh Heaven forgive! Welcome, old age,
Welcome thou art, for thou art but
The dawning of immortal youth.
Roll on ye years; I fear ye not;
Ye cannot touch my soul.
Ye can but tear away the bands
That bind it shackled here to earth.
Welcome, thrice welcome be the day,
Ye free my soul from earthly clay.

**The Tallest Trees in the World.**

Though there is every probability that California’s big tree will maintain its supremacy as the most massive column in the world’s forests, it must perform yield the palm of altitude to the Australian eucalyptus. In the valley of the Watts river in Victoria, many fallen trees have been measured as they lie on the ground, and found to exceed 350 feet in length. One mighty giant had fallen so as to form a bridge across a deep ravine. It had been broken in falling, but the portion that remained intact measured 435 feet in length, and as its girth at the point of fracture is 9 feet, its discoverer estimates that the perfect tree must have measured fully 500 feet. Its circumference, five feet above the roots is 54 feet. Another gum tree on Mt. Wellington was found to be 162 feet in girth at 3 feet from the ground. Its height could not be estimated, owing to the density of the forest. But its next neighbor, which was 90 feet in circumference, was found to be 300 feet in height. In the Dandenong district of Victoria, an almond-leaf gum tree (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*) has been carefully measured, and is found to be 430 feet in height. It rises 380 feet before throwing out a branch; its circumference is 60 feet. Tasmania also produces specimens of eucalyptus which are 350 feet in height, and which rise 200 feet ere forming a branch. One near Hobart Town is 86 feet in girth, and, till ten years ago, towering to a height of 300 feet, but is now a ruin. The question of supremacy is, however, confined to altitude, for the untidy-looking eucalyptus, with its ragged and tattered gray bark hanging about it in such lovely fashion, can never contest the palm of might or majesty with these stately cedars, whose magnificent golden-red shafts tower on high like the fluted marble columns of some vast cathedral.—*All the Year Round.*

**The Washington Monument.**

In the year 1833 a few of the citizens of Washington formed a voluntary association for the purpose of “erecting a great National monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the Federal Government.” Finally, in 1848, they had gathered sufficient funds to enable the society to commence work on the monument, and in the same year, July 4th, the corner-stone
was laid with great ceremony. In 1855 work was suspended for lack of funds. The shaft was at this time 152 feet above the ground.

The war interfered with the public interest in the work as there was so much else to think of, and the shaft remained as it was left in 1855, until in 1876 Congress made an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the work to proceed. The monument was finally finished December 6, 1884, several other appropriations having been made meanwhile.

The shaft is slightly over nine times the base, being 500 feet 5½ inches high; base, 55 feet 1½ inches square; top, 34 feet 5½ inches; thickness of walls at entrance, 15 feet; at top, 18 inches; batter of walls outside, .247 of an inch to 1 foot rise. The top of the shaft is 1/3 the width of the base, and it would come to a point at a height of 23 its present altitude.

The total weight is 81,120 tons and the interior of the shaft is lit up by incandescent electric lights placed at various heights. The total amount of the contributions from the people, and spent in erecting the monument to 152 feet, is $300,000. The various appropriations of Congress amount to $900,000. This noble tribute to the “Father of his Country” was recently dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

**AT HEIDELBERG.**

Mark Twain told a story the other day, while on a visit to the Louisville Press Club’s rooms. “There was a Kentucky student over there,” he drawled in his ludicrous way, “and he said he had come over to add the German university thoroughness to his education. I reckon he got it. He hadn’t been there long before he was invited to a banquet with a lot of students. Heidelberg isn’t a strictly temperance town, and the students don’t exist on a purely cold water diet. Along toward midnight there was a row, and it looked as if it was all gotten up for the benefit of the young man who wanted a thorough education. Well, they pitched in and they had it hot and heavy. The young fellow just stood up and fired beer mugs regardless of expense. He was a good marksman, this Kentuckian was, and every shot brought down a student. He went ahead, knocking them down right straight along, until he had about a dozen on the floor. Then he got a little scared, and walked out. Well, this caused him to be made the subject of college discipline—nearly everything a man does causes him to be hauled up before the authorities—and he was suspended three months.

It didn’t make much difference to him about that, however, and he had a good time till the time was up. He started in again, but he got into a row which led to a duel. They had a pretty good fight, and he came out best, but it laid him up for three months more. Then he broke his leg and went to the hospital. He was there three months. He got on a tear when he came out, and this put him into some trouble which sent him to prison three months more. Everything he did seemed to end in a three months’ confinement. When the young man got out the last time he picked up and left Heidelberg. He said he didn’t doubt that there were facilities for a man to get an education in Germany, and it might be very thorough, but the process was too darned slow.”—Louisville Courier Journal.

**THE WORLD’S TELEGRAPHS.**

Canada has been represented to be a “slow going” country. We don’t believe it. In the matter of great internal improvements, she stands first among the countries of the world, regard being had to population. In railways she has gone ahead with wonderful rapidity, and in canals she is not wanting, and in telegraphic lines she is as prominent as she is in railways. A recent report of the Public Works Department points out that our telegraphic accommodation is greater than either the United States or any European country. The number of offices in Canada is 2,259, or 1 to 1,914 of population, as based on the census of 1881. In the Scientific American it is stated that the number of American telegraph offices in 1882 was 12,917, and the number of telegrams forwarded during the year was 10,803,260. The number of telegraph offices in Great Britain and Ireland in 1882 was 5,747, the number of telegrams forwarded being 26,260,121. Germany has 10,803 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 2,696,194. Russia has 3,819, the number of telegrams forwarded being 9,000,201. Belgium has 835 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 4,000,843. Spain has 647 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 2,800,189. British India has 1,025 offices the number of telegrams forwarded being 2,032,905. Switzerland has 1,100 offices, Italy 2,600, and Austria 2,696. The number of telegrams forwarded in the last three countries mentioned...
was 3,040,182, 7,026,387, and 6,626,303, respectively. It will be seen by these figures, having regard to population, that Canada stands A No. 1, while she stands only third or fourth among the nations in the absolute magnitude of her commerce. To say, under these circumstances, that Canada is a “slow-going” country, is to pronounce upon her an unmitigated libel.—Brantford Telegram.

GIVING WAY TO MOODS.

It is unphilosophical and wrong to yield to moods. They rob life of much of its enjoyment. The mind is as amenable to the will as is to the body. The most productive mental workers in all departments, are those who have their faculties under discipline, and who go regularly to their mental task and compel the obedience of the mind. To those who habituate themselves to this, and hold moods under control, there is no difficulty in performing prescribed tasks at allotted times. And such persons endure longest because of the regularity of their habits. Moodiness is, indeed, a form of disease. It draws on the nerves and gradually leads to nervous prostration. When it controls the will, it has gained headway that is very dangerous. And thus its natural tendency is to injure health and happiness. To repress and overcome it, is to suppress a form of disease, which in its fuller developments is distressing and dangerous.—Philadelphia Call.

An old lady sat in a railway carriage with the love of a little dog on her lap. Opposite sat a young man. The latter, in a fit of abstraction, took a cigarette out of his pocket and stuck it into his mouth, without asking anybody’s permission. The old lady, exasperated at this want of propriety, snatched the cigarette from him, and, throwing it out of the window, shrieked out “I don’t like it!” A few minutes afterwards the little dog began to bark. The young man, delicately, and with the greatest precaution, seized the animal by the scruff of the neck, and sent it after his cigarette; then, making a polite bow to his traveling companion, he said, “I don’t like it either”—Le Figaro.

A good many republicans are being placed on the retired list, but Gen. Grant is about the only one who will get any salary during the next four years.
marked when it appears. To grasp an independent line of thought and follow it out to the end; to pursue your theme or subject faithfully to its close, this is education and development of mind. No matter whether your diploma be from Yale or from a high school; no matter whether you have any diploma or not, if you have judgment and can concentrate your mind upon one thing, you can rise above every difficulty. Independent, self-reliant, with trained faculties, you can defy the universe. God can guide you; man cannot pierce your armor. To learn one thing well is better than to know a little of many things. How often we hear speakers from the platform and pulpit, rush vehemently from one thought to another, finishing few arguments and clinching none. They talk of nearly everything, and when they have finished it is difficult to recall any complete thought which has been uttered or suggested by them. Such declamation can never be oratory, and such is never the result of well-directed study. Learn to think for yourself and to make perfect joints between your thoughts. Then you can speak correctly and give a complete idea of your theme.

Professor Montgomery is now abroad, and at work on the endowment fund for Kalamazoo College. Perhaps few know how important this work is, and how necessary it is to the College. Let the Baptists of Michigan take this matter to heart and stand by their College; let them give Professor Montgomery a hearty response when he calls upon them to aid in this worthy object. Then they can place their institution on a sound financial basis, and put it in a position to do work of which they may be proud; that it may not only equal, but surpass what it has done in the past.

The struggle between the classics and science seems to be turning in favor of science at present. Harvard has yielded to the demands of scientific spirits, and has put a wet blanket on the time-honored Latin and Greek. Other colleges are quite likely to follow Harvard's example, and partially, even almost wholly, banish the classics. While we would hardly presume to criticize such high authorities as are upholding the attack upon the classical languages, we think that in the excitement the revision is apt to be carried too far, and degenerate into a spirit of general antagonism against the dead languages. The classics are invaluable in developing the mind, besides the rich stores of history and mythology which lie wrapped up in them, to which no translation can do justice; nor will they be so well remembered if the knowledge be taken from a translation, for, in that case, a comparatively small amount of study is put on them. On the other hand, they plead that the sciences are so much more practical. More practical some of them doubtless are, but such as are very desirable can easily be merged into a thorough classical course. Let us weigh well the arguments before we discard the classics which have so long stood the test.

The general newspapers and magazines have one great advantage in that they have the broad and fertile field of politics in which to sport and revel at pleasure. The cabinet ministers and the general state of affairs at home and abroad are open to them for criticism and discussion, while college papers, if they confine themselves to their proper sphere, cannot go very deeply into political questions or proceedings. But perhaps it is well for one class of papers to be comparatively free from politics if only for a change.

Now that spring is coming on, and the campus will soon be free from the snow which has so long covered it, can we not see some preparations made toward athletics? Considerable interest has been manifested in the gymnasium during the past Winter, much more than usual, and this leads us to hope that the campus may again be ringing with the shouts of students, and the crack of ball and bat as in days of yore. During the past two seasons little use has been made of this spot of ground, and especially was this true of the last one. Cannot those students who have an interest in sports infuse a little enthusiasm into the others, and get them interested in such things. One can hardly read the accounts of the games and gymnasiums of some of the Eastern colleges, and fail to be inspired with some degree of interest for such sport. It is both healthful and pleasant, and does not require a very large amount
Many students fool away time enough during the warm spring days, to put themselves in excellent condition for athletic sports, and no one can enjoy them without being in condition. Let us try to stir up an interest in athletics, and surprise the old campus during the coming season.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet on “Abbreviated Longhand,” published by J. B. Huling, of Chicago. The little work has considerable merit, and in some cases the study might be made quite useful. The method is similar to shorthand, letters being used and a contracted form of spelling employed. Also, “Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization,” designed for type-writer operators, by the same publisher.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health on “The relation of the depth of water in wells to the causation of typhoid fever,” lies upon our table. This contains some excellent diagrams showing the relative depth of water in wells, and the amount of typhoid fever in different places throughout the state.

LOCALS.

Was your name on the list?
Engage your girl three weeks in advance.
Coasting on Academy hill is fine.
The class of ’80 are making preparations for a reunion to be held here commencement.
The prep. shouldn’t ask the senior if he has “caught on” yet. He may have a solid girl the prep. don’t know of.
The class of ’85 have organized with the following officers: Pres. M. C. Taft; Sec. Miss Carman; Treas. J. E. Kinnane.

It was a German who originated the idea that the soul is an odel’. Walter thinks that many Americans have very odoriferous soles.

Young man, peek not through the crack of a door which standeth ajar, lest the door open suddenly and thou be discovered, though thou retreatest never so fast.

It is not considered the proper form now to ask a girl in person to escort her home. Write a note and send it by another fellow. In that way you can cut some one else out and keep right on paring potatos.

The officers of the Philolexian Lyceum for the coming term are the following: President, S. B. Tobey; Vice Pres., L. E. Martin; Rec. Sec., A. E. Knapp; Cor. Sec., G. W. Taft; Treas., A. S. Dibble; Librarian, A. B. Conrad; Janitor, E. S. Faxon.

At the last meeting of the Euodolphian Society, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term. Pres., Miss Cora Cole; Vice Pres., Miss Mary Boyden; Sec., Miss Lizzie Hoover; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Fletcher; Librarian Miss Nelle Heath; Editor, Miss Eva Daglish.

The Sherwood Rhetorical Society have elected officers for the coming term as follows: Pres., R. C. Fenner; Vice Pres., E. A. Balch; Rec. Sec., D. F. Henshaw; Cor. Sec., W. A. Huntley; Treas., C. A. Hemenway; Janitor, C. L. Marquette.

When a student stoops down to pick up a sun-beam, mistaking it for a nickel, it is considered as an alarming symptom. But we must lay it to absent mindedness, for the old brewery is not running now.

The site of the Ladies’ Hall has been at last definitely fixed, and work will be pushed forward on the building rapidly, as soon as the weather will permit. It is to be located northeast of the dormitory, and most of the stone for the foundation is on the ground. The building committee hope to have it enclosed by the middle of June, and ready for occupancy by September, if the funds are forthcoming to complete it. Prof. Montgomery is chairman of the committee.

The Sophomore class in Greek has been reading Aristophanes with Prof. Haskell during the past term. Having finished this before the end of the term, they spent the last four weeks in reading from the New Testament in Greek, tak-
ing their selections from the book of Hebrews. Prof. Haskell takes great interest in his classes, and always succeeds in making their work pleasant and profitable.

At last we have a telescope. This long felt want has been supplied with an instrument which will answer the purpose very nicely until the college can afford a better one, and an observatory. The class of '84 left $70 as a starter, and friends have subscribed enough to make $90 in all, and a very good instrument has been purchased of Lewis Reese, of Chicago. It is five feet long, the object glass is three and one-half inches in diameter. It brings out the belts of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn nicely. Several of the students looked at the moon through it a few evenings since, and were well pleased with the magnifying power of the glass.

The Philo's dedicated their new and handsome little anti-room, and celebrated generally by giving the large audience which gathered in their hall, a fine program on the evening of March 13. Space forbids a full description of the new addition to their hall, but one item we must mention, and that is the door. That necessary means of ingress and egress is furnished with a glass occupying nearly the upper half of the door, on which is painted with neat, large letters, in red and gold with black shading, the name of the Society. The members all wore little badges of white satin with "Philolexian" printed in black. The seating capacity of the hall was put to the test, and chairs were none too numerous. Judging from the manner in which each performance was received, the audience showed their hearty appreciation of efforts to entertain. To speak of any one of the performers would necessitate mention of them all, and as a whole only one thing can be said—they did well. The Reminiscence, by Mr. House, we publish. He, as was also Mr. DeBruyn, were in costume appropriate to their parts. The music was thoroughly enjoyable, and being mostly vocal, was something of a change from the usual. The duet (vocal) was encored, likewise the last quartette. After the exercises, one of those socials, for which the college is noted, was participated in by many, and at a late hour all went home well pleased with their visit. The program was as follows:

**PERSONALS.**

'85 J. E. Cheney will not return to Kalamazoo the coming term.

W. A. Huntley will finish his school in time to begin on next term's work at the college.

'85 J. E. Kinnane has finished his school and is once again making his rounds of the college, as studious as ever.

Mr. Henry Brooks, of Boston, made his brother, Dr. Brooks, a short visit March 18 and 19. He is on his way to Kansas City.

'87 C. H. Bramble has also finished his term of teaching, and has gone home to visit friends. He will doubtless return to college next term.

Among the guests of the Philolexian Lyceum on the evening of March 13, was Miss Agnes Barney, of Schoolcraft, class of '83. She visited friends in town for a few days.

E. R. Blanchard, formerly of the class of '86, so long and well known not only in college but also in town, has severed his connection with
Kalamazoo College and has accepted a position in the fanning-mill business with P. Poyneer & Co. He is traveling at present in the South and East. His many friends wish him all manner of success.

EXCHANGES.

Among our exchanges we notice many preserving the even tenor of their way, neither introducing novel features nor discarding old ones; neither doing so well as to call forth our admiration, nor so poorly as to deserve censure. These are our steady-going, every day friends, who are never found wanting in solid, earnest work, and who are ever welcome to our sanctum.

Yet there are others who deserve mention, not always on account of their excellence, but rather on account of their peculiarities, good and bad.

Among these we notice:-

_The Georgetown College Journal_ which, among other good things, has begun a series of "Notes of Battle Field and Prison," furnished from the diary of one of the Georgetown boys who left college to join the rebel army. This series promises to be of much interest as giving, from the pen of a keen observer, a review of many important events with which he was connected, and also the impressions which camp-life and the rude scenes of war made upon his young and sensitive mind.

_The Indiana Student_, we think, devotes an unreasonable amount of space to notices, clippings, etc. We are not disposed to find fault in this direction, but when we find page after page of dull, uninteresting scraps, we begin to long for something more substantial; but turning to the literary matter it scarcely satisfies our literary appetite. The article on the "Gracchi" presents nothing but dry bones, and our disappointment at finding such a noble and inspiring subject frittered away in this style, does not add to our enjoyment of the paper.

_The Album_ is a bright and spirited paper, coming to us from the old Dominion. We read in the exchange column the following:

"The Blair Hall Literary Magazine is one of our exchanges, and generally quite readable, but, as soon as one becomes interested in a paragraph, lo! the end has come."

These are precisely our sentiments with regard to the _Album_, and exactly what we were about to remark when we struck upon the paragraph. For, leaving out locals and witticism, the articles of the _Album_ are great in number, but small in dimensions.

_The Sunbeam_, Whithby, Ontario, continues to brighten our sanctum with its monthly visits. The locals are witty, the literary articles are sensible, the exchanges, well, they are a little peculiar.

The extreme sensitiveness of the editor in regard to compliments and criticism warns us not to make too free in speaking of the paper. We only wish to say, that most of the exchange notices are devoted to re-producing the compliments which they receive, and indignantly disowning the faults which are pointed out by their contemporaries.

_The Richmond College Messenger_ is in many respects a model paper. Exchanges and editorials are quite satisfactory; and, in general, the literary matter is the same. We think, however, that the presumptuous article on _Shams_ is not many degrees from being a sham itself. Though it contains some good thoughts, they are mostly commonplace, and those which are not commonplace are not sound. We think it requires more than the mere say so of our friend to classify all M. D.'s, country schools, the education of the southern black, etc., as shams.

CHIPS.

Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
"I'll advertise in the INDEX I think,
And so rake in the students' chink"?

The best and surest cure for a bad cold is "English Oxymel." Sold only at George McDonald's drug store.

Two citizens of Tehuantepec recently got into a quarrel, but one of them called the other a quadrangular celluloid asymptote, which immediately caused paralysis in the unfortunate biped thus addressed.

Trunks and valises—largest line ever seen in Kalamazoo—at Dunham & Hoyt's. The _Gazette_ estimates that they have forty cords of trunks stored in their basement.
EPITAPH ON A VERMONT TOMBSTONE.

Beautiful snow, falling so gently.
Come down lightly on Jeremy Bently.
Beautiful rain, falling so still.
Come down softly, he was a hard pill.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

On every height there lies repose.—Goethe.

Olivet students recently enjoyed a lecture from Robert Burdette.

Henry Irving addresses the students of Harvard March 30.

Johns Hopkins University has $3,000,000 endowment.

Wagner’s magnificent opera, “Die Walkure,” was recently given in Chicago.

Please don’t suppress silver coinage. Some of us find silver very scarce as it is.

Newfoundland was discovered in 1500 and has an area of 40,000 square miles.

The Devil was tried by court-martial at a Salvation army meeting in Salem, Mass.—Inter-Ocean.

Harvard is nearing its 250th anniversary and there is some talk of giving a Greek play on that occasion.

Four of the members of Cleveland’s cabinet are college graduates: Garland, Endicott, Whitney and Lamar.

Vice-President Hendricks will deliver the annual address before the law school of Yale at the next commencement.

The University of Notre Dame will present the Saetare gold medal to Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago, as a reward of merit.

All civilized countries have institutions for educating deaf mutes, and Germany heads the list with ninety. The United States has 61.

If your daughter is in poor health let her use the mop about the house. Nothing is like home-mop-athy for a weak young woman.

“Yes,” earnestly said a young lady recently when a party were speaking of cremation. “It is a fine thing, and so sure.”

A very bad boy in Sharpsburg recently drank a large amount of nitro-glycerine and now defies his mother to spank him.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

One great difference between a savage and the modern belle, is that the savage lays the paint on a great deal thicker, and gets it more in streaks.

Reckless dude to burglar under his bed: “Oh; you nasty saucy thing; to hide in my bedroom. There! I’ll break your umbrella so you can’t go out without getting soaked, for it’s raining like anything outside!” Burglar faints.—Ex.

A scholar in a district school was asked to name the digestive organs. After a moment’s hesitation, he blurted out: “Mouth, teeth, slobberin’ glands and—sophagus.”

At a public dinner once in honor of Edward Everett, Judge Story gave the toast, “Genius is recognized where Everett goes.” Everett responded: “Law, Equity and Jurisprudence: they never rise higher than one Story.”

The oldest member of President Cleveland’s cabinet is L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who is 60, and the youngest W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who is 45.

“When I was a young man” said Josh Billings, “I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting; now I seize hold of the small end and do all the grunting.”

In 2400 Joseph Cook says the population of the United States will be 3,200,000,000. Those of our readers who contemplate going to the circus that year, will do well to purchase tickets at the down-town office, and thus avoid the rush at the wagon.—Ex.
A LETTER TO CLEVELAND.

I wish, my dear Grover, you'd send me a plum,
And my gratitude ever receive;
For all of my hopes are now centered in you,
And my weary life you can relieve.
You need not fork over the biggest you've got
But only a nice little one,
And it should be permanent, juicy and sweet,
And now, my dear Grove, I am done.

Once they had an “Eisteddfod” in Chickering Hall, New York, at which one man read an “Englynion,” and another recited an “Awdl,” and another the “Cwyddy Farn Fawr.” and then the whole crowd stood up and sang “Hen wlad fy nhadhau.” And then the roof of the hall fell in. Chicago Heral.

A new hymn has been written, entitled “Never Give Up.” The choir leader who selects that for singing while the contribution plate is going round will be fired out by the deacons.—New Orleans Picayune.

One of our exchanges from way back tells how the country choir spent the time during the preacher's long sermon. Among other things the alto laid her head on the basso profundo's shoulder and quietly slept for an hour. She certainly ought to have been put out, for when the minister looked up he caught her napping on first base.—Portland (Maine) Press.

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THUNDER-STORM AMONG THE ALPS.

The sky is changed!—and such a change! O night, And storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong. Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light Of a dark eye in woman! Far along From peak to peak, the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder! not from one lone cloud, But every mountain now hath found a tongue, And Jura answers, through her misty shroud, Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud! And this is in the night,—most glorious night! Thou wert not sent for slumber! let me be A sharer in thy fierce and far delight, A portion of the tempest and of thee! How the hot lake shines, a phosphoric sea, And the big rain comes dancing to the earth! And now again 'tis black—and now the glee Of the loud hill shakes with its mountain-mirth, As if they did rejoice o'er a young earthquake's birth.

Byron.

STUDENTS AND ALUMNI.

Much has been said through the Herald and in other ways to the friends of Christian Education, in behalf of the higher endowment of Kalamazoo College. Yet, so far as we have noticed, no word has been addressed especially to the students or alumni upon this subject. Surely they above all others are interested in the progress of this movement, and therefore, through the columns of the Index, we bespeak their attention to this theme so vital to the prosperity of their Alma Mater.

To you as students, moving in the circles of College life, the success of this effort is of paramount importance. Everything which pertains to the welfare of the College concerns you. It is for you the College exists. For you the fathers of the preceding generation planted this institution, and with their prayers and money, consecrated it to the service of God and the coming generations.

For you the fathers of the present age are maintaining the work handed down to them, at the cost of many a personal sacrifice. Why do they now seek a higher endowment? Is it that this their College may compare favorably with other schools of higher learning in the land? Or, for the better support of its professors? These are minor considerations. The underlying motive which incites them to further sacrifice, is increased facilities for the better training of the youth who come here for culture.

The indulgent father wants the best of everything for his boy not that the boy may look better than other boys, nor that the father may gratify his own selfishness; but, for the boy's sake, the father wants him to have every possible advantage. The father loves the boy and wants to make the most of him. So those who have the interests of this College at heart want those who come here for study to get the best possible training for their future work. They love to see the young thirsting for knowledge,
and a better equipment for life's toil, and they
want to make the most of them for their own
sakes and the sake of Him who loved them be-
fore the foundation of the world.

Or, to illustrate further, why is the system of
Holy Water Works maintained in Kalamazoo at
a great expense? Is it that the Water Works
here may compare favorably with those else-
where? Or, is it that the Engineer and his As-
sistants may have desirable positions? By no
means! But, that the citizens may be furnished
with a most necessary supply. While it is gen-
erally true that the more perfect the system; and
the better paid its managers, the more efficient
the service will be, yet the highest welfare of
the citizens is that which regulates the outlay.
Thus in the management of College affairs, the
Trustees in their counsels take into considera-
tion the requirement of the students; and the Fac-
culty in turn keep constantly in view the highest
development of those under their care. Hence
the students may well take a lively interest in
any movement which tends to promote the use-
fulness of their College.

The attempt now being made to increase our
endowment is such a movement, and therefore
we expect you as students to manifest your in-
terest in the success of this effort. We know
you feel an interest, now can't you show it? You
may not be able to, in what is called a "sub-
stantial" way, but you can in other ways which
may prove just as helpful. For instance, such
an enterprise is always helped by being kept
constantly before the public. People who know
little or nothing about Kalamazoo College, and
who hear little said about it, will be slow to give
for its endowment. But when those who best
know its needs are enthusiastic in its behalf,
many who have been indifferent may be pre-
vailed upon to lend a helping hand. Here, you
as students may perform your part. By letters
to parents and friends showing your interest in
this matter, and your anxiety that it may suc-
ceed, you may open the way to hearts and pock-
ets which might otherwise remained sealed.
Parents will be interested in the healthful aspira-
tions of their children.

And now, Alumni and students of former days,
a word to you. It is not necessary to remind
you of the value of education, or the importance
that it be Christian, or of the great need of a
higher endowment for Kalamazoo College.
You are witness of the value of instruction you
received here, and you know something of the
sacrifice that instruction cost those who by
precept and example helped you the most while
here.

And just as a considerate child appreciates his
parents and their sacrifices for him more after
he has gone from beneath the parental roof, so
your realization of the benefit received here has
increased with the passing years. Now the
question with you is not, "What College will do
the most for me?" but, "What can I do for my
Alma Mater to show my gratitude?" Those
who have been separated by Time's changes
from the home circle, look fondly forward to the
Christmas holidays, and birth-day reunions; not
so much for the sake of the anticipated greetings
between brothers and sisters, but because
then they may come with filial offerings, as a
faint expression of their thanks for the loving
care of years gone by. Such a privilege is now
offered to you, the Alumni and former students
of Kalamazoo College. While such thank-offer-
ings would be gratefully received at any time,
yet this year when a special effort is being made
to elevate the position of the College seems a
peculiarly fitting time for her loyal sons and
dughters to vie with all those who shall pour
into her lap their consecrated treasures.

Students of other days, has not this foster-
mother's benediction been resting upon you
since you left this home of youth? Have you
not felt the influence of her unseen hand beck-
oning you to ever nobler deeds? Then surely
the mother's interests, so vital to her continued
usefulness, will awaken sympathy and prompt to
speedy assistance from you. Others will wait
to see what answer those best acquainted with
the College and its needs, make to their call for
help. Then let all students both those now reo-
ving culture here, and those who owe so
much to "Kalamazoo," unite in a hearty re-
response to this appeal.

Arise, all friends of truth and learning,
Let's keep this lamp more brightly burning;
To guide the young in paths of right
To nobler realms, where God is light.

F. D. H.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION.

[Delivered by J. E. Kinnane at the open session of the
Sherwood Rhetorical Society, Dec. 12, 1884.]

"From the darkest night of sorrow,
From the deadliest field of strife,
Dawns a clearer, brighter morrow,
Springs a truer, nobler life,"

This can be very fittingly applied to the
French Revolution which many regard as the darkest night of sorrow that the earth has ever known. The mind is prone to dwell on its violence and bloodshed, its guillotine, and its sufferers for carrying off human blood, rather than its more lasting effect upon the political and social life of the French people.

Many are so amazed at its horrors, that they are blinded to its blessings. Indeed they look for no blessings springing from such hellish scenes as the France of that day presented. But if we would fairly understand the revolution and learn the lesson which it teaches, we should leave those sensational scenes in the background and coolly consider what it accomplished and what it cost.

Dreadful as was the upheaval, it was a relief compared with life under the old regime. With the whole people thus enslaved, with their appeals for justice answered by merciless repression, with no earthly tribunal to which to appeal for redress, life became so embittered as to have no charms for its possessor, and death, no terrors. And when the spark of revolution fired the masses of discontent and poverty, they exhibited a disregard for human life which is without a parallel. They slaughtered the nobility like cattle in the shambles, and as freely poured out their own blood, whenever the success of their cause demanded it. Scenes of carnage followed; but this is no new experience for the human race. All of our most precious liberties had their birth in such scenes. They were purchased by patriot blood on the battle field and scaffold, or were written in the blood of tyrants amid the blaze of revolution and the wreck of thrones. The French Revolution is an exception only in its severity, but even this was indispensable to success. In the midst of monarchical Europe where it was heresy to speak of republicanism, a strike for liberty was no child's play. Only the French people fired by such a revolution could have hurled the combined legions of Europe's despots, shattered and bleeding from the soil of France. A more moderate revolution would have been stifled in its infancy. Blood would have flowed in Paris and in France, but it would have been blood of the oppressed, not the oppressor; and France would have settled back under her old masters, without consolation for the present, or hope for the future.

But how terrible was this Revolution after all? Throughout the Reign of Terror the dread guillotine, which many see in their imagination as depopulating France, put to death less than 3000 persons. Ten times as many killed in battle, to gratify the vanity or petty ambition of the king, would be unwpt and unnoticed by the world. If this number had been taken from the much abused masses, it would attract little attention, but since it was taken from the pampered aristocracy, it is wailed throughout the earth. When the king sends a few hundred of his subjects to the scaffold, or the dungeon, the world accepts it as a matter of course; but when the people rise up in righteous wrath, and send the king and a few of his co-sinners to the same destination, the sufferers become the theme of song and story, and the world resounds with their wail. As a matter of fact, the revolution proper cost fewer lives than any great revolution on record. Carlyle declares that “There is no period to be met with in which the general twenty-five millions of France suffered less than in this period they call the Reign of Terror.” And Wendell Phillips asserts in his characteristic terms, that “It was the greatest and most unalloyed good that ever happened to the human race.”

To say that the good suffered with the bad is a mere commonplace. The same is true of all wars and revolutions. In all conflicts, the rank and file of both armies, are honest and worthy men, while the real offenders are too often found at a safe distance. It is an old saying that the people are punished for the crimes of their rulers; but in the French Revolution, we are happy to say, the majority of those who suffered for the crimes of the ruling class, were of the ruling class.

True, the revolution swept away much that was good; yet it cleared the way for greater progress and a new era of things. It annihilated the machinery of oppression then existing in France, and in its place set up a Republic founded on the broadest principles of liberty and human rights. It infused into the people an energy never before known, and wrought in a few years intellectual and physical changes which would have required centuries of ordinary progress; and when the storm of war subsided, “under the flag of France, all men were free.” True, these advances were not sustained, but their influence upon the hearts and minds of Frenchmen was never lost, but has at last borne fruit in the Republic which they now enjoy.

Not only France but the world felt the impulse. The slumbering millions everywhere awoke at the cry of liberty, fraternity, and equality, while monarchs saw the terrible effects of misgovernment in the wholesale destruction of the ruling class. When they
CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

It is said by a great many people that there are more crimes committed at the present time than there were in the past; that is, that the proportion of criminals to the rest of the population is increasing; but when we look at the question in all its bearings, we must reverse the decision.

That we hear of more crimes now than were heard of fifty years ago is certain, but this is owing in a great measure to the advantages which we now have for learning of what is going on around us. Before the invention of the telegraph, when newspapers were scarce, some of the very worst crimes that were committed were never heard of by people beyond the radius of one hundred miles; but now the accounts of even the lesser crimes are spread all over our broad land, and even beyond our shores.

Not only are the criminal news more thoroughly circulated than formerly, but offences which would have been considered perfectly honorable a hundred years ago, are looked upon as crimes of a very serious nature, even in those parts of our land where they were then most prevalent. Less than one hundred years ago duelling was thought to be the only honorable way of settling a quarrel in many parts of the country, but now a man who fights a duel is guilty of murder, and if convicted, he must suffer the same punishment as the murderer.

If it were a fact that crimes were more prevalent as we advance in civilization, we should be led to think that our so-called civilization was more imaginary than real; for if the tendency of this civilization is in favor of crime, and not against it, it is certain that our progress towards true civilization is, and cannot be otherwise than at a stand still.

But that the proportion of criminals to the whole population of the country is really decreasing cannot be doubted, although this decrease is less rapid than we could wish. It seems as if some measures might be adopted by which this matter would be hastened, but before we are able to understand the measures necessary for this purpose, it is necessary to understand the causes which are filling our jails and state prisons.

One great cause to which, more than to any other, the great number of crimes are to be traced, is intemperance.

Probably more than one-half of the crimes committed in this country are caused by this one evil. Visit our jails and state prisons, and examine the men who are confined there, many of them intelligent men whom this one great curse to our country has driven to commit crimes from which their minds would naturally revolt. Such publications as the Police Gazette, such books as the lives of the James Brothers, and others of similar nature from the various nickle libraries, are also very active agents in this work of filling our prisons. It may well be doubted whether our government does not go too far in allowing such books to be placed before the young people of this country. The absolute freedom of the press is perhaps a great blessing to the nation, yet in this case at least, its influence is for evil. How often do we read of boys who have had their imaginations fired to such a point by this class of reading, that they commit crimes for the purpose of becoming notorious like the heroes of their favorite novels.

The first thing then to be overcome in doing away with so much crime is this liquor traffic, for while that remains to fire men's passions and dethrone their minds there can be no satisfactory progress in the suppression of crime. So long as the young men of this country are surrounded by the influ-
ence of this powerful enemy, some must fall victims to its power. It is not only those who are the direct victims of this evil who are driven to commit crimes by its influence; the families of these unfortunate persons are also affected by it. Want of even the necessaries of life, to some extent, which in turn leads to greater crimes until finally they are detected and punished, and in a great number of cases this seems to deaden all feeling of manhood within them and instead of reforming them, it leads them to grave offenses.

The reform of our criminals does not, I think, depend so much on the severity of prison regulations as on the general condition of the people who are made prisoners. The conditions and surroundings which are to be guarded against are the atmosphere we breathe, the company we associate with, our school and college life. The treatment we receive at the hands of those who are supposed to educate us, is of great importance. Could any of us visit these haunts of crime and see the suffering, the filth and the drunkenness by which these children are surrounded, we should be led to ask whether we are doing our duty by them. The prison, even with the strictest regulations, would have no terror for them if they give it no thought.

In all of our large cities there are thousands of children growing up surrounded by an atmosphere of crime, and many of them educated for a criminal life by those under whose control they are. Fagin may be found there just as Dickens has pictured him, surrounded by his pupils in the art of crime; and many are the lives which are wrecked by his teachings. Could any of us visit these haunts of crime and see the suffering, the filth and the drunkenness by which these children are surrounded, we should wonder, not why so many are guilty of criminal offenses before reaching manhood, but why there are so many who escape from all this and live to become useful men and women. Ignorant and surrounded by ignorance and possessed of no means by which to realize their danger and to avoid it, it seems strange that any of this throng of unfortunate should ever become of use to themselves or to others. But how are we to avoid these conditions and surroundings which are the root of so much evil? Education seems to us to be the only means by which the attempt can be made with any chance of success. If one-half of the sum now expended by the government in the punishment of crime, were spent in the education of the children of the people who inhabit the hell-holes of our large cities, we should see a vast difference in the number of crimes committed in comparison with those of the present time.

But it will be said, "How is this to be brought about? There are already free schools to which the poor are admitted; if they no not take advantage of the chances now offered to them, what is the encouragement to spend any more for the purpose of educating them?" I answer that private individuals have already done much toward the education of this class, and what can be done with private capital can surely be done to much better advantage by the government whose resources are so much greater.

But these are not the only steps necessary to accomplish these ends, not only must the liquor traffic be suppressed, and steps taken to educate the street waifs of our large cities, but we must change our mode of treatment toward those guilty of crimes who have suffered the penalty at the hands of the law.

Instead of shunning them as if they were suffering from some contagious disease, and by shutting them out from all decent company, force them back into the company of those who have been the cause of their fall, we should lend them a helping hand in their attempts to climb from the abyss into which they have fallen.

I do not mean that we should treat them as if they had done nothing wrong; there is still another course. It is not necessary to go to either extreme, but if we must go to a little one way or the other, is it not better that it be in helping some poor fellow man to rise, than to go to the other extreme, and thus be the cause of his falling into lower depths than those from which he is now trying to rise? We should bear in mind that "A man's a man for a' that," and that however sunken in crime, he may still have some spark of manhood left which may be kindled into a flame by one kind word or act.

W. H. P.

Patrick S. Gilmore and his old cornetist, Jules Levy, were discussing insomnia in the Hoffman House. Levy said he suffered constantly from loss of sleep, and the only remedy in his case was to dine in "the still small hours," and "have a blow" on his instrument. "And then," suggested Mr. Gilmore, "all the rest of the neighborhood suffers from insomnia."—New York Tribune.
The calendar of Kalamazoo College for the current year has been issued, and compares favorably with former ones. A great deal of labor has been expended by the Faculty upon a schedule which appears for the first time. By this the reader can tell at a glance what studies he must take, and what are elective. The time table of studies for 1885-6 is also given, and this we understand will be rigidly adhered to. Altogether the calendar presents a very creditable appearance.

The appointment of Rev. Theodore Nelson, A. M., as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in place of Superintendent H. R. Gass, resigned, receives the unqualified approval of this College and city. From the reports of the press we judge that the appointment gives general satisfaction throughout the State. It could hardly be otherwise with so genial a gentleman as Prof. Nelson, and one who is well qualified to fill the position. Although not enjoying the best of health by any means, Prof. Nelson has very acceptably filled the chair of English Literature in the Normal School at Ypsilanti since last September. During his stay here as Acting President, while Dr. Brooks was absent, the students learned to love and respect Prof. Nelson as a teacher and a friend. We understand that he has accepted the appointment, and feel sure that the best wishes of all will follow him in his new position in educational work.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo College, was held on Friday, April 24th. The meeting was called at the instance of members who have a special care of the finances of the college, and because for some time the income has failed to meet the expenses of the college. The treasurer reported that the permanent fund amounts to $65,000, and that the income therefrom, from tuition fees, and from contributions of friends has so far fallen below the demand, that there will probably be a deficiency of about $7,000 at the close of the current year. This is in addition to a debt of $11,000, which has been standing for many years. To go on incurring an increased indebtedness from year to year was regarded as a violation of trusts committed to the Board, and therefore out of the question. The attempt which has been made during the last few months, to increase the endowment has not been so successful as was hoped; and therefore the Board was driven to the decision to close the doors of the college at the end of the present term, and to re-open them only when the resources at the command of the Board shall warrant their doing so.

We cannot express our sorrow at the necessity for this action. Nor can we refrain from saying that we hope the friends of the college, especially in this vicinity, will immediately take measures to avert this calamity, so that the Board may have the necessary funds at its command, by the time of the annual meeting, to be able to announce work for the next year.

The following sentences from the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph are very just and pertinent:

"The college has always had many noble friends, who have repeatedly shown their appreciation of its work. How far the present step will increase the number of those who are ready to share the responsibility for rehabilitating it remains to be seen.

There is a general regret at the necessity for
the step taken, but prudence and the protection of the permanent fund seemed to render it necessary. There was some difference of views among the members of the board but the spirit of the meeting and the strong interest of the board, which includes some of the leading members of the denomination under the auspices of which the institution has been conducted, were such as would be gratifying to all the friends of the interest. The college has done a great deal of valuable work. It occupies an ample and fast-growing field. The present step costs the institution the loss of its present faculty, including some of the best men who ever conducted the work of a Michigan recitation room. This is perhaps more to be regretted than any other phase of the matter, as it interrupts traditions and service of a high character."

An English regiment, about to start for Suakim, was deserted by twenty-five of its men, and upon investigation it was discovered that they were Irishmen, and the only men of that nation in that battalion. As some of these were officers who had been in action before, and who were thought to be quite reliable, the desertion cannot be laid to cowardice, but points to some disaffection in the English troops. Some of the British regiments are largely composed of Irishmen, and if this feeling of distrust of the English and sympathy with the Mahdi, if it be such, would seriously affect the strength of the British forces. A large number of the finest soldiers in the English army are Irishmen, and if in addition to the Mahdi, who has shown himself to be powerful foe, the English have to contend with disaffection in their own army, their power abroad will be materially decreased. The opposition which the English have met with in the Soudan shows that they have need of trusty men in their expeditions in that country. A Michigan man who has recently returned from the Soudan, said to a representative of the Detroit Free Press, that unless the English concentrated a large number of soldiers in the Soudan, who had become acclimated, that the followers of the Mahdi would wipe out quickly the few who are there. Being acquainted with the country and climate, the natives fight to much greater advantage than the English soldiers, and are armed with long spears which they use very effectively.

A great many intelligent people sit down wrapped up in self-complacency and wonder why the laws are not enforced, and why the power is not put into the hands of honest and intelligent citizens more than it is. Such men rely upon their votes at the polls to do the whole work and accomplish the desired results. But the lower classes and those who have favorite schemes to work, do not wait for the polls, but are to be found at caucuses and ward meetings in full force. They know that in politics as in everything else, personal work counts and to this they bend all their energies. They are active and understand how and when to work in order to put the strings under the desired control. Moreover it is generally damaging to a man's reputation to run for office, as his misdeeds suddenly become very numerous. In consequence of these things we often see the power put in the hands of those who are poorly fitted to represent the moral or mental attainments of the people.

When we look around with some degree of justifiable pride upon our institutions, and method of government, it is hard to realize that only a little way off, within the boundary of Utah, lies that cursed blot upon our country and upon civilization, and that rendezvous of licentious bigots—the Mormon stronghold. Under the guise of religion, and under pretense of claiming religious toleration, they are spreading their foul principles as rapidly as possible. That such a community should exist in this day and country, points to a serious defect somewhere, either in our laws or in the demands of the people. The Edmund's bill points directly at the removal of polygamy, and some such measure ought to be quickly followed up in a way which would effectually prevent further open defiance of the laws of the country, and the principles of decent citizens.

Franz Abt, the German composer, who visited the United States in 1872, died recently, aged 65. He has held a leading position in musical life for many years, and especially excelled in composing two-part songs. The list of his compositions contains more than 400 works.
Where are the boxing gloves?
Even glaciers make breaks.
You ought to see some of the girls play ball.
Oh my!
La Crosse bids fair to supersede base ball on the campus this spring.
The class in Philosophy have come to the conclusion that the nose is a 
(s) onorous body.
We are informed that one of our young ladies is 
very fond of poetry, especially Hecks-ameter.
One of our self-appointed policemen "started" 
the wrong kind of a pair a short time since, and he 
wasn't playing poker either.
The Greek Prof. didn't quite understand the 
scanning of the student and said, "I can't see 
how long your feet are." He was surprised to 
hear a smile.
A lady being asked how she liked a certain 
minister in town replied: "O, I've heard more 
superfluous preachers, but for real good common 
sense, he beats them all."
Prof. ( to student who waits on table at a 
restaurant.) "Mr.—You may begin the recitation."

Student.—"Roast beef, Pork steak, Mutton- 
chops.—"
Prof. "That will do. Next!"
We have one student here who evidently is 
not studying for the ministry. When asked who 
broke the lion's jaw in ancient times, he had to 
give it up. He should be reasoned with.
A large choral choir has been organized in 
Kalamazoo under the direction of Frank L. 
Boyden. Several of the students have joined it. 
Mr. Boyden's ability in the line of music is well 
known in Kalamazoo and elsewhere.
President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, 
appeared in chapel Monday, April 27th. He 
preached in the Congregational church of this city 
the previous Sunday, and also gave the Y. M. C. A. 
a very interesting address in the afternoon.
Rev. S. Graves of Grand Rapids, preached 
morning and evening at the First Baptist Church 
in this city last Sunday.
He has been offered the Presidency of the 
Central University of Iowa, at Pella, also that of 
the Baptist Theological Seminary at Atlanta, 
Georgia.
The societies have been fortunate enough to 
engage Rev. Theodore Nelson to deliver the lecture 
before them at commencement. This 
arrangement will please both the students and 
people of Kalamazoo, as Mr. Nelson made many 
friends during his stay here who will be pleased to 
hear him again.
Our chronic kickers can now indulge their 
propensity to the fullest extent. The new foot-
ball is the best one which has ever been kicked 
across the campus, and both heavy and light-
weight kickers seem to appreciate the fact, 
"Some people would kick if they were going to 
be hung."
The Amherst College Glee Club gave a very 
enjoyable concert at the Academy of Music, 
Tuesday, April 7. This excellent company consists of two double quartetts, and a warbler, 
seventeen in all, and most of them have very fine voices. Some of their selections were ex-
ceedingly difficult, and they showed their training by handling them easily.
Many of our students availed themselves of 
the opportunity to hear some good music.
Miss Sawtelle invited her classes to spend the 
evening at her house Wednesday, April 23. It 
would be superfluous to say that they went and 
 enjoyed themselves. Those who know Miss 
Sawtelle are familiar with her faculty of entertain-
ing her guests.
We are having all sorts of trouble with our 
poet just now. This weather makes him bilious, 
and consequently he feels like handing down to 
posterity some monument of his greatness. We 
have ordered a white bronze monument instead, 
and will place him under it as soon as he goes 
into another spasm.
Rev. M. W. Haynes went home a few evenings 
since, and found that his house had been entered 
by a number of students who seemed disposed to 
make things lively. A very enjoyable evening 
was spent with games, etc., appropriate to the 
occasion, and notwithstanding the inclemency of 
the weather, a good number were present.
One of the seniors takes the bun for telling 
enlarged anecdotes. He very quietly and 
without a smile, told during the recitation about
a lake freezing solid, so that the ice in places was one hundred feet thick. The ice is thick enough, but the story is too thin.

A very pleasant surprise was successfully given Professor Brooks Tuesday evening, April 28, by the students. It was so successful that he didn’t know they were coming until they arrived; but he soon had substantial evidence that they were there in the shape of a large autograph album which was presented by Mr. Stewart, with a few appropriate remarks. The Professor responded pleasantly and thankfully, notwithstanding the fact that his peace and quiet had been disturbed by the unsuspected arrival of his guests. The album contained the autographs of nearly all the students, and many, partly to show their respect for their Latin Professor, and no doubt partly to air their knowledge of the old language, wrote their “sentiments” in Latin. After a very social space of time, everybody went home, leaving the house to be restored once more to something like order.

The success of a surprise party is its successiveness.

J. J. Crosby preaches at Brighton Park, Ill.
G. D. Kaufman preaches regularly at Lawton.
’87 S. B. Tobey preached at Three Rivers Sunday, April 12.
’84 F. C. Marshall supplies the Baptist pulpit at Richmond, Ill.
’84 E. E. Dresser preaches at Sheboygan, Wis., during the coming summer.
K. N. Conrad is at present working at the carpenter’s trade in Cheboygan.

Mrs. Montgomery and son Harry have gone to Ann Arbor for a visit of some length.

E. H. Conrad has secured a clerkship in the grocery store of J. E. DeGowin, Cheboygan.

’83 G. A. Fletcher attended the social held the first Friday evening of the term in the Philo Hall.

Dale A. Smith writes that he imparts much needed instruction to the unsophisticated kid in a school at Portland.

J. S. Collins, who was obliged to go to his home in Niles, on account of severe illness, is rapidly recovering.

L. H. Wood, who was in the class of ’75, but did not graduate, has returned to finish with the present class.

’82 J. W. Tanner was one of the speakers at the joint convention of the four theological seminaries of Chicago.

’84 J. C. Anderson is one of the editors and proprietors of the Pleasanton Observer, of Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas.

’88 S. Wesselius passed through Kalamazoo April 2, returning from Cincinnati. His law practice seems to agree with him.

George Reese, at one time a member of the class of ’85, was in town April 8, and looked over the scenes of his labor in days gone by.

T. J. Knight and family have moved from Lawton to Kalamazoo. We understand that Mr. K. has secured the job of making the excavations for the Ladies’ Hall.

W. H. Saunders has retired from collegiate life and is studying law with Messrs. Howard & Roos. May misery and misfortune follow him all the days of his life and never overtake him, is the wish of his friends.

Allen W. Parsons, formerly a student here, but now in the class of ’88 at Amherst, passed two or three days in town the first of the month. He holds the very desirable position of first tenor in the Amherst College Glee Club.

In these warlike times the sight of the Reveille, with its military airs and “veteran” like pretentions is quite reassuring. The courage displayed by the editors in making war on the general management of the College, and in openly assailing the Faculty, is such as can be found only in a military school, and bespeaks many soldierly qualities for the students.

Yet, the literary department of the paper shows that the students are not entirely absorbed in thought of blood. The article entitled, "Genius is Labor" shows careful preparation,
and gives many interesting remarks regarding the amount of labor which some of the masterpieces of our literature cost some of their authors.

The Aurora of the Agricultural College of Iowa bears for its motto "Science with Practice," and seems generally to be true to this sentiment. The author of "Hog and Homo" tries to show us what an important factor the hog is in American civilization, especially the corn fields of our Western prairies. The author of the "Panama Canal," contents himself with stating the facts, possibilities, and probabilities of the enterprise without any attempt at rhetoric or embellishment.

It is really interesting to note with what ease the Central Ray upsets Pres't Elliot and the new theory of education at Harvard. "What a pity," it exclaims, "that Pres't Elliot can not find something upon which to exercise his indolencies, other than the College curriculum. * * * If the students of any respectable High School should not manifest better sense, they would deserve to be relegated to the grammar department."

It seems that the editors of the Ray have fully grasped this great question, and are able and willing to pour a flood of light into the benighted minds of Pres't Elliot and the Harvard faculty. What a pity they did not divulge this bit of wisdom sooner, and thus have saved President Elliot and his Harvard friends from making such an egregious blunder.

The Southern Collegian, which, by the way, is one of our best exchanges, seems to have been living beyond its means, and now asks its Alma Mater to pay its debts, and to grant it an allowance for the future. If this is not done it threatens to resort to that expedient which has been so popular in Virginia, viz. Repudiation. We regret the financial embarrassment of our contemporary, and can endorse all it says in its own praise.

The Pleiad, Albion, Mich., shows its enterprising spirit in giving a verbatim report of Dr. Talmage's lecture in reply to Ingersoll, recently delivered at the college. It also contains a good editorial, urging the societies to give more time and attention to 'parliamentary practice.'

The Hagerstown Seminary, Mo., in most respects is well up to the standard. It is not as careful as some of our exchanges to keep within the traces, but occasionally presents something new and original. In its editorials it vigorously assails the course of study prescribed in the seminar, on the ground that too much work is assigned the students; and earnestly pleads with the faculty for a change in the curriculum. Its locals are pithy, but exceedingly short, while the exchange editor gives expression to the thought that everywhere weighs upon the minds of exchange editors, that "of making college journals there is no end."

**CHIPS.**

Students when making their purchases will remember those who advertise with their paper.

Some heretofore ungodly democrats now with great earnestness say: "Let us pray."

Now is just the time to buy fresh fruits at the New York Fruit House, numerous in variety, excellent in quality, large in quantity, low in price. Fresh candies also of all kinds.

And now comes the report of a skating rink being blown up with dynamite. Let the good work go on.

A well known name identified with the drug trade for thirty years. The well established reputation of my father, Chas. S. d'Arcambal, as a chemist, and his large acquaintance throughout this and adjoining counties, has strongly identified his name with the drug business of Kalamazoo. To his many friends I wish to announce that I shall assume the management of the Opera House Pharmacy, and having all formulae and favorite prescriptions of my father and having had 15 years experience in this and other cities, I solicit a continuance of the custom which has been accorded him. Respectfully,

E. R. d'Arcambal.

The magnanimous dispensers of local offices seem to be going out of the business, as Cleveland seems inclined to make his own appointments.

**YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.**

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of troubles. Also for rickets, neuritis, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.
A teaching university has been proposed in London.

Italy and Switzerland have opened their Universities to women.

The gifts of David Swinton to the Cincinnati Art Museum aggregate $45,000.

The authorities of Yale talk of expanding that institution into a full University.

James Russell Lowell will unveil a statue of the poet Coleridge, at Westminster Abbey, May 7.

A good deal of discussion is being held over the proposed Y. M. C. A. building on the Yale campus.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, President of Union Theological Seminary, sails for Europe in April, and expects to return next Fall.

The Harvard President and Fellows have refused a petition to abolish morning prayers, signed by a large number of students.

Gough recently lectured before the students of Harvard, under the auspices of the Harvard Total Abstinence League.

The Caspian is the largest inland sea in the world, being in extent 176,000 square miles. Its depth is about 250 feet.

The real estate of Girard College is valued at $7,846,000 besides the college buildings. The income of the college for 1884 was $950,000.

Yale students celebrated over the appointment of Hon. E. J. Phelps as Minister to England. Mr. Phelps has been the popular lecturer in the law department.

Harvard overseers claim that the recent changes in the college have been made without consulting them, and think their rights have been infringed upon.

A plot to blow up the University of Chicago, was recently discovered. Some laborers were found tunnelling near the observatory tower which led to the discovery.

A little boy in Saratoga, not long since, came running in from out doors, crying because he had been stung by a bee. "Mamma," he sobbed, "I d just as lieves the bees'd walk on me, but I don't like to have 'em sit down."—Springfield Republican.

A young Burlingtonian, who patronizes the skating rink, is called "Khartom" by his companions, because he falls so often.—Burlington Free Press.

A daring young lady named Russell thought she'd give roller skating a "tussle;" her skates proved erratic—her fall was emphatic, and—her life was saved by her bustle.

"What became of Barabbas after Pilate released him?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Kept a boarding house in New Orleans," replied the smart bad boy, whose father had just returned from Mardi Gras.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Professor A. H. Sabin, of the University of Vermont, has discovered the process of making milk sugar from whey, which is attracting considerable attention among scientists.

Servia, the youngest kingdom in Europe, has an area of 18,800 square miles. The great school at Belgrave gives instruction in all classical and scientific branches.

Professor Alexander Winchell, of the University of Michigan, has recently finished the revision of "Johnson's Natural History," by S. G. Goodrich, also known as "Peter Parley."

The winner of the first prize in the oratorical contest at Lincoln University, Illinois, has the privilege of representing the University at the state collegiate oratorical contest.

The Free University of Brussels, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. The library contains 62,000 volumes, and over 500 periodicals are taken. The students in 1884, numbered 1,636.

She—"There is no danger of your failing, is there, dear? You have so many friends, and they are so warmly attached to you." He—"Yes, but the deuce of it is, don't you know, that they will probably transfer their attachment to the house and furniture."—Worcester Gazette.

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him and then asked: "What do you think of it? How will it take?" The President reflected a little while and then answered: "Well, for people who
like that sort of thing I think that is just about
the kind of thing they'd like."—Ex.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the distinguished
musician, died February 15. He was born in
Posen, Prussia, and was the means of introducing
the German Opera into America. His son,
Mr. Walter Damrosch, has been chosen conduc­
tor of the New York Symphony Society; to suc­ceed him. Mr. Damrosch was born in 1862, and
came to this country when nine years old.

Another attack was made on roller skating by
a New York minister Sunday. He very natu­
rally said: "My heart was sick and my ear was
pained when I heard that a church had to set
apart a big room for a roller-skating rink to help
pay the salary of its pastor. I thought then that
the church should be called "The Church of the
Holy Rink.""—Detroit Post.

A man in Mendon, France, while knocking
down nuts from a tree was struck in the right
eye by a falling nut. The eyeball was crushed,
and the man died after terrible suffering.

We may add, for the benefit of the writers of
Sunday school books, that the man was the gar­
dener, and had the legal right to gather the nuts.
A predatory boy would have captured every nut
on the tree without suffering so much as a
twinge of conscience.—Norristown Herald.

Those girls are all a wicked show,
For man's delusion given,
Their smiles of joy and tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
Not one is true in seven.
They love you for a little while,
And tell you naught shall sunder
Two loving hearts, then full of guilt;
Bait others with their witching smile,
And you may go to thunder.—Selected.

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TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

I was watching the postman this morning—
Watching and waiting to see
If out of his well-filled budget
He was bringing one letter to me,
Until as I lingered and wondered,
And doubted and hoped, why, it came—
My letter—and bore in one corner
A mystic device and a name.

A name so far-famed that—no matter,
You'll guess it directly, I know;
And the symbol—a hand just extending
A torch to a hand held below.

"That device," so I said, as I viewed it,
"Is full of bright meanings for me;
Illumine the hopes half extinguished;
Yes, thus says the torch, I can see."

Meanwhile, in a flutter of pleasure,
I opened the missive; and lo!
Instead of kind words of acceptance,
The editor coolly said no.

Not even a reason to soften
The force of the terrible blow;
But "regrets," and "obliged to decline it;"
And "thanks, and "yours truly," you know.

Now when I refolded my letter,
And studied that symbol once more,
How far its significance varied
From the meaning I fancied before!
That torch was the saddest of omens;
It seemed to say plainly: "You dunces,
Ignite all the trash you have written,
And make a good bonfire at once!"

--Selected.

ESSAY ON STAMPS.

BY OXNOLA.

"For every man of real learning,
Is anxious to increase his lore
And feels in fact a greater yearning
The more he knows, to know the more."

Every boy has a hobby. Mine was collecting postage stamps (would that it had been some other kind of stamps), and it is to this fact that I owe my present dire affliction—and you too. I have heard that stamps were invented to give our first parents active practice in licking, that they might not spare the rod and thereby spoil their little girls, as it were. But this is tradition only and hence not reliable. I hope it will not stick in your minds as fact. I want to stamp a few facts indelibly upon your memory—indelibly, I say, for as a cancelled or half obliterated stamp has comparatively little value, so an impression half smothered by nonsense or only half clear in the mind is of little value. A bright, new, clear, distinct impression is a thing of joy to the collector, so a bright, new, clear, distinct impression of fact is food for the mind and a thing of joy to the thoughtful.

Until the year 1840, cheap postage was unknown. In England it often cost a shilling to send a letter to another place within the realm, and in our own country it cost a New York youth two shillings to "pop the question" to a Michigan girl. No wonder the rustic New Yorker said: "Awful financial stroke
this 'ere wedlock." Mr., afterward Sir Rowland Hill, of England, was the first to inaugurate and perfect a cheap postal system. Take this story for what it is worth: "One day a girl came out of an inn, located in the north of England, and received from a postman a letter, which she turned over in her hand as she inquired the price of the postage. The man asked a shilling, a sum too large for one so poor as herself to pay, and so she returned the letter to the postman with sadness, although she knew her brother had sent it. But a sympathetic traveler named Rowland Hill stood near and insisted on paying the shilling himself. When the postman had departed, Mr. Hill was surprised that there was no need for his pity, as the envelope contained no written communication, but on the outside were certain marks agreed upon by herself and brother, from which, as she held the letter in her hands, she gathered all the information she desired. 'We are both so poor,' she said, 'that we invented this mode of correspondence without paying for postage.'"

There is a slight probability that this first induced Mr. Hill to think on the subject of lower postage. He argued that many letters at low rates were better than a few letters at high rates, and so in January, 1840, the famous Penny Post began. The experiment was a success. In 1850 there were sent through the mails 7,239,962 letters, against 1,500,000 in 1840.

The postage stamp was first brought into use on May 6th, 1840, not a perfect stamp, such as graces and adorns our "Billie Dux" now, but a stamp without perforated edges, one that came like paper dolls, all ready to be cut or torn out, skillfully or otherwise. The sale of stamps in this country has grown to be enormous— revenue stamps, department stamps, newspaper stamps, postage stamps. The hateful beer barrel bears a stamp; the sickening tobacco is wrapped around with a stamp; the ghastly array of patent medicine bottles, filled with liquid disease and death, is but a stamp collection; the iron horse, as he puffs and snorts along the steel highway, is taking the stamp family out for a ride. The tender message of loved ones has a stamp for companionship. The sad message of death has the same companionship. The grim looking manilla, with a millinery or livery bill enclosed, is but a stamp begging for stamps. O Stamp, what scenes hast thou not witnessed? Did not thine eyes fill with tears as thou did'st see a fond mother break the seal and read the death-tale of an only son? Hast not thine eye been sad as an overworked father has broken the seal to find a harsh reproof for debt unpaid, when his already broken heart and courage had made him a keen sufferer? Hast thou not laid down and writhed and rolled in agony as a gallant, noble, heroic young man has broken the seal, only to find that another has walked off with his Mary Jane?

The amount of postage stamps sold and used in this country may be stated in round numbers to be $45,000,000. Parcel this out in lots of a few cents each, and you will get some idea of the number of stamps used in the United States. And then add England and her colonies, France and her colonies, the German empire, the Chinese and Persian empires, and almost every other country, either civilized or uncivilized, and see how great is the stamp. Their name is legion.

Now a word about Philately, or stamp collecting. This is not a boyish craze, as many suppose, but it is a very instructive and interesting study. Many eminent scholars, such as Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum, and Dr. Blackie, of Nashville, have made extensive collections. Some single stamps, rare or obsolete, are worth several hundred dollars. One English dealer has a stock of $40,000 worth on hand. There are fifty regular dealers in the business in the Western States alone. Much historical knowledge is gained in the collecting of stamps. The stamps of France are especially historical, marking the career of the late Emperor and the change of government. One becomes much more familiar with geography in this pursuit. Where is Malta? Where is Nevis? Where is Roumania? What are the Straits Settlements? Where are the French and English colonies?— asks the individual as he pores over my stamp album. These little questions are as familiar to the Philatelist as our alphabet, and this accumulation of useful knowledge cost scarcely an effort, rather forced itself upon us while we were pursuing pleasure.

Many stamps carry on their face their origin and nationality, and the many English colonies are indices of themselves and their civilization. The beaver in the Canadian stamp, the Sphinx and Pyramids in the Egyptian, the crescent in the Turkish, the fish and seal in the Newfoundland stamp, the wild sheep in the Peruvian, the swan in the Australian stamp, all bear a letter from the land from whence they came to the land to which they go. In our stamps the heads of Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Stanton, Clay, Webster—all speak volumes,
thought but unuttered. The horseman, the engines the shield and eagle, the steamship—all teach a lesson, while the fifteen-cent stamp of the same issue (1869), with its fine engraving of Columbus’ landing, is almost an encyclopedia of American history. The latest five-cent stamp, with a fine portrait of Garfield will, a few years in the future, tell its lesson to the youthful Philatelist.

There is an artistic side to the postage stamp. The skill of all nations has been combined in finding finely blending fast colors, black, lavender, green, red, buff, purple, blue, brown, yellow, violet, gold, orange, and such a variety of combinations, shades and mixtures that no name can be found for all the colors employed. On a Nevis one-cent stamp is a pretty scene of two women helping another, who has met with a misfortune. On a Swiss stamp a scene of a cottage surrounded by a beautiful landscape is portrayed. On the one-cent Nicaraguan is a mountain scene as fine as a steel engraving. The Canada beaver and the Peruvian sheep are real art, while the eight pies on the East India stamp would make us all smack our lips. History, biography, geography, art—all nothing insignificant that teaches all these, and doubly praise and love the stamp for making these studies so truly fascinating, and hereafter when you place one on a letter handle it with reverence, for there are those who love stamps as old, true, and tried friends.

SILENT FORCES.

Force is defined as strength, active power, energy. Our first ideas of it are formed by the exertion required to move matter. It is an element of our earliest knowledge and consciousness; something we have about us all our lives, and yet a something that puzzles even philosophers as to its absolute nature.

The world is ruled by force. In all ages people have bowed before power and might. It is especially true of the ancients. They worshipped physical force. Their heroes were of gigantic strength, as Hercules, who is said to have piled up the rocky heights of Gibraltar. The colossal was always aimed at in their works; as the Pyramids and Sphinx of Gizeh, the palace walls of Karnak and Luxor, the towering Obelisks of Egypt and other huge structures along the Nile, the Rock Temples of Elephanta and the ancient palaces that line the banks of the Jumna and Ganges in India, and the gigantic ruins of the ancient cities of Central and South America.

Many of these old structures are formed of immense blocks of stone, which would seem to require super-human strength to place in position; and before which our modern architects, with all their boasted superiority, stand in awe and amazement.

Not only were their heroes men of gigantic mould and strength, but the deities they worshipped were exaggerations of the same type. “Thor” was the Scandinavian God of Force, who was said to cause the thunder by the rolling of his chariot wheels. “Atlas,” one of the Titans in the old Greek mythology, was condemned to bear the vault of the Heavens upon his shoulders, and brother Titans tossed Mt. Ossa upon Pelion as mere pastime. Jupiter with his thunderbolts was the fabled ruler of the Heavens; Neptune, God of the sea, riding in his chariot over the waves; and Pluto the dark king of the infernal regions.

In the early ages of the world, as well as among the barbarous tribes of our own day, men respected, and were governed, by physical force. Whoever stood like Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows, with brawn and muscle surpassing others, set himself up and was acknowledged as sovereign. “Might makes right,” has been the most popular rule of human action both of individuals and of nations in the whole history of the world, and is largely so to-day. War and bloodshed make up this history. The heroes of the world have almost always been warriors. They have risen to power and influence, through the slaughter of their victims, their fame gauged by the numbers they have slain. In this way nation after nation has risen to pre-eminence, and in its turn, has fallen before the next representative of physical force—even as wave succeeds its fellow wave upon the great deep.

In the early ages of ignorance, men bowed in abject terror before the mighty convulsions of Nature, and their religion consisted principally of attempts to appease the supposed divinities of force. What they ascribed to their deities was in reality only the operation of the laws of Nature, whose secrets they had never learned to explore. They always regarded her phenomena with wonder and awe. Deep-toned thunder, the lightning’s flash, the earth-quake, the volcanic eruption, the fall of the fearful avalanche, the majestic roll of ocean waves, the wild plunge of the cataract, and the roar of the mad hurricane have blanched the faces, and terrified the hearts of myriads of people. Not at all
strange is it, that they, in their ignorance, regarded these marvelous exhibitions of power as of super-human origin.

Of all the manifold forces at work in the world none are so mighty in operation, or so permanent in effect as the "silent forces," The power of the noisy brook is soon spent, but the still current of the river flows strong and deep. The ancient Elijah finds no deity in hurricane or earthquake, but in the still small voice.

The more we study into the secrets of the world we live in, the more we learn of the silent forces have been doing their work for a long time, slowly sapping the foundations of the whole mass.

The glacier forms another example of what the silent but mighty forces of Nature can achieve. Only a patch of snow and ice at first, but moving slowly, by degrees it accumulates more snow and ice mixed with stones and earth, until it becomes so powerful that nothing can resist its force, not even the solid rocks, which are often torn away in masses and sometimes actually ground to powder. It is thought that similar processes continued for ages have produced much of the sand and soil which compose a large part of the Earth's surface.

Noiselessly the stars wheel on in their courses. Year after year the Earth performs its annual revolution about the Sun, bringing the seasons in regular succession. Man has mapped out the Heavens, made a study of the starry orbs, measured their distances and given them names, but has not been able to fathom that subtle silent force that holds each in its special orbit with that nice precision which constitutes the harmony of the universe.

The intellectual activity of the world has never been greater, than during the present century. Man with his keen mental faculties has invented many methods of restraining and using physical forces to minister to his pleasure and his interest. It is by the mastery thus acquired, that he circumnavigates the globe, speeds across continents, brings down the lightning to be his willing messenger over the lands and beneath the seas, enjoys the luxuries of other climes, and makes use not only of physical forces, but the many silent forces that reside in Nature and the world about him, earth, air, water, and fire, and all their various energies become his obedient servants. As the years move on, he is constantly increasing in knowledge, and becoming better acquainted with the silent forces, and more skillful in making them subservient to his will.

While intellectual greatness is such a power, there is another which is even more potent than this, namely—moral force.

Whatever good has been done in the world, has been based, not on the principles of selfishness and wrong, but upon those of truth and right. The silent force of good or evil is the fundamental principle of every action of the human race. There is an underlying current ever flowing in one direction or the other. It is never neutral. It either moves along the broad and easy groove of evil and falsehood, or up the straight and narrow line of right and truth. Moral power is not only exerted by great minds in the higher circles of life, but in the lives of the lowly its effects are equally visible. The silent force exerted by a father or mother may leave its impress on the heart, which will remain long after they have passed away. The truly great are not those who have the, greatest intellectual abilities. A man may be talented, but if he has not moral principle as the moving force his life is shorn of its highest power. Acts that seem almost trivial in themselves sometimes grow to have a world-wide significance. A little child may overturn a rock just poised on a mountain summit. At first it moves slowly as with effort, but gathering momentum as it falls, works wide-spread ruin along its downward course. Newton as he whiled the Autumn hours away beneath the old English fruit-tree, could not know that the fall of the little apple
that struck his face, would be to the world the revelation of the mighty silent force that holds and moves both the smallest atom and the boundless universe. Martin Luther little thought when he sped his first arrow against the corruption of the Romish Church that he should develop into a warrior destined to attack, single-handed, and be victorious over a despotism that held the world in its grasp; that through him a revolution should be started, which, from the little town of Wittemburg, would convulse the entire civilized world and its influence extend for centuries. Harriet Beecher Stowe did not foresee that her masterly portrayal of slave life at the South, would become the lever that should uproot and erase the greatest evil that ever rested upon modern civilization.

While Abraham Lincoln was fashioning the rough fence rails, no one would have dared prophesy that that very band should forge the instrument to set four million people free. Christ and His wonderful teachings and example furnish the most powerful influences that have ever stirred the world. He taught that the spiritual is supreme, and should bear rule over the physical and intellectual; that enlightened conscience should dictate, and the great law of love to God and man should govern human feeling and action. Whittier says:

“All is spectral and vague and dim, save God and our brother.
Like warp and woof all destinies are woven fast,
Linked in sympathy like the keys of an organ vast.
Back to thyself is measured well all thou hast given,
Thy neighbor’s wrong is thy present Hell, his bliss, thy Heaven.”

Just so far as we conform to this rule will our lives be honored, happy and useful. The most powerful influence we can exert in the world will be, not what we say, or think or do, but what we are in life and in character. B. H. B. ’87.

GLADSTONE.

William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool, England, in 1809. Of English and Scotch descent he united in himself the sturdy independence of the Scotch, with the tenacity and sterling qualities of the English people. Educated at Eton and Oxford he was graduated a double first-class man, receiving the highest standing both in the classics and in mathematics, an honor which was rarely attained by a student at Christ Church College, which granted to him his degree. His entire college course was marked by close application and systematic work. It was by his methodical and unremitting labor that he laid deep and strong the foundations for the superstructure which he has built, making an intellectual edifice, magnificent in its colossal proportions, an honor to his nation, a blessing to his race. Entering Parliament while yet under the age of twenty-three years, he manifested a capacity for legislative duties seldom, if ever displayed by one of his years. From the beginning of his public service to the present time he has been actively engaged in eliminating from the British government everything which he thought would retard the progress of the English people in their onward march toward a higher civilization; and hardly an act of great public importance has been passed by Parliament in the last fifty-three years that has not either been formulated by his mighty genius, or received his powerful aid or opposition. No other period of English history has been so fruitful in wise and beneficent legislation as that which Mr. Gladstone himself has helped to make glorious. He is an intellectual giant, and towers head and shoulders above ordinary men. George Barnett Smith said of him: “He is, without doubt, the greatest man intellectually in England.”

Mr. Gladstone is not only a statesman, but an author also of no mean ability. His literary labors embrace a great variety of subjects, and a wide field of thought. Politics, biography, history, art, and religion have all acquired an additional charm by having received the touch of his literary skill. His annual “Budget,” a series of speeches given as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was said by Earl Russell “to contain the ablest exposition of the true principles of finance ever offered by a British statesman.” He has shown us more clearly than any other modern writer, the refinement and dignity of character pervading the Greek poets and the high position conceded to women in the heroic age of Greece.

“The first place among living competitors for the oratorical crown will be conceded without a dissenting voice of Mr. Gladstone,” said Mr. Hayward in an article in the Quarterly Review. He may lack the impressive diction of Mr. Bright, and the humor and sarcasm of Mr. Disraeli, but he has made ten eminently successful speeches to their one. Earnest, subtle, ingenious, effective, he can hold the House for hours when he will. His face reflects like a mirror every emotion of his heart. Surprise, mirth, indignation, sorrow or anger, can be discerned on his countenance, as easily as one can read an open
book, and he will fairly write under the biting sarcasm of his political opponents. His memory of figures, facts and dates, is marvelous; and no one in England is so well posted in regard to her resources as he. Tall, slim, bony, with hair sil­bered by seventy-eight years of life, a noble countenance marked with lines of thought, and paled by years of care and toil, he is still imposing in personal appearance. He has a magnificent voice, and even after a four or five hours speech the closing words of the peroration will ring out clear as the silver notes of a bell. Unlike Mr. Disraeli he never writes his speeches. He is the trusted leader of the liberal party—has never deceived them, never deserted, never flinched. In these degenerate days it is hard to realize that, Christianity and politics can be made to dwell harmoniously in the soul of one man, but Mr. Gladstone has demonstrated that humble piety and pure Christian character are not incompatible with true political greatness. He is a strong man, and though plunged into the red hot furnace of public opinion he is not scorched by its flames, but comes forth with no smell of fire on his garments. Should you ask me for the monuments of his power, I would point you to fifty-three years of public acts which are to-day exercising a powerful and ennobling influence upon the people of Great Britain and the world, to the gratitude, esteem, and affection of the English people, in whose hearts he will ever be cherished with feelings of love and veneration, to the respect and honor of the world. He has stamped his name indelibly upon the history of his race, and to-day he stands as one of the foremost statesmen of his age.

S. B. T. '87.

LEVY SEES HIMSELF CARICATURED.

A New York correspondent writes: "I was highly amused at an incident in the performance of 'Amapuche' at the Casino, the other night. Owing in a great measure to Francis Wilson's uproariously funny acting in a leading part, this opera is proving as successful as the same composer's 'Beggar Student.' One of the cleverest bits of business which Wilson introduces is an imitation of Jules Levy, the cornetist. He puffs up his cheeks as if they would burst, and blows into his thumb as if it were the mouth-piece of a cornet. Finally he acknowledges the applause which always follows with an air of proud self-satisfaction. The other night, while Wilson was in the middle of his trick, I happened to glance at one of the proscenium boxes to the right. There leaning over the rail, his eyes sparkling with fun, his face beaming with a bright smile, was Jules Levy, enjoying the takeoff as well as anybody."—Boston Leader.

Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, the American antiquarian who is now in England, as agent of the New-England historic genealogical society, has found important clews concerning John Harvard. Circulars have been issued to Harvard graduates, inviting them to contribute toward the expense in a search for the early history of the founder of their college.

Boston has always been very proud of the equestrian statue of Washington by Thomas Ball, in the Public Garden. The horse has been declared perfect. A good Bostonian took a friend from the country to see the statue. The old gentleman looked at it some time, and finally exclaimed: "A splendid horse; but he ain't got no tongue." And all these years no Boston critic had discovered that a horse with the bits in his mouth would naturally show his tongue.—Standard.

A newspaper man, who writes the obituary notices and the financial articles, went into a restaurant the other day while suffering from a severe cold. When a waiter handed him the menu he said: "Here, you have made a mistake." The waiter looked perplexed. "You have put the carte before the horses," explained the newspaper man, and the waiter immediately struck for higher wages. And no wonder!—Norristown Herald.

The Catholic conference held in Baltimore recently decided to locate a Catholic university at Washington, to be devoted to training young men for the Catholic priesthood. To the $300,000 given by Miss Caldwell, of New York, enough will be added to insure a firm establishment of the institution.

The only university in Japan is called Tokio Daigakuen and has departments of law, science, medicine and literature.
With the above in mind let us remark that nothing characterizes a student more than his conduct in the recitation room. When a student is not on his feet more than three minutes out of the whole hour allotted to a recitation, he can afford to stand squarely upon his two pedal extremities and give his whole attention to the professor. Also it would be well to avoid the phrase "it says," and similar inelegant expressions.

The self-appointed critic of this issue thinks there is little adverse criticism to offer at present. Though not so great in numbers as in some times past, a most excellent spirit is manifested among the students, and in their relations with the Faculty.

Even while a cloud is hanging over us there seems to be more life and enthusiasm displayed among the students than there was a year ago. This argues well for the future interest in the college if it should clear itself of its present load and go on next year, as seems quite possible. In the present crisis the students turn with more than ordinary regard toward him who has helped and strengthened the college at the cost of many a personal sacrifice. Not only has his well known worth and ability gained confidence for the institution, but his uniform kindness and cordiality has won unqualified praise from all with whom he came in contact. During the more than sixteen years of his presidency, here his labors have not been fruitless, and he has always held an enviable position in the hearts of the students. Let us hope for an early and satisfactory arrangement of our present financial difficulty, and look forward to a bright and busy future.

The committees of Kalamazoo College on finance and endowment held a joint meeting at Detroit, May 5, at which time they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this joint committee that the proposed closing of Kalamazoo College, as decided by its board of trustees at Jackson, April 24th, 1885, is solely on account of the present large current debt of $18,000, with no resources to pay the same, and that our interpretation of the resolution passed at Jackson is such that the re-opening of the College is contingent upon raising the $18,000 above named, and an increase of endowment to aggregate at least $100,000.

Resolved, That as a crisis in our educational work...
is now upon the Baptists of this State, we do unite­
dly ask the churches for a collection on the last Sun­
day in May, and that they make this collection
aggregate not less than one dollar per member; and
also that on the same day for said object a collection
be taken from all Sunday schools in the State.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens
of Kalamazoo was held in the city council rooms on
the evening of May 22, in the interest of Kalamazoo
College. The meeting was called by the mayor at
the instance of a number of prominent citizens.
Mayor DeYoe was called to the chair and in re­
sponse to eager calls, President Brooks addressed
the meeting, giving a concise and comprehensive view of
the history and present financial condition of Kal­
amazo College. He was followed by other promi­
cent citizens in able and pointed remarks, showing
the desirability of maintaining the College and of
increasing its power of usefulness. The spirit of
the meeting showed emphatically that Kalamazoo
does not want the College to close or change its loca­
tion. As a result of the meeting a committee of
nine, consisting of W. G. Howard, Joseph Speyer,
G. M. Buck, Mayor DeYoe, Frederick Bush, Oren
Dunham, Col. Delos Philips, Dallas Bondeupan and
E. J. Phelps was appointed to take measures toward
raising a $25,000 professorship for the college, to be
named for the people of Kalamazoo.

We boast this to be the land of freedom. Free
speech, free religion, free thought, free every­
thing except crime is the cry. And yet, it may
well be questioned whether this spirit of liberty
is not carried too far, and whether some selfish,
same-craving individuals do not impose upon our
free laws and customs, by putting forward in an
unreasonable degree their opinions, real or pre­
tended.

It is this class who do not scruple to enter the
sacred precincts of our "templum," and who pro­
cede with evident gusto and relish to demolish
our shrines and overturn our gods. They nearly
all use the religion which is so strong a pro­
tection and openly mock at it. To this class be­
longs Col. Ingersoll, and though we do not pur­
pose to enter into any lengthy discussion of
him at this time, we refer to him as one well
fitted to illustrate the principle before us. A
prominent writer says: "I would rather share
hell with John Calvin than to have cakes and
ale with Robert Ingersoll. He is the boy in the
gallery, eating peanuts and making precious comments on the performance of the tragedy of
life."

Ingersoll draws his disciples largely from the
class who are seeking for something to satisfy a
vague longing, and who desire to allay their
fears. He draws his support from all classes.
To take Ingersoll seriously is like reading Bill
Nye as you would Bancroft or Prescott. The be­
liever is a greater fool than the prophet.

The gospel of Ingersoll would soon turn any
city into a terrestrial hell. Talk about a moral
life with such a creed! You can't live a moral
life and indulge in any such sentiments. Only a
depraved taste will follow such a code of obliga­
tions as Col. Ingersoll sets forth as his religion.
Neither society at large nor individuals need
any such philosophy. Ingersoll is not able to
sustain his assertions, nor to refrain from con­
tradicting himself. He is a living satire on his
own principles. Perhaps science might have
done more toward enlightenment, and have pre­
vented such wholesale attacks upon our most
sacred institutions, but science can only fur­
nish facts and cannot compel men to believe.

Freedom is not permission to attack the most
sacred memories or principles of our neighbor.
Discarding cause and effect entirely, these agi­
tators make and unmake as it pleases
them, and would have us believe that every­
thing not material is a huge lie. But we
say to them: "Let us enjoy our mythical
religion if it hurts no one. Let us deceive our­selves with these fables if by so doing we can
make the world better. Leave with us our in­
credible prophecies if you have nothing to
replace them. Such freedom of thought and
speech, we have no use for, nor do we wish
to overthrow our sacred shrines for a
chimera, or join the ranks of fetish worshippers
in their godless devotion."

An exchange contains an article entitled
"How to Breathe." We didn't suppose there
was so much ignorance in the world. When a
man doesn't know how to breathe, the best
health resort for him is a lot in a cemetery. He
would spoil if kept many days above ground.—Ex.
Our last appearance will positively be made June 20, 1885. Look out for us!

Even electricity sometimes goes to waist.
George says lightning sometimes pants trees.
The latest among the girls is wearing gum.
A Senior says "Death is a grave subject for man."
Walter says a familiar method of heating water is stirring it with a stick.
And behold, the hats were not, for the girls took them.

Prof. Hadlock took his botany class out in search of a flower May 14. Report says they found it.

B.—"I guess Miss —— was a little mashed on you, George." Geo.—"Oh no! she was a real nice girl."

The Misses Weimer received their college friends at their home Wednesday evening, May 20. A very social and lively time was had, and all who went felt that they had been nicely entertained.

A new bulletin board for the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. has made its appearance in the hall, with the avowed intention of announcing the associations' programmes.

The senior vacation is at hand. The great and mighty senior is now devoting his time and talents to writing his oration and raising a moustache, tasks which in some cases are equally difficult.

Several of the students attended the lecture by Prof. Richards, at the Michigan Female Seminary May 5. The lecture was one of Prof. Richards' scientific talks, illustrated by many very interesting experiments, affording a combination of amusement and instruction.

A vendor of "crank" music serenaded the college in close proximity to the open door, a few mornings since, causing some of the students to get geometrical propositions sadly mixed with airs from the Devil's Dream and kindred hymns.

It is hardly fair for a professor to get six or eight boys very much interested in trying to pull apart two electro-magnets, and then suddenly break off the current. It furnishes most too much amusement for the girls when a fellow sits on the floor so suddenly, to say nothing of the inconvenience of the thing.

The middle hall club boys are having all sorts of trouble with their horns—we mean dinner horns, of course. In spite of the utmost care and vigilance they will get stolen or broken. Never mind, boys, you can't stop it; some people will take a horn anyway.

One of our promising preps came in about half-past early a few mornings since, and was surprised to find that something was waiting and watching for him. The pail was tied fast to the stairs, but the water was not, and as he reached down his collar after some of the fluid he gave it as his candid opinion that some people don't know a little bit.

On the night of May 14, Dr. Brooks' house was entered by burglars, and something over two hundred dollars carried off as plunder. The thieves got in by the cellar door, cutting away the casing enough to unfasten the hasp, and from there access to the rest of the house was easy. They confined their operations to the ground floor, not going into the chambers, and left no place unexplored which might contain money. With the exception of a watch chain, they took nothing but cash. When salaries are paid, it is a pity they cannot be enjoyed rather than be carried off by robbers.

One of our preps thought he heard an intoxicated individual in the cellar the other night, and went down with the avowed intention of eliminating the nuisance. But when he got down there he could hear a voice but could see no man, and he began to
have his doubts about the reality of his victim. He soon came up with the impression strongly fixed in his mind that he had been fooling around a ghost, and we think the richest man in town could with perfect safety have offered him his fortune to go down there again. It was almost a pity to scare him so, but he ought to have known that one of the boys was a ventriloquist, and thus saved himself from being sent on a fool’s errand.

The irrepressible small-boy spirit seems to still live in some or more of the apparently steady students. It manifests itself in posting spurious notices in conspicuous places, putting “Dutch locks” on doors and fastening windows so that a step-ladder, a transom and a rope are necessary to break the combination; inducing organ grinders and bag-pipe blowers to favor us with their performances during recitation hours, and many other extremely funny things of like nature. Of course we understand that it requires a gigantic intellect and no common amount of ingenuity to plan these little surprise parties, but at the same time we can’t help thinking how much more respect the authors would command were they to devote their time and talents to preparing for their recitations, and leave these little things for preps who are not supposed to know them so.

H. J. Daniels, a few years ago a student here, has come to make Kalamazoo his home for a time, having been engaged as salesman in the hat store of H. S. Parker. His many friends here welcome him back and wish him all success.

**EXCHANGES.**

The Rockford Seminary Magazine is one of our favorites. It is large and substantial in form and filled from cover to cover with interesting and useful matter, and while the Magazine is by no means dull or heavy, good sense and earnest work are never sacrificed to clownish witticisms. The article on the “Two Great Satirists,” Addison and Swift, shows a thorough appreciation of the work done by these men, while the exchange column is perhaps the most interesting part of the paper.

The College Rambler is also one of our favorites. It has, on a small scale, all the qualities of a first-class college paper; and while its editors have undertaken less than many others, yet they have succeeded very well on the scale in which they are running.

The Academy Student St. Johnsbury, Vt., is a neat, enterprising, and spicy little paper, and always contains something worth reading. It sustains very creditable exchange and local departments, while its editorials would do credit to many more pretentious papers.

Of the Phi Rhonian we cannot say as much. Most of its locals are entirely unintelligible to us, and we think, to most people; while the leading article entitled “An Estimate of Caesar,” smacks very strongly of Froude, and should be called Froude’s estimate of Caesar, and not, as it presumes to be, the estimate of him who wrote the article.

The York Collegian shows life and enterprise on the part of its editors. It supports a good exchange and a large local department. We learn from the editorials that the students of York are trying hard to console themselves over their defeat in the Inter-State oratorical contest which recently took place at Columbus, Ohio.

The Star Crescent contains many good things, but they all sink into insignificance in the presence of the brilliant article on “The Influence of Party Passions.” It glows with figures of speech, bristles with invective, and echoes with high sounding adjectives. The brilliancy and grandeur of the conceptions, such as the “golden sun” rolling “her silvery

**PERSONALS.**

James E. McNeal, a former student, has been in town for a few days.

75 C. L. Dean appeared on the scenes of his former labors, May 19.

A. E. Knapp left for Lynn, Mass., Monday, June 1. He will enter Madison University next fall.

83 C. A. Fletcher has been re-engaged as principal of the Decatur High School for the coming year.

H. E. House has been appointed General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Kalamazoo for the coming summer.

83 C. H. Gleason was married to Miss Mary A. Tunison at Hadley, May 5. Mr. G. is manager of the Kalamazoo Cart company, and himself and wife will make Kalamazoo their home. May happiness be theirs.
wheels across the clear, blue ether," and of Andrew Johnson standing like a lightning rod above the prostrate South and shielding it during the reconstruction era, forbid our finding fault with little inaccuracies in the figures, though at first we were disposed to do so. We have a rule in rhetoric which says that a young writer should review his composition, pen in hand, and strike out every second adjective. In this case, however, that rule would be wholly inadequate, but even if it were followed the dimensions of the article would be reduced about one-half.

**CHIPS.**

Keep the college here. Buy your straw hats of us and we will do everything in our power to keep the College in Kalamazoo.

**DUNHAM & HOYT.**

Now the young man vieweth with dismay the seat of his summer pants, and he draweth up his suspenders until the waist-band showeth above his shirt collar.

Big stock of furnishing goods, finest line in the city, also an elegant line of fine suitings at H. F. Weimer's.

The Czar asks: "Can a Russian Bear England Lion about him?" —_Kalamazoo Telegraph_. We are Czar (ry) to say it is Barely possible that Such is the ease.

H. Stern & Co's department of young men's suitings is complete and students desiring to purchase summer clothing will do well to give them a call.

Philosophy from the cornfield corner: It ain't de man what reads de mos' dat thinks de mos'. It ain't de passon whut eats de mos' dat's de stronges'.

Let every body notice the fine quality and excellent flavor of the fruits which is kept at the New York Fruit Store. Fresh and delicious fruits of all kinds can always be found there at the lowest price.

**TEACHING HISTORY.**

Modern methods of teaching have wrought no greater changes in any branch of study than in history. The old-time history-reading class still lingers — it is to be hoped — only in the memory of the progressive teachers of to-day. Topical study and topical recitation has now almost entirely supplanted all other methods, and is attended with most satisfactory results. As an auxiliary to this plan of instruction, _The Normal Book Concern_, of Ladoga, Ind., announces the issue of a book, known as _UNITED STATES HISTORY OUTLINED_, by C. M. Lemon. The work promises to be a complete, systematic top subject of U. S. History. Such a book will relieve the over-tasked teacher of much arduous work, and greatly aid the pupil. Orders will be filled by mail at 25 cents for cloth bound, and 15 cents for paper.

Some would-be postmasters have an idea that if the office is to seek the man it ought to be given a clue to work on.—_Boston Post_.

**YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.**

_The Voltaic Belt Co._ of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated _Voltaic Belt_ and other _Electric Appliances_ on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

**NEWS AND NOTES.**

Columbia graduates sixty men this year.

Mr. Ruskin, resigned from the Slade professorship at Oxford is sixty-six years old.

'Tis reported that the Freshman class at Yale includes thirty-one colored students.

The statue of Garfield to be set up in San Francisco, has been cast at Nuremberg.

The life of Gen. Gordon, translated into Dutch, is having a remarkable sale in Holland.

Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Minister to Russia was graduated from Brown University in 1883.

The Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, is said to be in danger of closing up.

Harvard, Yale and Cornell have daily papers, and now Princeton thinks of starting one also.

There are 1,549 professors and lecturers employed in the colleges and universities of France.

The way slang is slung around by the modern schoolgirl, beats any slinging done by the ancient giant killer.

And now Mr. Donnelly comes forward and tries to prove that the plays attributed to Shakespeare, were really written by Bacon.

Amherst students started a fire on a wood lot and $100 worth of wood was destroyed thereby. They have been cordially invited to "whack up."
Candor.—Mistress (catching butler helping himself to a glass of "34" port) "James! I am surprised—" Mr. James—"So am I Mum, I thought you was out."

The University of Chicago was sold under a mortgage held by the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, May 9th. It was bid in for $275,000 by the company.

The eighteenth exhibition of the American Water Color Society has been opened in the Academy of Design, New York. This display contains 740 water color paintings, and 332 etchings.

The contest over the elective system waxeth hot. Presidents McCosh of Princeton, and Eliot of Harvard are to publish their respective arguments in pamphlet form.

A coming event—Wife—"Old Mrs. Bently told me confidentially this morning that she expects shortly to become a grandmother." Husband (absent minded) "Is it possible! That old woman!"—Ex.

"I do so like the general," said a sweet voice behind me at the opera; "he's a dear man, isn't he?" "Yes, you know I'm sort of related to him." "Indeed: I never knew that. How?" "He came very near being my father. He was the first man my mother was engaged to."—San Francisco Chronicle.

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TO A FRIEND.

* * *

And I can hardly help thinking of you
When the evening shadows gather,
And the night grows cool and still,
As you dream away the moments
In your hammock on the hill;
Dreaming, dreaming in your hammock,
Neath the bright and starry sky,
Thinking sometimes of the evening
When we sat there, you and I.

When we sat there swinging slowly,
Scarcely thinking what we said,
As we gazed in quiet rapture
At the beauty overhead.
Sweet to you must be the moments
That are spent there, day by day;
Though they now may seem as wasted,
Idle moments thrown away;

But the hours that you lie dreaming,
Will be found among the sweetest
That your life will ever know.
You will look back in the future,
From the days you dream of now,
And you'll bless the dear old hammock,
And before its memories bow.

You'll remember those who with you
Have spent some happy hours,
Though their lives may long have wandered
Far beyond your vision's power.
But the friends, will they remember?
Will they, can they e'er forget,
In life's song the sweetest measure
That for them was ever set?
No, they never can forget you
And your hammock on the hill,
And they'll think of you at even,
When the night grows cool and still.

H. E. H.

MODERN LEADERSHIP.

In these later days, we sometimes hear it
murmured that great leaders are very scarce, and
that the days of heroes and sages are past. We
turn in vain from the pages of history and biogra­
phy to find in practical life the equals of the
men who illumine the annals of the past. The
much accused public men of to-day appear in
strange contrast with the stately and impressive
figures which adorn other ages, commanding the
respect and veneration of all alike. Men whose
overshadowing greatness placed them above ri­
valry, whose names fill an epoch, and whose fame
lends an undying glory to the proud nation that
might claim them as her sons. The inference is
a natural one, that in these times there is a
dearth of great leaders, and that in this respect
the present is inferior to the past. But on
closer examination we find that these facts have
a widely different meaning.

The dearth of great leaders is more apparent
than real. Men are seldom duly appreciated
while living. The voice of calumny is hushed,
rivalry is ended, and full honor is accorded to
the great only when death has removed them
from among us. When the grave closes over the
meanest wretch that walks the earth, there is an
impulse in our nature which prompts us to forget
his misdeeds and find even in him some noble
and praiseworthy qualities. His tombstone will
attest his better nature, and few will be so
uncharitable as to upbraid him in the grave for
his past conduct. But how much stronger is
this impulse towards men in every way worthy
of respect and honor. The voice of eulogy rises
on every hand. They seem transformed into
demigods like the heroes of old. Their virtues
are gilded, their faults are extenuated, and thus
they pass into history. We see the men of the
the past, not as their contemporaries saw them,
nor as we see the men of the present, but more
as we would regard one of our foremost citizens
when stricken down by the hand of death.

There are many other reasons why this lack of
leaders is more apparent than real. In the dis­
tant past a century seems but a day. Great men
seem to follow one another in quick succession,
and the pages of history glow with their mighty
achievements; but when we pause a moment and
study their dates, we find that they were separ-
ated by whole generations, and even centuries;
and compared with the time, their number is
small indeed.

Again, their position in history is not a true
index of their greatness. In ages past, the king
who controlled the avenues to wealth and power,
received the homage of all subordinates; the
patron of letters was repayed for his liberality
by being made the hero of song and story.
History is full ad nauseam of instances where
literary men, induced by hard necessity or high
rewards have degraded their God-given talent to
bestow false honor upon kings and potentates.
Such things are in themselves enough to make
presuming mediocrity pass for greatness.

Although this dearth of leaders is less than it
appears, yet so far as it is real, it is one of the
surest indications that we are advancing in the
direction of true progress. The leaders in which
modern civilization is lacking, are those who
come upon the world like a genius of evil, mould
the people into a vast machine, subvert thrones
and empires, and change the course of the
world's history. Such leadership implies subor-
dination in a degree commensurate with the
power wielded, and is possible only among an
ignorant and unthinking people. The great
transformations which a single man has at times
produced in the world, show the degradation of
the masses no less than the greatness of the
man. He is estimated great because of the
inferiority of the men with whom he
dealt. He is gauged not by an absolute, but by
a relative standard; his superiority over his con-
temporaries is the measure of his greatness. Alex-
ander conquered the world; but what
was the world of that day compared
with the present. An Alexander now-
da ys is an impossibility, not because the
world no longer produces such men, but because
the people have grown great. The gap between
the favored few and the masses is being gradu-
gradually lessened by the elevation of
the masses, and at present, men
with the genius of an Alexander or a Caesar
would have to content themselves with a much
lower position than that attained by the same
men in other ages.

The era of leaders is past—the era of the peo-
ple is at hand. The whim of the Xerxes could
hurl half the population of his empire upon
Greece, or change the face of a whole continent.
An Achilles or a Hector could put to rout a
whole army. A knight of the Middle Ages,
clad in steel and trained in the tilt, was a
match for a thousand men. Europe moved at
the nod of her masters, whose frowning castles
filled with mailclad retainers crowned every
second hilltop, centers of terror to the masses
and sources of despair to all lovers of liberty.
Lords and leaders were everything; the people,
nothing. But the general level of the
masses has been steadily rising. One prerogative
after another has been wrested from the privi-
leged classes, and those who would be leaders are
driven to rely more upon personal qualities, and
less upon arbitrary privileges. Leadership must
be earned, not inherited; and even when acquir-
ed the greater intelligence of the people
prevents its arbitrary use. Men are slowly
regaining their natural rights, and restricting
more and more the power of those who rule over
them. And instead of there being one national
guiding star of surpassing brilliancy to which all
men must look for direction, there are innumer-
able lesser stars each drawing its light from
independent sources. In the more favored
countries, every intelligent man is, in a sense, a
leader, and his influence and sentiments contrib-
ute towards shaping the destinies of the nation.
The fate of millions no longer depends upon
the mere whim of one man. It depends upon
the good sense and the honest purpose of the
millions themselves, and leaders do little more
than echo and perform the mandates of public
opinion.

But in the truest and best sense of the term,
we do not lack great leaders. The conception
which makes a leader a politician or a soldier is
narrow and insufficient. The real leaders of the
modern world are frequently men who never
entered the halls of legislation or the tented
field. The world is being governed less by
armies and more by ideas, and those who leaders
in the thinking world are, indirectly, but none
the less truly, leaders in the civil and military
world also. Journalists and scholars, authors
and thinkers, who mould public opinion, direct the
minds, and fashion the thoughts of the people,
are the men who sway the destinies of nations.
Politicians and soldiers are the instruments by
which changes are wrought, but not the causes.
The soldier is now the servant, not the master
of the people, and the majority of our political
principles and constitutional reforms originate in
the closet of the thinker and scholar, and are
voiced by the politician and adopted by the
statesman only when enlightened public senti-
The real leaders of the present are not those figure heads who wear the insignia of power. They are not necessarily leaders of armies or senates. They are leaders in thought, leaders in science and philosophy; leaders in all the art enterprises which elevate and ennoble human life. They are not the men who trade upon the weakness of the people, but rather, men who strive to correct their foibles and give to the world higher and truer ideas of greatness and glory. Men under whose direction people are coming to understand that the true interests of the race are not advanced by the sword; that the far-famed chieftains of the past were in most cases a curse and a bane to the world; and that it is the pride of our civilization that the days of such leaders are past forever.

J. E. Kinnane. '85.

**WAS THE DEATH OF CAESAR AN ADVANTAGE TO ROME?**

The Romans in the early days of the Republic had been a brave, frugal, law-abiding people. So long as they had few desires, they needed not a strong government. There was originally in the Roman nature a sober, conservative sense of justice which would brook an unjust law rather than run the risk of anarchy.

With their ever-widening conquests and accumulating wealth, there came a strain to the Republic for which no provision had been made. The patricians gave themselves up to wanton pleasures. The plebeians, driven from their small farms by the grasping slaveholders, thronged the city clamoring for grants of corn. The senators sold their influence to the highest bidders. The mob tried to gain control of the government. The aristocracy, of course, opposed all innovation except when it favored themselves. Bloodshed ensued. The constitution was disregarded time and again. Assassination became a prime factor in politics. Reverence for the gods became, to a large extent, a thing of the past. Dependent towns began to demand the citizenship. Marius organized the army, thus introducing a new and dangerous feature into the commonwealth—a large body of men having votes, and with no business but war. Rome had upon her hands a problem that never has been solved; namely, to be at the same time free and despotic. She must either give up her freedom, or grant liberty to the provinces. The latter she could not do, so the former was inevitable. The difficulty was increased by the continual incursions of the Teutonic hordes along the northern borders. Both parties, aristocratic and popular, had, whenever it served their purpose, violated all law, civil and moral. The bejeweled skeleton of the Republic alone remained. It was a transition epoch.

During this crisis of Roman history Julius Caesar lived. Another such a man the world has rarely or never seen. He excelled, both in warlike and peaceful arts; was orator, statesman, historian, warrior. He was far in advance of his age in his tolerance and mercy. Of noble family, he was yet united with the popular party. He had the rare power of attaching men of ability to his party by their regard for his person. Already under the shadow of his eagles had the god Term advanced his aitas far into barbarian territory; with a firm hand he had quelled the factions of the Roman people; and by a mild policy was trying to solidify and adjust the government, when the assassin dealt the fatal blow.

No amount of sophistry can gild the hideous crime of Brutus. In vain does he strive to hide his shame under the white robes of patriotism; its folds are manifestly but the drapery of an unholy ambition. He removed the one man who was able by his innate ability to master the unwieldy empire.

Cesar's death was Rome's misfortune; for had he lived longer we think it probable that the transformation of the government would have been brought about with far less bloodshed, and that the empire would have been established on a more permanent and equitable basis.

The following officers have been elected by the Sherwood Rhetorical Society for the fall term: Pres., W. S. Corbin; Vice-Pres., W. A. Huntley; Sec. Sec., J. O. Heek; Cor. Sec., E. A. Bales; Treas., Wm. Cockburn; Janitor, W. F. Kakabaker.

The officers of the Eurodelphian Society for the next term are the following: Pres., Miss Eva Daglish; Vice-Pres., Miss Nellie Heath; Sec., Miss Mabel Young; Treas., Miss Nellie Clough; Librarian, Miss Whited; Editor, Miss Mary Boyden.

The choice of officers of the Philolexian Lyceum for the fall term was as follows: Pres., L. E. Martin; Vice-Pres., H. E. House; Sec. Sec., H. H. Pettee; Cor. Sec., E. S. Faxon; Treas., F. W. Stone; Lib., A. S. Dibble; Janitor, W. M. Habey.
The "intelligent compositor" made up the table of contents in our last issue which accounts for the remarkable spelling therein.

The New board of editors has been elected and to them we hand over the work which we have carried on for the past year. We feel sure that these gentlemen have the interests of the paper and college at heart, and will exercise that these gentlemen have the interests of the paper and college at heart, and will exercise care and judgment in the management.

We have not been able to do for the paper what we expected or wished to do. Through lack of time and for other causes our work has not been quite what it was intended or desired. But we thank our friends for their timely and just criticisms and bespeak the same for our successors. We ask for them from the students a hearty and continued support, both financially, and in the contribution of articles. Our labors on the paper have been arduous, but we cannot but feel a tinge of sadness and regret as we say to one and all, farewell.

The little invective against President Brooks, which appeared recently in the Evening News, savors strongly of a spiteful and venomous spirit, and is fully in keeping with the character of the productions of that paper. In the first place, the most of the statements are utterly false, and the opinions therein set forth exist only in the minds of a few Baptist brethren in Detroit. Is it displaying a just and Christian spirit, to vindictively attack one who has done you no harm, and who has labored so hard for the institution in which you ought to be interested? Is it good policy to abuse thus, the man whom Kalamazoo "delights to honor"? The people of Kalamazoo have plainly shown what they think of Dr. Brooks and his management, and we think it would hardly be advisable for the writer of the afore-said article to attempt to address a public meeting here at present. If no shot were thrown at him, there would at least be plenty of shells. Such effusions will only bring forth the sympathy and indignation of all just readers, and in the end recoil upon the author. When Dr. Brooks went to Europe, it was not expected that his connection with the college would cease, and all except a few chronic sore-heads, were glad to see him return. The students all respect and honor the president, and a large number have offered to bind themselves not to return here, unless he is retained at the head of the institution. If he should leave, the exodus of the students would be sudden and complete. May he remain in his present position in the college, until he is called by his Master to lay aside his labors forever.

The annual lecture before the literary societies, was delivered by Hon. Theodore Nelson, LL. D., Tuesday evening. After prayer was offered by Rev. Geo. F. Hunting, Mrs. Howe gave an organ voluntary which was fully up to the standard of this accomplished organist. Mr. R. C. Fenner then introduced the speaker who closely held the attention of a large audience for nearly an hour and a half. Dr. Nelson took for his theme the undergraduate of to-day. He had seen much of the workings of the youthful mind and had a high regard for the mind of the student of to-day. His duties have been routine but not tiresome. He was glad to salute the rising son and the rising daughter also. Some ask, "Do you find anything new in the writings of the undergraduate?" We find new and interesting things in nearly every production, and yet it must be confessed there is a starness about them. But they promise something better. He is an optimist and must not stop here amid such sombre reflections or he
would deny his own views. In considering these minds we are considering the minds of the future leaders of the world. He compared undergraduate life here to that of the European student who drinks and fights for amusement. The undergraduate of fifteen years from now may be a champion of woman's suffrage and he will think none the less of him for that. The times will change and prejudices may be swept away. The 20th century will be a grand era. The future student may enjoy superior advantages to what we have. Woman has been treated as a part of a machine, useless without man. She has, however, won her way in the educational world and is acknowledged as an independent, reasoning being. He discussed at some length the ethical ideas of the undergraduate, and closed by referring to the religious attitude of the student.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo College, a statement was made concerning the success of the effort to increase the endowment and pay the indebtedness. Of the $50,000 of the proposed addition to the endowment, more than all is raised if $5,000 of the alumni professorship endowment is included, and it is believed very little remains to complete that. As the time which this $50,000 must be secured does not expire until November, there can be no reasonable doubt of the success of that part of the plan. Of this additional endowment; Kalamazoo furnishes $25,000 as follows, namely: The citizen's professorship, $20,000, the Edward Israel Instructorship $3,000 the bequest of the late E. G. Huntington $2,000.

Contributions of the indebtedness are not equally full. Of the $18,000 required, the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo, has raised a little more than $2,000, and other churches so far as known, have aggregated $4,000. It is believed that many churches have not yet reported collections made on the first and second Sundays in June. If there are no such to be reported, there remains $12,000 of indebtedness to be provided for.

In view of this fact, and believing that the entire debt should be paid before any further liabilities are assumed, the Board decided to adjourn till July 30, having first extended the time in which collections can be made for that object, to the same date.

The question of resuming College work in September, is therefore held in suspense a few weeks longer, and it remains for the friends of the College to be active and earnest, during these few weeks. While it seems to the undergraduate mind that the action of the Trustees was not the best, we hope that the effort required will be made at once heartily and unitedly. If the work of the College is suspended at all the the Kalamazoo Citizens' Professorship is forfeited.

The generous gift of Mrs. Israel deserves special notice. It consists of the money now in the Treasury of the United States due to her son, the late Lieut Edward Israel, Astronomer of the Greely Expedition to the Arctic seas, being his salary for the entire period of his service, amounting to a little more than $8,000. It is to constitute the beginning of an endowment for the "Edward Israel Instructorship." Commemorating a very scholarly and honorable young man, as well as expressing a sorrowful mother's deep affection, it cannot fail to speak perpetually to the students of the College, inciting them by the example of the one, and restraining them by the influence of the other. All honor to the manly and noble Edward Israel, and to his generous and broad-minded mother.

The Alumni Association of Kalamazoo College held its annual meeting at the Burdick Tuesday, June 16th, at 7:30 p.m., H. B. Colman, Vice-president in the chair. H. B. Taft was appointed chairman of a committee on nominations. J. Hicks, the treasurer of the fund intended to endow an alumni professorship when it shall become sufficient, reported that the fund amounted to $1,500. This fund is not available for any use until it reaches the sum of $5,000. Mr. W. H. Davis of Chicago, telegraphed that he would give $500 toward the $5,000. Other members present added $1,800 more. S. G. Cook, of Minneapolis, was appointed as committee to report measures for increasing the fund, which will be set apart for an alumni professorship when it reaches $25,000. Association then adjourned till 2:30 p.m., of the following day.

At the adjourned meeting of the alumni association, W. G. Howard was elected president; L. H. Trowbridge, vice-president; Eliza W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; H. B. Colman, F. M. Hodge and A. G. Fuller, comprise the executive committee. R. C. Mosher and Alexander Hadlock were instructed to arrange for the next alumni catalogue.
A
Flowery
Commencement.
And now, farewell.
We lay down our quill.
Corbin and Habey are thinking of having a
duel, to stop competition.
Balch wishes
the
boys would not monkey with
his buggy wheels. The small ones ought to be
in front.
President Brooks lectured at the High School
Friday evening, June 5th. His subject was
Westminster;
Mr. Stewart received a basket of flowers at
Commencement, containing a handsome sum of
money, from the ladies of the M. E. church.
The Students' Publishing Association elected
the following officers for the next year.
President O. S. Lester; Vice President H. E. House;
Secretary, E. A. Balch; Treasurer, J. De Bruyn.
A few of the students serenaded some of the
principal benefactors of the
college
on the
evening of June 18th. Col. Stockbridge, Rev. M. W.
Haynes, Mrs. Israel, Dr. Brooks and others were
visited.
The festive student who gets so much inter·
ested in his girl that he will drive by with her
while his mother and sister walk in the dust and
heat, is lacking in one important point in his
culture.
The College Record has just been issued by
the Kalamazoo Publishing Company, in the
interest of Parsons' Business College. Prof. Par·
sons means to advertise his excellent school, as
this handsomely illustrated paper testifies.
One of our young lady students took a young
gentleman student with her to assist in selecting
a dress for herself. Whether she did this out of
respect for his judgment in selecting such things,
or to fit him for future usefulness is not known.
The following are the editors of the Index
for next year:
General and Literary, G. W. Taft; Local, L. E.
Martin; Exchange, W. S. Corbin; Correspond·
ing, H. E. House; Business Manager, R. C.
Fenner.

Two parties of students "picniced" on Satur·
day, June 13th. One took in Gull lake, and the
other surrounded Long lake and the neighboring
country. Which had the best time we have no
means of knowing, but we understand that some
of the boys said that their horses didn't sweat a
bit coming home. We wonder!
The Eurodelphian Society held the festival
in the College grove Wednesday evening, June
10. Although the night was not warm enough
to melt ice cream while dropping to the ground,
the attendance was good and the profits fair.
The ladies are to be congratulated on their pluck
in carrying out so successfully their festival in
such busy times.
The members of the three Societies met in the
Philo Hall Friday evening, June 5th. to engage
in a union debate on whether mixed societies
were more desirable than those composed of one
sex only. Mr. L. H. Stewart led the affirmative,
and Mr. J. E. Kinnane, the negative. Mr. An·
drew G. Fuller was chosen chairman. Many
prominent and interesting points were brought
out on both sides, but as the negative appeared
to produce the preponderance of evidence the
question was decided in their favor. After ind·
ulging in a little social festivity the assembly
dispersed.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.
The commencement exercises of Kalamazoo
College began with the baccalaureate sermon
by President Brooks at the Baptist Church,
Sunday evening, June 14. Rev. M. W. Haynes,
pastor of the Baptist church, read the scripture,
and Rev. A. M. Gould, of the Methodist church,
offered prayer. The text was chosen from 1 Cor.
XIII, 12. "Now I know in part; but then shall I
know even as also I am known." Our knowledge
while on earth is partial and incomplete. The
students who have completed their prescribed
course of study have only begun their work.
Our knowledge is slight. Even the knowledge
acquired through the five senses is very limited.
By the sense of sight alone do we gain a know·
ledge of the material universe. But little more
than the appearance of the heavenly bodies is
known. Our knowledge of the law of gravita·
tion is limited to the mere fact that there is such
a force.

There is such a force as chemical affinity, but
Before we know only in part, but hereafter we shall know even as we are known. We shall know more of God's nature and of the works of His hand. His knowledge is perfect. We may gradually advance step by step in our higher education, but it will all be by study.

In the other world a new and wider field for study will be opened to us; we shall be more fitted to pursue our investigations; and our happiness will be much greater in so doing. We can look back upon our lives here and understand more fully God's providence as manifested in his dealings with us. We can understand how many seeming hindrances to our happiness were only for our own good. We shall study the mysteries of the fall of man, the plan of redemption, the mission of the Savior, and God's dealings with other races of beings. We may even visit other worlds and study their inhabitants, constituted differently, perhaps, from ourselves. Traversing thus world after world, how we shall grow in wisdom! [For want of space we are obliged to omit the rest.]

THE FRESHMAN PRIZE DECLAMATIONS.

The contest for the Sherwood prize, by the Freshmen, took place at the Baptist Church Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The exercises were opened by Prof. F. A. Self with a highly appreciated organ voluntary, after which prayer was offered by President Brooks.

Mrs. J. H. Sanborn, soprano of the Congregational Church choir, then sang with fine effect, "Santa Maria," by J. Faure.

Then came the speakers in order, and with pieces as follows:

Study and Genius.......................... Oreille Dewey
William S. Corbin.

The Future of American Literature...... D. D. Field, 1885
Cora A. Cole.

The Power of Public Opinion.......... Wendell Phillips
Louis E. Martin.

Mary Garvin's Child........................ Whittier
Rena A. Richards.

The American Republic............... G. W. Curtis, 1876
William H. Pease.

Although we can say many good things of the speakers and their performances, yet it would hardly be just to say nothing but good things, for criticism is more of an instructor than praise. They showed careful drill and training, and for the most part overcame their natural timidity very creditably. Mr. Corbin's delivery was easy and graceful but he did not put fire enough into his articulation to be heard distinctly in all parts of the house. Miss Cole gradually mastered her embarrassment, and improved in delivery throughout her performance. Mr. Martin spoke clearly and in an easy manner, although not doing his best. Miss Richards was heard with difficulty in remote parts of the church, but her appearance was graceful and pleasing. Mr. Pease seemed to take things easy and produced the impression that he had something to say, and calculated to say it. His gestures were good, and his articulation distinct.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Pease, while Mr. Martin bore off the second prize. The quartette choir of the Baptist Church closed the programme with Mendelssohn's "Song of the Lark," and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The Junior Exhibition took place at the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The house was well filled with an appreciative audience. The exercises were opened by Prof. Self, with an organ solo, which was much enjoyed. Prayer was offered by Rev. M. W. Haynes.

The first speaker was F. W. Stone, of Novi, who discussed "The Abolition of the House of Lords." Beginning with a short sketch of the rise and subsequent history of the House, he proceeded to show that the English people were asking if that part of parliament has not served its time. The House of Commons has done more for the good of the people than the Upper House. The lords should take their seats by vote and not by birth. They may obstruct legislation, and have done so. The points in favor of its retention are, 1st, it is already in existence; 2d, changes are dangerous; 3d, it represents a large and wealthy class of people; 4th, it has a conservative effect. But they owe too much to the crown to be fair in their dealings with the people, and they are not in sympathy with them. The abolition of the House is no new thought. All systems must give way when their time comes, and this is no exception. The manner in which they come into power is wrong, and hence the House should be abolished, or at least remodelled.
Harry H. Pettte, of Flint, next considered the question, "Is the world growing worse?" We have been taught to think of the world as degenerating. Like the weather, this question is a never failing topic of conversation. Men in all ages have looked at it in the same light. But there is no previous age which we could justly prefer to the present. We are told that the most marked decline has been in politics and religion. It is true that there was a time when the race did degenerate in many things. But the opening of the Christian era wrought wondrous changes, and ever since the world has been growing better. Commerce is a great educator; learning of all sorts is advancing, and it is unreasonable to decry the present age, or compare it unfavorably with any which has preceded it.

The subject of "Fanatics in Reform," was presented by George W. Taft, of White Pigeon. Reform is a word much used just now. Reforms are begun and carried on more or less, but never completed. The energetic reformer is not necessarily a fanatic. He is animated by high and lofty motives, and has great force of character. Wilberforce, Howard, and Gough are examples. A man sees a chance for reform, and sets himself to bringing it about. He meets with opposition, which only strengthens his desire to effect his purpose. The stronger the opposition the more terrific in earnest he becomes, till he is called a fanatic. If the fanatic is successful he is applauded; if not, he is denounced.

Clement S. Lester, of Tecumseh, spoke on "Practical Personality." The essence or substance of the soul or of matter are known only by their manifestations. We form ideas first of ourselves and then of others. What do we know of ourselves? We cannot set ourselves aside for contemplation; we cannot become at the same time subject and object. We have still less means of judging others. Although it is true to some extent that "by their fruits ye shall know them" yet we cannot always safely judge people by their acts. In real life man must be judged by his relations with other men. His worth is his ability to accomplish, not simply one thing, but many things. The value of philosophers and poets lies in the variety of their thoughts. That which marks the completest life is the use of every faculty.

The quartette choir of the Baptist church then sang Hatton's Belfry Tower, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction. The speakers showed no signs of hesitancy, and if compared with the similar performances heretofore, it is our opinion that the class as a whole would not suffer.

COMMENCEMENT.

An almost perfect day contributed largely to the enjoyment of the commencement exercises of Kalamazoo College. At ten o'clock the Baptist church was well filled with the many friends of the graduating class and college in general. After a delightful organ voluntary by Prof. Self, Rev. I. N. Carman, of Portland, offered prayer. The Methodist male quartette then favored the audience with the excellent execution of Emerson's "Arise, Arise."

Miss Ellen M. Carman, of Portland, spoke first, her subject being "Self Denial and Character." By devoting ourselves to the interests of others we exhibit true self denial. This quality does not seek recognition, and hence is often spoiled by planning honor for itself. Its importance in moulding character is great. Self-control is a result of its influence. True joy consists in self-denial. In aiding others, our sorrow is forgotten. Self-denial is love; it is a Christian excellence and must be learned of the Great Teacher, who was a perfect example.

"The Highest Motive," was set forth by John E. Cheney, of Wayne. Motives assist or hinder the actions of men; they are innumerable and varied. In law making, the highest motive is the highest public good. Many will not admit a truth which opposes some favorite opinion; but truth must triumph sooner or later; but is it the highest? Many have searched for fame, but its blessings are not the highest. Every one has a sphere in which he is to move, and he cannot expect to accomplish anything outside of that sphere. The warrior cannot perform the work of the orator. The promotion of the welfare of our fellow beings is the highest motive.

Miner C. Taft, of White Pigeon, spoke of "Fossils in History." The pieces of rocks or black diamond raised from the coal mine are books in which we read the past ages, and from our impressions of the condition of the world centuries ago. So it is in the history of the human race. It is marked by gradual changes from the first man down to the present time. We trace the progress of the world by the achieve-
ments of noted men in history, and see how the course of events was moulded by their aims and ambitions. These examples are instrumental in directing men's actions in this age, and their teaching are important.

"How far is man the creature of circumstances?" was next discussed by Lyman H. Wood, of Girard. In the earlier stages of man's existence, he is governed almost entirely by circumstances. But there comes a time when man thinks and acts for himself. He tries to make circumstances subservient to his will. Will is the controller of one's own powers. It may control our impulses, but not necessarily. Intellect is essential to the originating of impulses. If man is under the influences of outward impulses he is the creature of circumstances, but if the will originates impulses, he is independent of circumstances. Man becomes master of circumstances by mastering himself. The man of strong will who desires to rule impulses he is the creature of circumstances.

Miss Bertha Miller, of Kalamazoo, then favored the audience with a piano solo which was highly appreciated.

John E. Kinnane of Kalamazoo, next held forth on "Modern Leadership." That the leaders of to-day are inferior to those of former days, is more apparent than real. The leaders of the past we cannot see as contemporaries. Their weaknesses have been buried with them and only praise descends to posterity. History is full of great men, but they do not crowd each other as they seem. They were separated by long periods of time. If leaders are not numerous it is a sign the world as a whole is making progress. Leadership implies rule and subjection. The gulf between the favored few and the masses is gradually being filled up. People are beginning to think for themselves. Military and political leaders are now rather the instruments of the people than their rulers. The real leaders are literary men; the days of the sword are forever past.

Walter H. Merritt, of South Haven, presented the theme of "The Natural obligation to self-culture." Man has somewhat of the Divine in his make-up. This is a God-given quality. In the created universal man is superior in moral faculty. Growth is an all important subject. Self-culture is growth. Man has no right to disregard the gifts of God, and herein is an obligation to self-culture. He must develop his talents, and in so doing lies his greatest happiness and power. He must live as is best for other people. The work of reformers is to strive to correct the abuses resulting from the lack of self-culture. Man must grow into the full image of God.

Leonard H. Stewart, of Grand Rapids, spoke on "Moral Progress the Supreme Factor in History." All ages of the past enter into the composition of the present. The moral movement of nations is an advancing one. Men die, but nations live and their good fruits are accumulated. The religious institutions, philosophers and movements of to-day, differ from those of ages ago, the present age having profited by the experience of the past. And the good work will go on. The old principle that might makes right is superseded by a desire to settle matters of disagreement by arbitration. Progress is written on every page of modern history.

Mr. Stewart ended with a brief valedictory address, at the close of which he was presented with an album and flowers from the Methodist quartette.

After a song by the quartette, President Brooks called the class before him, gave them their diplomas, addressed a few words of affectionate farewell, advice, and encouragement to them, and finished with prayer.

President Brooks, by the authority of the trustees, then announced degrees conferred as follows: Master of Arts in course, Willis A. Anderson and D. P. Sheldon of the class of '82, Doctor of Philosophy, (on examination) Lewis Stuart, A. M. of this college, and Edward Olson, A. M., of the University of Chicago, the degree of Master of Arts, honorary, August Lodeman, of the State Normal school, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Geo. F. Hunting, of Kalamazoo, and Rev. Asher E. Mather, of Battle Creek.

The quartette then sang a piece composed especially for the occasion by Mr. D. C. McAllister, and dedicated to the class of 1885, and the commencement exercises were closed by the benediction pronounced by Dr. Brooks.

A surprise party was indulged in Tuesday evening, June 2nd. This time President Brooks was the astonished object of the students' atten-
Although the doctor was surprised, yet Mrs. Brooks seemed to have a pretty good idea that someone was coming, as the delicious ice cream and cake, which was abundantly doled out to the surprisers, gave evidence. As they rose from the table Mr. Lester made a little speech, and furnished substantial proof of his statements, by presenting a large autograph album, in which many of the students had previously written their testimonies of regard and affection for their president. The gift was accepted with a few remarks rather appreciative and to the point, than effusive. He then favored his guests by reading some selections calculated to keep them in good spirits until it was time to go.

Although the means used to show appreciation of true worth and love for those we honor, are sometimes slight, yet the feeling is there just the same, and only waits to show itself more clearly and forcibly when occasion requires.

The Philolexian Lyceum, at their last meeting ordered the following to be entered on the records of the society and published in the COLLEGE INDEX:

Whereas, We have learned with pleasure of the marriage of our brother, Allen E. Clough, be it

Resolved.—That we do congratulate him upon his happy choice and extend to him our best wishes, bidding them both a hearty and cordial God-speed.

The red paint fiend is abroad in the land. He stripeth the monuments of greatness of the former actors in this shifting scene, and defileth the perch of the emblematic bird of freedom with his favorite color. Verily he plieeth his decorative art with diabolical delight.

PERSONALS.

'77 Norman H. Brokaw, of Marinette, Wis., made us a brief visit a few weeks ago.

Miss Carrie Daniels, the returned missionary has been in Kalamazoo, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bennett.

'85 M. C. Taft and W. M. Habey will be busy during the Summer in the department of the City Engineer in Kalamazoo.

'80 Philip J. Hoedemaker, Ph. D., of the University of Utrecht, has been for several years Lecturer in the Free University of Amsterdam.

'68 William G. Howard has done excellent service on the citizens' committee for securing the endowment of a Professorship in the college.

'71 S. George Cook showed his interest in the college, by coming from Minneapolis twice within two months to attend meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Addie M. Eaton Davis is spending a few weeks in Kalamazoo, visiting her mother, Mrs. Eaton. Wm. H. Davis, '67, sent $500 to the alumni Professorship fund commencement week.

George B. Reese, of Wheatfield, formerly of the class of '85, was present at the commencement exercises. He announces that his family has been increased by the arrival of Kendall B. Reese.

W. W. Huntington, '63, and his wife, '62, and Mrs. Abbie A. Potter, '65, were called to Kalamazoo a few days ago from their residence in Minneapolis, to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Ransom.

Rev. Dr. Stott, President of Franklin College, to which position he was called in 1872, from a Professorship in Kalamazoo, was present at our chapel service on the morning of June 2nd, and addressed the students.

Among the alumni present at the commencement exercises whose names were not elsewhere mentioned were the following: '55 S. W. Dunning; '59 Joseph W. Hicks; '59 F. Wilkinson; '59 Rev. H. B. Taft; '60 Rev. L. H. Trowbridge; '64 Rev. James F. Hill; '71 Rev. J. Vraebenburg; '72 Prof. Lewis Stuart; '80 Charles F. Daniels.

'83 Allen E. Clough, of Chicago, and Miss Frances Poyner, of Kalamazoo, were united in holy matrimony by Rev. Dr. Brooks, Wednesday, June 10th, at 11 A.M., at the bride's home. There were a few intimate friends present. Mr. and Mrs. Clough left immediately for Chicago, their future home. Long life, happiness, prosperity, etc., etc.

CHIPS.

Akron Cracked Wheat at Sherwoods in bulk.

Genuine simon pure Knickerboker Flour at Sherwoods.
A dude returned from college to his parents’ city apartments. As he was undressing to go to bed at night he noticed a handsome motto on the wall—“God bless our flat!”—and it bothered him all night so that he could not sleep.—Es.

If you want anything in the way of drugs, medicines, perfumes, toilet articles, etc., call at the Central Drug Store. We are sure to please you.

Brown & Birge.

A stranger in Austin met Uncle Mose and asked him:

“Where does Colonel Yerger reside?”

“He libs out dar on Austin avenue somewhere.”

“What is the number of the house?”

“Huh! You finds de number on de dore. Don’t you know how ter read yit?”—Texas Sift.

Go to Sherwoods for Rolled Oat Meal in bulk.

Two women called on O’Donovan Rossa last Saturday and told him they had a machine for blowing up all England. The great blower looked them steadily in the mouth and said he did not doubt it.—Inter Ocean.

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For many years Moses, a negro, was a servant at the University at Alabama and waited on the students very faithfully; but he was a most notorious hypocrite. He was on that account commonly called Preach among the boys. One day he was passing a crowd of students, when one of them out of mischief called to him and said: “Say, Preach, what are you going to do when Satan gets you?” “Wait on students!” was the ready reply.—Es.

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THE HERO'S CHOICE.

Upon St. Lawrence's noble stream,
The stars, like watchfires, brightly shone,
Reflected in the waves, each beam
Was lovely as the gentle moon.

Of zephyrs on a summer's eve;
The world did little light receive;
For, though the heavens were clear and bright,
The moon did not appear that night.

Floating swiftly down the river,
Like time's arrow which doth shiver
The tender ties of human hearts,
Many a boat the water parts;
In the foremost of the fleet,
Twee soldiers, on a seat,
Is the hero of my story,
Wolfe, the spotless son of glory.

List! a voice dies on the water;
Naught it tells of strife and slaughter;
But low and slow, yet full and free,
The lines of Gray's Grand Elegy
Come from the mouth of him,
Who, in the startling dim,
Pursues along the playful wave
"The path that leads unto the grave."
He looks upon his soldiers. None
Care for their lives, if victory's won.
He speaks. Oh, list unto his voice!
Pointing his finger toward the town,
Which Abraham's heights do overcrown,
He said: "The author of these lines I'd be,
Rather, Quebec, than capture thee."

They land. They scramble up the banks.
They reach the top. They form their ranks.
The city slumbers. Naught they hear
But the sound of the sentinel's feet
Pacing his regular beat.
The land is silent far and near.
The eastern sky declares the dawn.
An hour is past. The night is gone.
The day advances. From the corn,
The savage devils, forest born,
Open remorseless fire. The line
Of English fear no sign.
They wait—the French advance.
At forty paces is the target.
They fire their musketry. They charge
With broadsword and with lance.

The French retire. "They fly, they fly,"
Reaches the dying hero's ear.
"Who fly?" he asks. "The French," they cry,
"I die content." Lo, death is near!
The field is wet with crimson gore.
Its fame will last forevermore,
United with the immortal name
Of Wolfe, the lord of martial fame.

History tells us with delight
The wondrous story of that night.
She loves to place the wreath of glory
Upon the hero of my story;
But the words the living hero said
Are the brightest wreath for the hero's head:
"The author of these lines I'd be,
Rather, Quebec, than capture thee."

E. E. D. '84

HOW FAR IS MAN THE CREATURE OF CIRCUMSTANCES?

Our subject calls for a discussion respecting the relations of man to the circumstances of his life, or literally, "the things standing around him." How far is he controlled by them? To what extent do they determine his conduct and character? If we are to arrive at anything like a satisfactory answer to this question it must involve some general principles which will apply to these relations in all cases. It adds very little to our knowledge to say that some persons are almost entirely controlled by their surroundings,
and that others have the mastery of them, unless we have first discovered some principle of which these cases serve as illustrations. It is seen readily enough that original endowments and early childhood are determined by circumstances over which one has no control. But there comes a time, however, when by the normal development of the powers, personality asserts itself, and one enters into an active encounter with his surroundings.

“When he breaks his soul’s invicious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star.”

It is from this time forward in the exercise of his activities in these outward relations that we are especially concerned. In order that we may understand just how one is acted upon by circumstances, let us turn our attention to the consideration of that part of man’s nature which is especially related to them. A brief survey of the natural impulses, with their relations to external objects, and also their relations to the will, may suffice for our present purpose. Impulses are certain forces of our nature which impel us to act when excited by their appropriate objects. They may be divided into two classes, as dispositions and judgments. Between the two there is a clear line of separation. Dispositions are those impulses which impel us to act by their emotional character as feelings, and are non-rational. Judgments derive their power as impulses from their being based on reason, and by their rational character are superior to dispositions.

To both these classes of impulses circumstances are ever making their appeal, reaching and arousing the higher class by means of the intellect and reason, the lower through the senses. And on account of the disorder of our moral nature there is frequent excitement of evil dispositions and unworthy ambitions which clamor for gratification. Now were there no faculty that could gain control of these impelling forces of our nature, man would certainly be the pitiable creature of circumstances. But it is just at this point that we are prepared to appreciate the importance and the function of the human will. This faculty has a power of control over the others, so that we are able to determine personal activity. It is to be carefully noted that will is control of our own powers, and not of external things. The relation between will and impulse is not such that will must control, but only such that it may control. Impulses may spring into activity, irrespective of the will. There are forms of activity, provided for by the very nature of our being that are spontaneous, as there are others that are dependent on the will for their origin. The will can originate impulses only so far as they are regulated by the intellectual powers. When impulses are excited apart from the will; it is then its function to gain control of them. Thus the current impressions received through the senses are not voluntary in their origin but only in their continuance. The will then cannot altogether hinder the rise of impulses when outward presentations afford opportunity for their excitement. So far man is the creature of circumstances.

For example, opportunity presents itself for acquiring great worldly honor and power by a slight deviation from the integrity of character. The desire of honor, which is an impulse, is originated by the circumstance. Now how can this impulse be suppressed while the opportunity for gratification continues? Thus far the circumstance has prevailed. Now let the will turn the mind from the prospect of honor to the consideration of duty and the moral law, until a feeling of reverence is awakened for it, which is a higher impulse, and the conditions essential for the continuance of the unlawful desire will be removed from the mind, the strong ambition will be thrown off and the true dignity of a moral being will be maintained. The impulse originated by the will gains the victory over the impulse originated by the circumstance. Thus we see that man becomes master of circumstances by being master of himself.

After the genius of Sir Walter Scott had won an illustrious triumph in his earlier poems, there was a reaction in the literary mind on the publication of some of the later ones, making him fully aware of a decline in his popularity. The literary gaze was also being turned towards Lord Byron, whose brilliant productions were fast gaining for him an enviable reputation. Scott’s will summoned his intellect to the mastery of the circumstances.

Abandoning poetry he entered on a new career and brought forth that matchless series of romances that rendered his name immortal. Later
in life this great author was suddenly overtaken by a great financial disaster, involving him in an enormous debt. Rather than escape his liabilities by use of the bankrupt law, as like circumstances have led many to do, he betook himself from his beautiful residence at Abbotsford, on which he had lavished his means to make it the ideal of his romantic nature, and shut himself up in a small house in Edinburgh, where by literary task-work he met his liabilities. This was a triumph over circumstances.

Parton says of Daniel Webster that at every turning point in his life when he came to a parting of the ways, he required an impulse from without to push him into the path he was to travel, comparing him to the Great Eastern with only a Unarder’s engine, requiring a tug to get the great ship around to her course. When at his law studies a clerkship was offered him with a tempting competency, his own thought was, as he tells us, “to rush to the enjoyment of the profited office.” On making known his intention to his instructor in the law the latter persuaded him against his will to continue his preparations for the bar.

During his later years, his ruling ambition for the presidency of the U. S., his full habits of living and looseness in his finances, held great sway over him, causing a decline in the integrity of his manhood. During his professional career, he earned several fortunes but died poor. Thus did this great statesman and orator yield to circumstances.

Dr. Franklin was born with great gifts, in a wholesome domestic atmosphere, in liberal America where free play could be given to his splendid endowments. His opportunities for mental culture were excellent for his time. But all this did not make him a good and a virtuous man. For his early life was disorderly and irregular to such an extent that he was in danger of becoming a useless member of society. He was yielding to circumstances. The event of his life was when he called into exercise his will and firmly resolved to dedicate himself to virtue and the public good. From this time forward he made circumstances yield far-reaching and wondrous results, serviceable alike to the cause of science and humanity.

In all the pursuits and stations of life we are ever pressed on into new bearings and thrust into the inevitable conflict. The truly effective weapons for the struggle are a strong will, a disciplined intellect, and moral sensibilities trained and quickened to correct standards of judgment.

Then earnest attention must be bestowed wherever the lower impulses are stirred, that the higher powers of the soul may be quickly marshalled in due order to their position of supreme control.

With such weapons tempered from above with spiritual might, and a due concentration of intellectual energy in their use, man may subjugate circumstances and lay them under tribute to the development of a strong and worthy character.

L. H. Wood, ’85.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

A monarch was reveling in feasting and in the pleasure of the hour. Before him were his thousand new princes and courtiers and royal favorites. The noise of revelry grew louder, and jests were passed from lip to lip, at the same time with the wine cup, until, carried away by the splendid debauchery of the scene and maddened with the intoxicating wine, Belshazzar, the king, ordered his servants to bring on the sacred vessels of the Jews that they might drink therefrom. While they were thus rioting in luxury, behold a hand appeared and wrote upon the wall the words: “Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin,” which means: “God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it; thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting; thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians.” Even on that very night, Cyrus entered the city of Babylon and overthrew its power forever.

Since Belshazzar’s feast many great nations have been overthrown by luxury. Whether we recall Greece bowing before Rome, might in intellect humbling itself before might in arms; Rome swallowed up by the Northern savages; or France turning her rivers of water red with the blood of her sons; we still find the same moving causes.

From the facts mentioned, this principle may be derived. Personal luxury endangers not only personal but also national existence; and if it does not result in overthrow, yet it assuredly retards all proper advancement. The first word in the statement of the principle is the key to the entire proposition: Personal, selfish. When a man heaps up comforts and treasures for the gratification of his own desires merely, when he forgets the common tie of human fellowship—forgets that other men must have food and clothing for their bodies, and nourishment for
their minds, that they too feel joy and sorrow—then he becomes his own worst enemy and a nation’s peril. Do we not see those who would almost fence off the green grass dotted with flowers, and bid the sun shine for them alone, who lock up countless treasures meant to benefit mankind—the labors of art and the products of deep thought? And what is the result? First, the person exercising such selfishness injures himself. By laying aside his humanity, his noble self at least has suffered martyrdom, and often his temporal prosperity has been endangered. But the effect on those around him is still worse. If men could suffer and rejoice together there would be but little discontent; but when the poor man sees the rich living in a brown-stone front, while his family huddles in a hut; sees his neighbor rosy and well-fed, comfortable in warm furs, while he himself, almost starved, shivers in his rags; do you suppose that he does not note the glaring contrast?

And now this great evil of luxury must be grappled with and overcome. It is vain to seek to overthrow a socialistic sentiment so long as one man is ground down to support another in idleness. Yet, in spite of our boasted liberty, there exists to-day a slavery more terrible than the negro underwent, and one which no Act of Congress can remove—the thraldom of the laborer to his master. We need more Peter Coopers to enlighten the dark night of despair which has settled over the poorer classes. America must finally decide this question; and on this decision hangs the fate of the nation. If decided aright, glorious will be our country in humanity, and her years will not be cut off; but if wrongly, there will come a time when the stars and stripes will be draped in black; when the sounds of joy will be heard no more, and the fields no longer whiten for the harvest; but desolation will reign supreme. If we hope that the hand of fate shall not write: “Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting,” we can never look to legislation to correct this social evil, for no legislation can be executed which is not backed by public sentiment. We must broaden the humanity of men. Just how this will be accomplished is still unsolved.

Yet we may expect much through true education. The wider view of mankind which recognizes the common brotherhood only comes to the educated man. Accordingly if we wish the standard of our country to attain to the highest eminence, and that adhering nations shall pay homage at the shrine of liberty and justice, it behooves us to support and cherish that higher education which has already shed its brightening rays throughout the entire world.

C. D. M. ’89

A new feature being introduced into the State work of the Y. M. C. A. this year is that of holding district conferences.

At the call of State Secretary Barkley a committee from the Associations of this district met at the rooms of the city Association September 24, to arrange for its first conference.

The district includes within its borders Olivet, Grand Rapids, Holland, Plainwell, Kalamazoo and Kalamazoo College, of which Olivet was represented on the committee by Bunker; Grand Rapids by Beattie; Kalamazoo by F. A. Vernor, and Kalamazoo College by R. C. Fenner, with Secretary Barkley in the chair.

The committee decided that the conference should be held at Olivet, commencing Friday evening, October 23, and continuing through Sunday evening, the 25th.

The program has been very carefully prepared and such practical topics will be discussed as all Christian, and especially Y. M. C. A., workers are interested in.

President Butterfield, of Olivet College, in a letter to the committee gave a hearty invitation in behalf of the people and college to the conference to meet there, assuring them that all who should come would be made more than welcome.

Aside from the invitation to Association members a general invitation is extended to Christian workers, and especially those within the district, living in towns where there are no Associations.

The Associations of the district should enter into the spirit of this idea and make it a grand success as a means of increasing the power of the Association in reaching and saving young men.

Let as many of us as possible make our plans to attend that we may become more efficient in doing practical Christian work.
We hear the cry of reform nowadays on every side, and we believe that this is right; for none of our institutions are so perfect but that we may find something in them that needs reforming. While the cry is going around we would like to whisper a suggestion to the students and friends of the college in regard to the Index and its patrons.

First—That every one subscribe. This alone would be a great reform. Next, those that live in Kalamazoo patronize those who advertise in our paper. If a college paper is worth sustaining at all, it is worth sustaining well, for the better it is sustained the better paper it can be made. We who do the work are willing to follow the example of our illustrious predecessors, and take our pay in glory and experience, but we should like to have the cash receipts large enough to cover the necessary expenses and make a few much needed improvements. We have to depend on the business men who advertise with us for this to a great extent, and it is only fair that we remember them when we have trading to do, and if a merchant will not make the small outlay that is necessary to have his business represented, let him not have a share of the big outlay that we make while here. We have some of the best business firms in all branches among our advertisers, and if others see that it will draw our patronage we shall soon have them also. Then let all who have an interest in the college subscribe for its paper, and all who spend money in Kalamazoo leave it with those who patronize us.

This year there is to be a column devoted to the Christian work of the school as carried on under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. This may be a new feature in college journalism, yet we think that an association whose work is so important as that of the Christian association should have a means of communication with the associations of other colleges. There have been several efforts made by the corresponding secretaries of the different associations to acquaint themselves with each others' methods, plans, and welfare by means of correspondence. But as it takes so much time for one person to write to so many, the efforts have usually been short-lived. Taking these things into consideration it seems that a feasible plan of communication could be effected, by having a Y. W.
C. A. and Y. M. C. A. column in the papers of the colleges which have such associations; and as we have a large list of exchanges we could thus hear from all, with very little inconvenience. We would therefore propose to our exchanges that they start similar columns and thus we shall keep each other informed with reference to one of the most important branches of college work.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Board of trustees of the College held on the 24th of April, it was decided to close the institution on June 30, unless the debt should be paid and the additional endowment secured.

This decision caused the people of the State, and notably of Kalamazoo, to take hold of the matter with such earnestness, that when the Board met on June 16, it was found that of the $68,000 desired, only about $12,500 were lacking.

Some of the friends of the College thought the Board would be justified in deciding at once to open in September. The majority of the members of the Board believed such action would be unwise. The time of closing the engagements with teachers was extended from June 30, to July 30.

Meanwhile strong efforts were made to secure the amount still needed. Through the remainder of June and through all of July, faithful men did earnest hard work. On assembling at Jackson, July 30, the Board found that $1,500 were still needed to make the required amount.

After attending to some preliminary matters the trustees made an effort to secure this amount among themselves, and through liberal pledges from its members and from a few brethren who were present $2,000 were obtained.

It being understood that the college was virtually closed, it became necessary to select a faculty. A committee was appointed to report on reorganization. This committee recommended the re-election of the faculty as it stood the past year, and their recommendation was adopted by the board.

The resignation of President Brooks was offered. The board, in accepting it, requested him to continue his service through the coming year. Prof. Montgomery also tendered his resignation, but the board declined to receive it.

A petition was presented asking that Professor Lewis Stuart be appointed to the chair of History and Literature.

A provisional appointment was made, it being understood that such a position is offered to him if the income of the College will warrant the payment of an additional Professor's salary.

As little or no interest will be received on the additional endowment until a year has elapsed, it will be necessary to reduce expenses in every possible way, that no debt be incurred during the present year. To make this reduction, all of the teacher's salaries were reduced, the larger salaries being reduced most, and the smaller ones, but little.

The promise was made, however, to pay the same amount to each one as he received last year if it is possible to do so.

Mr. S. G. Cook, of Minneapolis, made an offer of $1,000 in his own name, and $500 in the name of a friend towards repairing the upper building, provided $1000 were secured from other sources.

Committees were appointed to look after this matter, and also, to endeavor to add something more to this subscription on the debt and endowment fund to cover any shrinkage that may occur.

Trustee Grant of Detroit, having been appointed to examine the books of the College, and report on the financial management of the past in the light of such investigation, made a partial report.

This report shows the most thorough, efficient, and pains-taking labor on the part of Mr. Grant.

He was requested to complete it, and it was decided to have it published. So far as the report goes it does not show any neglect on the part of the managers of the college fund while engaged in the difficult task of discharging their duty in regard to this trust in the past years.

Other matters of minor importance received attention, and one of the most important meetings the college trustees have ever held was brought to a close in a season of prayer.

May we not believe that Kalamazoo College is now to enter upon an era of advancement in its history? Have we not reason to expect that men of wealth, feeling assured of its wider usefulness and more abundant success, will furnish the means whereby its endowment may receive further additions, its buildings repaired, and supplied with many conveniences now lacking, its apparatus increased, its library enlarged, and its grounds beautified.
Further reference to Dr. Brooks's resignation will be made in the next issue.

For two or three months plans have been maturing for a reunion of the former pupils of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Stone. Careful effort was made to invite every person who had been a pupil of either to be present in Kalamazoo on the 23rd and 24th days of September. Dr. Stone had been at the head of the institution which is now Kalamazoo College from 1843 to 1863, and Mrs. Stone had not only been associated with him during all those years, but had also continued a school for young ladies until 1885, and since that time has had classes in history in nearly every city in Michigan, and has conducted several companies of young ladies on educational tours in Europe. The number of their pupils, therefore, was very large, and the attendance at this gathering was large.

It was probably accidental, but noticeable, that the chief interest of the occasion gathered around the earlier students—those who enjoyed the instructions of these teachers in the very earliest years of their work. It would have been pleasing, at least to some, if we could have heard from a few who were students after the institute became a college. But those who were first called on were so interested in the story of their times, and were so interesting in their remarks, that the hours were gone before any of the later students had opportunity to report themselves.

On Wednesday evening there was a public meeting in the First Presbyterian church, presided over by Rev. J. S. Boyden. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Hunting, an address of welcome was made by Hon. H. E. Hoyt, and Dr. Stone was called on to address his former pupils. This address was such as might have been expected from a veteran teacher greeting the men and women—many of them gray-headed—whom he had taught in their youth, and was listened to with great pleasure. The same may be said of the address of Mrs. Stone, who dwelt with much earnestness on the one great moral lesson which she had sought to impress on her pupils—the duty of constant and all-pervading benevolence.

A response in behalf of "the boys" was made by Wylis C. Ransom of Lansing; and in behalf of "the girls," by Mrs. S. S. Jackson, of Detroit. These were followed by the reading of letters of regret from some who were absent, by a paper of A. D. P. Van Buren of Galesburg, presenting reminiscences of school life, and by poems written by Mrs. Frank Cornell, and E. L. Brown. The assembly was large, and nearly all in attendance remained till the closing at a late hour.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, more than three hundred (including the wives and husbands of former pupils) sat down to a collation elegantly and bountifully provided by ladies of Kalamazoo. Elisha Eames of Watertown, N. Y., served as master of ceremonies, and called out one after another of the older students, intending doubtless, to have every period of Dr. Stone's service represented by successive speakers. But the old men, once encouraged, could not stay the tide of memory, and no time was left for the students of later years.

But the best feeling prevailed, and every one went away as the day was declining, testifying that this reunion would be among his most cherished recollections. Those who planned it had in view to add to the enjoyments of Dr. and Mrs. Stone in their declining years. But in carrying out this unselfish purpose, they added scarcely less to their own pleasure than to that of their revered teachers.

On the second Friday evening of the term the literary societies began their active work. As there were less than half of the students present and as many new ones have come among us, who perhaps do not fully appreciate the advantages which the societies offer, it may be well to say something about this feature of the College course.

In a lecture delivered two years ago before the students, our president said, that one's work in a literary society would benefit him as much as the carrying of one extra study, thus estimating society work as equal in value to one-third of the studies of the curriculum. If this be true, we can ill afford to neglect the opportunity offered us.

Our school work gives us mental drill and discipline, but it does not give us the power of appearing before an assembly and speaking intelligibly upon the questions of the day, nor that acquaintance with the parliamentary law which is necessary to conduct the business of public
meetings. Any one, no matter what pursuit he intends to follow in after life, is liable to be called upon to preside over such meetings. Neither of these very important factors in our education can be acquired in any other way than from practice in society.

The class room and the literary society supplement each other; one can not take the place of the other, and both are needed, in order that our development may be well rounded and symmetrical. Now the aim of these remarks is:

First, if you are not a member of one of the societies, join at once. Do not let the greater part of the year go by before you join and thus deprive yourself of the benefit which you might, and ought to receive.

Second, if you are a member do your work thoroughly.

Owing to the uncertainty of opening the College last Commencement it is probable that the number of students is less than it would have been had the future of the College been then more fully assured.

The thanks of all those interested in the College are due Rev. M. W. Haynes, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo, who labored so earnestly and efficiently for the liquidation of the debt and the increase of the endowment.

Local.

Subscribe for the Index.
Advertise in the Index.
School opened Sept. 9th.
Welcome to all new students.
Did you attend the State Fair?
The Sophs say the Freshman must not wear canes.
Prof. in Chemistry:—Please mention where hydrogen is found.
Junior Miss—In Bunsen.
And now they say they are going to Fire Stone from the Chapel choir.
Misses Bertha and May Harvey have returned to resume their studies at the College.

This is Hecks turn in regular course, to have a mission at the Bethel.

Prof. F. D. Haskell has been put in charge of the upper building during the term.

The Towheaded Senior says the big calf he saw at the Fair took all the conceit out of him.

“Billy the kid” smiles anything but serenely when anyone asks him when he received the last letter from the Doctor.

One of our Senior Preps. says his best pedestrian record is 10 miles an hour and a quarter. We suppose he is training for the turf.

Why is the noise we occasionally hear issuing from a place east of the Lower Building, like Oscar Wilde? Why! it is so very aesth-etic you know.

It is an unanswered question in the Natural Theology class why the only one of them who “revels” in the abstract, should so soon cease his reveling.

The new Ladies’ Hall is advancing slowly, the foundation being nearly completed. Prof. Montgomery, chairman of the building Committee, says they expect to have it enclosed before snow flies.

Nearly all the students availed themselves of the opportunity offered to visit the State Fair Thursday, Sept. 17th. All College exercises were dispensed with, and the students were furnished with tickets at reduced rates.

We hope that with the advent of our new janitor Mr. W. E. Power a new regime has been inaugurated in that department. The enterprise represented bespeaks for him the good will and hearty cooperation of all the students.

On the first Friday evening of the term, according to custom the Eurodelphians opened their pleasant hall for the first social of the season. As is the custom at these college socials, a delightful evening was spent renewing old acquaintances, and forming new ones.

The first game of base ball participated in by the college boys this year took place Friday p.m. Sept. 27th against the high schools assisted by some town boys. Five innings, score 5 to 5. A re-organization of the college club is being agitated. There is plenty of stock in the College for a strong nine as was fully demonstrated by the first game.
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Personals.

E. S. Faxon will not return to the College this year.

78 C. L. Dean has become night editor of the Detroit Free Press.

83 H. H. Barber is traveling for the Michigan School Furniture Co.

K. N. Conrad is working at the carpenter's trade in Cheboygan.

83 S. Wesselius is having a prosperous law practice at Grand Rapids.

89 Prof. H. M. Fish died at his home in Burr Oak, Mich., July 27th, 1885.

Chas. Remington, of College fame, is keeping books at Canton, Kansas.

Owing to impaired health C. S. Lester, '86, does not return to college this year.

A. E. Knapp enters the Collegiate department of Madison University this year.

Fred M. Standish, a former student, is traveling for D. M. Ferry & Co. in Nebraska.

Misses Belle and Rena Richards and Cora Cole passed their vacation at Charlevoix.

85 Miss Ellen M. Carman has been traveling through Colorado during the summer.

A. P. Fiske, a former preparatory student here, enters Oberlin College this fall.

E. F. Osborn, formerly of '85 has accepted a call from the Baptist Church, at Hillsdale.

89 C. D. McGibeny played the piano for the Jackson Wagon display, at the State Fair.

During his vacation J. O. Heck took a trip around the Lakes from Chicago to Detroit.

83 C. A. Fletcher enters the medical department of the University of Michigan this fall.

Will C. Conover, formerly of this College is one of the instructors at Racine College, Wis.

J. O. Heck occupied the pulpit at the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, September 20.

J. E. McNeal has joined the regular army, and at the last report was stationed at Little Rock, Ark.

'88 S. B. Tobey will teach the young idea how to shoot, at Wolcottville, Indiana, during the coming year.

Mrs. Clara Potter Anderson has been engaged to teach the classes in French in the College this year.

Rev. P. S. Moxom, an old student here, has been called to the first Baptist Church, Boston, salary $5,000.

60 Rev. A. G. Pierce sends a son and two daughters to renew his name and memory in College halls.

85 W. H. Merritt has been engaged as principal of the high school at Grass Lake at a salary of $700 per year.

89 E. A. Balch spent a few days at the beginning of vacation at Grand Rapids, the guest of the Martin Bros.

A. G. Fuller '83 comes forth a full fledged attorney, having lately been admitted to practice in the Circuit Court.

88 Miss Rena Richards has been compelled, on account of weak eyes, to abandon her college duties for the present.

85 L. H. Wood has been holding revival meetings at Oshtemo and Kalamazoo during the summer with good success.

Geo. D. Kaufman as pastor-elect of the Baptist Church at Lawton, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, Sept. 1st.

Miss Ida Z. Moxom formerly of the class of '86, this college, passed through town on her way to Cleveland and Adelbert College.

85 J. E. Kinnane has been engaged as instructor in mathematics and history in St. Francis Collegiate Institute at Monroe, Mich.

83 L. H. Stewart will teach the school at Ada, Mich., during the ensuing year. He will use his leisure time studying medicine.

J. E. Cheney '85 was the guest of A. G. Fuller '83 during the Fair. Cheney is a traveling salesman for an agricultural implement firm.

89 Rev. C. M. Stuart, pastor of the Fort Street M. E. Church, Detroit has been elected Associate Editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate.

Rev. R. E. Manning '73 of Milwaukee, was a visitor at the College lately, and Tuesday morning Sept. 22nd, addressed the students from the Chapel rostrum in a few well chosen words.
'86 O. H. Brownell has returned from the Northwestern University, where he took his Junior year and has entered the Senior class.

H. M. Rose, a former student, is city editor of the Grand Rapids Morning Telegram. His brother F. L. Rose is one of our new students.

Miss Mary A. Sawtelle our former instructor in Literature and French, passed a few days in Kalamazoo recently, the guest of Miss Helen Coleman.

'83 A. E. Oloough and wife of Chicago, spent a few days in town recently. Misses Nellie and Gola Oloough went for a short visit to the Garden City.

'80 O. F. Daniels is studying with L. F. New ­man, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Detroit with the view of taking a General Secretaryship.

'84 Since the Commencement of Morgan Park Theological Seminary in May, E. E. Dresser has been supplying the Baptist Church at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

Koli S. Thahue has been giving lectures on the manners and customs of the Burmese, in the western part of this State. He reports fair success in his summer's work.

Aug. 27th, at the residence of the bride's mother on South St., Kalamazoo, W. A. Anderson '82 was united in marriage to Miss Clara Potter, Rev. Dr. Hunting officiating.

'85 Prof. A. Hadlock spent a part of his vacation working in the interest of the college. At the last meeting of the County Board of School Inspectors he was re-elected as a member of the Board of County Examiners.

S. C. Davis, formerly of the class of '85, made his old friends at the college a visit during State Fair week. Davis is pastor of the Baptist Church at Berrien Springs, Michigan, and rejoices in a seven months old daughter.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ILLUSTRATED.—Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—Harper's Magazine

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Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A.

OFFICERS.

Y. M. C. A.

President - R. O. Fenner
Vice President - L. E. Martin
Rec. Secretary - H. E. House
Cor. Secretary - W. S. Corbin
Treasurer - C. H. Bramble

Y. W. C. A.

President - Belle H. Richards
Vice President - Eva Daglish
Rec. Secretary - Lizzie Hoover
Cor. Secretary - Mable F. Young
Treasurer - Nellora H. Clough.

The College Prayer meeting opened with a large attendance on the first Monday evening of the term. Nearly all of the old attendants who have returned to school were present and also many new ones. The meeting was led by Pres. Brooks, who spoke briefly of the relation which the faculty sustains to the students in their Christian work and also of the influence which Christian students may exert over their fellows.

The moments following were well taken up with earnest prayer and brief testimonies. A strong desire was manifest that efficient Christian work might be done the coming year.

Few young people have better opportunities for Christian work than College students, and we of Kalamazoo College are not lacking for a field of work with our city missions, which need our aid, and our own College work. “The harvest truly is great but the labourers are few.”

The first Bible reading of the Y. W. C. A. this term was held last Friday afternoon in the Euro­delphian hall. Nearly all the members were present, and several new names were added.

They commenced the study of the person and character of Christ, which proved very interesting and profitable. They expect to adopt a plan of study, and follow it out during the year. Bible readings are held every Friday afternoon at 3:20 p.m. and missionary meetings once during each month. All Christian young women are asked to join with them in these meetings.
COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A. FOR ’85 ’86.

Membership—W. Cockburn, E. A. Balch, W. S. Corbin.

On the 16th of September, the first business meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held. The following committees were appointed by the President.

Devotional—Eva Daglish.
Missions—Lizzie Hoover.
Bible Study—Mary Boyden, Mabel F. Young.
Membership—Ongola Clough, Kate A. Weimer.

Any one who wishes to become an intelligent association worker cannot afford to miss reading the Y. M. C. A. Watchman. Full of practical methods and ideas of Christian work from the experience and study of our most successful workers, it is an invaluable aid to our work. We know of no greater stimulant to Christian work and Bible study outside of the Bible itself.

It can be found on file at the library, but each member of the association, should, if possible, be a subscriber.

The prayer meeting of the 22d was led by L. E. Martin. Subject—Faith. The one on the 28th by W. W. Des Autels. Subject—The dust of worldliness.

The students were addressed in the chapel Monday, Sept. 23d, by Rev. J. M. Barkley, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., upon matters of interest to the association.

At the first regular meeting of the College Y. M. C. A., the resignation of C. S. Lester, as president was accepted and R. O. Fenner was chosen to fill the position.

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Bay City during the month of February. The exact date has not been decided on.

Read the account of the Y. M. C. A. committee meeting on the 6th page.

Exchanges.

Owing either to the postman’s non-performance of duty or to our own lack of forethought, in failing to request one of the students who remained here during the summer to preserve them, few of the commencement numbers of our friends reached us. And had not some of the more enterprising of our contemporaries sent us their first issues bearing the date September upon the title page, our services would have been little needed at present.

The Notre Dame Scholastic enters auspiciously upon the nineteenth year of its existence. Its first issue is weighty both in size and matter. The two articles, “Linguistics,” and “The Tenant of Gable End,” are of high merit. The latter, however, is clipped.

The Hillsdale Herald has begun its weekly visits. It is a newy little sheet; but we believe that those who have it in charge have formed a low and unworthy estimate of the aim of a college paper. From an article in the Sept. 17 number, entitled “Choose Right Ground,” we give the following paragraph:

In doing justice to our college, as well as to ourselves, our alma mater should be kept prominently before the public, so that she may receive credit for the great work which she and her alumni are accomplishing. And this can be done in no other way than by a good, well sustained college periodical. The Herald meets this demand; and it largely depends upon you and me for its information regarding the whereabouts and doings of our extensive alumni. This and every day college news should mostly fill the columns of a college paper.

Now we heartily agree with our friend of the Herald as regards the keeping of our alma mater prominently before the public; but we do not agree with him as to the way in which this desirable end should be accomplished.

A prominent feature of a college paper, it is true, should be its local and personal column, but these should serve simply as seasoning for more solid food; and it should keep its alma mater before the public by showing the advancement of the students in intellectual growth.
Our ideal college paper would represent correctly the undergraduate thought of its college. And it would do this, not by filling its pages with articles by friends and alumni, that it might have a weighty and dignified appearance; nor by discussing politics and national affairs that it might look like a full-fledged journal of the people; but by confining itself strictly to the sphere of student life and experience. And is not this field broad enough? The four years spent in college are years of growth; years of expansion; years spent in studying the past, struggling with the present, and acquiring strength and resources for the future; years replete with experiences illustrative of the greatest themes of life.

Having given our idea of a college paper in a general way, we would like to say a few words for ourselves. Some believe the Exchange department of little account, and act accordingly; but to those self-satisfied and self-righteous Pharisees in college journalism, who need not the aid of friendly criticism to improve their pages, we beg to quote those famous lines of Burns:

"O wad some power the giffie gie us,  
To see oursels as others see us!  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion!"

It is that phase of human nature here noted, which explains the utility of an Exchange column.

We believe, for reasons previously given, that the College paper has a mission. Let us then, fellow exchange editors by mutual suggestion and encouragement help it fulfill its mission, and raise the standard of college journalism.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.  
_Pope._

Sweeter was the sound, when oft, at evening’s close,  
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose;  
There as I pass’d, with careless steps and slow,  
The mingled notes came softened from below;  
The swain responsive as the milkmaid sung;  
The sober herd that low’d to meet their young;  
The noisy geese that gabbled o’er the pool;  
The playful children just let loose from school;  
The watchdog’s voice that bay’d the whispering wind,  
And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind;  
These all in sweet confusion sought the shade,  
And filled each pause the nightingale had made.  
_Goldsmith._

---

### Chips.

"Did you do nothing to resuscitate the body?" was recently asked of a witness. "Yes, sir; we searched the pockets," was the reply.—_Boston Bugle._

Ladies will find a fine line of hand turn, and hand sewed Goodyear, welt kid and goat shoes, in Wankenphast, common sense and opera styles at _BENNETT & SON._

A Capital crime—well, kissing is about as good as any of them, if we admit that kissing is a crime.—_Somerville Journal._

Mormons ought to be good sailors—they have so much marly-time experience.—_Texas Siftings._

Gentlemen’s Wankerphas in hand and machine sewed in various styles and widths.

_J. C. BENNETT & SON._

A Connecticut youth of 22 has just married a widow of 73. He evidently wanted a wife who knew how to cook.—_Philadelphia Call._

Boys if you would buy wood of McSweeney, you would get good wood. Also 2000 lbs. of coal per ton.

If you wish to keep your horse fat don’t allow any man to get a lien on him.—_Carl Pretzel’s._

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When the radiant morn of creation broke,  
And the world in the smile of God arose,  
And the void abyss of myriads came,-  
In the widening wastes of space to play,  
Their silver voices in chorus rang,  
And this was the song the bright ones sang:

Away, away, through the wide, wide sky,  
The fair blue fields that before us lie,—  
Each sun with the world that round him roll,  
Each planet, poised on her turning pole;  
With her tides of green, and her clouds of white,  
And her waters that lie like fluid light.

For the source of glory uncovers his face,  
And the brightness overflows unbounded space;  
And we drink as we go the luminous tides  
In our ruddy air and our blooming sides:  
Lo, yonder the living splendours play;  
Away, on our joyous path, away!

Look, look, through our glittering ranks afar,  
In the infinite azure, star after star,  
How they brighten and bloom as they swiftly pass!  
How the verdure runs o'er each rolling mass!  
And the path of the gentle winds is seen,  
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.

And see where the brighter day-beams pour,  
How the rainbows hang in the sunny shower;

And the morn and eve, with their pomp of hues,  
Shift o'er the bright planets and shed their dews;  
And 'twixt them both, o'er the teeming ground,  
With her shadowy cone the night goes round!

Away, away! in our blossoming bowers,  
In the soft air wrapping these spheres of ours,  
In the seas and fountains that shine with morn,  
See, Love is brooding, and Life is born.

And breathing myriads are breaking from night,  
To rejoice, like us, in motion and light.  
“Glide on in your beauty, ye youthful spheres,  
To weave the dance that measures the years;  
Glide on, in the glory and gladness sent  
To the farthest wall of the firmament.—  
The boundless visible smile of Him,  
To one veil of whose brow your lamps are dim.”  
—Bryant.

Quintilian tells of a young student who had been sitting, as many a student in later times has sat, with his writing materials at hand, but with a disconsolate look on his brow, and no brilliant rhetoric on his paper. When asked the cause of his distress, he replied that he had been trying for three days, and all in vain, to find an introduction to his speech. Surely, said his friend, you do not wish to speak better than you can! The advice suggested by these words, so far from being intended to discourage, was meant to comfort and encourage. It meant, be content to do the best you can, and thus contented, you will surely do something, and you will find yourself ever doing better and better. The young student, never doing better than he could, afterwards became eminent for correctness and elegance of speech.

The advice was good. It may be divided into two meanings. It may mean, be contented with the amount of ability which is yours by nature,
Again it may mean, be content each day with the amount of ability, native and acquired, which you possess on that day. Let the first of these two meanings be in the mind, as a few thoughts are suggested in commendation of the advice.

First, See clearly what the meaning of the advice is. Let us turn the thought over through a few sentences, so that it may be distinctly before us. Be content with the amount of original endowment given to you for development and use, with the capabilities and possibilities which were put into your being. If your natural abilities are less than those of your neighbor, do not covet his abilities in any such sense as to be discontented with your own. Be content, not with attainment past or present, but with that power of attainment which is in you. Because you cannot do better than you can, do not therefore be hindered from doing, and let not discontent mar your doing, or cloud your spirit, or wrinkle your brow.

Does not the advice commend itself? What good will it do to be discontented? Discontent, it is true, is sometimes salutary, serving as a spur to activity. Dissatisfaction with past or present doing may stimulate to better doing in the future. But dissatisfaction with the amount of original endowment is utterly futile and irrational, for it is directed to that which no amount of dissatisfaction can change. Discontent cannot add one iota to the amount of original ability, any more than it can add a cubit to the stature. It is as futile as it would be to wish that your birthplace had been in some other land, or your birth-year in some other epoch. When dissatisfaction with your place and time, doubtless the best place and time for you, can interchange them with the place and time of some one else, then may dissatisfaction with your two talents of endowment change them into the five talents of your neighbor.

Again, this discontent is not only futile, it is deleterious. It is a disturbing and enervating influence in the very soul. It involves mental and emotional waste. It insinuates discouragement, where help and inspiration are needed. Its presence is an unnatural clog upon the wheels of life. It chills the atmosphere of good cheer which should surround the period and process of mental discipline. It casts a gloom over the spirits and over the face. Futile and mischievous it should be made to give place to a rational and conscious contentment with the measure of endowment which was given to us—given, that we might find pleasure in developing and using it.

Furthermore, true contentment with one's abilities, so far from checking ambition is likely to stimulate hope and establish the expectation of success, for some of the grounds of contentment are equally the grounds of assurance. The most solid ground of contentment is the thought that the wise purpose of the Creator had something to do with determining the measure of my ability. If his purpose underlies the measure of my ability, it underlies the ability itself, and stamps it as valuable in his esteem, as worthy of development, and as sure to repay all honest efforts to cultivate and use it. Not only contentment, but the highest inspiration to work springs out of the thought that God has measured to us the amount of talent which we possess.

Just here it is pertinent to add, that when we take the long future into our account, average endowments, supplemented by faithful self-culture, and admitted to a career of unlimited growth, open as grand possibilities as a man can desire. It matters comparatively little how humble the original gift may be, if it is granted a limitless expansion. Small beginnings, when joined with endless growth, will increase, till they pass our ordinary line of comparison and measurement. Little differences in original endowment will be practically lost sight of, when all have taken on indefinite development. With the possibility of continued growth before us, discontent should be crowded still further from our thoughts.

As an additional antidote to discontent, it may be said that brilliant talents, are not, as some imagine, the chief and only object of admiration and congratulation. Brilliant talent like inherited wealth, exposes to peculiar temptations. The brilliant young man is sometimes left behind in the race for honor and achievement by the persistent and diligent, though less talented, competitor. The largest seeds do not always yield the choicest fruits, neither do the most rapid growths always bring the greatest permanence and strength. Be content to be yourself, and grow to the utmost of your manhood both in quality and in quantity.

Once more, contentment with one's own, is commended by the thought that the comfort and rewards which may be enjoyed do not spring so much from the possession of the original gift, as from the use that is made of it. In this respect you are on a level with the most talented. Oppor-
tunity to work is itself a splendid endowment. If a genius for hard work and a determination to do duty are yours, then the possibilities before you in this age of opportunity, leave no room for discontent. If your talent is less than you could wish, your gains and successes will bring all the larger revenue of satisfaction, because of the greater pains expended. What you earn brings greater satisfaction than what is given to you.

As he who acquires a fortune by his own efforts is likely to prize it more highly and use it better than he who by inheritance receives a fortune ready made, so he who begins with less and attains to more will receive a larger recompense. Let that kind of endowment which consists in the opportunity to cultivate our talents, and to do good work in life, be as highly prized by us as the endowment of original gifts.

**BRYANT'S VASE.**

It was presented to him on the 20th of June 1876, in honor of his 80th birthday, which occurred on the 3rd of November, 1874.

The friends of William Cullen Bryant in New York city thought that when he reached the age of 80 years some tribute of respect was due him. Some one suggested that a commemorative vase, of choice workmanship and original design, would be the best form for this tribute. Accordingly, a committee of twenty men from New York and Brooklyn was appointed to take charge of the matter. These men associated with them prominent men from various parts of the country, from Boston to San Francisco.

These were present at Mr. Bryant's residence on his birthday, and written testimonials of respect, with a long list of signers, were read, and then Mr. Bryant made some very suitable remarks. As it would necessarily take considerable time for the completion of the vase, they did not try to have it ready for presentation on this occasion. However, a subscription of $5,000 was soon raised for the execution of their design. All silversmiths were allowed to compete for the best design. The first attempts were almost failures, and many feared lest the whole undertaking would fail. But the closing competition, in February, 1875, put these fears at rest. On account of the beauty and fitness of the design of Mr. Whitehouse, of the house of Tiffany & Co., it was unanimously accepted. This piece of silver, in its careful and exquisite details means: The living father of American literature, William C. Bryant. Upon study, it suggests, America, the country in which he has lived and labored so long. I have copied a very few of the remarks which the artist, Mr. Whitehouse, made before the committee. "When the Bryant testimonial was first mentioned to me my thoughts at once flew to the country—to the crossing of the boughs of trees, to the plants and flowers, and to the general contemplation of Nature; and these, together with a certain Homeric influence produced in my mind the germ of the design—the form of a Greek vase with the most tasteful American flowers growing round and entwining themselves gracefully about it, each breathing its own particular story as it grew." These remarks alone would give us a dim idea of the vase. But let us examine its parts more closely.

The vase is covered entirely with fret work of apple boughs and blossoms, or a fine basket work from the apple tree. Beneath are the primrose and amaranth which form the finer lines of the work. These speak of inspiration and immortality, while the former expressed Bryant's poetry. The body of the vase bears medallions of the poet, his life, and works. These are very elaborate and expensive. The most prominent of these is the portrait bust. Above his head (representing his art) is the lyre. Below, (showing the progress of his journalism), is the old printing press. Below this, and still more prominent, is the design of the waterfowl, which represents "God over Nature," in the poem by that name.

On the opposite side of the vase is a design which well balances, the rather masculine appearance of the other. It is the picture of two female figures, representing Poetry contemplating Nature. On each side between these two chief medallions there are two groups which illustrate scenes in his life. One of these groups represents him as in company with his father, who is pointing out Homer to him as a model in the composition of poetry. Another represents him as in a forest, the student of Nature, such as he appears to be in "Thanatopsis" or "A Forest Hymn." A third represents his life as a journalist, and still another as an aged man translating the "Iliad and the Odyssey." The lower part of the bowl is ornamented with cotton and Indian corn. Encircling the neck are the primrose and ivy, emblematic of youth and old age.

The fringed gentian suggests the grave thought. Around the neck in the form of an
Hitchcock, ferns. Indian corn, cotton and ornamental rice sequence, is at the foot of the bowl. and broken shackles, which represent him as poet and emancipator.

The idea that the ruling motto during his public career was justice, is suggested by the Rudbekia flower, which is the type of that virtue. This idea is strengthened by a book without a name, and from its being so prominent it must be the Bible.

Looking at this vase as a whole it seems very simple.

But the process of making it required a great deal of labor and expense.

Everything about it expresses some truth of his life. The fret-work of flowers, the belt of medallions, the fillet on which is inscribed the name of Truth, the arms which bear the representations of the nation’s wealth, the water lily at the foot, the base which bears the lyric, broken shackles and crossed pens, the bird, printing press, the two typical flowers and the Bible all combined, make this simple, though beautiful looking piece of silver the work of ideal and historical art.

M. E. H. ’91

We have been requested to insert the following:

The Physiology class and also their teacher, take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Dr. Hitchcock, for the interesting and instructive lecture, which he delivered (ct. 20. Subject—Heart, Throat, and Lungs.

A little thieving is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art;
“Twas mean to rob a henroost of a hen,
But stealing thousands makes us gentlemen.

“Then gently scan your brother-man,
Still gentler, sister woman;
Though they may gan a kennin’ rang,
To step aside is human.”—Burns.

“He’s a good friend that speaks well of us behind our backs.”

“An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth.”—Wooten.

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Editorials.

We delayed this edition of the Index a few days so that we might publish the account of the Y. M. C. A. district conference.

One new feature of the paper is that each issue is to contain an article from the pen of one of the preparatory students. As there are more students in this department than in the college classes it is no more than fair that they should be represented in the college paper. Besides that, there are many articles of merit which are written by them that deserve to be published. If when they prepare their articles they would use a little extra care with reference to the writing and punctuation, it would be an advantage both to them and to the editor who expects during the year to ask many of them to furnish articles for the Index.

It was with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that the students heard during the summer vacation, that the College was to continue its work under more auspicious circumstances. But their joy was greatly diminished as they learned that the resignation of the President had been
presented and accepted, and that another commencement would close his labors in that capacity.

We hardly need mention here the trials through which the College and its faculty have recently passed, or to say that for many years the position of President has been no sinecure.

The ability and genuine Christian worth of President Brooks has made him the object of much comment and admiration, not only of those in his own denomination, but of all educated men who know him. Coming to the College with a well stored mind and wide experience, he has given to the work here some of the most valuable years of his life.

Dr. Brooks has always been the friend of the students as well as their teacher, and very many of the former students as they read this will recall countless instances of his kindness to them. He has also labored to advance the standard of scholarship in this institution, and to establish a reputation for thorough work. That he has been able in a measure to accomplish this in the face of so many difficulties, certainly shows that he is not unfit for the position which he has held during the last seventeen years. Not only has President Brooks acted the part of an executive, but he has also done the work of a full professor, and for several years that of financial secretary. His name has contributed largely to draw students, and without a doubt, he has done more for the advancement and permanent good of Kalamazoo College than any other man. Many of those who sat under his teaching have testified that in the class-room he had few equals.

Nor is he esteemed by the students alone, but the generous response made by the citizens of Kalamazoo to the call for help on the endowment last summer, abundantly testified their confidence in the President and his management.

The excellent course of study, the character of the College, and the veneration of the students, all tend to show his intellectual and moral strength.

Retiring and unostentatious he has always preferred to let his deeds display his worth, and his character shows the element of true greatness, simplicity. We feel sure that it is the wish of the students that means may yet be found to induce Dr. Brooks to remain at the head of this College.

'84. A council met in Sheboygan Falls, Wis., at the call of the Baptist church in that place, on Thursday, Sept., 17, to consider the propriety of ordaining to the gospel ministry Brother Elmer E. Dresser. Rev. D. E. Halteman, D. D. was moderator of the council, and Rev. W. W. Pattengill, clerk. After a satisfactory examination, it was unanimously voted to ordain Bro. Dresser. The ordination services were held in the evening. Rev. W. P. Hellings, of Milwaukee, preached from Col. i. 28. Dr. Halteman offered the prayer of ordination. Rev. W. W. Pattengill of Fond du Lac, gave the hand of fellowship and the charge to the candidate, and Rev. W. J. Kermont of Milwaukee, gave the charge to the church. Bro. Dresser is a graduate of the Kalamazoo College, and has spent one year in the seminary at Morgan Park. He has gained a high place in the love and confidence of the Sheboygan Falls church, and continues his work on this interesting field with much promise of success.—Standard.

This is of more than ordinary interest to us, as Mr. Dresser formerly occupied the position of Editor-in-chief of the Index.

We take great pleasure in announcing the addition to the College library of many valuable books selected from the library of the late G. W. Harris, of Battle Creek. Mr. Harris has been for many years a hearty friend of the College, and a member of its Board of Trustees. He was a lover of good books and appreciated their educational value. It was his dying wish that the College should have the privilege of making a selection of books from his library. This contribution, consisting of two hundred and ten volumes is not surpassed in value by any similar contribution made to the library for many years, and will serve to perpetuate the memory and hopeful influence of the donor.

Perhaps it would be well for some to read that short sentence at the head of the Editorial column which says, "No anonymous communications inserted." An article that any one is ashamed to sign his name to, we are ashamed to print. So if you want your productions printed, give your name.

The following reports were presented by President Brooks, chairman of the committee on Christian Education, and by Professor Montgomery, chairman of Ladies Dormitory Building
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The small sum at our disposal in aid of students for the ministry has been appropriated to fourteen young men. If the amount, $323, had been larger, the aid bestowed would have been more in proportion to the wants of the student. If we could offer more than simply to pay the tuition and room rent of those whom we assist, we could draw to our own institutions some who are now drawn away by the promise of large assistance given at other institutions. Very few of our churches make any contribution to our beneficiary fund, and some even send their contributions to other organizations sustaining institutions in other states.

It is of course a fair question whether a pastor who was aided in his own preparation for the ministry by an Educational Society in one of the eastern states, is under obligation while a pastor in Michigan to send the contributions of his church to the society that aided him, and students to the college in which he studied. This question we do not propose to answer, but submit it to the serious consideration of our brethren whom it concerns. We are, however, glad to recognize the fact that the oldest of all our Baptist Educational Societies instructs its beneficiaries, that in return for the aid received from its funds they shall do all in their power, when engaged in the ministry, to sustain the Educational Societies and the schools of learning in the regions in which Providence assigns them their work. In pursuance of this policy, a great number of men who were trained in the east and enjoyed the benefits of eastern endowments, have transferred their allegiance to western institutions and organizations, and thus have enlarged and perpetuated the influence of the older endowments which they remember with hearty thankfulness. We wish that all in like circumstances would inquire whether this is not the wiser, broader, and more Christian policy.

The year just gone has been a memorable one in the department of service which this Board represents. The debt of Kalamazoo College, which had been growing for many years, had reached to nearly $18,000. The endowment of the college was plainly inadequate to its demands. A necessity for some decisive action was evidently laid upon its trustees. A vigorous effort was therefore made to secure contributions from those who were, or ought to be, interested in its prosperity. The result was not attained without great and self-denying labor, but was most gratifying to the friends of the College. The debt was provided for, and subscriptions for additions to the endowment were secured, amounting to $50,000. This increase of funds made it possible for the college to continue its work, but of course not on a scale of such enlargement as may well be desired. The critical being passed, all the friends of liberal learning among the Baptists of Michigan ought, we think, to do what they can to increase its facilities for its work, and to render that work as broad, thorough, and comprehensive as possible. Any man of wealth, anticipating the time when he must leave his earthly possessions, may wisely desire to have the wealth which he leaves, represent him in the work of God on earth. How can he do better than to add to the endowment of a Christian college, which shall train young men and women for the service of God, and send out from its halls every year a company of cultivated minds prepared to serve their generation, and to maintain the interests of justice and truth, and the Kingdom of God among men? We honor the Browns and Crozers, and Colbys, and Coburns and Colgates, whose names are held in everlasting remembrance, because they gave of their wealth to found or to endow schools of learning, and so send a mighty and beneficial influence along the line of ages. We trust that at some time not far in the future, God will put it into the heart of some Michigan Baptist to add his name to the list, and secure to our college abundant means for doing its grand and blessed work.

But while we hope for this, we would whisper to our brethren who are not millionaires, that there are some decided advantages in not having all the endowment of a school of learning come from one man;—that if our college should at some time come into possession of an adequate endowment, and we should choose the way in which it should come, we should prefer to have it come from ten men rather than one man, and from a hundred rather than from ten. If there are few or none who can do the whole work, is
On February 24th the first stone were drawn; brick were soon purchased, and most of the stone and brick were placed upon the grounds before the snow disappeared.

A careful examination of the plans showed the necessity for some changes. A larger dining room would be needed if gentlemen were to take their meals in the hall, and a higher basement would enable us to utilize that portion of the building at some future time.

The chairman made plans with those and other modifications, and presented them for approval at the director's meeting held in the city of Jackson, March 30th.

After examination they were approved, and the additional expense involved assumed by the association.

A meeting of the building committee was held in Detroit, at which the plans and specifications were thoroughly discussed. Mr. Vinton, an architect and builder of that city, being present.

On the 14th of April a meeting of the same committee was held in Adrian, the contractor, Mr. Coddington being present.

At this meeting the details of the plans, specifications and contracts were completed.

When the trustees at their meeting in Jackson April 24th, decided to close the College until certain conditions were fulfilled, it was thought best to discontinue work until the uncertainty hanging over the institution was removed.

At this time $1,100 had been expended. The site had been staked out and the window frames had been made.

Considerable dissatisfaction in regard to the location began to be expressed in certain quarters, and it was also found that it would be impossible to place the building upon the site selected without involving more expense in grading than was thought desirable; hence, a meeting of the committee on location was called for June 17 but owing to pressing engagements on the part of some of the members a quorum failed to meet.

On July 29 another meeting was called, and after careful consideration the site upon which we are now building, the first site selected, was unanimously chosen.

The trustees having decided at their meeting July 30, to open their college in September, the chairman of the building committee caused the work on the hall to be resumed at once.
The excavation was made, but the work was not pushed very vigorously for lack of funds.

During the last few weeks the construction has proceeded more rapidly. The mason work of the first story is now completed and the joists of the second floor are now laid. Most of the material is on the ground. The original contract involved an expenditure of $6,000.

The additions and modifications increased the amount to about $8,887. This last amount has now been increased by change of location, etc., a little more than two hundred dollars, making the total cost when the building is completed, $7,100.

I have drawn orders on the treasurer for $2,300. It will be seen, therefore, that $4,800 more are needed to complete the Hall. The treasurer's report will show how much of that amount has been received, and perhaps, give an estimate of how much more may be reasonably expected.

The Hall might be finished in time for occupancy in April, could we have the necessary funds.

The outlook is such that it is feared the Committee will be compelled to stop work as soon as the building is enclosed if not before.

It should be said in conclusion that if we can in some way obviate the necessity of discontinuing work for want of money a considerable additional expense may be avoided.

Local.

H. S.

Let brotherly love continue.

Please pass over a few Dunning?

Where are the boxing gloves? Echo, answers where?

Miss Etta Strickland has returned to resume her work at the College.

A shivering senior, in Chapel,—"I would just as soon die as freeze to death."

See extended account of Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. conference at in another column.

We were pleased to see Miss Fannie Platt, a former pupil, in chapel a short time ago.

The heart of Prof. Hadlock was made glad by the arrival, Oct. 3rd of a fine baby daughter into his family.

Lost by a Freshie; a cane borrowed from a Prep. The finder will be rewarded by a promise of not wearing a cane again this year.

Dr. H. A. Sawtelle formerly pastor of the Baptist Church of Kalamazoo, was in town a short time ago, the guest of Chauncey Strong '63.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Brooks, from Kalamazoo the division orations and declama-
tions due Oct. 21st, were postponed to Oct. 28th.

1959 lbs. is the total weight of those sent by the college to the conference as attested by the scales at the shop of Nichols Shepherd & Co., at Battle Creek.

J. H. Firestone is agent for Conrad Miller and those in need of coal or wood can leave their orders with him.

Prof. in Logic.—What is the universal negative?

Sleepy Junior—(arousing himself;) I am not prepared.

Chapel orations and essays for the term have been arranged as follows; Nov. 29th C. H. Brownell; Nov. 30th H. H. Potter; Dec. 1st F. W. Stone; Dec. 2nd G. W. Tait; Dec. 3rd R. C. Fenner; Dec. 6th Miss Belle Richards; Dec. 7th Miss Mabel Young; Dec. 8th W. S. Corbin; Dec. 9th L. E. Martin; Dec. 10th W. H. Pease.

The following preamble and resolutions passed by the Sherwood Rhetorical Society were received too late for insertion in our last issue.

Whereas, In the natural course of human events, our much beloved brother Willis A. Anderson, has deemed it fitting to renounce single blessedness, and enter into the Beauhland land of matrimony; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sherwood Rhetorical Society extend its hearty congratulations, and its best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of this respected member.

Resolved, That the present members of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society will faithfully hold in memory this example of their esteemed predecessor, and as far as possible they will follow in his footsteps.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the College Index, and be placed on the records of the Society.
At their meeting Oct. 16th, the Philolexian Lyceum passed the following resolutions in regard to the marriage of Mr. Wesselius '88.

Whereas, Sybrant Wesselius, a former member of the Philolexian Lyceum has taken to himself a partner of his joys and sorrows; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philolexian Lyceum do extend our hearty congratulations to our brother and his wife, and wish that their joys may be many and their sorrows light.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Philolexian Lyceum, and sent to the College Index for publication.

Personals.

T. C. Dispennett attended the conference at Olivet.

W. A. Huntley is engaged in a clothing and gents furnishing store in Mendon.

Arthur Knapp an old student is engaged in farming near Jamestown, D. T.

Miss Nellie Carman '84 was in town recently the guest of Miss Myra Hanscomb.

M. F. Goodrich once of '87, is studying law in the office of E. M. Irish, Kalamazoo.

71, W. L. Munger, is taking his senior year at the Rochester Theological Seminary.

C. H. Anderson once with '82 is engaged in the insurance business at Helena M. T.

D. A. Smith a student here last fall has entered the Sophomore class at the Agricultural college.

C. H. Bramble '87 is at home in Tecumseh having decided not to return to the college this year.

J. S. Collins has finished working on the house corner Main and West streets, and returned to the College.

C. A. Hemenway, on account of ill health is pursuing the vocation of a farmer at his home in Bellevue.

We learn that K. N. Conrad expects soon to enter evangalistic work in New York. May success attend him.

S. L. Rosema, several years ago a student here, has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., to take the last year of his medical course.


Misses Helen H. Calman '89 and Mary A. Sawtelle have gone to Ann Arbor, to pursue post-graduate studies at the University.

T. J. Knight awhile with '88 made the college a visit a few days ago. He will wield the birch near Galien during the coming winter.

On account of failing eyesight, A. S. Dibble has left school and may be found at C. L. Round's book store where he is engaged as salesman.

77, N. H. Brokaw spent a few days in town, a few weeks since. He is prospering in his business of paper manufacturing at Marinette, Wis.

L. D. Dunning '89 supplied the pulpit of Rev. G. D. Kaufman at Lawton, Sunday Oct. 25th. It is rumored that George is off on his wedding trip.


W. F. Kakabaker, '89, recently had quite a severe attack of heart disease and went home to recuperate for a few days. May he soon be able to return to his work.

'72, Theo. Nelson, LL. D. State Superintendent of Public Instruction will teach the classes of Dr. Abbott at the Agricultural College, during the latter's illness.

J. M. Gregory, LL. D. the predecessor of Dr. Brooks as President of Kalamazoo College, has resigned his position as member of the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Ella Knapp is instructor in English Literature and Latin in the University of Southern Dakota at Vermillion. She will be remembered as belonging to the class of '83.

E. H. Conrad has been compelled, on account of ill health to abandon school duties and return home to Cheboygan. By the latest advices he was somewhat improved.

Miss Cora Cole, '88 is not back this year, having been ordered by her physician to rest from her college work for the present. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.
H. H. Pettée ’86 has just returned from his summers trip through southern Indiana and Illinois, where he has been traveling in the interest of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit.

S. Graves D. D., formerly Prof. of Greek here and more recently pastor of the Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, has accepted the position of president of the Atlanta Baptist Theological Seminary.

The study of Latin has recently been introduced into the high school at White Pigeon and Miss Francis Davidson ’84 has charge of the first class numbering nearly thirty pupils.

E. R. Blanchard formerly ’86, returned to Kalamazoo recently, from his eastern trip in the fanning-mill business. He has been out since the middle of March, and reports success beyond his expectations.

Dr. Olney of the University of Michigan, for some time Prof. of Mathematics in Kalamazoo College, has regained his health far beyond the expectations of his friends but is not yet able to resume his labors.

W. E. Ely, formerly of ’83, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University, is on the corps of civil engineers of Kalamazoo, but expects soon to open an office for the practice of medicine at Battle Creek.

Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A.

"Attempt great things, expect great things, and ye shall receive great things."

The Y. M. C. A. conference held at Olivet, commencing Friday evening, Oct. 23rd, and continuing through Sunday evening the 25th, was from every point of view a success.

The faculty of Olivet College and the citizens of the town did all in their power to make this first conference of their district a success, and they have the sincere thanks of all who were interested in it.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY EVENING,

7:00—Song Service, led by Mr. Hollister, Olivet College.
7:20—Work of the Y. M. C. A. Its Origin, Relation to the Church, and Extent; an address by J. M. Barkley.
8:00—Paper. Departments of the Work; Mr. Taylor of Detroit.

SATURDAY MORNING,

9:00—Prayer Meeting, led by Rev. C. P. Bates of Plainwell.

9:30—Bible Reading.
10:00—Paper. Work for Young Men, (a) Physical, (b) Intellectual, (c) Social, (d) Spiritual; R. M. Beattie.
10:45—Address. The District Committee: Its Composition, Organization and Duties; J. M. Barkley.
11:15—Business Meeting.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

1:30—Devotional Services; led by H. V. Peeke, Olivet College.
2:15—Address. Why hold Meetings for Young Men only, led by Mr. Culver, Grand Rapids.
2:45—Dedication of College Associations to outside work; led by F. R. Bunker, Olivet College.

SATURDAY EVENING,

7:00—Song Service; R. C. Fenner.
7:20—Paper Discussion. How can Committees be made Effective; led by H. E. House.
8:15—Question Drawer.

SABBATH MORNING,

9:00—Devotional Meeting; R. M. Beattie.
10:30—Church Services.

SABBATH AFTERNOON,

3:00—Gospel Services; Short Addresses, by H. E. House, W. W. Des Autels, R. M. Beattie, closed by Mr. Barkley.

SABBATH EVENING,

7:00—Song Service; led by Prof. Loeb.
7:25—Work of the State Committee in Organizing and Developing Work for the Salvation of the Young Men of Michigan; Mr. Green of the State Committee.
9:00—Farewell Meeting.

After the exercise of Friday evening the delegate responded to an invitation to attend a reception at the Ladies Hall, where a very pleasant hour was spent.

The exercise grew in interest throughout the conference. The Devotional Meeting of Sabbath morning the Gospel service of the afternoon and the Farewell meeting of the evening were especially impressive.

At the Congregational Church in the morning Mr. Barkley preached an impressive sermon from the text, “Is the Young Man Absalom safe.”

At the Methodist Church short addresses were given by Mr. Beattie, W. W. Des Autels and H. V. Peeke.

Those who attended feel that they not only were greatly benefited but also greatly blessed, and that they have received an inspiration to more earnest work for the Master.

Saturday afternoon the library, society halls, laboratory, museum and recitation rooms were opened, so that all the delegates who wished, might avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting them.

The executive committee of the 3rd district Y. M. C. A. of this state, are as follows: President, A. G. Fuller, Kalamazoo; Secretary and Treasurer R. C. Fenner, Kalamazoo College; F. A. Vernor, Kalamazoo; R. M. Beattie, Grand Rapids; F. R. Bunker, Olivet; C. P. Bates, Plainwell; and Mr. Mr. Westenburg, Hope College.
Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, the Y. W. C. A. met in room No. 4 for the weekly Bible study. The meeting was full of interest; but every young Christian woman in the college is needed there. In order that effectual Christian work may be done, it is necessary to become more acquainted with the Word. The Bible study held every Friday afternoon is one of the aids in the work.

G. W. Taft, R. C. Fenner, F. L. Rose, W. W. Des Autels, L. E. Martin and E. A. Balch represented the college Y. M. C. A. at the conference held at Olivet college, Oct. 25th. The Y. W. C. A. were represented by Misses Eva Daglish, Mabel Young, Lizzie Fletcher, Mary Boyden, Maggie Chesney and Irene Everett. H. E. House went as a delegate from the town association. Olivet is a small place but it has a large heart.

Exchanges.

Several new exchanges lie upon our table: some old and experienced, whom, for some reason we have not chanced to meet hitherto, and others just beginning their existence.

The Madisonensis of Madison University has a fine typographical appearance. The local and personal columns are well conducted, and the editorials are well written; but we suggest that the column headed “Reviews,” which is devoted to notices of such magazines as The Century, St. Nicholas, Lippincott’s Magazine, and the Atlantic Monthly, be converted to an Exchange column, which would be more within the province of a college paper. We fear that if the editor adheres to the plan which he announces in the first issue, and publishes articles by all those D. D.’s, and LL. D.’s whom he names in his editorials, he will have little space left for contributions by the students.

The Hatchet comes to us from San Jose, Cal. It has eight small pages bound in magazine cover and is published weekly. We cannot help thinking that if its publishers would put the four together and issue it monthly, it would have a better appearance, and give a better impression of the institution it represents.

We have before us the fruit of the first attempt in college journalism of the boys of Worcester Technical Institute. It is of peculiar interest to us, as it represents an institution of a different nature from our own, and gives us an opportunity to observe its workings and the lines of thought which the students follow. We congratulate them on the fine appearance of the W. T. I. in the first issue; and surely if experience is worth anything, a paper which makes such a good beginning will take high rank in the future.

The Niagara Index comes to our notice next. We are tempted to say “hello,” but will try to restrain ourselves. There are one or two things about the Index which surprise us somewhat. One is, that the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels supports two billiard associations; and if she does, that it should be published abroad by means of the college paper. Another is, that the Exchange man of last year still acts in that capacity. Do the editors of the Index hold office for a term of six years or for life? The Exchange editor’s name is not given, but no one who ever read any of his productions would fail to recognize the efforts in that department as his. Words cannot describe our emotions as we read his witty (?), sensible (?), and edifying (?) effusions. And then, you know he soars so, in fact he is unable to say anything without soaring. Then, too, everything he says is so to the point; for instance, he gives us half a column on the political conventions held at Saratoga, and then switches off to his exchanges in the following clever manner:

We are not politicians, although we had a hundred chances to be one if we so desired; and no later than two weeks ago received an invitation from both sides of the house to open their Convention with a speech. Our business is only with college papers, and the worst specimen of the kind that has come this way in a long time is the June number of The Chronicle.

We are not selfish, and that our readers also may enjoy the talent of our friend, we cut the following from some of his finest paragraphs:

Pass over that copper-colored book, Jimmy.—Well, by the great big sticks! here is the News Letter. We knew that’s the way it would be, Ida, that you would not stay away, although you said that you would “Never, never, visit that infernal Niagara Index again.”

Hello! what have we got now? Why, here’s a letter inviting us to deliver the opening oration at the New Orleans Exposition on the 16th prox. Why, yes, we will accept of that by all means. We will be there on the 16th just as sure as our name is Orangeblossom. The beauty of it is, the President of the Exposition, who insists on our making the opening address, also told us that he had invited all the other editors, etc. etc.

Now it is evident, that only a genius could write thus. We predict great things of the Exchange editor of the Niagara Index.
Chips.

A full line of Misses and children’s high cut shoes at Sprague’s. Good and cheap.

"What," said a teacher to a pupil, "makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?"

"My papa’s big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

J. McSweeney is still at his old stand ready to give the boys bargains in wood and coal. Don’t forget this, please.

"Are there any fools in this town?" asked a stranger of a newsboy yesterday. "I don’t know," replied the boy. "Are you lonesome?"

The finest line of elegant gift books, fine sets of the standard authors in cloths and one half Russia bindings; illustrated works of art in etchings and colors are now being opened at Roberts & Hillhouse, who are getting ready for the largest book sale ever opened in Kalamazoo. You want to examine their line of Turkens bibles and prayer and hymnal sets in India paper, the new thin print editions so beautiful in style and convenient to carry.

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**The Ivy in the Dungeon.**

The ivy in the dungeon grew,
Unfed by rain, uncheered by dew;
Its pallid leaves only drank
Cave-moistures foul and odors dank.

But through the dungeon grating high,
There fell a sunbeam from the sky;
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibers to the root;
It felt the light, it saw the ray,
It strove to blossom into day.

It grew, it crept, it pushed, it climb—
Long had the darkness been its home;
But well it knew, though veiled in night,
The goodness and the joy of light.

Its clinging roots grew deep and strong,
Its stem expanded firm and long,
And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourished fair.

It reached the beam—it thrilled, it curled,
It blessed the warmth that cheers the world;
It rose toward the dungeon bars,
It looked upon the sun and stars.

It felt the life of bursting spring,
It heard the happy skylark sing;
It caught the breath of morn and eve,
And woed the swallow to its leaves,

By rains and dews and sunshine fed,
Over the outer walls it spread;
And in the day-beam waving free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

Upon that solitary place,
Its verdure threw adorning grace;
The mating birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

Wouldst know the moral of this rhyme?
Behold the heavenly light! and climb;
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.

—Mackay.

**IS THE WORLD GROWING WORSE?**

There has been a tendency among men in all ages to regard with disfavor the times in which they live, and to look back with longing to some former age which, in their opinion, was far better. That this is so now, we know from our own experience. We have been told from childhood that the world is degenerating; that each year only marks one more step in the downward path—one more milestone on the road to perdition. With this warning continually ringing in our ears, it ought to be no great surprise to wake up some morning and find ourselves in the bottomless pit.

But that has been the cry for ages, and for all we know, Adam himself may have raised it after his forced change of residence. If so, he was the only man who ever gave utterance to the idea with so much show of reason.

We have evidence that the people of Solomon's time were very much dissatisfied with their degenerate state. That wisest of men said, probably in answer to some expression of dissatisfaction with the times. "Say not what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

Macaulay speaks of the folly of decrying the present age and extolling the past. Many in his time were wont to look with faint hearts on their own age, and long for the days of "Merrie England." And in those days England was merry.
It seems as if there had been an accumulation of mirth for centuries, until the pressure at last became so great that it broke its bounds, and ran a perfect deluge of license and fiendish frolic over all the land. It was the most delightful time in the history of England, when the country was governed by such a licentious Court as that of Charles II. Besides the general corruption of morals and utter disregard of all laws of propriety and decency, the amount of bloodshed was simply appalling. And yet men say that the world is degenerating; that if the days of "Merrie England" would return, what a happy condition of affairs there would be.

The degeneracy of the times, like the weather, has been a never failing topic of conversation. When all other subjects have been exhausted, and all other questions settled, or laid aside for want of agreement, this has never been too old to go over and rehash &dquo;ad infinitum.&dquo; And in discussing it there seems to be little difference of opinion. Too many seem to agree in denouncing the present, and looking back with longing to the former days which were better than these. The poor, despised human race of the present seldom has a champion to extol its virtues, and seek pardon for its faults.

We hear old men and women say that times are not as they were when they were boys and girls; the schools are not so good as they were; new-fangled notions have usurped the place of plain, practical, hard common-sense; young men and women are not as good as then. All that sounds very well, but when we hear two or three old people relating the exploits of their youth, and telling what good times they had when they were young, we begin to have our doubts about "the good old days," and think we are not so bad after all. Times may change, but human nature never!

But it is in politics and religion they tell us of the most marked decline. Politicians, we are told, stop at no degree of deceit and villainy to procure advancement for themselves. Ministers plan and contrive, not so much to preach the gospel to all the world as to gain prominence in religious or literary circles; not to work where they can do the most good but where they can draw the largest salary.

There are always two sides to a question, and while examining one side we are apt to lose sight of the other, or think that because it is the other side it has no claim to consideration. Men take too much for granted, and are too ready to think what every one says must be so. To decide a question without reflection is a sin too often committed by every one.

The whole secret of the habit of deifying the present age lies in two truths patent to us all. Distance lends enchantment to the view, and familiarity breeds contempt. In our intimate associations with our fellow creatures we are only too apt to see all the imperfections and few good qualities. But in after years when we call to mind our former associates their imperfections are not so prominent, and it is only their better qualities we like to contemplate. And so it is with our question. Men become disgusted with the profligacy of the present time, and long for a change in the moral status of affairs. And in so doing it must be admitted that there is method in their madness, for with their ideas of the degenerate state of society at the present time, they reason that the future will bring forth a condition infinitely more corrupt. But what inhabitant of the earth at the present time, endowed with the sense an average mortal is supposed to possess, would for an instant think of preferring the condition of the Middle Age, (in many respects rightly called the Dark Ages) to the present, whether we consider the political or religious aspect? Can we consider the time of Henry VIII in England preferable to the present? If any man looks back to the time of Jefferson or Jackson, and envies the inhabitants of the land because of the purity of their administrations, he is simply misinformed. The ministerial ranks always have concealed, and do now conceal, some wolves in sheep's clothing, but who shall say that their capacity to devour has not been lessened by the better education of the people? The world is not growing worse. It is daily improving. It is true, however, that until a little more than eighteen hundred years ago the race did degenerate in many things. Left to themselves, the human race did recede further and further from the fountain of all goodness. For thousands of years with an increase of intellectual force there was a loss of moral purity, and the most enlightened philosophers looked with constant apprehension into the future, assured that the golden age was far back in the past, and only decay and death were before them. Hence all the ethnic religions were despondent. They sought to avert divine displeasure rather than to reclaim men from vice. They encouraged no cheerful views of the future of the human race.
advancing into deeper darkness rather than waiting for the light of a new morning. Such is the spirit of the oriental religions to-day, dark, gloomy, despondent.

But with the opening of the Christian era a new light was shed upon the benighted nations. Its spirit is hopeful and its anticipations cheerful. The Christian nations have been emerging slowly sometimes, but surely from the bondage of all that degrades and corrupts. For hundreds of years the world has been growing better, and approaching ever nearer and nearer to the fulfillment of its divinely appointed mission. With our present well-nigh perfect system of commercial communication with the whole world, whatever is to be desired in the institutions of one country can readily be copied by other nations, so that every land vie with every other in bringing the greatest good to the greatest number.

We have no reason to decry the present age, or compare it unfavorably with any which has gone before. The words uttered nearly three thousand years ago are good for all time: "Say not what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this. The world as a whole, is emerging into a clearer light. Learning of all sorts is advancing. Ignorance and its attending bigotry are becoming things of the past. The stone has been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre whence shall issue to all men for all time the priceless boon of the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

H. H. P. '86.

STICK.

It is said that the shortest letter on record is that of Senator Sumner to Secretary Stanton, when President Johnson was trying to oust the latter from his Cabinet. It was "stick."

That one word contains a whole philosophy for those who are wise enough to read it aright. "Stick and hang, young man," says Josh Billings in one of his aphorisms. "Don't forget that it is the last six inches that win the race."

A good many of us young people, and older ones too, want to show ourselves well in the front of the race, and so we mark out for ourselves some course to pursue and set out upon it. But if we do not soon succeed in doing this, we think we are on the wrong track and would better change to something else. If we continue in this way we shall at last retire without honor. Others with less speed but more disposition to stick keep right in the race, and if they do not win, they generally come in a "good second."

A good illustration of the lack of disposition to stick is seen in the career of Lord Brougham. Few men have been more richly endowed by nature than he was, or have exhibited a greater plasticity of intellect. He was a fine orator, clear thinker and ready writer, and not only swayed immense audiences by his eloquence, but ranked high in literature.

He also gained, when a lawyer, the most splendid prize of his profession, the Lord Chancellorship of England, and when a scientific investigator, gained the merit and applause of scientific men. Yet having been everything by turns, and nothing long, he was on the whole a failure.

He was almost forgotten when he died, as he frittered away his genius on too many objects. There is an anecdote related of him which bears a significant application.

Lord Brougham was at his chateau at Cannes when the daguerreotype process was introduced there. An accomplished neighbor proposes to take a view of the chateau with a group of guests in the balcony, and explained the necessity of keeping perfectly still. He asked them to keep still for only five seconds, and his Lordship vehemently promised he would not stir. But he moved too soon, and consequently a blur was where he should have been.

He might have been a central figure in the picture of the century in which he lived, but owing to his want of steadfastness there will ever be a blur instead. For want of some fixed point of aim and steadfastness of purpose, how many lives are nothing but blurs.

Our foremost men and women are those who were no brighter than many of their schoolmates in youth, but had the ability to "stick and hang," and they have won the race.

"See first that the design is wise and just; that ascertained, pursue it resolutely. Do not for one impulse forego the purpose that you resolved to effect."

N. H. C. '89.

THE KNIGHT OF THE TALISMAN.

The word knight brings before our imagination a somewhat mythic character who lived during the middle ages at the time of chivalry and feudalism. In this most famous novel of Sir Walter Scott, he is portrayed with all the traits that could possibly adorn his character. Sir
Kenneth, being of royal descent, had all the advantages that would tend to make him a generous and worthy knight.

Being bound by his oath to rescue the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels, to protect the distressed, and not by word or deed to stain his character as a knight, he started from his Scotch home to suffer the toils, privations, and heat of an eastern campaign.

The small company with which he started had been reduced, so that upon his arrival he had but one solitary follower, and he was at the point of death. With Sir Kenneth on a pilgrimage to the Hermit of Engaddi our story opens.

With his meeting with a Saracen, their fierce encounter and its unnatural termination you are all familiar. Their journey to the Hermit of Engaddi, and the scenes there enacted though much more interesting and enchanting, remind the readers of the "Arabian Nights." The Knight is now left in the background. When next presented, he is begging permission to see the King, presenting a Moorish physician, who with the use of a talisman effects the cure of King Richard.

The banner of England having been destroyed by the Duke of Austria, the King sends Sir Kenneth to its defence. But during the night by a plot formed by the Queen and her maids under the name of his Lady he is enticed from his post. And during his absence his faithful dog which he left at his post is pierced by an arrow, and the banner of England is trampled down by an unknown hand. For leaving his post Sir Kenneth is sentenced to death. The Queen, the lady to whose service he had devoted himself, and the Hermit of Engaddi, each in turn entreats for his release but is not rewarded. But the Moorish physician in answer to his entreaties receives him as a slave.

He accompanies the physician on his return home, when he discovers that the Saracen with whom he first met, and the Moorish physician were the Soldan in disguise. He is sent back to the King under the disguise of a Nubian slave, with a message for Edith Plantagenet. While in the service of the King he saves the King's life from the hands of an assassin, and is slightly wounded in the encounter by which his identity was made known to the King.

Through the sagacity of his dog he is able to discover the one who destroyed the Banner. But his guilt or innocence is to be determined by a duel, and the Knight, in his disguise is to take the place of the King. The duel takes place under the supervision of the Soldan. The King is victorious, and thus regains his lost position. As all good stories end, so this one, which will be read for many centuries to come, ends with a bright future for Sir Kenneth Prince Royal of Scotland, and Edith Plantagenet.

Upon a second thought the friendship and relationship which Scott has portrayed as existing between the Knight and the Saracen, seems quite unnatural. Being inhabitants of countries so far distant, with customs, manners and languages so unlike, and of different religious belief, one a Christian and the other a Mohammedan they had nothing in common.

Not only were these countries at war, but it was the religious duty of each to suppress the other. In this respect and many others, we might show where other authors have excelled. But we can not deny the testimony of the thousands of his readers for the superiority of Scotts novels.

W. A. R. '90.

WILLIAM DUTTON.

At the recent reunion of the pupils of Dr. and Mrs. Stone, allusion was made more than once to Mr. Dutton, who preceded Dr. Stone as principal of the Kalamazoo Institute, and it was found that 22 of Mr. Dutton's pupils were present at this reunion. If time had allowed, the writer of these paragraphs would have been glad to say a few words respecting Mr. Dutton. One of the streets of our city is named for him, but most of our citizens know nothing of the man.

He was my fellow-student in college for three years, and was eminently a man of pure character and gentle spirit, as well as matured scholarship. Ill health compelled him to relinquish his work in Kalamazoo, and he returned to his home in Jaffrey, N. Y., where he died not long after.

The most remarkable thing in his history is this: Through his youth and to the close of his college course he was very seriously afflicted with a habit of stammering. This was so prominent a fact that he is chiefly remembered by his fellow students as subject to this infirmity. He was excused from all declamations and the delivery of orations throughout his college course. His power to recite a lesson or to read from a Greek or Latin author was greatly impaired.

But on leaving college in 1840, he went to Philadelphia and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Rush; and so complete was his success in overcoming this habit of stammering, that I believe
no one of his pupils or fellow teachers here suspected the existence of this infirmity. Many years ago, I asked a man who knew him while here, if he detected any trace of this habit. He was astonished at the question, and assured me that he never dreamed of it. The same question was asked yesterday of one of his pupils, and was answered in the same way. To show how great the victory was, I may remark that one of his class mates was visiting me a few weeks ago, and I mentioned that William Dutton taught here. His instant reply was, "How could he teach with such a habit of stammering?"

This is another proof of the value of persistent and trained effort.

K. B.

College Happenings.

Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer has been elected President of the Chicago University, but he has not yet decided to accept the position.

Jumbo’s skeleton has been given to Taft’s College and his hide to the Smithsonian Institute.

The young Japanese noble who graduated at Rutgers College last June, carried off two prizes, one for the best oration and another for the best work done in history.

Rev. J. M. Linn, of Harvard, Ill., has been elected president of the Graton Collegiate Institute, Dakota.

Over $2,000,000 has lately been left to Harvard by a retired iron merchant of Philadelphia.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has presented Cornell University with a complete electric lighting plant.

The finest display of Gift Books, Standard Authors in cloth and fine bindings, illustrated works of art, Poetry, Encyclopedias, etc., now opening at Roberts & Hillhouse.

The report is current that James Russell Lowell is to be Vice-President of Harvard College next year, and that he will be in full charge during President Elliot’s absence.

The new Bryn Mawr College, built by the Society of Friends near Philadelphia, was opened last month. The total cost of building is $200,000 and the endowment fund $800,000. The course of study will be similar to that of John Hopkins University.

Don’t fail to examine Lippincott’s Biographical Dictionary the new thoroughly revised and enlarged edition 2550 pages and several thousand new names, also Lippincott’s Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, 180,000 names and their correct pronunciation at Roberts & Hillhouse, 128 West Main Street.
Now that Thanksgiving is upon us and the many blessings of the past years are being reviewed, we think the faculty, students, and friends of Kalamazoo College ought truly to be thankful for the many gifts which have been bestowed upon them since last Thanksgiving. One year ago the college was in debt, the endowment small, the buildings inadequate and the prospects of the college exceedingly dark. Now the debt is provided for, the endowment nearly doubled, the Ladies Hall well under way, $2,500 provided, with plans commenced for raising more for repairing the Upper Building; more friends have been made both in Kalamazoo and the state, and the denomination under whose auspices the college is conducted, has been more thoroughly aroused to the fact that they have a college in this state which needs their aid and attention. These are only our extra blessings. Those innumerable blessings which we receive every year have not been spoken of, but nevertheless have been ours. Surely our hearts should be full of gratitude and love towards Him who has been the giver of these many favors.

With this issue we again commence the column headed College Happenings which has been omitted thus far this year, not on account of its insignificance but for lack of space. Most of our college news must necessarily be gathered from the college exchanges and now that our list numbers somewhat over a hundred we think we ought to glean some facts from them which will interest our readers and which do not properly belong in the exchange column. While we do not believe in having more headings than we have articles, we do believe in having the matter so classified that any one by glancing at the contents may have a general idea of the paper.

At the request of the Eurodelphian Society on Friday evening, Oct. 11th, President Brooks delivered a lecture upon "Castles in England." The lecture was given in the Eurodelphian Hall, and by invitation nearly all of the students were present. The exercises were opened by Mr. Frank L. Boyden who rendered that beautiful song "The Exiles Dream," in a most effective manner. Miss Daglish then introduced the lecturer, who began by remarking that the attention of an American visiting the old world is most attracted by that which is old. He proposed to speak of old castles and churches in England, and particularly of one old castle and one old church, as specimens of the two classes. Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire was presented to the notice of the audience, first in its history, and afterwards in its plan and its ruins. Built in Saxon times, it was the scene of the murder of King Edward the martyr in 975, and of the cruelty of
Knights within King John in the beginning of the twelfth century when he starved to death twenty-two French Knights within its walls; rebuilt and strengthened a century latter by Edward the Second, who was afterwards imprisoned in it; George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Richard the Third held it late in the fifteenth century; afterwards Sir Edward Coke, and finally Sir John Banks, chief Justice of England under Charles the First. It had stood nearly or quite 700 years, when it was destroyed by the soldiers in Cromwell's time.

The ruins, remaining essentially as they were left in Cromwell's day, show the massiveness of the fortification. The plan of the castle was exhibited on the black-board, and its different parts described, its four wards, its gates, walls, bastions and prisons, and the lofty ruins of the King's tower.

Then followed a description of the old Priory church in the village of Old Christ Church in Hampshire, an edifice which has stood since the times of the earliest Norman Kings, and is still used as a parish church. The building itself in its different parts, the rood screen nine feet thick, the choir with its grotesque carvings, the reredos mutilated in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the small chapels and chantry, the monuments including that of the poet Shelley, were successively described with the aid of the black-board.

At the close of the lecture, eighteen photographs illustrating the church and Corfe castle, were circulated among the persons present. Miss Celia Long then favored the audience with "Gottschalk's Walk by the Sea," which was given with her usual artistic style. After this Rev. J. S. Boyden pronounced the benediction. We are sure we express the feelings of all when we say that the lecture was not only entertaining but also instructive and profitable.

A recent issue of the Detroit Christian Herald contains the following paragraph.

The Kalamazoo College Index for November flies, like a mad hornet, "business end" foremost, into the face of the Board of Trustees for having accepted the voluntary resignation of its president. Their action is student like. When the editors of the Index shall have grown older and their knowledge shall have increased, it is presumable that they will act, both more wisely and more justly. Their action is to be excused in that "they know not what they do."

The paragraphs to which we suppose it must have referred and in fact the only ones which could have been meant are:

"It was with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that the students heard during the summer vacation, that the College was to continue its work under more auspicious circumstances. But their joy was greatly diminished as they learned that the resignation of the President had been presented and accepted, and that another commencement would close his labors in that capacity; and "We feel sure that it is the wish of the students that means may yet be found to induce Dr. Brooks to remain at the head of this College."

We do not understand how anyone can regard these mild expressions of regret and desire as a "flying into the faces of the Trustees." If our friend has been stung, he must have been in a condition peculiarly prepared to be stung. Let it be known that we have not been stung by his remarks quoted above, but only amused. The regret which we expressed a month ago is by no means abated.

Local.

"Study Latin."

Senior,—"Mansafool."

Doctor,—"Wh-wh-what's that?"

They have a clue to the boxing-gloves, but not the gloves.

When you go calling be sure you know whom you are going to see.

P., the next time you express your affection in the hall don't do it so loud.

Mt. Holyoke girl enraptured. "My father has just been left a large limbaey."

A fresh coat recently applied adds much to the appearance of Dr. Brooks's house.

Class '88 have chosen as their motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again."

Balch says that Freshmen ought to wear canes and moustaches. Success to his efforts.

Boys the next time you go to to the reading circle 'brace up' and go home with your umbrella.

More Fire! More! More!

So says the chapel goer.

The poet who wrote the above has departed the scenes of this life. He died of a cold contracted while attending chapel.
Wanted, the names of the young persons who always come into the chapel at the same time from opposite sides and are always late.

One of the Seniors has so many bills against one of the Juniors that appearances indicate that he will have to fore-close before long.

Behold! There was a commotion among the Juniors. "And lo! It was not." Why? The doctor came upon the field of action.

The festive fowl hangeth low his head and looketh squint-eyed at the hatchet, and saith: "Shall the hoodlum eat of me on Thanksgiving day?"

Which one of the Soph's was it that asked a news dealer to lend him three newspapers which he said he would return as soon as he had read?

Oct. 30, the classes in mathematics had a vacation as Prof. Hallock was engaged with a teachers' examination for the County of Kalamazoo.

A Prep, having read a little poem in our last issue under which was the name, Burns, says to his chum, "Why! Burns doesn't go to school here."

At Marlette the debating society discussed the question, "Which is the mother of the chicken, the one that laid the egg or the one that hatched it?" — Kal. Telegraph.

Marlette is Fenner's home.

At last the unsightly pile of brick which has been encumbering the ground in front of the Upper Building has been removed to be used in the construction of the Ladies Hall. Good riddance.

One of our Seniors is in great demand to lead singing classes, orchestras, etc., the success he had in leading the choir at the recent Y. M. C. A. conference at Olivet having spread throughout the land.

Harry says there wasn't any lint(!)-on his coat sleeve last Sunday night when he went to church. Fred said that he would Warrant that he heard a good sermon though.

Mr. Power, our janitor, has been fixing the dam in Arcadia creek so that now all the water goes through Mirror lake, thus not only improving the appearance of the lake but also making it healthier in that vicinity. Power is an A No. 1 janitor.

The general editor of last year has lowered his estimate of the ideal man. Last year there was no body like Horace Greeley, but this year Buffalo Bill is his model. Nearly every morning he may be seen hurling the lasso and trying to capture the untamed savage.

A mutual improvement society was formed, in which the members were to tell each other their faults so that they might avoid them in the future. It began. It flourished. He said. "You talk too much with your mouth." It disbanded. Moral — Never tell the weak points.

Four of the girls visited the Asylum a few days ago. Two of them got lost among the inhabitants thereof. A long and diligent search was made without avail. They were finally identified by a watch-chain which one of them wore and great was the rejoicing.

Friday, Oct. 30, the Board of Ministerial Education visited the college on business relative to the repair of the dormitory. They made a tour of the building during the afternoon and met in the evening to discuss different plans of operation. No definite decision was reached and probably work will not begin until spring.

In pursuance of the order of the State Board of Health in regard to vaccination, a number of students who had never passed the ordeal have been vaccinated. They may be indentified by the care they take of their left arms.

The Senior Preparatory Latin class have read the required amount of Ovid, 2500 lines, and have commenced the Aeneid of Virgil of which they will read six books. Ovid has lately been substituted in the preparatory course for Cicero's De Senectute and De Amicitia which have been transferred to the Freshman year.

As one of our Freshmen was using his "tie pass" over the M. C. R.R. towards home eeny tly, he saw two men following him at a brisk pace. By dint of some running they caught up with him and proved to be the sheriff and a deputy. They had mistaken him for a tramp who had committed some depredations, and for whom they were looking.

In the Hillsdale Herald of Nov. 5, we notice quite an extended account of remarks made at their chapel recently by Rev. E. F. Osborn formerly of '85, from which we quote the following.

"During the months spent in college, ties are
formed and affections founded which last during life.” “if there is anyone who goes out of college with the “big head” it is one who has poni­
ed through or come through with just standing enough to pass him.” “Do you work thoroughly?”

Quite a number of the students attended a social gathering of Y.C.A. of the Baptist Church held with Miss Myra Hanscomb, Nov. 4. The design was that the members might become better acquainted with the Y. C. A. as well as enjoy a pleasant evening. With this end in view a part of the time was spent in reading selections in reference to the organization and in other exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The boys at the dormitory indulged their insatiable longing for music a few evenings ago with the plaintive strains of the equine violin and the soul-inspiring blasts of the trumpets. They succeeded in making night hideous until quite early but we would advise them to take a few lessons in tuning their instrument as we don’t like to see a failure made of even such a scheme.

The reading circle which has been suspended for the past two years has been revived. The first session was held at the residence of Dr. Brooks, Oct. 31, when a critique of Wm. C. Bryant and a number of extracts from his writings were read. A committee consisting of F. W. Stone, ’86; Miss Mabel Young, ’87; L. E. Martin, ’88; and C. D. McGibney, ’89, was appointed to have charge of the subsequent meetings. It is hoped that all those having any recitation with the college classes will become interested and attend.

The second reading circle, Nov. 18, was conducted by Miss Young. Selections from the third chapter of Macaulay’s History of England were read by Misses Barney, Barnes, and Clough, and by Messrs. Corbin, Fenner, and Habey.

**Personals.**

’S3. Miss Agnes Barney made Kalamazoo a visit Nov. 1st.

’S3. F. L. Boyden is business manager of the Kalamazoo Gazette.

D. C. Hoedemaker during freshman year with ’85 is engaged at Parsons’ Business College, Kalamazoo, as instructor in stenography and typing.

Mr. A. J. Shakespeare, former editor of the Kalamazoo Gazette, is our new postmaster.

‘71. A. A. Bleazby of Kalkaska was in town Nov. 17, visiting his sister Mrs. H. F. Cornell.

Miss Mary Dayton has entered the Freshman class of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Miss Eva Daglish went to Lansing Nov. 17th to attend the marriage of Miss Franq Mattison to C. S. Lester.

F. N. W. Bolls of the Western Union Publishing House of Detroit was the guest of J. O. Heck Sunday, Nov. 1st.

‘82. W. A. Anderson has been appointed one of the examiners of the German American Seminary, by Superintendent Nelson, ’72.

Dr. Scott, President of Hope College, was a visitor at the college and offered prayer at the chapel services Nov. 4.

‘85. L. H. Stewart in addition to his school duties at Ada, has been engaged to teach in a night school at Grand Rapids.

L. D. Dunning, ’89, passed a few days at his home in Wayland. They say he was engaged in revising the Trigonometry.

E. W. Sweet a few years ago a student here, is engaged as salesman in the dry-goods house of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

P. Frank Johnson formerly with ’86, is engaged as book-keeper in the office of B. S. Williams, the well known wind-mill manufacturers.

C. H. Bramble made the college a visit Nov. 20th and 21st. He had just come from Lansing, where he attended the wedding of C. S. Lester.

J. F. Kent, a student of last year, has opened a news agency in Kalamazoo under the name of Western Union News Co. His headquarters are over the Kalamazoo National Bank.

Miss Nellie Carman, ’85, has presented the college with quite a number of geological specimens collected about Pike’s Peak by herself in her summer’s trip through Colorado.

At Hillsdale, Nov. 4th, E. F. Osborn, pastor elect of the Baptist Church of that place was ordained to the ministry. Rev. G. P. Osborn, ’71, of Toledo, brother of the candidate, preached the ordination sermon.
Since the appointment of Mr. Shakespeare as postmaster, F. H. Britton '83 has been advanced a notch on the editorial staff of the *Gazette*. He now holds the position of local editor.

'84. F. C. Marshall as pastor-elect of the Baptist Church at Brant, Wis., was ordained to the gospel ministry, Oct. 29. Rev. E. E. Dresser, '84 of Sheboygan Falls, gave the hand of fellowship.

Rev. M. W. Haynes held a series of meetings of two weeks duration, at the Bethel Mission ending Nov. 15. Several of the college students rendered such aid as they were able. Fair success is reported.

Rev. G. D. Kaufman made a short visit to the college Nov. 16. He came from Lawton to meet his brother. He says that rumor of his marriage is a "vile canard" and that when the affair takes place he will let us know before hand.

Rev. C. E. Harris of Port Huron, G. A. Osinga of Otsego, and Rev. Dr. Geo. F. Hunting of Kalamazoo have been appointed members of the examining committee for Kalamazoo College.

'81. A. I. Bradley has recently decided to enter the Christian ministry in the Congregational Church. For the past few years he has been a resident of Kansas engaged in a civil engineering corps.

Bowling before Hymen—On Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sprague, corner of Capitol avenue and Hillsdale street, Clement S. Lester and Miss Frances M. Matteson were united in marriage, Rev. Dr. E. H. E. Jameson officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Eva Daglish of Tecumseh and the groomsman C. H. Bramble of the same place. The bride was dressed in an elegant bronze brown silk. Nearly 100 invited guests witnessed the interesting ceremony, and the wedding presents were numerous and decidedly appropriate. The happy couple left on the evening train for Jackson and Tecumseh, but will return in a few days and commence housekeeping. Mr. Lester is a theological student, but for the present is engaged in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. He has the respect and sincere esteem of not only his fellow employees, but also of a large list of friends in the city. The bride is one of Lansing's most accomplished and lovely young ladies.—*Lansing Republican*.

Both parties were well and favorably known here. Mr. Lester having been for several years a student here, member of the class of '86. He is also an old Index man. We wish them a successful and prosperous life's voyage.

### Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A.

The fact that throughout the world the week of prayer for young men is observed by thousands of Christian young men of all nationalities in hundreds of Y. M. C. A.'s, is decided proof of the harmony and singleness of purpose existing in the Association throughout the world.

The College Association observed the week of prayer for young men, holding meetings for young men during the week with the exception of general meetings held Thursday and Friday. The meetings were well attended and full of interest.

We copy the following sentences from the closing part of the paper: "How shall committees be made effective," presented by H. E. House at the Olivet conference. The whole was ably and carefully prepared and was one of the best there given.

"This then in brief is the sum of the whole matter. Plan a definite work. Enlist men by personal influence. Place them in positions they are best fitted to fill. Organize, thoroughly organize committees, let the responsibility of every man's duty rest upon himself. Educate, and in educating do not neglect the three greatest means: Personal influence, Committee meetings and Association literature."

The Y. M. C. A. Bible class, organizing with eight pledged members met for their first study Wednesday Nov. 4, using the outlines of Bible study published by the international committee. The plan of the "outlines" is admirable and the hour of study was made exceedingly interesting and profitable, so much so that there is every reason to expect the class of Bible study will become an institution in the Association.

The topics and leaders for the prayer meetings of October and November have been as follows:

- Oct. 5th.—Whole Heartedness for Christ. Mabel F. Young
- Oct. 12th.—Missions. H. E. House
- Oct. 19th.—Power of Prayer. Lizzie E. Hoover
- Oct. 26th.—Conservation. F. L. Rose
- Nov. 2nd.—Confession before Forgiveness. Mary A. Boyden
- Nov. 9th.—A Life Question Answered. W. Cockburn
- Nov. 16th.—The Mistakes of Christians. Eva Daglish
- Nov. 23rd.—E. A. Batch
- Nov. 30th.—Irene Everett

A number of the young ladies met at Miss Boyden's Tuesday evening Nov. 10th, for prayer and conference. The meeting was full of interest.
If the Y. W. C. A. could arrange for a weekly half hour of prayer there would be more earnest consecrated work done among the young women of our college. Our unconverted friends are to be reached through personal work and through our prayer circles. The Bible study which we engage in prepares us for this personal work, but it will not reach those for whom we are working. They must first realize the love of God, before they love His word. Hereafter the Y. W. C. A. will meet in Eurodelphian hall for the weekly Bible study.

The first Missionary meeting of the term was held Friday afternoon Nov. 30, with Miss Hoover as leader. The following interesting programme was carried out.

**Exchanges.**

Still the number of college papers continues to increase. We have before us No. 3, vol. I of the *College World* of Adrian Mich. It has some good points, but we would advise that, considering its size, it be made a monthly instead of a semimonthly.

The *College Rambler* was fortunate in the selection of the Editor-in-Chief for this year. The editorials are not only well written, but good sense and taste are shown in the selection of topics for treatment. And the choice of subject is of as much importance as good treatment, since the best talent is of no effect if spent on unworthy subjects, and we not infrequently find good rhetoric wasted on silly and puerile themes. The Exchange column is also well conducted, but we cannot say as much for the rest of the paper. The personals extend through an eighth of a column, while "Base Ball Notes" take up nearly a page. The column "Ramblings on the campus" which is evidently intended as a local column, contains a number of personals. These three columns together with that headed "Alumni" are badly mixed.

*The Lincolnian* of October, contains two orations; one by a student of Chicago University which took the first prize in the Illinois Inter-Collegiate oratorical contest held at Carlinville, the other by a student of Lincoln, delivered at the same contest. On the latter, entitled Sectionalism, we have two criticisms to offer. First it is too long in proportion to the number of ideas it contains, so that the sense is made obscure and the reader—the hearer, also we would venture—wearied.

"Words are like leaves; and where they most abound, Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Second, it is gotten up too much on the Fourth of July plan. It abounds in sentiment; but sentiment, when it is not the product of circumstances, or the spontaneous utterance of the heart, but is manufactured beforehand for the occasion, seldom attains to the high mark of eloquence.

The other is entitled the "Mission of the Anglo-Saxons." The two first paragraphs, in which he compares the natural surroundings of the Greeks with those of the inhabitants of Jutland, and shows how these environments produced in each race a different character and ruling idea, consist of short, forcible, antithetical sentences calculated to arrest the attention of the hearer by arousing in his mind a lively curiosity as to the subsequent development of the theme. Then he discusses this primitive character of the Anglo-Saxons as it is modified and developed in succeeding centuries.

The thought of the oration is that the mission of the Anglo-Saxons was to conceive and develop the idea of individual liberty. We give a few of the introductory sentences as an example of the style:

Jutland was the native land of the Anglo-Saxons. On its bleak shores, between its hostile seas, they lived and grew into a people.

The skies were bright above Athenian groves and bowers. The clouds were dark over Jutland's crags and sands. The blue waves of the Ægean sea played upon the shores at Athens. On either side of Jutland the thundering waters hurled the shock of storms and swept the ocean sands far inland.

The oration as it appears on paper—if we are able to judge from this—bespeaks for its author a nervous manner in delivery which has that peculiarly thrilling and magnetic influence on an audience. The production is a master-piece,
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"Stole any chickens this week, Brudder Jones?" said a searching class leader to a member of suspiciously thieving proclivities. "No, sah—tank de Lor.' "You've done well," said the leader, and passed on, while Brudder Jones turns to Brudder Brown and whispers, "Uncle, he said chickens; if he'd said ducks he'd a had me shush."

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We hope the boys will not forget McSweeney's wood yard when they want wood or coal. It is still stocked and the proprietor will give you a good bargain.

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