

# College Index.

VOL. 9. New Series.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE, KALAMAZOO, MICH., JANUARY, 1887.

No. 4.

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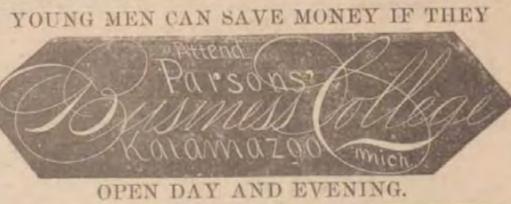
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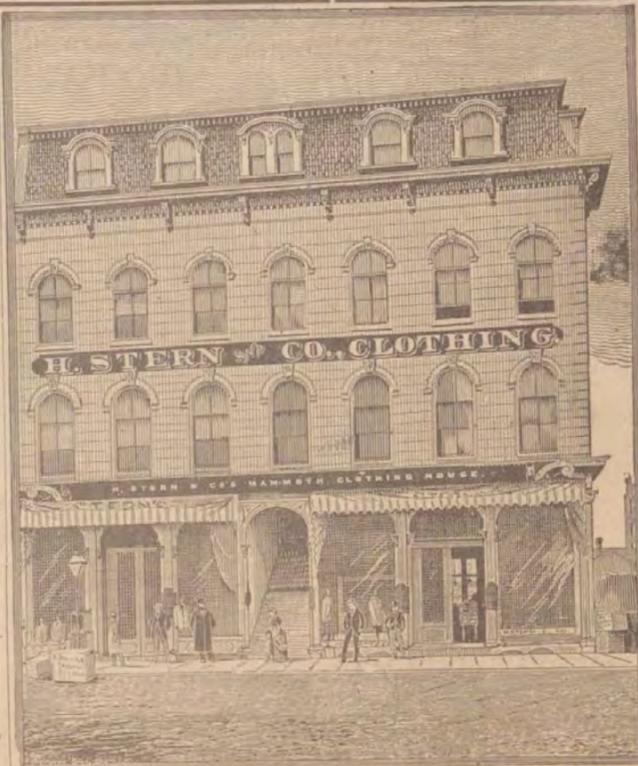
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## Literary.

### THE PUBLIC CHARACTER OF MILTON.

It was an age of failure and disappointment. The reign of Elizabeth, brilliant, peaceful and prosperous, had long since come to a close. The court of James I. had left its black stain on the public moral, and an absurd policy had disorganized and corrupted the nation. That unscrupulous tyrant, Charles I., had succeeded to the throne, and his arbitrary rule had widened the breach which separated the subject from the prince. That pernicious doctrine, the divine rights of kings, had so blinded the otherwise keen sagacity of the people that religious liberty and freedom of speech were no longer practiced. Unprincipled ministers and incompetent favorites administered the government with an end to private gain, while men of integrity and ability, mocked and insulted by pedantic courtiers remained as the powerless representatives of the prosperity and grandeur of former days. Virtue, morality and justice sought in vain for protection at a court where honor and manhood "had been pawned" a thousand times. In this age, lived and acted that pure-minded man, the poet, the statesman, the champion of English liberty, John Milton. We have purposed to speak for a brief time of the life and character of this illustrious man, who is better known as the poet than as the statesman. Yet distinguished as he is in the realm of poetic thought, and as much as he is to be admired for classical attainment, it is in the councils of the na-

tion that he stands forth in his true grandeur as one of the greatest benefactors of the English people. However, before we can intelligently carry out our purpose, it will be necessary to consider some of the influences which combined in early life to make him the man that he afterwards was.

John Milton was by birth courageous and noble-minded; by education, a protestant. While yet a child, about him there was ever to be found that pure moral atmosphere which moulds the lives of great men. His mother, an affectionate, most exemplary woman, instilled at an early age the maxims of the Protestant faith. From boyhood he had been taught to respect virtue and morality, though in the humblest peasant, and to abhor evil practices, though existing in a king. At the family hearth he had listened while his father discussed at great length those very principles for which, in after years, he too was so nobly to contend. Reared amid such surroundings, in a home where the father placed the psalms to music, where painting, letters, and all the adornments which thrived in the reign of Elizabeth were conjoined with that sustained gravity and pure Christianity of the Reformation, he became a man of culture, piety, earnestness and determination.

Milton's life as a public man commenced at the time when the dispute between the king and parliament began to assume threatening proportions, and closing with the restoration of Charles II. For his conduct during this time (especially for his remarks, defending the execution of Charles I.) he has been the object of much severe and unjust criticism. Let us direct our attention to that memorable event, which invests the history of that troublous period with so much that is sad, and yet renders it so fascinating, and determine whether he is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

In considering this we shall not try to prove that the execution was justifiable, but only to show that Milton's purpose in writing, speaking and acting as he did, was a noble one and nobly adhered to. We will first premise that the position which he took was the very one which would have been taken by any other man of like principles and length of

character. From the years of early childhood he had been taught to value above all else freedom of worship and of thought. These convictions permeated his whole being and ruled his actions. The party which claimed that the execution was unjustifiable had always opposed the very principles which Milton loved, and from it he could expect no favors or concessions. He understood better than any one else that if this party should win the sympathy of the people, liberty would have gained nothing by the civil war and the execution of the king. On the contrary, if Cromwell triumphed, religious and political liberty also triumphed. It was because Milton was true to his nature and his principles that he chose the side which he did.

We shall next inquire, did the cause of liberty demand his support? The king was dead and the deed could not be undone. Enemies sprang up from almost every country in Europe, threatening with destruction the cause for which Milton would have poured out his life. Disreputable men wrote pamphlets which contained no truth. Partisan spirit ruled reason, and the writings of Salmasius swayed the minds of the people. The action of Cromwell and his soldiers must be defended, otherwise unprincipled royalists would so magnify the evil as to alienate the people from the cause. It was imperatively necessary that some strong man should refute these writers and declaimers. Milton knew that the cause of liberty demanded his support and he entered the conflict from a sense of duty, determined to conquer. That he was severe all will admit, even cruel, but the times and the people demanded such. We cannot with justice censure a man for being thus unless he is unnecessarily so. There are times when good men must crush their opponents in order that their principles may triumph. It is when men sink to unworthy means that they are to be condemned, and not when they are severe. This was a conflict in which the opponents would not be reconciled. Either Milton must conquer or be conquered. A noble cause was assailed by calumniators and foul politicians, with all the unfairness and venom of unscrupulous men, and it was Milton's bounden duty to defend that cause with all the power of his being. He did defend it, and his logic and learning struck down the shackles of slavery and superstition, liberating a benighted people. Then tyranny fell, crushed by the awful blow. Then were declared those mighty principles which have since worked their way into our American forests, giving to us all a country whose flag floats alike over the Catholic and the Protestant, the Jew and the Gentile, proclaiming religious liberty and freedom to all. No selfish aim or revengeful spirit animated John Milton, but only

the noblest purpose. He sought to do good to humanity and justice to an enemy. He believed—as every true American must believe—that traitors should die, rather than that the greatest gift of God to fallen man should suffer disgrace or be outraged.

We have now considered two causes which explain sufficiently well his position in connection with this question, viz: (1) His nature and education would allow him to take no other position. (2) The noblest cause which ever appealed to man for assistance demanded his support. Further inquiry will concern itself with some of the elements which entered into his character as a public man, and of this briefly.

The character of John Milton was an amalgam of the good principles of all parties. He seemed by some power to absorb only that which was ennobling and useful. Mingling daily with narrow-minded and bigoted men, he was broad and generous. Unlike the Puritan, he did not look upon the frailties of mankind with contempt. From them, however, he obtained the purity of purpose, fortitude, tranquility and determination which characterizes his whole public career. He hated tyranny, and condemned in strongest language the court of Charles I., yet possessed all its culture and refinement, of which the Puritans were wholly wanting. Associated with men whose religious zeal too often supplanted reason, he was fanatical in no respect, but could always give a good and sufficient ground for every public action. He alone, of all that took part in the events of those times, entered the struggle to gain that freedom which is the most valuable, the freedom of the human mind. Few of those who shouted when the head of Charles I. rolled from the block saw the fearful consequences of that intellectual slavery into which they were so lately falling. He alone could tear aside the veil and, looking beyond the narrow ken of his contemporaries, see the great blessings which would result from this terrible public calamity. He wanted his countrymen to think as well as act for themselves, and to the glory of his illustrious name it was rendered possible.

Milton withdrew from public life when his party fell from power, but lived in private to see much of his life-work undone. His last days were filled with misfortune. He had worked so unremittingly during the long years of turmoil that his eyesight had failed him. His closest friends at the restoration had either been executed or banished, and he closed his days in solitude, apart from the world in which he had acted so important a part, and for whose welfare he had labored so earnestly. In those latter days, removed from the trials of life, he seemed to reside above the clouds of anarchy and intrigue, in the sunshine of God's presence. Grand

and sublime in character, even in adversity, he towers majestically above all his contemporaries. Calm, collected, self-possessed, knowing the path of duty and always keeping it, he withstood unmoved the storms which swept weaker minds away, a living example of Goldsmith's most sublime of all English similes:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form  
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,  
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread—  
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

C. H. BROWNELL, '86.

#### THE DANGERS TO OUR COUNTRY

RESULTING FROM THE CONFLICTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The present year will long rank as an eventful one in the annals of history; not only have the forces of nature been at work with unwonted fury, but we have heard of wars and rumors of wars, and the rumblings of human discord have threatened man's happiness. Foremost among the latter are the strifes arising between capitalists and laboring men. So furious have they been of late as to seem to rock the country to its very foundations. And should they continue with such fury, it is appalling to imagine what the consequences may be.

In order to grasp more readily the subject, let us consider the relations of labor and capital to human welfare. Man is endowed by nature with a desire to mingle with his fellow beings, and by means of this intermingling must he obtain all that nature has failed to provide for his immediate sustenance; for it is only by exchanging their thoughts and the works of their hands that men can hope to be provided for.

America may justly be called the Eden of the Universe; here the Creator has planted everything that can minister to man's happiness; we have but to go into the forests to obtain materials for comfortable dwellings, our rich farming lands and fertile prairies afford excellent means for the sustaining of life, and we find in the bosom of mother earth untold riches. All these may be had if we are willing to work for them. Every one may not be able to gain them all for himself, but each is enabled to obtain as much as he needs. How great is the need, then, that the work advance with as little friction as possible.

Capital is the result of labor. But the poorer workman says to his more thrifty fellow, "you are more prosperous than I, therefore, you must share your abundance with me." Basing his claims on justice we all readily agree with him. But in or-

der to be treated with justice, must not the demand be coupled equally with justice?

Here lies the reason for the great strikes that have been pending of late; men fail to recognize equality. Does the striker stop to consider what he is doing when he says that unless the employer conforms to his demands the business shall not continue? Does he consider that he is depriving another man created with equal rights to his own, of one of man's greatest natural privileges—the right to control his own property? Does he not see that every hour he refuses to work he is taking bread out of the mouths of those whom it is his duty to support? Yet all this he is doing; and more than this, he is planting the seeds of a social revolution that will ultimately leave this country in the hands of anarchy?

I may seem to be too hard on the laborer while I let the employer go free. It is true, that some capitalists abuse their privileges; but this does not excuse the crimes that have been committed under the guise of gaining rights, and to my mind the laboring classes are the prime instigators of these rebellions. Because a man does not belong to the labor Union is he to be boycotted, and, as in many recent instances, beaten by a crowd of the scum of humanity until nearly dead?

But such crimes will continually be perpetrated as long as the present state of affairs exists. Not only are there dangers such as have already been cited, but if the malcontents persist in their efforts, the framework of the government will be threatened, and should that be destroyed, the whole structure of government, society and morals will fall, and our beautiful Eden will be the spoil of anarchy.

E. F. HALL, '90.

#### CONCERNING AN OLD PRECEPT.

There is a direct command in the code we all are bound to observe, which, although very simple and explicit, containing no perplexing provisions, and making no allowance for circumstances, yet is generally found to be one of the most difficult that we have to obey. Nothing can be more concise; too short words impossible to be misunderstood, express it fully; but such is the depth of meaning contained that few, if any, ever reach its comprehension, or carry it out in full.

It would seem as if the Lawgiver had foreseen the struggle, and so had, in the very next clause, declared the reward for the obedience rendered, and truly a reward well worth a sacrifice to attain. But

even this, great as it is, seems sometimes insufficient, or perhaps is too great to be comprehended.

First the command, "judge not," and then the purpose, "that ye be not judged." Just write it down on a slip of paper and look at it. Think what it means. Whether or not you know the real import, it is to be obeyed and at your peril you fail.

But keeping in mind the injunction, we will consider a moment, our relations with our fellow men, and discover if possible the cause for the command. It would not be given without reason, and a very little observation shows its necessity.

If there is any one thing we are apt to do, it is to pass judgment upon and express our opinion of each other's words and actions, wise and otherwise, particularly otherwise. And how is it possible? At the common law, no man is held guilty until so proven, and not until the guilt be shown beyond all reasonable doubt can judgment be pronounced.

Much more rigidly must this principle be enforced by those acting under this other law; and on the very face of it, this strict prohibition is perfectly reasonable. We have no means of forming the absolutely correct opinions necessary for a decision. We live in two worlds, united and yet distinct. One visible to all; the out-ward appearance of our motives and actions, what we say, do, and apparently think; the other is that known only to each one's self, of which our nearest and most intimate friends know almost nothing, or if anything, only disconnected portions. We may think that we have opened our hearts with perfect freedom alone with a confidential friend, but away down underneath all, is the life lived between the soul and its maker; the life unseen by the world, too often scarcely felt by the individual, but the only life absolutely accountable. That is the life which must be judged, and our inability is only too evident.

We seem unfortunately perhaps, so constituted, that our out ward life is constantly at variance with the inner. Often it seems to be our chief care to cover up and conceal all traces of the other world in which we live. One great difficulty lies at this point, while endeavoring to keep "unspotted before the world," each one must follow the dictates of his own conscience, and because each conscience is trained in a school of its own, and while some have reached a high degree of acuteness and accuracy, others are weak, but slightly educated, and wavering, it follows that what one acting according to his best judgment deems his duty, another, thinking of

what would be duty for *him* regards in an altogether different light.

There is only two much truth in the adage "familiarity breeds contempt," but would this be so if in a spirit of true kindness and love we were to carry out and put into daily practice this rule?

We see some making what we consider serious mistakes, or perhaps not treating us just as we think they should. We at once, judging by ourselves say, "that is not right." Then we go to work and form a theory, settle in our own minds the motive, and at once we know exactly what was done, why it was done, and what should have been done, and now think how rashly we have proceeded. We may not know the true motive, probably do not any more than we know why, when sometime we knew just what we ought to have done, and every good impulse prompted us to do it, we did just the opposite.

A queer riddle, this human nature of ours, and when we try to solve it, we often find it is like working in a darkened room; while doing one piece of work, we mar and injure both it and ourselves by stumbling over what we have already done, and all is imperfect for want of light. Too often in condemning our companions, we do not stop to question seriously as to what appeared duty to them or their motive, and no time need be spent in showing the injustice of this kind of judging. It is when some one's action has seemed wrong to us, and we have instead of hastily deciding, discussed it mentally and fixed upon the motive that the wrong is done, often unintentional indeed, but for that very reason an additional argument for the justice of the command.

Men inclined to settle some question pertaining to others, let us remember the other world in which we live, believing that, however, words and actions may appear to us in this visible world; in that other, each one, and may this include ourselves, acts in all things honestly and openly, striving faithfully to perform what a trained conscience declares his duty.

DORA B. DAVIS, '89.

#### THE IDEAL OF HISTORY.

History, in the correct use of the word, means the prose narrative of past events. Dr. Arnold, defines it as "the biography of society," while Carlyle says, "History is a mighty drama, enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background." Thus we see that authentic facts alone, are not enough to constitute a

history. Many facts and dates are recorded with reference to the old countries, but these alone, although they may be true, are not enough to give these countries a history. Here is an instance of early history, which was confined to mere facts. "When he had reigned four years, the sun was eclipsed from the first hour of the day to the third; and at the end of one year a comet appeared and the holy bishop Egbert died." Now, although these facts may have been true, would we call them history? The bare fact that a certain king reigned at a certain time, and conquered or was defeated in battle, may be chronologically valuable, but it is not history in the true sense of the word. This may be the ideal of a Mr. Gradgrind, who maintains that "In this life, we want nothing but facts, sir; nothing but facts." Now facts may be valuable enough in themselves, but to the ordinary student, they are exceedingly uninteresting, to say the least. The use of history is not to cram the memory with facts, but to store the mind with principles; to collect from the experiences of past ages, rules for our conduct as individuals and members of society.

True history not only records historical events, but also social events when they in anyway mark a change in the condition of a nation, or the difference between one period and another.

The object of early history seems to have been to charm the fancy rather than to instruct. Thus in the history of the Britons, composed in 1147, we learn that Brutus, having slain the giants that peopled England, built London; and that it "rained blood three successive days." Striking pictures in which virtue and vice are depicted on a gigantic scale, are the chief objects of the early historical writer, who mingles fact and fiction. The growth of accurate knowledge, and the substitution of the political for the heroic sentiment, have led to a more sensible style of history.

As we delight most in learning of the inner life of the great characters who have made their mark in the world, so we desire to know more of the inner life of nations, and a true history should give not only the results of the inner life, as shown in the outward actions, but the inner life itself.

A history should also be free from any prejudices on the part of the writer, which may effect the mind of his reader. Then the effect of religion upon nations, as upon individuals, must not be omitted. For in heathen countries the solemn festivals, the games, the sacrifices, and even the temples themselves, had an undoubted moral effect.

While in Christian countries, who can estimate the effect which the gospel of Christ has had upon civilization!

Some notice must also be taken of mythology, for although the traditions may have no foundation, yet they have exerted an influence upon nations, and have had a share in forming their character. And indeed, who of us have not been inspired to heroic deeds by the tale of king Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table? And so with a host of others. Thus we see that the task of a historian is not an idle one; and to produce a perfect history requires that the historian be no ordinary man. "A perfect history," says Macaulay, "must possess an imagination sufficiently powerful to make his narrative affecting and picturesque," and he further adds:—"To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual distinctions." Many scientific works are in their way perfect, and there are poems which seem to us absolutely faultless, while the speeches of the greatest orators, those of Demosthenes and Cicero in particular, are so perfect, that to alter even one word is to alter it for the worse. Yet we have no history which seems to approach our ideal of what a history should be. That we have had great historians is undeniable, as in the case of Herodotus, who has been called the "Father of History," and Thucydides, and Xenophon, and in modern times Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Prescott, and many more. Yet none of these have ever reached perfection.

Yet as God has raised up great men to do his work when there was need, we may trust that in his own good time he will produce the perfect historian.

LIZZIE R. FLETCHER, '89.

A BILL has been introduced in congress, by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, providing for the founding of a National University, whose degrees shall be the standard of literary and scientific eminence for the nation.—*Ex.*

Of the 380 Senators, Representatives and Delegates catalogued in the Congressional Directory, 208 received only an ordinary or academic education, 151 went through college, 4 were West Pointers, and 6 are self-educated.—*Ex.*

President Cleveland attended the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary exercises of Harvard College, but when the faculty wished to tack LL. D. upon his name he objected.

## College Index.

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THE STUDENT'S PUBLICATION ASSOCIATION.

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No anonymous communications inserted. The name will be published unless otherwise requested.

Any information regarding Alumni will be gratefully received.

Entered as SECOND-CLASS MATTER at the post-office at Kalamazoo Mich.

## Editorials.

The INDEX wishes for all its friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and all the students a pleasant vacation.

We were unavoidably delayed in getting our last number out, so that it brings the two issues near together. We hope to be on time hereafter each month.

We wish to mention the Ladie's Hall once more, and urge the students to talk the matter up while away, during vacation. The plastering is completed and the finishing is being done. It will not be completed by the first of next term as was reported some time ago. Contractor Coddington is making a very nice job of the inside work. In order to make it as he wants it, he has already ordered \$40.00 worth of timings more than his contract called for. This is setting a good example for others in the state, who should be interested, to follow. It is time to get the funds ready for heating apparatus and furnishing, so that when the building is ready there will be no delay in making it ready for occupancy.

The work of the term is done, and it is very fitting and perhaps profitable, before we leave our books for a rest and a good time, to take a retrospective look at the term's work. Some of us may be entirely satisfied with the results, others can see

here and there places that might have been bettered if we had been more dilligent. These mistakes of the past should not discourage us, but stimulate to greater activity in the future.

In some respects the term has been one of marked success. Never to our knowledge have the students taken such an interest in college matters. They seem to have caught the spirit of enterprise that was manifested last spring in the repairing of the dormatory. Nearly \$300 has been raised by the boys for their society halls. The project of rooms for the Y. M. C. A. has been proposed and successfully carried out. The religious side of college life has been a success, much personal work has been done for the unconverted, and plans perfected for more efficient and systematic work in the future. Much interest has been shown in society work, and the meetings have compared favorably with the meetings of any term for years. This work has been done outside of the work that pertains to the class room, and with a recognition that the latter work is really of the most importance to a student.

We hope that the students will carry this enthusiasm with them during vacation, and try and awaken an interest for the college as far as possible, throughout the state. With better facilities and more students, Kalamazoo college might be a power for good in Michigan.

## Locals.

The following are the subjects of the chapel essays and orations. The speakers came on in the order named:

Mabel Young, - Positive conviction essential to success.  
Belle H. Richards, - - - - - Luther and Zeningli.  
R. C. Fenner, - - - - - Our National defenses.  
E. A. Balch, - - - - - Steam as a civilizer.  
Flora G. Barnes, - - - - - Waste.  
Maggie Chesney, - - - - - How to live.  
Dora B. Davis, Concerning an ancient proverb, (Judge not.)  
W. D. Elder, Damage to our country, from foreign immigration.  
Lizzie R. Fletcher, - - - - - The True ideal of History.  
Mary Lovell, - - - - - Portrayal of child life, by Dickens.  
L. E. Martin, Our personal regard for certain old authors.  
A. S. Rowley, - - - - - What Scotland owns to Scott.

"Say, Fred, are you on there?"

Nights of Labor—College students study hours.  
—Ea.

Miss Minnie Pike and Mr. G. B. Pike '90, united with the Presbyterin church, Dec. 12th.

We have at least two young ladies who can keep a secret, and one young man who cannot.

L. F. Mumford '77, is engaged in the banking and loan business, at Howard, Dakota.

G. E. Clark '78, is building up quite an extensive practice as a physician, at Stillwater, Minn.

J. E. Cheney '85, was recently appointed Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Dexter, Michigan.

The smiling countenance of our local editor may be seen behind the counter of Mr. C. L. Rounds until after Christmas.

The INDEX board of last year have finally had a settlement, and have divided the stock of unsaleable merchandise, which constituted the bulk of the profits.

Miss Cora Bigelow, a student in '80-'82, died at Vicksburg, Dec. 13th. She was teaching at Vicksburg, but lived at Alamo, where she was a member of the Congregational church.

A large and varied class of valuable books are now for sale by Balch. Desiring to close out his stock, he will dispose of the remainder at cost. Apply immediately and obtain prices.

Many at the College were glad to see Miss Annie Munn, who came up from Schoolcraft, Dec. 14, to attend the entertainment given by Miss Helen Potter. She has just returned from Watertown, Dakota, where she has been engaged in teaching.

The stove in the chapel has been placed in the center of the room, thereby adding very much to the comfort and health of all concerned. The room is now heated much better than it was wont to be, yet sometimes even now an overcoat is very comfortable.

Howard & Roos, of which W. G. Howard '67, is senior partner, are the attorneys for D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., in the litigation, concerning the patent right of the spring tooth harrows, which has lately been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

W. W. Des Autels has been engaged as a quasi-assistant pastor of the Baptist Church at Plainwell. He is to go up there at the call of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and assist in the work, whenever his assistance is needed. He has already occupied the pulpit there several times.

The Day Club wishes to return their sincere thanks to Mrs. & Mr. G. W. Smith, of Ocoola Center, for the Thanksgiving feast which they were enabled to enjoy through the kindness of their daughter, Miss Ritta Smith. It is needless to say

that they were all fuller than usual on that day; but have so far recovered as to be able to enjoy their regular bill of fair.

Miss Minnie Pike invited a number of young ladies from the College to a "goose" party at her home on South Park Street, on the evening of Dec. 14th. Her cousin Byron Pike discovered the scheme and invited a number of his male friends to surprise and break up this surreptitious affair. It was a complete success. The boys took them entirely unawares, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed, at least by the boys.

The following officers were elected at the last meeting of the literary societies, Dec. 17th:

EURODELPHIAN.—Irene Everett, President; Minnie Howard, Vice-President; Lena De Yoe, Secretary; Ina Grow, Treasurer; Rita Smith, Librarian; Flora Barns, Editress.

SHERWOOD.—Wm. Cockburn, President; D. C. Henshaw, Vice-President; A. S. Rowley, Recording secretary; L. D. Dunning, Corresponding secretary; G. B. Pike, treasurer; F. Everett, junior.

PHILOLEXIAN.—W. J. Clough, President; F. Kurtz, Vice-President; G. R. Curtis, Recording secretary; C. E. McKinstry, Corresponding secretary; A. B. Conrad, Treasurer; B. N. Johnson, Librarian; G. F. Moyer, Janitor.

### Personals.

Miss Kurtz who was obliged to go home a few weeks ago on account of sickness is recovering and expects to return to college next term.

C. H. Bramble, ex. '87 was about the College, Dec. 9th and 11th. There is a rumor afloat that his appearance in this part of the state is largely a mission of love.

W. S. Corbin, ex. '88 has again taken up the duties of a pedagogue, and will hold forth in the school at Alamo Center this winter. He commenced teaching December 13th.

At the Annual meeting of the Baptist Church in Kalamazoo, F. M. Hodge '80, was elected superintendent of the Sunday School. This position has been efficiently filled for several years by Mr. Handsecomb.

Miss Florence Rose has been called to her home in Bloomingdale, by the ill health of her mother. She thinks her duty in the future lies at home, so

she will not return to school. We are sorry to lose her from our circle.

R. D. McKinney, through Freshman year with '84 was married December 11, to Miss Mary E. Cornell, Grand Haven. Dr. Hunting tied the knot. Bob is at present book-keeper for the Globe Casket Co., Kalamazoo.

R. W. Kane '79, stopped over Sunday, Dec. 12th, in Kalamazoo, on his way home from a business trip. He is a rising young attorney, with headquarters at Charlevoix, Michigan. He visited the society rooms and expressed himself much pleased with the improvements.

On the evening of Dec. 13th, the sad news was received here that Tracy Wattles, a student here a part of last year, had been drowned while skating on the Mississippi River, at Savannah, Ill., where he was engaged in the railroad business. It is doubtful if the body will be found, as it was borne along under the ice by the current.

### Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Don't forget to make calculations to go to the State Convention at Grand Rapids, Feb. 3-6.

With regret we learn that our State Secretary, Rev. J. M. Barkley has resigned to take a pastorate in Detroit. Since he accepted the position, nearly two years ago, the work for young men in Michigan has had a remarkable growth. Not only has the work been systematized and enlarged, but he has encouraged those engaged in the work to more vigorous and consecrated efforts. We hoped he would remain to direct the work for a long time yet, but if it is the will of the Master for whom he is at work we must say amen, and look for another man. The loss to the work for young men in the state will be gain for the church that he will be pastor of. Many will long remember the words of cheer and counsel prompted by a heart full of love for the Master and the "fellows."

There has not been such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Kalamazoo college for many years, as there was during the week of prayer for young men, as recommended by the International committee, our association observed the week by holding special meetings at 3:20 in the old prayer meeting room. But a small part of the praying was done there. Nearly every Christian student was impressed with the need of more earnestness and consecration,

and that this was to be obtained only through prayer. Meetings were held every evening in the boys' rooms, noon prayer meetings for ladies only were held in one of the recitation rooms. As a result, and the only result that could be expected from such united prayer, the room was filled at each meeting, and students were converted. The meetings were continued till the Thanksgiving vacation. Although the special meetings have been discontinued, the work has not stopped. The burden of the students' prayers is yet for the few that are still unconverted. Some have taken an active part in the special work, that is being carried on at Bethel Mission, and are gratified in seeing their labor blessed there. Some are planning to do Christian work during the vacation. They will also have success, because they have learned to go trusting in the strength of One that is mighty.

The Y. W. C. A. was favored with a visit from the National Secretary, Miss Nettie Dunn, sooner than had been expected. She makes the tour of Michigan before starting upon her work in other states, and will then have her headquarters at Chicago, where the National committee is also located. A reception was held for her Friday evening, from half-past eight until ten, that hour being chosen to enable the literary societies to carry out their programmes before. A general invitation was extended, and also a special to the members of the Faculty, and the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. kindly offered the use of their nice new room, warmed and lighted. The Y. W. C. A. return their sincere thanks for the accommodation.

Saturday morning and afternoon meetings were held in the same room to talk over different departments and plans of Y. W. C. A. work. The time was perhaps the most unfortunate for many of the girls are away during Saturday and Sunday, but those who did attend felt greatly benefited by the helpful words of the Secretary. The chief criticism which Miss Dunn made was on the lack of a prayer meeting for the girls alone—a lack which some of the girls have felt, but have been slow in supplying. The chief difficulty seems to be in finding a time convenient for all; but "where there's a will there's a way," and if each member will, even if the time is not the most convenient, make a little self-sacrifice to attend the prayer meeting, she will find a rich blessing for the sacrifice.

Saturday evening a joint meeting of the college Y. W. C. A. and the town association was held at the room of the latter association. After a short devotional service Miss Dunn occupied the rest of

the evening. Sunday afternoon the same room was filled, and with Miss Dunn as leader, a pleasant and profitable hour was spent. After the devotional hour, Miss Dunn remained to consult with any who might wish to do so. The town association seemed interested, and it is hoped that before the next State Convention, they will be united with the State Association.

The classes in Bible study seem to be doing good work, and the members interested. The Missionary meeting of the Y. W. C. A. for December was held Saturday evening, December 18th, in the Y. M. C. A. hall, an invitation being extended to that association to be present. A nice program prepared by Misses Grow, Pierce, and Howard was carried out, and music appropriate to the occasion added interest to the evening exercises.

### College Notes.

There are 3000 students at Oxford.

Ex-President Porter is doing Europe.

Yale has a new president this term, Dr. Dwight.

At Amherst, the Seniors have no special vacation hereafter.

Yale College has assumed the dignified title of Yale University.

Brown University is considering the admission of women to its classes.

600 out of the 5000 students of the University of Berlin are Americans.

The Chatauqua course has eight hundred readers this year who are Japanese.

Electricity lights the Society Halls and Conservatory of Heidelberg College.

There are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States it is claimed.

Vassar College annually distributes about \$7,900 in gratuitous aid to poor students.—*Ex.*

Ex-President Hayes has been thought of as the future president of Adelbert College, Ohio.

Sam Jones has a \$10,000 starter for a college, which he wants to build at Cartersville, Ga.

Egypt has a college in which there are 10,000 students, it was founded 900 years before Oxford.

Another step towards supremacy. The ladies of Michigan University have organized an Athletic Club.

Dakota is coming to the front in the educational business. Five colleges were founded last year there.

Oliver Wendell Holmes had his name enlarged

by Cambridge University last June, by the addition of LL. D.

*Dartmouth Gazette* was the name of the first college paper published in America. It was issued from Dartmouth College.

The band appointed at Mt. Hermon Summer School last summer to arouse a Missionary spirit in the colleges, have begun their work.

16 to 0 was the way the score stood in a recent football contest between teams of American and German college boys, at Gottengen, Germany.

### Chips.

Prof. Parsons still believes in advertising. Look at the last page of this number of the INDEX. Experience has taught him that if he wants students he must let them know about his college. He is also running a monthly paper in the interest of his business colleges at Kalamazoo and Duluth.

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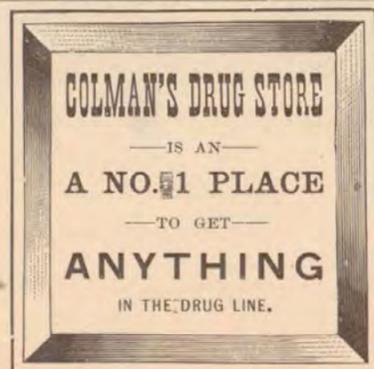
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# College Index.

VOL. 9, New Series.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE, KALAMAZOO, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1887.

No. 5.

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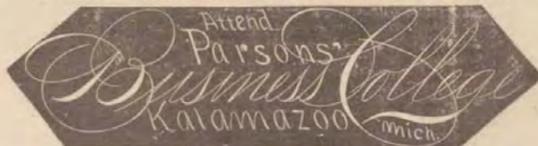
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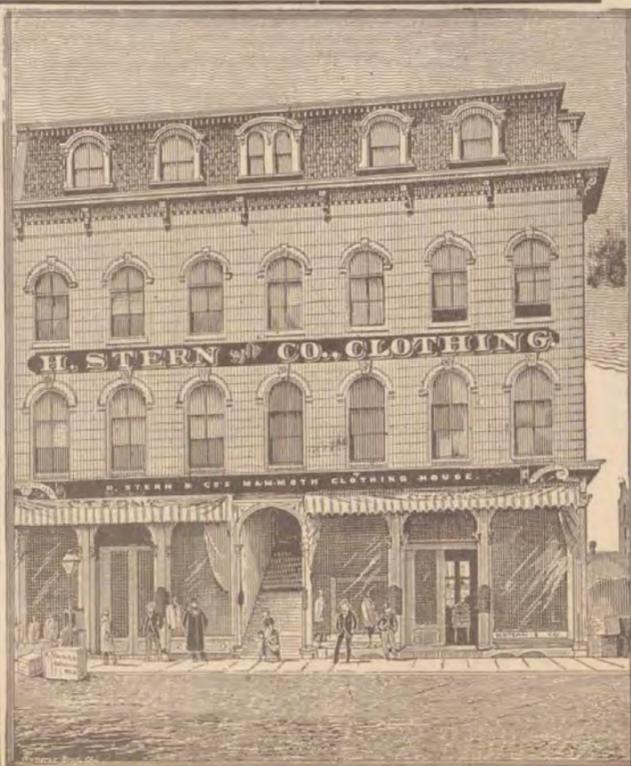
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# College Index.

VOL. 9. New Series.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE, KALAMAZOO, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1887.

No. 5.

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## Literary.

### THE FAME OF CICERO.

Nearly two thousand years ago lived a man whose chief ambition was fame. According to his own testimony, he did all those things which he thought would render his name immortal. Has the fact proved contrary to his desire? The work which he accomplished has remained fresh in the minds of men through all these intervening centuries. To-day every educated man is acquainted with his character, nearly every college names him among its classic authors and students of our own school labor over his antithetical sentences and sweeping periods. That man was Marcus Tullius Cicero.

In thus desiring fame, Cicero wished for more than mere notoriety. Any one can be notorious. As long as the name of Garfield lives in history so long will live the name of his assassin. Likewise if Cicero had sunk a dagger into Caesar's body his name would have come down to us on the same list with that of Brutus and Cassius. But not so, he desired honor. He believed fame to be a motive of virtue and practiced his belief. Nor can we think he sought the praise of men for self exaltation only. Indeed, from his description of Roman society, it is not hard to believe that in seeking renown Cicero strove also, for the very example's sake, to place before the dissipated youth of his time a model, not only of intellectual worth, but of piety.

Although he was reared a Pagan and accustomed from his earliest childhood to such horrid events as the proscriptions of Marius and Sylla, his character presents to us of the nineteenth century many praiseworthy traits. No character of heathen antiquity had its foundation in a purer heart or soul more beautiful. He was a virtuous husband and loving father. If he ever had occasion to allude to any member of his family he did so in the most affectionate terms. He was ambitious in motive yet he was self-sacrificing in execution. In attempting to stem the turbulent tide of seditious Rome Cicero often acted, with heroic fortitude, the part from which most men would have shrunk. Notwithstanding his love for glory he had a greater love for his country. It may be true, as has been said, that mingling in politics did not exert a good influence upon his character, but it may be as truly asserted that his political work gave to the world one of its grandest models of patriotism.

It has been said that a genius like that of Shakespeare can not be produced by every generation without necessitating a revolution of the entire race. If this is true of poetical, of dramatical genius it is doubly true of oratorical, for it is by crises and revolutions that the genius of the orator is revealed and developed. History proves this and it will be so through all the future. It was especially the case with Cicero, for he lived in a time when those mighty influences were working at Rome which must work in a republic to change it to an absolute despotism. The Patrician party had controlled the government so long that, however dishonorable a man might have been, to be a Patrician meant to be honored. Nevertheless it had become so corrupted and so wrought with jealousies that in many cases its leading members were deadly enemies. The doctrine that "might makes right" was in force, not only as between Rome and her enemies but also between her own citizens. Such was the thirst for worldly power that men would barter their honor, the honor of their country, and even their religion for aggrandizement.

It was then that Cicero, by shrewd cunning and wise planning, detected and convicted the audacious Catiline, when his soul, every sentiment of which was eloquent, burst forth in fiery invective nor slackened its ardor until his country was saved and he the proud recipient of the title *Pater Patriae*. Although Cicero esteemed the Catilinian campaign as some of his best work and often alluded to Dec. 5, or the day on which the conspirators were sentenced, as one of the brightest of his life, yet as compared with his work in the days of the *Philippics* it must seem to us like the work of Jackson in curbing South Carolina as compared with that of Lincoln in the Great Rebellion. At the time he delivered the *Philippic* orations against Mark Anthony the clouds of sedition which had been gathering for generations culminated in one awful storm of proscription and civil war. Imagine, if you will, some brave Pompeian wading into the crater of old Vesuvius and trying to quench those lurid flames and you have a picture of Cicero as, with almost divine courage, he strove to re-create the old republic. As the Pompeian must have failed in his design so Cicero failed in this undertaking, but though he failed, he established his fame and sealed it with his blood.

Cicero not only presented a noble example to the youth of his time, but we too may copy from his excellencies. There is not one of us without some ambition, and, as he marked the limit of his desire, let us have a definite purpose, for it is well said, "The flighty purpose never is o'ertook." Neither should we forget the importance of character. However many scoundrels are in office or sneaks in high places to-day, the twentieth century will demand of us men whose characters are marked with sharp edges of right and clean cut grooves of principle. Let us then, like Cicero, add these two qualities of ambition and character a third quality—that of work. Let us work not only for our own good but to raise and ennoble our race. Let us seek to place before our fellow-men examples of intellectuality wrought with every christian virtue. And these three qualities will bear us "through rough places to the stars" so when we shall have passed away if we have not gained renown we may at least hope not to be forgotten. D. C. H. '90

Have you ever seen a ghost, Pogkins?" "No, and I never expectre."

A recent attempt to employ the instantaneous process in photographing a Knight of Labor at work was unsuccessful. He didn't work long enough.

#### JOHNSON AND VOLTAIRE.

About the beginning of the 18th century, there appeared upon opposite sides of the English Channel two men who were destined to exert strong and lasting influences upon the intellectual status of their own and coming generations. These men were Johnson in England, and Voltaire in France.

They were both sons of magistrates. Johnson, the son of a magistrate, and bookseller of Litchfield, and Voltaire, the son of a notary in Paris. The former was sent to Oxford, where he entered Pembroke College, but on account of insufficient means of support was obliged to leave before taking his degree. After leaving college, he took up several occupations, but was uniformly unsuccessful. His life until past fifty, was one of great poverty and misery. He was driven to the most menial literary drudgery for the publishers and booksellers of London, for means to maintain himself at all. His misery and wretchedness were aggravated by the scrofula, which he had inherited.

Voltaire was indifferently educated at the hands of the Jesuits, at the college of Louis-le-Grand, and soon after he left college, was introduced into the gayest of the gay society at the French capital. Here he was able to maintain himself by his ready wit and quick repartee. Yet on account of his views he was mistrusted, and his brilliant intellect did not save him from being several times disgraced and confined in the Bastille. At the first publication of his earlier poems, he was disowned by his father, who, when he found that his wayward son was destined to make his mark in life and become the popular favorite, was constrained to receive him back into his family.

Voltaire was also several times during the earlier part of his life exiled from France, on account of the revolutionary tendency of his writings. On one of these occasions he went to England, where he was received by Bolingbroke, and his fellow Deists, and became an intimate friend of Pope. He also met Johnson, but between these men a strong aversion, as was natural, sprang up which continued during their whole lives. Finally after varying fortunes Voltaire settled on the shore of Lake Geneva, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

Johnson, in his business undertakings was almost universally unsuccessful, and for some of his most valuable literary production received only a meager pittance; while on the other hand, Voltaire was a successful business man, as well as distinguished in the realm of letters.

Although Johnson was boorish in his manners, and slovenly in his habits and dress, in conversation he was the peer of the witty and brilliant Frenchman who had the habits and address common to the gay and voluptuous court of France.

A fatal lack in Voltaire's character was earnestness. He was by nature a mocker, and this tendency of his character was fostered by his mode of life, and habits of thinking. He had pre-eminently a shallow nature, and his views of life were narrow and belittling. He did not seek after what was true or noble in life, but what was false and ignoble.

How different in this characteristic from the parallel trait in Johnson's character. Indeed he may be said to have gone to the other extreme, and to have taken a too profound view of life. He was prone to make his characters discuss deep metaphysical and moral subjects where nature would have required a lighter and more animated conversation, a remarkable instance of which is found in his *Rasselas*.

Yet Voltaire had a naturally kind disposition, and his pen was ready to espouse the cause of those whom he considered oppressed. Witness the case of the grand-niece of Corneille, the attack on the destroyers of Calas, the defense of Sally Tolendal, and Madame Montbailly, and the efforts he put forth in behalf of the serfs of Mount Jura. Johnson also cherished the kindest of hearts under his rough, and uncouth exterior. His biography would not be complete without an account of his strange establishment where the recipients of his bounties, Mrs. Williams, Levett and Polly made his life miserable by their grumblings. If Johnson has the more depth undoubtedly Voltaire has the more versatility. Although Johnson can not be severely criticised for the narrowness of the range of his subjects, his opponent is alike distinguished as a writer of History, Dissertation, Poetry, Fiction, Drama, and indeed turned his hand to almost every kind of literary labor in all of which he excelled.

The time when these men appeared on the stage of action, and before their influence had begun to be felt, was the period during which scepticism and unbelief was most rife throughout France and England. This was the age of Rousseau in France, and Hume and Gibbon in England. These men were exerting a vast influence towards a revolutionary spirit upon the minds of the people. Here was the golden opportunity for these powerful intellects to make themselves felt for the cause of truth and Christianity. Here it was that they diverged in their paths, Voltaire to follow the

course of the prevailing current, and be borne along by the tide of unbelief and scepticism which was sweeping over Europe. And indeed the flood was wonderfully strengthened by him, and in him reached the climax of its force.

Johnson, on the other hand, was early in his life brought to believe the truths of revealed religion, and during his whole career he was ever the faithful and powerful defender of its dogmas. Previous to his time the tendency to Deism in England had been as strong as in France, if not stronger, and the overcoming of this tendency is perhaps due to Johnson more than to any other man. His literary supremacy was undisputed, and one who exerted such an influence as he exerted upon the language of a nation, must also have a vast influence in moulding its moral and religious thought.

While Voltaire held about the same prestige with his countrymen that Johnson did with his, it was exerted for a far different purpose, and, supported by Rousseau and others, wrought out its legitimate result in the scepticism and unbelief attendant on the Revolution. Who can tell what England might have become had it not come under the restraining influence of Johnson, or from what France might have been saved had it been spared the pernicious influence of Voltaire?

L. E. MARTIN, '88.

#### WHAT SCOTLAND OWES TO SCOTT.

If we glance at the Scotland of to-day there meets our gaze an influential and prosperous country, recognized by England as an all important part of herself. Her people are rated almost on a par with the corresponding classes in England. Her romantic fields have become the resorts of pleasure seekers and students in search of knowledge.

As we consider this marked advancement and renowned popularity we turn our attention to the time when Scotland was looked down upon with little more than contempt; when she had no such distinction conferred upon her; her people considered a banded race of robbers or an ignorant, hardy class of mountaineers at best, just suited for the royal army or to enrich the exorbitant landlords of the soil with their rent.

We find a similar state of affairs not long since in our own land. We see it to a certain extent to-day in India and the East. Ireland, the very synonym for degradation and oppression, the personification of utter depravity in an enlightened century, cannot escape our eyes, or fail to elicit our sympathy.

Such, indeed was the condition of Scotland a century and a half ago. Her advancement has not been entirely due to the mutual and uniform development of the inhabitants. There has been another, a more adequate cause: a cause in which America found embodiment in the eloquent appeals of Patrick Henry, of revolutionary spirit, and later on in the noble men of power and letters who have immortalized their nation by deeds of honor and productions of merit. So, in answer to this question: What, then, has wrought this change in the relative standing of these countries, and why is it that Scotland and America have risen in the scale of reputation—have made themselves known and commanded the world's respect and recognition, while Ireland has seemed, if not in reverse ratio, to descend in the scale—at most to make no visible progress. We would answer, individuals. Yes, the massive intellect and valorous deeds of a few men have done more in elevating a people to the pinnacle of success than any auxiliary power. In some instances it has been but a single individual who has made a nation, or alone, in time of war, saved it from destruction; while the lack of men of genius, of power, of letters and of noble ambition, has kept some countries until now, under intellectual as well as corporal bondage.

It may or may not be difficult to select those of our own forefathers to whom we are especially indebted, and whose memory we should hold in sacred devotion; yet in Scotland there seem but two prominent stars who have shown with any degree of splendor, and scattered their intellectual rays over the entire world.

In accordance with our ideas of Scotland's advancement, we hold that she owes her present state more to Burns and Scott than to any other men or collection of men who may have benefited her. Of these two men, Scott, without doubt, has done more for his native land; is more to be admired, not only for excellency of character, of which the other was devoid, but also for patriotic principles actuating him, and inspiring to nobler thoughts and actions his countrymen.

Burns, with a meteoric flash, lighted up the Scottish heavens for a time. People wondered at his brilliancy, but before they had fully recovered from the shock of his appearance, he had passed away beyond the horizon, and had ceased to illumine their skies. Scott's appearance was a milder light, gradually increasing like the clouded summer's sun, warming the universe with its tender and softening lines, and ever and anon burst-

ing the clouds which intercept its rays, and sheds upon the world the momentary flashes of pure, unadulterated light. Her mature and later years shine with a steady yet wonderful brilliancy, and will continue to pour their enlightening rays on the universe as the gleams of a star long since destroyed still flash over us.

Everything that Scott has touched took on new life and seemed to flourish in a new sphere. His magic pen pictured the woods with their verdant foliage, standing in stately strength and majesty, and those veterans of the forest have for us new attractions. He takes us in a boat on the glassy water and describes the panorama at the setting of the sun. The rocks, the falls, rivulets are painted as his genius alone could do it. Through Rhoderic Dhu and Fitz James he speaks the Highland chieftain's life and the Scottish monarch in disguise. His other characters all tend to represent, faithfully, life as it existed, men as influenced by natural not unreasonable motives.

Besides acquainting us across the water with Scotland's border tales, her kingly life, and her highland sports; in fact, the truth as it then existed. In England, also, Scott developed a nobler regard for his "Bonnie countrie", a tendency to look with pride on a tributary that could produce such a wonderful man. There was such enthusiasm excited by Scott's description that hundreds roamed the fields of Scotland to behold with their eyes the beauties of a country that could have inspired such productions of his pen. His own countrymen, with a keener sympathy than all the others, love and appreciate their Scott for what he did to elevate their condition and place them more nearly on an equal footing with the other powers.

If these statements seem but the voice of fancy, there is one fact yet to be mentioned which, dispose of it as you will, yet remains a record of history, accounted for in but one right way. At the time that Scott appeared as a man of letters, Scotland was no farther advanced than Ireland, equally ignorant; together with Scott's improvement, Scotland emerged from her condition and has ever since maintained, in the world's estimation, a superiority over Ireland. If this change is not due to the labors and works of Scott's talented mind, what reasonable, adequate cause can we attribute to it? Yes, Scott has been the prime mover in Scotland's reformation, has died with Scotchmen cognizant of the fact, and so long as patriotic hearts beat, and words express, if only partially, the sentiment of those hearts, there will not cease to go

on high praises to Scott's name and thanks to the God of Scotland that sent to them the man to whom they owe their present condition.

A. S. ROWLEY, '89.

#### STEAM AS A FACTOR IN CIVILIZATION.

How many times the things that are of greatest importance pass by unnoted because they are common! How many things, objects with which we have become familiar, are really the ones that are exerting the greatest influence on civilization! We have been taught from childhood not to "despise the day of small things", yet that is what we are constantly doing. Things are continually being done, inventions are being made all the while that are bringing about wonderful transformations not only in mechanical arts and in commerce, but even in the political and moral qualities of nations. When we see a locomotive rushing along on its pathway of steel, drawing its burden of hundreds of tons or behold a mighty steamer plowing its way majestically through the deep, we may wonder at their power or stand in awe of their might, but very seldom do we think of the influence they have exerted on mankind.

It is this influence which comes before us for consideration now.

The first great benefit of steam as a means of locomotion, (for we can only treat of it in this restricted sense,) is derived from commerce. From this stand-point alone steam is beyond valuation. To form a more distinct idea of its value, let us imagine that the wheels of time have moved backward a century. There are no steamships, no railroads, all transportation must be carried on by means of sailing vessels, canals and teams. Nothing that must be imported or brought from a distance can be obtained to any extent, even if the sailing vessels were sufficient for carrying these importen goods to our seaports it would be at great cost to transport them inland. But what a change from the present. Where it took days and weeks seventy-five years ago it takes hours now. This is a fast age; we transact business fast, we travel fast, we live fast, we even die fast. Yet this fast way of doing things unites the cities and nations by a common bond by making them better acquainted with and more dependent on one another, thus diffusing the advantages of one throughout all the others.

Depending on commerce is the advantage of inter-communication of thought. We know that a man or a community isolated from the world, so that it will cost an effort to mingle in outer society,

will be advancing very slowly, if at all, both in moral, intellectual and physical attainments. Gradually all interest in exterior things will be lost. Very few improvements will be made, and they will be doing as their fathers did and no better. What is true of individuals is true of nations, as has been verified in China and Japan. But now even these countries are fast breaking away from their old heathen superstitions and darkness for they are beginning to see the better things which the people of the west enjoy.

To steam also we must ascribe the wonderful advance of science during the present century. The zoologist may now by the aid of steam plunge into the deep morasses and high tablelands of Africa, or explore the ice bound shores of the Arctic regions. Our missionaries have contributed much to science. By their continual residence in foreign countries they have been enabled to make experiments and to explore the hidden things of nature that a scientist could not do for lack of opportunity. While the civilized world has given its men and money for the promulgation of the gospel of Christ it received an abundance in return. None of these things were or could have been done until steam made us nearer neighbors to those in darkness and we, finding out their needs, were constrained to supply them.

The great spread of literature, and hence of education, has resulted from this also to quite a large degree. Nothing is created in vain. The 18th and first half of the 19th centuries constitute what has been called the golden age of English literature. A vast store of knowledge was brought together, but it could be made use of by comparatively few until by means of steam it was scattered to the four winds of heaven, books were placed in every house and we became a nation of readers.

The old nations look to us as leaders in education and reform. We have made a wonderful progress. In two centuries, we may almost say in one, we have advanced from an unknown wilderness to a vast commonwealth, from a few colonies of Great Britain to a mighty nation of sixty millions of souls. From 1835 to 1850 the tide of migration from east to west was enormous. At one time New England seemed about to be depopulated. Whole families and almost villages were smitten with the western fever and pushed to the very frontiers. By far a greater part of this has been since Geo. Stephenson touched the key-note of civilization by inventing the locomotive.

We, the people of the west, may ascribe our progress, our prosperity, our enlightenment, for the most part, to the mighty influence of steam.

E. A. BALCH, '88.

## College Index.

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## Editorials.

THE winter term commenced on Tuesday, Jan. 4. Nearly all the students of last term and a good number of new ones were on hand for the first exercises, and others have arrived since. The prospects are very favorable for a good term's work.

THROUGH a private letter we learn that Henry H. Barber, of the class of '83, and former editor of the INDEX, has just put out his shingle at Findlay, Ohio, as attorney-at-law and solicitor of patents. The INDEX wishes him success in this venture.

SOME one struck the key note in regard to Kalamazoo college in an article in the *Christian Herald* of Jan. 13. Every Baptist in the state should read that article and many should read it several times until they thoroughly understand it. Then they should act upon its suggestions.

WE are sorry that we have had no more communications from alumni of the college. Whether the reason is that all are so absorbed in business that that they have no time to think of the INDEX, or that a college paper is of too little importance to occupy the thought of an alumnus, we cannot tell. No doubt the world will look different to us when we are able to attach one of those mysterious handles to our name, but we hope that will not cause us to forget to give the boys that are left behind an encouraging word and a dollar for subscrip-

tion. We should be glad to publish communications from former students each month. In this way they would show that they remember and retain an interest in the college.

As we have given the alumni a hint we would like to whisper a word or two in the ear of several that are at college now. We have often wondered why it is that, when any scheme is proposed that is of general interest to the students, some are always ready to join heartily and do all they can to make it a success, while others always hold themselves aloof, and never manifest the least concern whether the affair is a success or not, or if they mention it at all it is only to criticise. What an enterprising(?) affair a college, composed entirely of this latter class, would be! No literary societies, no paper, no anything to relieve the monotony of recitation room work. We are very glad that Kalamazoo college is not one of that kind and that the majority of the students are ready to encourage any enterprise that will benefit themselves or the college, yet there are a few who seem to have a wrong idea of college life; to these let us say that an education does not consist merely in cramming the head full of Greek and Latin lexicons, but rather in developing the whole intellectual and moral nature so that we shall be able to successfully handle any question we shall meet when we leave school. Because a man is to be a preacher is no sign that he will never need to know anything about business. Indeed, if more ministers knew some of the first principles of business they would bring less reproach upon the cause they love. Or if one is to be a physician it will not hurt him to know something of parliamentary law. Now these societies are just what will teach us what we need to know, that we cannot learn from books, and every student will be benefited by interesting himself in them.

THE announcement of the death of Dr. Olney, Sunday morning, Jan. 16th, was as great a surprise as it was a source of grief to many in Kalamazoo. Although very few of the students knew him personally, yet all felt that one had been called away who was indeed a friend. His connection with the college for more than thirty years has been of the most intimate kind, for ten years as a Professor in Mathematics, and since that time as a Trustee. The last production of his pen, except the Sunday school lesson for the *Christian Herald*, was the appeal in that paper entitled "Blessing, warning, duty," which showed how solicitous he was for the success of the college. Upon his table

were found several earnest appeals to his brethren in the state, to help in the work, which had been enclosed in envelopes, but not yet directed. He remarked to a friend some years ago, that there were two things he wished to see done, an appropriate church edifice for his denomination in Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo College well equipped for work. He did live to see the first, and he spent almost his last strength in seeking to secure the latter. His life presents an example of perseverance, industry and devotion worthy to be copied by any young man. His student life since he was thirteen years old consisted of six weeks in a district school, for which privilege he walked two and one-half miles, and taught a class in arithmetic evenings to earn money to pay a boy to take his place on the farm. By persistent effort he has not only reached a high position among mathematicians, but is also, well reversed in Greek, Latin, German and French, and the natural sciences. His work and thought was not confined entirely to educational lines. In the Sunday school and church of his denomination he was looked to for counsel. His exposition of the Sunday school lesson which appeared in the *Christian Herald* for many years, was discontinued during his sickness, but was renewed again a few weeks ago. He especially endeared himself to the college Y. M. C. A. by the interest he took in the project of fitting up their rooms, and the earnest appeal he made to the State Convention in their behalf, and the generous sum with which he headed the subscription.

The funeral seremonies were held at Ann Arbor, Jan. 20th. A short service at the house was conducted by Dr. Hascall, at 1:15 p. m. From here the remains were taken to the University building where they were viewed by the friends. At three o'clock in the University Hall were the following services: Prayer by Dr. Rider, of Congregational church; Scripture read by Dr. Henderson, of Woodward avenue, Baptist church, Detroit; Addresses by Dr. Hascall, on his early struggles for an education; Prof. Putnam, on his educational work; Dr. Angell, on his connection with the University and personal character; Dr. Brooks, closed with appropriate remarks upon his life and work; closing prayer by Dr. Grenell, of Detroit. The procession then formed, headed by over one thousand University students, following these were the University Professors, then the bearers, corpse, and friends. The remains were placed in one of the vaults of the Ann Arbor cemetery. The bearers were from the Senior class. The honorary bearers were Dr.

Palmer, of the Medical Department of University; L. H. Trobridge, of *Christian Herald*; Dr. Frieze, Literary Department of University; D. A. Waterman of M. C. R. R.; Prof. Beman, Prof. of Mathematics; S. Grant, Detroit; Dea. R. Britten, Baptist Church, Ann Arbor; Prof. J. Montgomery, of Kalamazoo College.

The following was written by A. E. Bartlett, of Kalamazoo, for the *Herald*, and dedicated to Dr. Olney:

"A leader in the host lies here,  
A white-plumed knight beneath his shield;  
Dead in his armor without fear  
He fought the fight, he won the field.

The good men do shall e'er abide;  
At last shall come the rich reward;  
The heavenly portals open wide,—  
"March in, thou blessed of the Lord."

Though sadly here around thy bier,  
We pay the tribute of a tear;  
In faith we lift our tearful eyes,  
And greet thee in the upper skies."

### Locals.

College re-opened after the holidays Jan. 4th.

Quite a number of new students entered the college this term.

Dunning thinks that when he gets the present job off his hands that he and "pard" will start up a toboggan slide.

A memorial service for Tracy Wattles was held in the Presbyterian church on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 9th.

It is again becoming quite popular among the college boys to think they can raise full beards and several of them are trying it.

Miss Grow will teach the school at Cooper Center this winter, and consequently will not be in college this term. She commenced Jan. 17th.

Quite a large number of students are making preparations to attend the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Grand Rapids, February 3-6.

Koli S. Thabue went to Holland Jan. 20th to give one of his lectures in costume under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Hope College.

Pres. Brooks and Profs. Montgomery and Haskell went to Ann Arbor Jan. 20th to attend the funeral of Prof. Olney, of the University. Accordingly all exercises at the college were omitted.

Mr. A. J. Coddington, a student here a few years

ago, and now in the book business at Tecumseh Mich., made the Y. M. C. A. a Christmas present of a fine large bible for use in its new room. Thanks.

The chapel choir has undergone another transformation, and has developed this time into a double mixed quartette; soprano, Misses Kurtz and Everett; alto, Misses Pierce and Rose; tenor, Binkhorst and Pike; bass, Heck and Wilbur.

Through the kindness of the city Y. M. C. A. the members of the college association are allowed all the privileges of associate members, as the parlors, baths, etc. Many of the boys avail themselves of the opportunities offered, and several have procured gymnasium tickets.

On Sunday morning, January 16th, word was received here of the death of Prof. Edward Olney of the University of Michigan. Prof. Olney has been for 33 years connected with Kalamazoo College, first as a professor and since then as a trustee. For further notice see another column.

Smith.—“You seem to be very weary this morning, Jones.”

Jones.—“Yes, I am rather sleepy. I sat up all night with a corpse.”

Smith.—“Was it a wake?”

Jones.—“Awake! Of course not, it was dead.”

Quite a number of the students have formed themselves into a Shakespeare Club, which, for the present will meet on Tuesday evenings at the residence of Dr. Brooks, who will have charge of the readings. Miss Minnie Howard was the chief instigator of the scheme which is an excellent one.

For the last two months we have neither seen or heard any signs of the workmen on the new ladies hall, and one would scarcely know such a thing was in existence. We thought we heard that it was to be ready for occupancy by the first of January; but the question comes up now to our mind will it be ready by the beginning of the next school year.

The toboggan slide just off from Main street west of Mountain Home Cemetery, is becoming quite a popular resort. One of the proprietors, J. F. Kent, is an old college boy. On the evening of January 12th a party of college students and friends participated in this modern substitute for coasting to the great pleasure of all concerned.

We wonder if there is anyone now living whose memory extends back to the time when the blackboard in Prof. Hadlock's room received its last coat of paint, or even when the chalk rack was cleaned out. To become covered with chalk from head to

foot while trying to make our mark according to Olney does not bring about the condition of mind most conducive to mathematical investigation.

From time immemorial there has been, at the beginning of each term, a social held in the different society halls. It was decided at the beginning of this term to hold the regular social under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in their new room. On the evening of Jan. 7th quite a company gathered together and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed. The folding doors between the two rooms made it very convenient to play some kinds of games, which was fully demonstrated. The greatest lack is the absence of any musical instrument in the room. The association hopes before a great while to obviate this difficulty.

### Personals.

We are sorry to learn of the severe illness of Prof. Lewis Stewart, '72, of Chicago.

Miss Kurtz, who went home sick last term, has recovered and has returned to her studies.

W. M. Habey came up from his home in Vistula, Ind., on New Years day and made several calls upon his Kalamazoo friends.

L. H. Stewart, '85, of Galesburg, attended the State Teachers' Institute at Lansing during the Holidays.

Reports come from G. W. Taft, '86, to the effect that he is much pleased with his work at Rochester Theological Seminary.

T. C. Dispennett, who was at the college last year but attended the high school last term, has returned again to the college.

W. D. Elder, '89, expects to go about Feb. 1st to Terre Haute, Ind., where he will take a course in civil engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute.

J. W. Gunn will act as messenger boy at the state capitol during the session of the state legislature this winter. He held a similar position during the session two years ago.

Fred C. DeLano, a student here two years ago, was married Jan. 9th. to Miss Bertha Noble, of Cooper. They will reside in Cooper township we understand.

Rev. H. A. Rose has resigned his pastorate at Bloomingdale and moved into a house on Catherine street, Kalamazoo. He will engage as supply

whenever opportunity offers. His daughter, Florence has returned to her studies at the college.

Prof. Haskell was so ill as not to be able to attend his recitations January 13 and 14.

G. D. Kaufman has again recovered his health sufficiently to enable him to return to college.

W. H. Pease, formerly of '87, passed his vacation from Ann Arbor, at his home near Kalamazoo.

Marshall Lapham, an old student here, is now book-keeper and stenographer for a Chicago law firm.

E. H. Conrad has been upon the sick list for a few days. January 18 he went up to his uncle's at Plainwell to recuperate for a few days.

Feeling that his health did not allow full work at the college, G. L. Moyer has not returned this term. He will supply the Baptist church at Alaska, Kent county, for the present.

Jas. P. Cadman, '63, of Chicago, will soon take up his residence in New Haven, Conn., being associated with Prof. Harper, of Yale University, in the American Publication Society of Hebrew, whose headquarters will be hereafter in that city.

F. W. Stone, '86, was in Kalamazoo Jan. 7th and 8th visiting his many friends here. He has ended his trip for D. M. Ferry & Co. through West Virginia and Pennsylvania. He had not yet decided which of two openings for the future he would take.

C. F. Daniells, '80, was in Kalamazoo Jan. 8th. He passed his vacation with friends at Detroit, Flint and Troy and took in the state teachers' meeting at Lansing. He returned to his school at Benton Harbor Jan. 8th.

Fred Berry passed his vacation at Climax assisting in a series of revival meetings held in the M. E. church of that place. He brings back with him a new student who intends to study for the ministry, H. H. Wood.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as—fail!—*Bulwer.*

From pity for others springs ardent, courageous benevolence; from pity for ourselves, feeble, cowardly sentimentality.

AN apt quotation is like a lamp which flings its light over a whole sentence.

WISDOM listens in confidence, but is seldom confidential in return.

## Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Geo. Williams is now president of the first Y. M. C. A. ever organized. It was started in England in 1844 by himself.

"It has, under God, done more in developing me for christian work than any other agency."—D. L. Moody on the Y. M. C. A.

The first number of *The Voice*, edited by Mr. Jenner, general secretary of the city association, made its appearance about contemporary with the new year. It is to be published hereafter, monthly in the interest of the association. It contains only eight pages at present, but these are well filled with matter related to the association and Y. M. C. A. work. We predict that *The Voice* will long continue to sound loud and clear in that cause and gather strength and volume with age. Under the leadership of Mr. Jenner the association is getting into first class running order. The rooms are nicely furnished, the gymnasium is well equipped and the reading room is furnished with the best literature, and, best of all, the members are getting into working order. Kalamazoo may well be proud of this institution.

A good degree of interest is manifest by the members of the two training classes of the Y. M. C. A. One meets Tuesday and one Friday at 3:20 p. m. R. C. Fenner has been appointed leader of the former and L. E. Martin of the latter. There are still other students that might be benefited by joining such a class. We hope the committee will persevere until all are interested.

The first college prayer meeting of the term was held Jan. 10. Mr. M. P. Smith, leader. The room was nearly full and much interest was manifested in the work.

The committee on raising the funds to finish the furnishing the Y. M. C. A. rooms were active during vacation. Nearly enough has already been raised to pay for the chairs. The next thing is to stock the reading room with the best reading matter to be had. The managers of our city papers have donated the dailies as a starter. Any friend in the state wishing to help the boys in this work can do so by sending the subscription price of some good paper or magazine to L. D. Dunning.

The Bible classes of the Y. W. C. A. resumed their work immediately at the beginning of the term. The classes aim to keep together in their

work as nearly as possible. One class begins the study of Fundamental Truth next week. The leaders for the term are, Tuesday's class, Miss Boyden, Thursday's class, Miss Hoover, Friday's class, Miss Rose.

A weekly prayer meeting is to be held on Wednesday from 1 to 1:30 p. m.

The monthly missionary meeting met with Miss Richards Saturday evening, Jan. 22. Subject, The Freedmen.

### Exchanges.

We are glad to greet the *Emory Phoenix*. It is a very well sustained paper in all its departments. Perhaps it is a mere matter of taste but it seems to us it would be improved in appearance if it would adopt some other form. It looks at present too much like some of our exchanges that don't begin to be as good.

The *S. W. P. U. Journal* was rather late in reaching us, as we received the first number only last week. It is not such a paper as we expected to find for there is nothing in it that shows breadth of mind or careful preparation. We hope the articles in the Nov. number are not specimens of the talent of the university, for we are not lovers of trash by any means.

We want to mention especially the article in the *Rambler* of Dec. 4, "Philosophy, and its Place in Higher Education." We consider it the best article that has appeared this year among our exchanges.

The Xmas number of the *Swarthmore Phoenix* has already arrived with its Christmas greetings. We welcome it heartily. In our estimates it is the most tasteful of the papers on our table. We especially admire the ex. column. The rest of the paper might be improved.

We extend a friendly hand to our friend from New Brunswick, the *Argosy*. The December number is the first that comes to us. It contains an interesting article, "Music," although it does not show much originality unless it is in connecting little selections from poetry and prose. While sometimes such articles are pleasant to read, yet they do not require much ability.

Our friend of the *Wesleyan Bee* seems to be in deep trouble with the faculty. He shows his side of the story very plainly and if it is a true state-

ment of the case, things look bad for the faculty and we express our sympathy for our brother, but too often there are two sides to a story, and nearly opposite too. However, it seems to us that it is best that the editors of our college papers should be careful to obtain the good will of those in authority, for often great harm results from college "rows."

In looking over the *College World* we wonder if the Adrian students never produce any literary articles, for we were surprised to find but one article and that by George William Curtis. We consider this deficiency a great blemish, for what is a college journal for if it is not to show forth the production of its own alma mater. When a paper leaves out this it omits its most important part, even though its editorial departments may be well sustained, as they are in this case.

### College Notes.

Beloit's new president is Rev. E. D. Eaton.

The freshman class of Princeton has a native of Egypt.

None but graduates of Amherst occupy places in its faculty.

The freshman class of Allegheny college will publish a paper.

Harvard has received over two million dollars lately, in gifts.

Justin McCarthy will lecture for the Oberlin and Yale students this term.

Out of the 22 presidents of the U. S. 12 have been college graduates.

Chicago has six Theological schools, yet the west is not supplied with preachers.

The scheme is afoot to establish a Jewish Theological college at New York.

A bill has passed the senate of West Virginia to open the State University to women.

Webster's Dictionary is being revised again by ex-President Noah Porter, assisted by 100 clerks.

Princeton seems to be beating Harvard at both ends—at foot-ball and in Calvinistic theology.—[*Ex.*]

There are 17,000,000 persons in the United States that should be in school. So says Commissioner Eaton.

Harvard has done away with the system of mark-

ing on the scale of 100 and substituted the group system.

All Europe has fewer colleges than Illinois. And one of the European colleges has more students than all Illinois.—[*Ex.*]

Some one has given Dartmouth a \$4,000 scholarship, but no one who uses tobacco will be allowed to receive any benefit from it.

America has 333 colleges. Of these 155 pronounce Latin by the Roman method, 144 by the English, and 34 by the Continental.—[*Ex.*]

Dr. Galusha Anderson, the former president of Chicago University, commenced his labors as president of Denison University with this term.

Canton high school has a reading room for the benefit of its students. An excellent idea.—[*Ex.* Correct. Kalamazoo college will soon have one.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, has averaged ten hours of work and study daily, throughout his entire professional course. He is now seventy-four years of age.—[*Ex.*]

The seventeen Universities of Italy have fallen into line and opened their doors to women. Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, are also beginning to get the inspiration.

A convention of college prohibition clubs met at Cleveland Jan 4. Prominent educators of the country were present and gave address. Seventeen college presidents have endorsed the movement.

Competition is now open to the seniors of American colleges for the best three essays in favor of protection. The prizes will be given by the American Protective Tariff League, and to consist of \$250, \$100 and \$50 respectively. They are limited to 10,000 words.

Prof. Harper, formerly of Morgan Park did not begin his work at Yale until the fourth week of the present term. His place has been filled by his brother who has recently graduated from Leipsic with the degree of Ph. D.

*W. S. White.*

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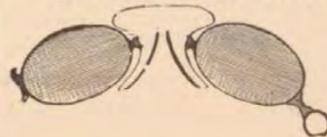
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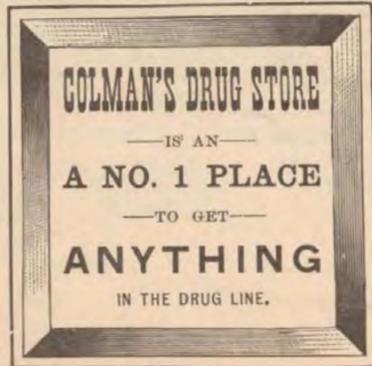
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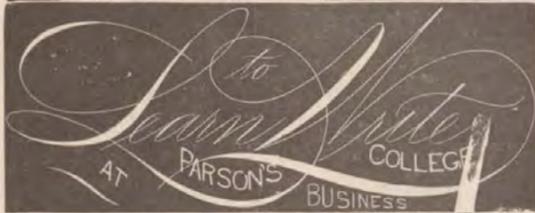
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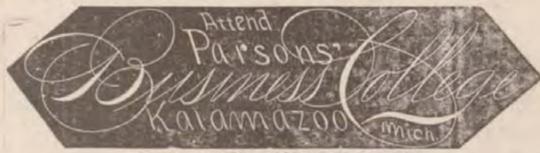
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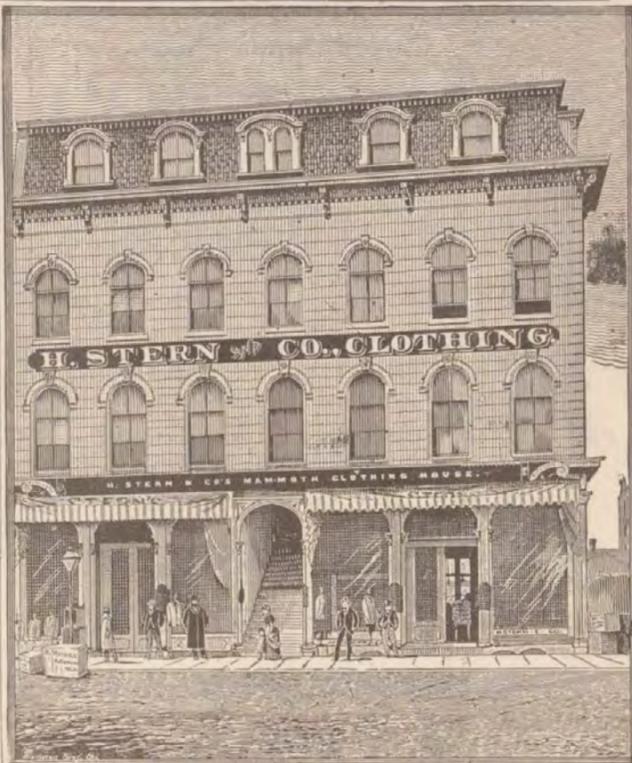
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# College Index.

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## Literary.

### A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

The name of Mather is one of the most prominent in the history of the colonial period of New England. In 1634 Bishop Laud, in his zeal to root out the growing heresies in England, pounced upon one Richard Mather, who, unable to defend himself, against an accusation of having preached 16 years without assuming the surplice, was compelled to retire to private life, and the year following betook himself to America. In his voyage across the Atlantic the wonders of the deep were so revealed to him that he was forever relieved of any embarrassment as to the truth of the former difficult story of Jonah. His renown as a preacher in the old world had preceded him to the new, and he had no difficulty in finding a field of usefulness in which he labored until the advanced age of 73.

Of four out of the six sons of Richard Mather who became famous, we shall mention only the youngest. Increase, born in Dorchester, June, 1639,—so named because of "the increase of every sort wherewith God favored the country about the time of his nativity." Entering Harvard he took his Bachelor's degree at the age of 17, and in his 19th year preached his first sermon in his father's pulpit. From among many pressing invitations from churches he choose to settle over the North Church, Boston, where he remained during life.

In connection with this, he was President of Harvard for 16 years, fulfilling his various duties to the satisfaction of all. To a commanding voice he united learning, logic, eloquence and tireless energy. He was an able advocate for the people in the conflict with King James, and as representa-

tive of his colony at the English court was very successful. His literary style was terse and direct and his language such that much of it would not seem old-fashioned to-day. Such was his prodigious industry that a catalogue would be required to enumerate his publications, mostly sermons, but covering a wide range of subjects, from divinity, earthquakes, and drunkenness, to small-pox. His only work ever referred to now is that known as "Remarkable Providences." He made divisions into "Remarkable sea-deliverances," "some other remarkable preservations," "remarkables about thunder and lightening," "apparitions," "remarkable judgments upon Quakers, drunkards and enemies of the church," etc. The narrations are both amusing and stupid, while his philosophical discussions show the mental habits of a very orthodox and a very enlightened people of the 17th century.

We now come to a third representative of this noted family, whose position in the scale of reputation may be indicated by the following ancient epistle composed for his grandfather:

"Under this stone lies Richard Mather,  
Who had a son greater than his father,  
And eke a grandson greater than either."

Cotton Mather was born—February 12, 1663. His mother was the daughter of the famous John Cotton, and with such an ancestry how could the boy help being a prodigy? From infancy looked upon as a most extraordinary genius, pet and pride of a distinguished household, what more could be reasonably expected than that he should grow up saturated with self-consciousness? He excelled his father in learning, in which he was trained from childhood—the very air he breathed was full of it. At the age of 11 he entered Harvard, and through his whole college course showed a wonderful precocity, together with an already well developed sense of his own importance.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors he was destined for the ministry. However, there was a serious hindrance from the fact that he was troubled with an impediment of speech, but he triumphed over it, remembering that Moses, Paul and Virgil were stammerers before him, and encouraged by an old school master, who advised him to speak with a "dilated deliberation." At the age of 22 he became associated with his father at the North Church, Boston, where he remained during life.

His son Sannel states that moved by general considerations "he thought it advisable in his 24th

year to marry. He first looked up to heaven for direction and heard the counsels of his friends. The person he first pitched upon was 'the one who had the honor of marching, for a few years, at the head of his procession of three wives.'"

A system begun at the age of 14 of prayer and fasting which he carried out as far as nature would permit, was a potent influence in the development of some of the peculiarities of his character. His inclination to grasp at everything which might seem an emanation from the invisible world may be traced to this. He made a religious "improvement" of all the ordinary incidents of life. They afforded him a text. He had a thought for the winding up of his watch; as he mended his fire he bethought himself of mending his life. While paring his nails he would think upon the apostle's injunction to lay aside all "superfluity of naughtiness." He appropriated the time spent in dressing each day to special considerations. On Sunday he commented on himself as pastor, on Tuesday he thought of his relations, taking a catalogue which began with his parents and extended as far as the children of his cousin germains, and by an odd distribution, interchanged them sometimes with his enemies. 'To these devout associations he added humorous turns, not merely improving such similes of mortal affairs as the striking of a clock, or the dying flame of a candle, but pinning his prayers to a tall man that he might have high attainments in Christianity, on a negro that he might be washed white by the Spirit; upon a man on horseback that as the creature had served him so he might serve the Creator.' Common house-hold events had for him a lesson so that even on wash-day, which is not apt to bring the mind into a devotional frame, he would exclaim, "O, wash us thoroughly from sin. O take away our filthy garments from us."

He inherited his father's obstinacy and an intellect finer and more acute. That he enjoyed less political power than his father may be attributed both to the fact that the people generally had less confidence in his judgment, and there was a general tendency of the time toward the lessening of the political power of the clergy.

As to his style we may say that it is boastful of his extensive reading, pompous and often not so simple as good taste would dictate. His own son criticised his faults of "straining after far-fetched and dear bought hints." He seemed to have a peculiar fondness for simple periods, for example, "I will not now suppose a quinquarticular controversy but rather propose a ternaticular period of all contro-

versies." With all his pedantry it may be doubted if there has ever lived one on this side of the Atlantic who has equalled his acquaintance with theological and classic literature, his prodigious industry and literary ardor. He composed 387 pamphlets, books and sermons. Of these we will mention only one, his *Magnalia*, at once the most instructive and most irrational of histories. It is a history of New England, and while many of his character sketches are so tainted with personal prejudices as not to be trustworthy; still he throws much light upon the prudence of the colonists, their superstition and upon witches, Indian sorcerers, and defends most earnestly the terrors of the witchcraft delusion. We pause, amazed, before this picture presented of a man with such intellectual attainments bound in the toils of so degrading a superstition, although he shared this superstition in common with all men of his age. His conduct in the treatment of witches is the one stain upon his character, and despite his subsequent efforts at self justification, it can never be excused. In contrast with this his brave and manly advocacy of inoculation stands out in a pleasing light. He remained faithful to his convictions in spite of all opposition, and his influence greatly helped its introduction.

Though these early writers are but little read today, and their style regarded as both pompous and ridiculous, yet, we, as Americans, may cherish a just pride in the sturdy elements of character which they and their compeers thus early impressed upon the national life of our country.

BELLE H. RICHARDS, '87.

#### GLIMPSES OF VENICE.

Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, is distinguished not only by the glory of her arts, the strangeness of her position, the romance of her origin, but by the great historical memories of her days of power.

This city stands upon a cluster of little isles, about 80 in number, and intersected by canals, at the head of the Adriatic Sea. These canals serve the purpose of streets in other towns, and the long black gondolas constantly plying along, answer for carriages. The chief of the islands upon which Venice is built, is called the Island of the Deep Stream. The islands, in many places only shoals, afford no good foundations for building, and the city for the most part, is built upon artificial foundations of piles or stones. The fact, that this city of marble palaces seems to rise vision like from the unsubstantial sea, is sufficient to render its as-

pect at all times, more or less fascinating; but in summer and autumn, the seasons of the highest tides, when the image of each palace is doubled by reflection in that green pavement which every breeze breaks into new fantasies of rich mosaic work; the city is indeed marvellously beautiful.

The Grand Canal—its course through the city being in the form of the letter S reversed—divides it into two unequal parts, and is the main thoroughfare for pleasure or traffic. But the city is subdivided by 146 smaller canals. These are the water streets of Venice, by means of which passengers can be conveyed to any quarter, for here the canal is the street, and the gondola is the cab or carriage. There are in all 306 public bridges and of these, three cross the Grand Canal.

The Piazza, or Square of St. Mark's, is the great centre of business and amusement, and the locality most frequently visited by travelers in Venice. The east side of this square is occupied by St. Mark's church. It is 576 feet in length, and 225 feet is its average width. This edifice is Byzantine, with Gothic additions of the 14th century, and Renaissance alterations of the 17th century. It became the cathedral and seat of the Patriarch in 1807. The plan is the Greek cross. A great dome rises over the intersection of the lines of the cross, and over the transepts other domes arise. The carved work, which is very profuse, is of the most exquisite description; and the building is perfect as an example of the delicately covered architecture of the East.

The structure is of brick incrustated with richly colored marbles. When this church was building every vessel returning from the east was obliged to bring pillars and marbles for the edifice, the principle front of which, has 500 columns of various shapes and sizes. Leading south from the Piazza is the Little Square; and near the point where it makes an angle with the Great Square is the Bell Tower of St. Mark, placed at some distance in front of the building to which it belongs. On the west side are the old Library and the Mint. At the south are the two famous red granite columns of Venice, one of which is surmounted by a figure of St. Theodore; the other is covered by the lion of St. Mark. The Bridge of Sighs is a covered gallery; and prisoners when led to execution passed from their cells across the gallery to the Palace to hear sentence of death passed upon them, and then were conducted to the scene of death between the red columns. Time will not permit us to speak of the many beautiful art galleries and churches.

Many writers have led to misconception by omitting to note the fact that the Venice of to-day is by no means the same city as the Venice of earlier and more famous days. On this subject it will be of interest to quote the following from Ruskin:—"The Venice of modern fiction and drama is a thing of yesterday, a mere effervescence of decay, a stage dream, which the first ray of sun light must dissipate into dust. No prisoner whose name is worth remembering, or whose sorrows deserved sympathy, ever crossed that 'Bridge of Sighs' which is the centre of the Byronic ideal of Venice; no great merchant of Venice ever saw that Rialto under which the traveler now pauses with breathless interest."

No one can imagine half the beauty in that Queen City of the Sea until he visits there. It has been well said "Other cities have admirers; Venice alone has lovers."  
LENA DE YOE.

#### MIGRATION OF ANIMALS.

In the true sense, there are no migrants but birds; yet, there are other animals, which, at times, perform certain movements, and these movements are termed by naturalists, migrations. As for instance, the lemmings once or twice in a quarter-century, move down the Scandinavian mountains, in great numbers; traverse Nordland and Finmark; cross lakes and rivers; eat their way through haystacks, in fact surmount every obstacle, till they arrive at the Atlantic ocean, into which they plunge. Most of them perish in this manner. Comparatively few return to their native haunts. They are always accompanied by large numbers of wolves, dogs, foxes, and a species of horned owl, which are sometimes termed migratory on this account. In the case of the Arctic fox, it is stated that the young migrate southward, late in autumn, to the shores of Hudson's Bay; returning early in the spring, they seldom again leave the spot which they select as a breeding place. The spring-boks, beautiful antelopes of southern Africa, perform migrations in herds of many thousands; so dense are they, a flock of sheep has been surrounded and carried along, compelled to march with them, without the possibility of escape. The Alpine hare and many other animals exhibit similar phenomena, though on a smaller scale. As to the cause of these migrations, opinions differ, but they are most commonly ascribed to want of food and water.

The annual movement of many fishes is stated as being more strictly analogous to the migrations

of birds, since they take place in large bodies, and to considerable distances. Many species produced in fresh water migrate to the ocean, and after staying some time in salt water, return with singular instinct, generally to the place of their own birth. A remarkable migration was once ascribed to the herring. It was supposed, that its proper home, was within the Arctic circle; and that, at certain seasons it issued thence in vast shoals; spreading itself along the British and other coasts. But this has long since been discarded. It is now believed to be an inhabitant of deep water, from which, at certain seasons, it approaches the shore, probably never migrating any considerable distance.

The propagation of the species, is believed to be the impetus to these migrations. But the movement of fishes is not at all well known, because of our complete ignorance of the area each species occupies in the ocean; and they are of far less interest to us than the migrations of birds, in which we find one of the greatest mysteries which the whole animal kingdom presents, and one, in which we can not boast of being clearly wiser than our ancestors. It is stated, that in just one point have we made progress, and that, in exploding the theory of hibernation.

Many of the ancients believed that the seasonal disappearance of the swallow, and several other birds, was due to hibernation. Now it is fully established, that none hibernate, but nearly all migrate; that migration is almost universal. In our own latitude, the migratory birds may be classified into three groups, viz:—Those that visit us in spring, and depart in autumn; those that come in autumn and leave in spring, and another class, which pass through our country without stopping long in it. These last are strictly the birds of passage. Their transient visits take place about spring and autumn, and their breeding places are very far north. In all, the extent of migration varies greatly; some, as the last named class, migrating from the extreme north of the continent, to the tropics; and every gradation occurs down to those that migrate only a few degrees. The most obvious cause of these migrations is the want of food. The need which all wild animals have of providing for themselves proper sustenance, is so great, why should not those that possess the power of moving about, exercise it in the search of food; and what animal possess this power more than birds? The mode in which want of food causes migration may be illustrated by the migratory birds of our own northern hemisphere.

Along toward the end of summer, as food grows scarce in the most northern limits, the inhabitants press southward, and upon the haunts of other individuals of the same species. These in turn press upon the haunts of still others until the movement which began in the far north is communicated to the extreme southern range of the species at that season. These last might be contented to remain a while yet, but for the intrusion. This seems satisfactory in explaining the southward movement, but the return which takes place about six months later can hardly be ascribed to want of food. Still, it is offered as a reason, and argued that the equatorial regions, which at that time contains all the parents and off-spring, the latter two or three times the former, will cease to provide abundantly, and so cause a return. The continuation of the species seems to be a better reason. Taking into consideration the affection which all birds have for old breeding places, it seems probable that as the breeding season draws near they should seek the accustomed spot. But try to account for the impulse which causes this movement as you will, the strangest thing yet remains to be explained, and that is how do the birds find their way back so unerringly from such long distances. This is the most inexplicable part of the whole matter. Year after year the birds return and build their nests in the accustomed spot. Yet in the interval of time they may have spent several months on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, or perhaps wandered to South America. Herr Palmer in his extended treatise on the routes of birds, gives as his explanation that of "experience." He reasons that the leaders are always those that have taken the journey before, and that those which stray are the young and inexperienced ones. But there are many birds that do not migrate in flocks. When they do, it is probable that the strongest take the lead, but how do we know that they are the oldest and the experienced? Then what does experience as here used signify? It must mean knowledge obtained on former occasions and acquired by sight. Many birds perform their migrations in the night, and hence can not be guided by sight. It was stated by Tunnink, that the old and young migrate separately and alone. Therefore, this is not a good explanation. Dr. Von Middendooff, offers as his theory, that the birds are always aware of the location of the magnetic poles, and are able to successfully steer their course to that point. But this is not excepted.

The easiest way and in fact the only way of ex-

plaining this phenomena is to attribute it to "instinct." The same power that keeps the wild animals from eating the poisonous herb, guides the bird from their winter quarters back to the place of their birth. Surely we must agree with Matthew, and say our heavenly Father careth for them.

G. BYRON PIKE, '90.

#### REVIEW OF MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

"Sir William Temple is one of those men whom the world has agreed to praise highly without knowing much about them, and therefore more likely to lose than to gain by a close examination." In times of misgovernment, moral and political corruption, strife, turmoil and contention; to say that a man lived a public life without bringing upon himself any stain in the midst of impurity, is to make him worthy of commendation, and this has been truly said of Temple.

No historian has been able to imprint his disapproval upon an act of even seeming injustice from him upon his fellowmen, simply for the reason that he possessed the happy faculty of shunning any responsibility that might eventually lead him into difficulties, even though it was on the side of right and justice.

He was always willing to aid and give impetus to a popular action, that tended to the national welfare; but let the aspect of affairs change; let the movement become unpopular, dangerous it may be to those identified with it, and though still directed towards a worthy cause, our statesman quietly returns to his country home, spends his time in gardening and tying apricots. And thus being known publicly only in popular movements, he strengthened his reputation, while weakening his character.

It may be called wisdom to avoid all appearance of evil; but historians, after the lapse of years has given them a clearer prospective, have dared to call it selfishness.

His statesmanship Macaulay has very effectively compared to the military policy of Louis XIV. Never did that monarch go to the siege of a city or fortress, until his generals had ascertained the probability of victory; then he would march forth to certain conquest? In much the same manner Temple was on the field of politics, when assured of victory and applause; but where was he in time of danger. His adverse to trouble and physical discomfiture of any nature; "this habit of coddling himself appeared in all parts of his conduct."

He enjoyed the pleasant and avoided the disagreeable, in the words of Macaulay, a "holiday politician." However in passing judgment upon any character, to insure fairness, it is necessary to understand well the age in which he lived.

The politicians and officers at the court, and in London, during the reign of the last of the Stuarts, were far from being steadfast and consistent; inconsistency indeed was one of the essential qualities of the States policy.

They had passed from one form of government to another, until they had come to expect change after change; eagerly they welcomed the new rulers, eagerly deposed the old. "All political honor seemed to be extinct."

The curse, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," was passed upon them all.

Sir William was not one of these, his plan though ambitious, was to let greatness come if it would without endangering himself, if not, he waited content.

That master piece of diplomacy, the "Triple Alliance," raised the fame of its author on every side. It was a work of month's accomplished in five days.

Historians have contended that Louis might have suspended his operations even if the "Triple Alliance" had never been entered into.

True, he had made treaties and promises to the English, but they were very easily broken and as easily made, simply to keep at bay those powers that only by an alliance could frustrate his plans. England great under Elizabeth and Cromwell; the foremost European power; fallen so low through misgovernment and fraud; sold by a treacherous king for French money, was again able to take her rightful place among nations; and this great change may justly be attributed to the "Triple Alliance," the author of which was Sir William Temple.

At times during the turbulent reign of Charles, he realized that he was in a peculiar position, a position demanding decisive action; if he opposed a measure he would lose the confidence of the people and betray their trust, if he supported it he would make himself an enemy to the king, and an object of hatred to his ministers.

He neither opposed nor supported, "he was merely a neutral." The revolution came and he still stood on neutral ground, paying court to William, but refusing any position in the government, involving responsibility.

It was his disposition to shrink from trouble of any nature, this state of restraint in comparison with the restless ambition of the men of that time, has marked him as a virtuous man in all history.

FLORE BARNES, '89.

## College Index.

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Any information regarding Alumni will be gratefully received.

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### Editorials.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo College, called at Jackson, March 2d; the committee appointed to recommend a person for President of the College reported the name of Rev. M. A. Wilcox, D. D., at present the pastor of the Baptist church of Oswego, N. Y. Upon a vote of the board he was elected. If he accepts the position he will come to Kalamazoo about July 1st, and get ready to commence his work with next year. Dr. Wilcox comes well recommended, and we most earnestly hope that he is the man that we have been waiting for, and that he will accept the call.

PROF. HASKELL closed his connection with the college, Jan. 31st, to enter the employment of the Kalamazoo Paper Company. He graduated from the Michigan University with the class of '79 and the same year was appointed instructor in Greek in this college. He held this position for two years when he was elected assistant professor. In 1883 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, which position he has since held. According to the rule, he could not vacate his position until the close of the year, but as he wished to enter his new business before then, and satisfactory arrangements could be made by the board, he was released. His exemplary Christian character and close attention to work has won for Professor

Haskell many friends, both in the college and city, and the hearty good wishes of all go with him in his new work. The other teachers have taken his classes, with the exception of one Greek class, for which Miss Eliza W. Taylor, of the class of '84 has been engaged.

SHOULD the Olney Professorship be secured, as seems most probable at present, the board would be justified in appointing a new Professor, and we do most earnestly recommend that it be to the chair of History, English Literature, and Rhetoric. This is becoming more and more an important branch in the college curriculum, and if Kalamazoo College wishes to keep a place in the march of education, it must not neglect this important factor as much as it has done. No college would think of getting along without a regular Professor of Latin, and most frequently he is the best man on the Faculty, but many colleges, and ours among them seems to think that the department of History is a secondary matter, and hence do not make as full provision for it as for Latin, Greek and Mathematics. History is a subject in which an enthusiastic and inspiring Professor can provoke more interest than in almost any other branch, and which, on the other hand, may be made most inconceivably dull. M

THERE is hope for a people so long as they will acknowledge their wrong when it is shown to them. We received a letter from an Alumnus from which we clip the following: "I am glad to see that you lecture the Alumni occasionally. We deserve it, and do not think you can make it any too strong. I belong to the class of '77, and as next June is the tenth Anniversary of our commencement, I wish we could all meet and have a class re-union. Will you please state in your paper that I would like to hear from the other members of the class of '77 in regard to the matter.

Yours Respectfully,

N. H. BROKAW."

WE hope that the other members of the class will feel an equal interest and plan for a rousing re-union next commencement. We expect to publish an article prepared by another Alumnus soon. Now let us hear from others.

No doubt but all of our readers have learned of the project of the endowment of a chair in Mathematics to be known as the Olney Memorial Professorship. The prosecution of the scheme took definite shape at a meeting of those interested, at Detroit, Jan.

31st. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. S. Haskell, Ann Arbor; Z. Grennell, C. R. Henderson, and L. H. Trowbridge, Detroit; M. W. Haynes, Kalamazoo; A. E. Mather, Battle Creek, and Prof. D. Putnam, Ypsilanti. This committee is to have the whole charge of raising the amount proposed. To this date there has been raised in cash and pledges about \$800. It would seem that this matter should recommend itself to every intelligent Baptist in the State to such an extent that it would not be necessary to do any canvassing or urging to raise the amount. The work that Dr. Olney did for the denomination and cause of education cannot be estimated in dollars and cents; and \$20,000 is none too little to expend in the erection of a monument. But this is not all. While you are honoring the noble dead, you are supplying a long felt need in the college. We sincerely hope that the appeals of the committee will be promptly and generously responded to, and that before the next commencement they may be able to report the whole amount raised.

THE hum of voices was already to be heard as an INDEX reporter was admitted to the hall of the Eurodelphian Society on the evening of Feb. 18th. At the appointed time the president, Miss Irene Everett, called the meeting to order. There was silence for the space of half a minute, when Mr. —, who happened to be present, was called on to offer prayer. The opening exercises and business part of the session was conducted in a parliamentary manner, and reflected much credit upon the business ability of the ladies. The following literary programme was then in order: Miss Edith Kurtz, occupying the chair. Music, Round, Misses Boyden, Rose and Pierce. Review of Othello, written by Miss Dora Davis, and read by Miss Jennie Spafford. "Glimpses of Venice," a paper written by Miss Lena DeYoe, and read by Miss Mabel Young. "Character of Othello," a paper by Miss Maggie Chesney. "Character of Iago," a paper written by Miss Flora Barnes, and read by Miss Effie Pierce. Duett, "Good bye ye Flow'rets Fair," Misses Boyden and Kurtz. Reading, "Othello's opposers," Miss M. Hoag. "Character of Desdemona," a paper prepared by Miss Minnie Howard, and read by Miss Mary Boyden. Select Reading, Roger's "Venice," Miss Florence Rose. Piano Solo, Miss Ritta Smith.

The president now took the chair, and the critics report was given by Miss Mary Boyden.

The manner in which the programme was car-

ried out was a credit to the society. Each production showed careful study of the subject, and that time had been spent in its preparation. If we were to make special mention of any, we should be obliged to mention all. The only thing to be criticised was the fact that many of those who had prepared the papers was absent, and others were appointed to read them who were not so familiar with them as the authors would have been. This no doubt was unavoidable, and only a slight defect to the excellence of the programme. We wish that some of those who are so far behind the times as to believe that the education of girls is useless could have been present. We have not the least doubt but they would have been convinced that girls have talents which, if they have an opportunity to be developed, are just as brilliant and valuable as those of the sterner sex. They excel the boys at least in one particular, that of combining literary work with the work of the hands. While our ears were delighted with the reading of papers and music, our eyes feasted on some of the most handsome "fancy work" that it had been their privilege to behold. For the construction of one kind not less than twenty spools of material were necessary.

### Socials.

Meeting of Board of Trustees. March 2d. See another column.

How can we induce better attendance at Chapel, especially among the Faculty?

The Day Club, corner of Cedar and Davis streets has removed to Mrs. Doty's, just around the corner on Davis street.

Prof. Hadlock, "Now, suppose a tinner wanted to make a quart cup which should hold a gallon, how could he make it from the least tin?" None of the class could answer.

It becoming necessary to divide the class in English grammar, one division, reciting at 8 a. m., was given to Miss Belle Richards '87. Miss Chase retains the other division.

A young lady recently called at the house where Prof. Montgomery lives and asked, pointing to the barn of Mrs. Wood, in the adjoining lot, "Is that the Kalamazoo College building?" The Professor wilted.

Prof. Mueller was so sick as not to be able to meet his classes Feb. 16-18.

The Shakespeare Club is becoming more and more popular among the students. They have finished Richard II, and are now reading Henry IV.

While preparing some salt sea crabs for use in the Biology class recently, one member set the dish in a window with a sliced onion in it to counteract the stench.

Everett & Wait have blossomed out in their new high (?) hats, which they recently received through the mail. They are soft, high but tapering with a tassel at the apex.

The Freshman class now rises up in its dignity and declares that it is to have a class day, and is now preparing a programme for the same, which they expect to impose upon the people the first of next term.

The following students of the College attended the State Y. M. C. A. convention at Grand Rapids, Feb. 3-6: E. A. Balch, A. Binkhorst, W. G. Cockburn, E. H. Conrad, W. W. Des Autels, L. D. Dunning, Fred Everett, R. C. Fenner, J. H. Firestone, J. O. Heck, C. A. Hemenway, B. N. Johnston, C. A. Wait, F. Kurtz, J. E. Strong and L. E. Martin.

The resignation of Prof. Haskell, necessitated somewhat the re-arrangement of the work of some of the teachers. Prof. Brooks took the Freshman and advanced Greek, and Miss Sawtelle relieved Prof. Brooks of Virgel and Caesar, and also took Prof. Haskell's class in Latin. Miss Eliza W. Taylor, '84 takes the class in beginning Greek. Miss Taylor is said to have been the best Greek scholar who has graduated from the college in many years.

Chapel orations and essays began again Feb. 15, and the following have taken part thus far:

- Feb. 15.—Miss Belle Richards,—“The Mathers.”
- Feb. 16.—Miss Mabel Young,—“Making a Mark.”
- Feb. 17.—L. E. Martin,—“Organization.”
- Feb. 18.—E. A. Balch,—“Is Oratory a Lost Art.”
- Feb. 21.—Miss Flora Barnes,—“Sir William Temple.”
- Feb. 22.—Miss Maggie Chesney,—“The Power of Music.”
- Feb. 23.—Miss Lizzie Fletcher,—“Progress in Scientific Education.”
- Feb. 24.—Miss Mary Lovell,—“Shakespeare's Descriptive Poetry.”

The Eurodelphian Society are taking steps toward getting a new carpet for their room. At their meeting Feb. 25th, Misses Howard, Chesney and Kurtz were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the purpose. We hope they may succeed in

this praiseworthy undertaking. Should they be successful, the present year will see a vast improvement in the appearance of all the society rooms, as the other societies repaired their rooms at the beginning of the year, as will be remembered.

In place of the usual prayer meeting, Jan. 24th, a memorial service was held for Dr. Olney, in the new rooms of the Y. M. C. A. R. C. Fenner had charge of the meeting. Prof. Brooks, read a passage in the Bible and offered prayer. J. S. Collins then spoke of Dr. Olney, as an author, and his accomplishments in that direction. Prof. Haskell, told of his early struggles for an education, how he taught school and hired a boy to take his place in the work at home, and his early successes. President Brooks, then spoke in glowing terms of his Christian character, and his entire consecration to the cause of Christ, and the interest of his church. Prof. Montgomery, then related several anecdotes, which had come under his notice during his long acquaintance with Prof. Olney, illustrative of his life and character. Mr. Chancey Strong, '63, told his impression of Dr. Olney, while he was a Professor in Kalanazoo College, and also his work in the Sunday School. Rev. Mr. Haynes, closed the programme with a few statements, concerning the effort being made to establish a Professorship here in his honor.

### Personals.

Mr. Ossewaarde, a junior at Hope College, was at Chapel one morning, about Feb. 1st.

An extensive revival is in progress at the Fenton Baptist church, Rev. C. W. Barber '79, pastor.

The rumor comes to us that A. G. Fuller '83, soon expects to enter the ranks of the Benedicts.

Miss Ruth Brown was unable, on account of sickness, to attend to her studies for the first few weeks of February.

A. M. Russell, an old student, is at Omaha, Neb., engaged in the Senate Printing Commission of that state.

J. W. Hicks '59, of Plainwell, went to Detroit Feb. 22 to attend the banquet given by the Republican club.

Prof. E. J. W. McEwan '74, of the State Agricultural College, delivered the first of a course of lectures before the Young People's Society of the Baptist Church of Lansing.

Miss Rita Smith went home Feb. 24th. For some time she has been having a bad cough and went home to recuperate.

S. B. Tobey has been assisting in a series of revival meetings in the Baptist Church of White Pigeon, Rev. H. B. Taft '59, pastor.

A son of Dr. P. J. Hoedemaker '60 of Amsterdam, Holland has come to take a course of medicine in the University of Michigan.

N. H. Brokaw '77, was in Kalamazoo a few days ago. He has been elected a director of a newly organized national bank at Kaukauna, Wis.

Rev. Mr. Barry, pastor of the Baptist church at South Haven, was about the College on the Day of Prayer for Colleges, Jan. 27th.

F. W. Stone '86, since his return from his trip for D. M. Ferry & Co. has been the correspondent for the Associated Press at the Michigan Legislature.

M. C. Taft '85 spent the most of the month of January, while there was a lack of work at the City Engineer's office, in visiting in the southeastern part of the state.

Mamie Dayton, a former student, and her mother stopped off at Kalamazoo, Jan. 28th, on their way home from the east, and had many questions to ask about the old students.

Miss Lizzie Hoover has left college for the present and expects to remain absent for a year, when she will return to finish the course. To procure rest from study is the reason.

W. S. Corbin has been compelled, on account of failing health, to give up his school at Alamo. He is now devoting his time to making up back work, with the idea of graduating next year.

When H. H. Pettee '86 had his trip for D. M. Ferry & Co. nearly finished they sent him a considerable more work, thus showing that he is giving entire satisfaction to the company.

L. H. Wood '85 and his associate, Mr. Davenport, are at Kalamazoo, and have held several meetings in Parson's Business College for the promulgation of their peculiar views concerning the second coming of Christ.

Fred Berry has given up his work at the College and has been holding revival meetings at Rives and near Galesburg, with fair success. We are sorry to lose him and think that he has made a mistake in leaving his studies at present.

Miss Nellie Montague, '81, and Miss Eliza Taylor, '84, took part in the entertainment given by Miss Kennicott's class in elocution at Turn Verein Hall, Feb. 9th, the former recited, in costume, the story of "Jamie," and the latter gave "The Chimes" in true Dickens' style.

### Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. of the college have appointed a committee to make arrangements for a concert to be given this term. Look out for a musical treat soon. A small admittance fee will be charged to pay expenses, and the surplus will go toward furnishing the reading room.

Mr. Lewis, State Secretary of Wisconsin, reported Mr. H. E. House, working successfully for the young men of Chippewa Falls, as General Secretary. We also received an invitation to the opening of the Gymnasium of his Association. Mr. House will be remembered as a student here a short time ago.

The sad news comes to us that Mr. Charles Kingston, of Niles died on February 12. Many of the delegates to the Convention will remember Mr. Kingston, as an enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. worker from Niles. He has worked for many years to organize an Association there, and saw his labors crowned with success about January 1st. He had the pleasure of reporting the youngest Association in the State, and was full of hope for its future success. He was ill when he returned from the convention, and before the week was gone he was summoned to his reward. "God works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

The fifteenth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Michigan, was held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 3-6. It was the largest one ever held in the State, and an increasing interest was shown in the work for young men. Four thriving Associations reported, which were organized during last year. Three new General Secretaries have been employed. One Association that employed a General Secretary last year has suspended. The result of the efficient labor of Rev. J. M. Barkley, as State Secretary for the past two years was seen from all parts of the State, and much regret was expressed, that he felt it his duty to return to pastoral work. His resignation leaves the State without a Secretary. It is to be hoped that the State Committee will put another man in the field at once. The Convention was

made more interesting by the presence of Mr. Lewis, State Secretary of Wisconsin, also, Messrs. Weidensall and Douglas, Secretaries of the International Committee, and men of wide experience in the work. The address Thursday evening by Rev. Dr. McPherson, of Chicago, will be long remembered by those who heard it, and we trust that many received lessons that will aid them in their character building. The theme was "Christ and Character."

The classes in Bible Study of the Y. W. C. A. still continue their interesting work. Quite a number of individual cases have been studied, such as "one who does not believe the Bible," "one who has an intellectual but not a living faith in Christianity," and "one who means to be a Christian some time." When the question comes up in the class "Who has an individual case to report?" it is a searching one, and one for which we are not always prepared.

The Associations of Michigan have arranged a system of national correspondence. A list of all the Associations in the United States has been secured, and it has been so planned that letters shall be sent to and answers received from all these Associations by the six Michigan Associations before the end of the year. There seems to be an awakening on the part of young women to the importance of the Missionary cause. At the recent Iowa State Convention, there were fifty young women who announced their determination to become foreign Missionaries.

Our State Association will probably soon have an addition to its membership. The City Association here which has but recently adopted the required evangelical basis, with its new competent President, Miss Bernice Hunting, will probably apply for admission soon. It has among its members this year a good many earnest workers, and has a wide field of usefulness open before it.

Why is a co-ed like a pilot? Because she is always on the lookout for buoys.—*Ex.*

Wanted by a lady, a husband with a Roman nose having strong religious tendencies.

A wag says a Prohibitionist should not have a wife because he could not sup-porter. Oh!

A party of students were once attending a performance of Richard III. When the scene came where Richard rushes upon the stage and shrieks, "A horse, a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" immediately twenty books, with covers of dark blue, went flying toward the footlights.—*Ex.*

## College Notes.

Eighty-four years is the age of a kid in Vermont University.

No more honorary degrees conferred by Cornell University.

The necessary expense of attending Oxford University is \$300 a year.

The first Academy of Arts in South America is to be established in Brazil.

The new President of the California Baptist College is Rev. S. B. Morse.

Eight and one-half years is the course required for a German to become a lawyer.

April 17th, will be the hundredth Anniversary of Columbia College. She will celebrate.

The Mormon College of Utah, is said to be the best endowed educational institution of the west.

Harvard is getting rich. Two sums of \$400,000 and \$500,000 have been added to her endowment recently.

Six leading dailies of Boston, employed forty-two college educated journalists. The New York *Sun* alone employs thirty.

Ladies have gone into the hazing business in the Maine State College. Two have been expelled from the Sophomore class for getting caught at it.

A University is to be established at Worcester, Mass., by Mr. Jonas G. Clark, and known as the Clark University. The site is selected, and legislature petitioned for a charter. The endowment is \$1,000,000.

The poets Holmes and Willis, statesmen Everett, Evarts and Webster, and the divines Philips Burk, and Donald G. Mitchell, are among America's great men who adorned the sanctum as editors of college papers. Brothers take courage. What man has done man can do.

When the subject of issuing a larger and more complete catalogue this year was being discussed, it is related that President Dwight replied to an economical member of the Faculty who had been arguing that even the old catalogue could hardly be mailed for 2-cents, that he thought the University had now reached a 3-cent basis.—*Yale News.*

We wonder if Kalamazoo College has not reached at least a 2-cent basis.

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The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—*Montaigne*.

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The college course is the grindstone upon which we sharpen our sickles.—*Cook*.

The drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—*Byron*.

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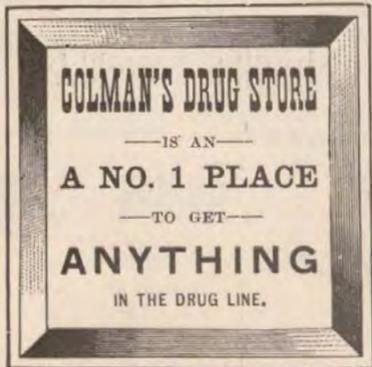
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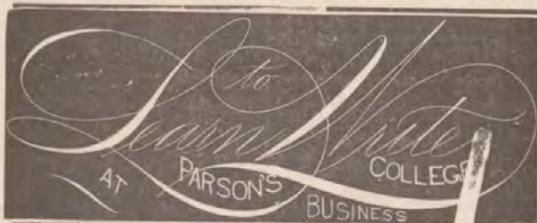
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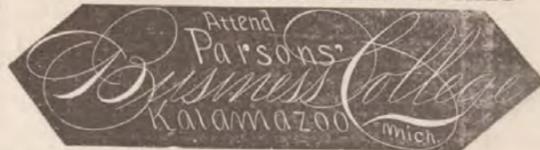
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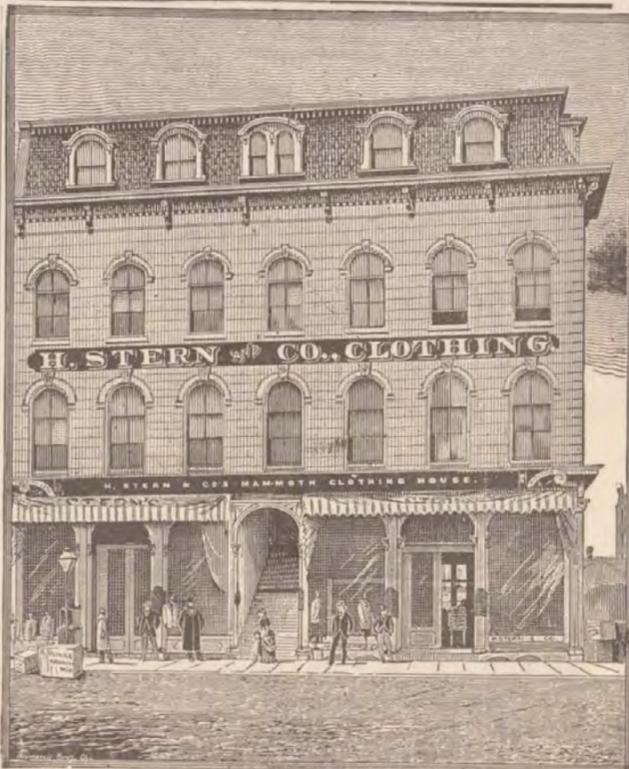
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KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

# College Index.

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No. 7.

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## Literary.

### CRUSH THE DEAD LEAVES.

"Crush the dead leaves under thy feet,"  
Gaze not on them with mournful sight;  
Think not earth has no glory left.  
Because a few of its frail things die;  
Spring time will bring fresh verdure as sweet—  
"Crush the dead leaves under thy feet."

Look not back with despairing heart,  
Think not life's morning has been in vain;  
Rich, broad fields lie before thee yet,  
Ready to yield their golden grain.  
Autumn may bring thee fruitage sweet—  
"Crush the dead leaves under thy feet."

Murmur not if the shadow fall,  
Thick and dark on thy earthly way;  
Hearts there are which must walk in shade,  
Till they reach the light of eternal day.  
Life is not long, and the years are fleet—  
"Crush the dead leaves under thy feet."

Bravely work, with a steadfast soul;  
Make others happy, and thou shalt find  
Happiness flowing back into thy heart;  
A quiet peace and contented mind.  
If earth be lonely, then heaven is sweet—  
"Crush the dead leaves under thy feet."  
—Mrs. Harry Don in Good Housekeeping.

### AARON BURR'S TREASON.

The ingratitude and treacherousness of human nature and the corruption of the human heart are perhaps best manifested, when a man who has received the favors and trust of his country, who has

received some of the highest honors, which can be bestowed, sells his country for money or begins treacherous plots for the overthrow of that nation which has done so much for him. Such was the case of Benedict Arnold and also of Aaron Burr.

The conspiracy and trial of Aaron Burr are most remarkable incidents in the history of the United States. When we consider the facts of the conspiracy, we are amazed that a man so eminent, so gifted with splendid talents, and so able to appreciate the character and temper of the American people should permit himself to be infatuated by even an idle speculation in an enterprise so hopeless, which from the evidence given during his trial he was about to carry out. The trial is a peculiar one in many respects, it was not the trial of an ignorant culprit, but of a man who had been vice-president of the United States and Senator from New York, a man who was a prominent lawyer and one who had moved in the highest circles of society; and tried for the highest crime which can be committed against the United States. The charges preferred against him were that he had incited insurrection, rebellion and war on the 10th of Dec 1806 on Blennerhassets Island in Virginia and that he had also treacherously intended to take possession of New Orleans with force and arms. To all which Burr pleaded not guilty. After a long and tedious trial the court acquits him. He is tried again for misdemeanor and of this he is also acquitted; and he goes forth a free man as though he was not guilty of a single crime. Free! the man who thirsting for the blood of his rival in politics draws him into a duel and cruelly murders that great and noble Alexander Hamilton. He who, cast off by his own party, in order that he may gratify his corrupt ambitious spirit begins a plot with treasonable intentions against the United States and is set free with out censure or blame! The man who not satisfied with his own ruin, draws down to destruction among others, the unfortunate Herman Blennerhassett, a man of letters, who had fled the storms of his native country to find rest in ours; and had sought quiet

and solitude in the bosom of our western forests. Possessing himself of a beautiful island in the Ohio river, he rears upon it a palace and decorates it with every embellishment of fancy; an extensive library, music, philosophical apparatus and every thing to make life pleasant are his. Peace, tranquility and innocence shed their mingled delights around him. And to crown the enchantment of the scene, a wife who is said to have been lovely even beyond her sex, had pleased him with her love. But in the midst of all the peace and tranquility the destroyer comes. He comes to change the paradise into a hell. By degrees Burr gains the confidence of the unsuspecting one. By degrees he infuses into his heart the poison of his own ambition. Soon the peaceful island becomes the scene of conspiracy and treason, and this unfortunate man, thus deluded from his happiness, thus reduced from the paths of innocence and peace, thus ruined and undone is made to take part in the guilt and treason; and yet the author of all these base deeds is not found guilty of even a misdemeanor. Burr was acquitted of treason on the ground that he was not present at the scene of conspiracy at the time of the indictment. That a letter in cipher, which was conclusive of his guilt was looked upon with suspicion, that the witness could only swear that he intended to levy war against the United States, to assassinate President Jefferson and overthrow Congress, and although the public opinion was that he was guilty, the decision of the court was technically correct. But how different in regard to the charge of misdemeanor; with such proof of his guilt as has been mentioned, together with the others, and from the fact that some of the conspirators of which he was leader were found guilty, it follows that he was guilty also. The lapse of time did not change the belief of his guilt in the hearts of his countrymen; for returning from Europe he who had formerly stood so high in their estimation was treated as a stranger. Ruined in fortune and with a lost reputation his name sank into oblivion. The good effects which resulted from the trial can not be traced to the verdict given, but to the promptness and firmness manifested by the President and by the commander-in-chief of the army and, from the public opinion, men have seen that they cannot plot against the government with impunity.

W. G. C. '90.

At a recent meeting of the Modern Language Association, James Russell Lowell was elected President.

#### SHOULD THE INVENTOR MONOPLIZE HIS INVENTION?

Genius, or natural ability, has been bestowed on man in a very diversified manner; it is impossible to find anywhere in the world two persons so gifted with natural tastes and abilities as to be called alike. Indeed, when we consider the numerous branches of work required to be performed, it seems a wise forethought that there should be this difference in intellectual ability. Growing partially from this, as a natural sequence, is the protection of labor. Laws are enacted governing men's relations to each other in business transactions. Among others, and by no means least important, is the class of inventors. Various opinions have been advanced at different times as to whether the inventor should be granted the patent right; or, since his labor is of so much value, it should be left unprotected.

In considering this subject I shall attempt to show that by granting the patent right is the only way in which the *inventor* is protected and the *people* best realize the advantages of invention.

According to our notion of matter, in its natural state it is useless to man. The passive, black mass of coal in nature's store-house is of little use lying there, but removed to the blast furnace or the engine becomes a power inestimable. The water which makes the continual circuit to the clouds then back to the earth, when subject to heat in the locomotive moves vast trains that could scarcely be started by animal agency. On the raw material the inventor expends his labor, moulding and fashioning it for man's use.

Foremost among the benefactors stands the inventor. Even he who devises some trifling contrivance for facilitating labor is a benefactor. What shall we say of such men as Stephenson, Edison, Morse, Howe, and a host of others? Can we estimate the value to the human race of their acquisitions to science? Think for a moment of this country without the power of employing steam to propel her enormous manufactories, without the knowledge of the use of electricity by which we can communicate thought from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the speed of lightning! In the hurry and bustle of the nineteenth century estimate, if you can, what invention has done, and if a greater boon was ever given to man!

What does the inventor receive for his labor? Do I hear you say "Have not these men become rich from their inventions?" Why shouldn't they! The inventor can receive at most only a small portion of the benefit of the labor of his own hands.

Should not then some way be provided for rewarding him in a pecuniary manner? When, before the issuing of patents, a person was allowed to make whatever he chose whether of his own or some one else's invention, there was little to encourage the invention of new things. The poor man could not spend his time in devising that which he could not manufacture; moreover, capitalists could construct such a device and practically rob the inventor of his invention.

By taking out a patent he is enabled to place his article on the market without fear of infringement on his right; for is a man less entitled to the product of his brain than of his hands? Surely he as justly deserves that which has engaged his mind to benefit all generations, as he who toils with that which the other has invented and receives for his labor dollars and cents. Moreover, only for a short time does he ask protection for his invention; at the expiration of his seventeen years patent he gives gratuitously to the world what he has labored to produce.

Again, man naturally imitates. No sooner does a new thing attract his attention than, if it is something for the advancement of his own labor, he strives to obtain something like it. When the circular saw first came to notice its superiority over the old style perpendicular one soon asserted itself. Machinery for the manufacture of furniture is constantly being improved to meet the requirements of the age. Manufacturers are anxious to obtain the making of a new article if they think it is a good speculation. The patent calls forth the exercise of other men's minds to develop things nearer perfection. They cannot usurp the invention of another, but may improve it and in turn be protected from infringement by a patent on the improvement.

Against the greeds of capital the patent right stands an impassable barrier. It is the power by which the poor man of skill may be protected. Where do men of genius come from? The humbler walks of life. Who would bar them the right of property? Do we recognize that such would be the case were they not allowed to place on their inventions a mark by which this right is secured to them? Consider that other men are protected in their labor, that the inventor is a great benefactor and must resist grinding capital, and but one conclusion can be drawn: take away the patent right and you take not only from the *inventor* his only assurance of that fundamental principle of society—equity, but also from the *people* a great means of advancement.

ERNEST F. HALL '90.

#### SHAKESPEARE'S DESCRIPTIVE POEMS.

It often happens that work of inferior merit, because produced by a great author, retains a hold upon the public mind, instead of being consigned to that limbo of past and forgotten things where they would seem properly to belong.

In this way, according to some critics, Shakespeare's descriptive poems shine by the reflected light of his dramatic authorship, while all his critics, with the stupendous work of reviewing the vast world of his dramas before them, seem to agree to give these poems but a passing allusion.

It is certainly an unanswerable and even humiliating tribute to a man's greatness to extol unthinkingly whatever he may do.

Because a river has yielded many diamonds, it does not follow that every pebble glittering in its bed is precious, but it does follow naturally and generally profitably, that along that stream more than any other, we make our search for jewels. Although the more refined thought of our age sees much that is offensive in these products of an earlier, coarser taste in literature, still it is probably not wise in any comprehensive study of Shakespeare to omit poems which have undoubtedly great beauties and which alone gave their author a sudden and immense popularity.

Shakespeare's *Venus*, the first lines of his invention, as he phrased it, was printed in 1593, his *Lucrece* in 1594. Both are dedicated to his friend, the Earl of Southampton.

The subject of the first is the Goddess of Love waving the rosy-cheeked boy Adonis, and her lament at his sudden death. She has all the charms of beauty, persuasion, reproach and tears. The poem is dazzlingly brilliant with glowing colors. It is inundated with youthful enthusiasm. Young poets are apt to mistake fervor for poetry, and Shakespeare in writing this poem had had his imagination and senses fed by the examples of Italian pleasures and elegances. He was eager, excited, sensitive to every touch of beauty, and proud. This poem took an immediate hold of the public and created a sensation similar to that created by Goethe's *Werther*. It was the model love poem and was printed and reprinted.

Realistic and sensual as its character is a pure thought occurs sometimes, half hidden by the glowing colors. Shakespeare knew that the love he was describing is not the true human affection in which the mind and soul have a share.

Notwithstanding the exuberance of fancy and a

decided tendency to startling images and artificial wit borrowed from the Italian school of poetry then in vogue, there is throughout great condensation of thought.

Here, as in his after productions, Shakespeare manifests his royal sway over the English language.

Frequently the turn of fancy suggests passages in the drama, as when Venus addresses Adonis:

"Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear,  
Or, like a fairy, trip upon the green,  
Or, like a nymph, with long disheveled hair,  
Dance on the sands, and yet no footing seen:  
Love is a spirit all compact of fire,  
Not grass to souls, but light and will expire."

However little we may have loved the sensual pleasure-loving queen, we can not withhold our sympathy as she wanders forth to find her lover after the hunt which proved so fatal to him. Having at last traced him to the spot where he lies drenching the flowers with his blood.

"She looks upon his trust so steadfastly,  
That her sight dazzling makes the world seem three;  
And then she reprehends her mangling eye,  
That makes more gashes where no breach should be;  
His face seems twain, each severed limb is doubled;  
For oft the eye mistakes, the brain being troubled."

Then follows the lament, which has been sung by many poets since Shakespeare, in Keats' tender strain. "Oh weep for Adonis, he is dead;" in Mrs. Browning, "Weep for Adonis, Adonis is dead," but nowhere are we made to feel the real loss and sorrow as when Shakespeare's Venus weeps and cries thinking her sorrow the world's.

"Alas, poor world, what treasure hast thou lost!  
What face remains alive that's worth the viewing?"

And thus she continues, seeing nought left, now that her lover is gone, and at last plucking a purple flower that has sprung up dyed with Adonis blood, she yokes her silver doves and hastens through the empty skies to Paphos.

Shakespeare's Lucrece is a rather long descriptive poem founded on a Roman legend.

That which especially distinguishes Shakespeare's dramas—his art of expressing infinite feeling by a few grand touches is not found, except once or twice in this poem. There are fine verses in the soliloquy which relieves the monotony; as when she appeals to time to revenge her wrongs, and says:

"Time's glory is to calm contending kings,  
To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to sight,  
To stamp the seal of time in aged things,  
To wake the morn and sentinel the night,  
To wrong the wronger till he render right;  
To ruinate proud buildings with thy hours,  
And smear with dust their glittering, golden towers."

In the Venus we have a more voluptuous picture.

In Lucrece the part assumes a high standard of morality and casts a glance toward that field of action in which he afterwards became so eminent.

We can readily understand the great popularity of these poems in their times when we remember that after the dolorous legends of the middle age writings the pagan renaissance had taken a wonderful hold of the imagination of the north. Shakespeare's non-dramatic works place him in that line of poets headed by Sidney and Spenser. He was in close connection with this school of poetry and with the nobles who fostered it.

#### DID PETER THE GREAT DESERVE HIS TITLE?

The high-minded seventeenth century had just laied the last stone upon its portion of the structure of the world's history. The curtain had fallen upon its mighty conflicts for power and fame; its long series of wars and achievements, unrolled like a panorama to the view of the thoughtful; and as the sun sank lower towards the horizon of the epoch of Louis the XIV., the clearer it became to the masses that the times demanded new men.

In vain did they look about them for new champions. England was seen rapidly gaining more and more advantage over her rival, Holland. The eye turned from Spain fallen and oppressed; from Germany sundered and enfeebled; and rested for a moment on the increasing greatness of Turkey's insipid weakness. Few were they who turned to the north. Barbarous Russia lay in apparent lifelessness. They did not know that Peter, the first monarch of this unformed, half-savage empire, worked as a carpenter in the shops of Saardam. Little they dreamed he would become the most wonderful man of modern history; whose real life was more exciting than any tale told by inventive genius; and that in him all Europe would see the greatest champion of the age.

But why, we may ask, why was he here? It was not for the improvement of self; his own aim in life was to advance and civilize his subjects; and he was wholly given up to his task. He journeyed through England and Western Europe, learning by hard labor and study the arts of modern civilization and science, in order to introduce them into his own country.

To accomplish this was by no means an easy task. The difficulties surrounding his path were many and seemingly insurmountable. Being born among semi-barbarous people, early accustomed to scenes of bloodshed, he was naturally the possessor of a

nervous, uncontrollable, half-savage nature, against which he had to contend. He was surrounded by the treacherous and ambitious in his own family; and had always to be alert, and on his guard against their murderous plots. His life was a struggle with the forces of the past, with ignorant and prejudiced nobles, with a superstitious and fanatical clergy, and with a people who prided themselves on their barbarism and national isolation.

We cannot wonder that his progress was slow, and his mode of work despotic. In spite of all he gradually founded a large army and navy; he measured arms with Charles the XII., "The Alexander of the North;" he subdued wild Tartar tribes; put down rebellions; founded a great city in the midst of a wilderness; and established churches and institutions of learning. He made many improvements in agriculture, manufacture, commerce and the arts. He bequeathed a new civilization; and dispelled the night of hereditary darkness which surrounded twenty millions of people. He formed the largest empire of modern times out of a vast chaos of races on the wild "border land between the east and the west." Such were the grand results of his labor.

It is wonderful how he roughly hurled all obstacles from his path. His movement was prompt, and his hand heavy. He was a despotic, inexorable and hard hearted tyrant; but that was just such a ruler as his country needed. In his one life he could not have converted his subjects from brutes into men, for civilization is a long and complex process; but he seems to have been the agent of the Almighty to bring good out of evil; and prepare the way for a civilization, the higher elements of which he did not understand, and with which he could not have sympathized.

He is likened to "a high engine placed upon the earth to effect a certain task, working its mighty arms night and day with ceaseless and untiring energy, crashing through all obstacles and annihilating everything in its path with the unfeeling precision of gigantic mechanism." As we view his mighty works and the ever active energy and genius which inspired them, we shall be compelled to say that he not only deserves the title which civilization has accorded him; but a higher title than that of Great, even that of the Father of his Country.  
C. E. MCKINSRY, '90.

The only chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity in Michigan, has been secured by Albion College. This is said to be the highest ladies' college fraternity in the land.

## College Index.

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No anonymous communications inserted. The name will be published unless otherwise requested.

Any information regarding Alumni will be gratefully received.

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### Editorials.

#### WANTED NINETY-NINE PERSONS

Who will unite with the one who has already proposed to be one of a hundred to secure the Olney library for the college. This library was collected by Dr. Olney for his own use, and would make a useful addition to the college library. It contains many works on higher mathematics, which would nicely supplement the \$20,000 mathematical professorship, that we are soon to have, and greatly aid in making the study of mathematics pleasant as well as profitable. This library may now be had for \$500, which is but a small part of the first cost.  $\$20,000 + \$500 = \$20,500$ . Is this too much for 30,000 Baptists to cheerfully put into *their* college? But it has been suggested that there is no room for the books in the Library Hall. Will the person holding such a view allow the INDEX to rise and make a suggestion? How would it be to remove those shelves of antiquated Patent Office Reports and out-of-date Session Laws from the east end of the rooms and substitute a neat cabinet, containing the Olney Library? Or if that scheme will not work, we take the responsibility to say that the Y. M. C. A. will allow it to stand in their reading room. Let us secure the library. Some place can be provided until the new fire proof library building is ready.

The last numbers of many college papers have contained many sighs and groans in regard to ex-

aminations in their respective colleges, where this ancient instrument of torture still exists. We have much sympathy for students, who are thus afflicted because we know that the affliction is great, and in most instances uncalled for. Ought not a person who is qualified to teach in a college, be qualified to judge whether or not a student has sufficiently mastered a study to be allowed to pass, after he has heard the recitation for a term? If so, why so much fuss and worry? It is supposed that a student goes to college to learn, and if a week of every term is occupied in examinations that are unnecessary, it is so much time wasted that might be profitably employed.

The usual manner of conducting examinations gives but a poor idea of how much a student knows about a study. Ten or even twenty questions selected from a term's work might be correctly answered by one who knew very little about the subject, while another who had a good knowledge of the subject might fail to answer them. Many of our best educators look at the matter in this light, and it is to be hoped that the time will soon come when the remainder will follow their example, and these bug-bears will be removed from college work.

The spring term opened March 28th. With this term we expect warm weather, and with warm weather naturally comes a feeling of laziness and carelessness. The student had much rather be on ball-ground, or strolling in the woods than digging into the mysteries of the classics or mathematics. This tendency must be watched and governed. If it was worth while to study books in the winter it will be equally profitable during the spring. No department of work should be allowed to suffer because we do not feel as much like doing it as we did. Let the new life which nature assumes, inspire us to make our record better until the close of the term.

We went down into our pockets the other day, but failed to find what pays our printer, nevertheless the printer must be paid. A few of those forgotten subscriptions would help us wonderfully just now. A dollar is not much and is easily forgotten, but when a large number are collected together they are very convenient.

Just as we go to press word comes to us that Dr. Wilcox has accepted the Presidency of the college and will be in Kalamazoo July 1st ready to begin arrangements for next year's work.

## Socals.

Several new students this term.

A larger proportion of the students have returned for the spring term than usual.

The College closed March 18th, for a vacation of a week. Class work was resumed March 28th.

Although the spring has so far advanced there still remains at least one *snow drop* about the premises.

The Doty Club on Davis-street has been much enlarged this term, at the expense of the Davis Club, several from the latter changing to the former place.

Teacher to class of children. "Now can any of you tell me what an abstainer is?" (Up goes a hand.) "Well, Willie what is it?" Willie. "A man who never marries."

Contractor Coddington will soon bring the work upon the Ladies' Hall to completion, and expects to have his part of the contract finished in two or three weeks.

Miss Florence Rose, R. C. Fenner, and L. E. Martin, have been appointed by their respective societies to secure a lecture before the societies next commencement.

The officers of the Euros are the following:—President, Minnie Howard; Vice-President, Ina Grow; Secretary, Edith Kurtz; Librarian, Effie Pierce; Treasurer, Mary Hogg.

The Davis Club presented to Mr. and Mrs. Davis on the occasion of their china wedding, March 22d, a fruit dish and a set fruit plates as a token of their appreciation and esteem.

Toward the close of last term, the boys had become somewhat warmed up on the subject of foot ball, but this term owing to the cold weather, Amendment and other matters, their ardor is abated. Let us have a good team organized.

The Philos will be officered this term as follows: President, E. H. Conrad; Vice-President, C. E. McKinstry; Recording Secretary, L. E. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, B. N. Johnston; Treasurer, F. Kurtz; Librarian, F. E. Van Fleet; Janitor, G. R. Curtiss.

The Sherwoods elected the following officers for the spring term at their meeting, March 11th. President, R. C. Fenner; Vice-President, L. D. Dunning; Recording Secretary, E. F. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Strong; Treasurer, M. P. Smith; Janitor, G. M. Hudson.

The concert under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. which was announced to take place on the 16th of March, and for which extensive preparations were making, was postponed for various reasons until this term. The date of the concert has not yet, we believe, been fixed.

We are glad to see that the city Marshall has prohibited any one from drawing gravel from the pit on Lovell street, south of the upper college grounds. The authorities of the college should have taken steps to prevent the encroachment some time ago, for the bank has been dug out in some places 10 or 15 feet inside the street line. The earth there is quite valuable, and if it be necessary that the dirt be removed to make a grade to Lovell street, the college should receive some recompense for it.

A bill was recently passed by the Michigan Legislature amending the charter of Kalamazoo College. By this amendment to the charter the College passes into the nominal control of the Baptists. As it is now required, that the president of the college and at least three fourths of the trustees shall be members of Baptist Churches. It was on condition that such a change should be made in the charter, that the Baptist State Convention voted to give to the College the property which had been owned by the Convention.

The following is a list of chapel orations, essays and declamations delivered since our last issue :

- Feb. 28.—W. W. Des Autels,....."An Evil of the Day."  
 Mar. 1.—W. S. Cockburn,....."Aaron Burr's Treason."  
 " 2.—D. C. Henshaw, "No need of a National Mausoleum."  
 Mar. 3.—C. A. Hemenway,....."Value of Character."  
 " 4.—E. F. Hall,....."The Rights of the Patentee."  
 " 7.—R. C. Fenner,....."Ambition."  
 " 8.—Miss Sarah Hutchins, "Opportunity once lost never returns."  
 Mar. 9.—C. E. McKinstry,....."Peter the Great."  
 " 10.—G. B. Pike,...."Extract from Wendell Phillips."  
 " 11.—Frank Kurtz,...."Extract from Horace Mann."  
 " 15.—L. D. Dunning,....."Edmund Burke."  
 " 16.—Miss Etta Strickland, "Why we study History."  
 " 17.—J. O. Heck,....."Commercial Courtesy."  
 " 18.—W. J. Clough,....."Difficulties Overcome."

The black boards in the recitation rooms occupied by Dr. Brooks, Prof. Hadlock and Prof. Mueller,

have been repaired, and have also received a new coat of paint. This has been an improvement needed for some time, and we are as glad to have the chance to chronicle the fact as we were loath in a former issue to call attention to its need.

### Personals.

C. D. McGibeny, '89 returns to College this term.

Miss Rita Smith has recovered sufficiently to return to her studies.

Miss Ina Grow has finished her school, and returns to College this term.

Rev. H. W. Powell, '81 is having encouraging success in his work at Lowell, Mich.

T. W. Resh, joined the Congregational Church of Kalamazoo, by baptism, March 5th.

Miss Dora Davis who was out of school last term has resumed her work at the College.

We understand that Prof. Lewis Stewart, '72 passed through Kalamazoo during vacation.

E. H. Conrad, spent the vacation at Sturgis, assisting Pastor Hewitt, in his work at that place.

F. E. Snyder, a student here a part of last year has returned to the College to resume his studies.

Frank A. Johnson is one of the students who have returned to the College. He has been absent year.

A. L. Hitchcox was baptized into the Baptist Church at Union, March 20th, while home on his vacation.

Capt. T. S. Lyon, of Howell, an old student and Sherwood before the war, was about the College, March 8th.

W. A. Powell, of Marshall, a student here in the '60's attended the State Sunday School Convention, March 16th.

Rev. L. D. Pettit, '80 has resigned the charge of the Highland Baptist Church, where he has been for over two years.

Miss Flora Barnes '89 had an attack of pneumonia about the first of March, which kept her from recitations several days.

Miss Abby Barney, formerly '89 was in Kalamazoo during the last week of the winter term, and attended some recitations at the College, Mar. 15th.

E. F. Hall, '90 took charge of the classes of Miss Winslow, teacher of Mathematics at the High School, March 10th, while the latter was absent.

Miss Maggie Chesney, spent her spring vacation at her home in Bay City, and prolonged her stay for a week into the term.

The trustees of the new Presbyterian College at Alma, Mich., at their meeting, March 9th, elected Rev. Theo. Nelson, LL. D. '72 to the Professorship of English Literature.

Rev. E. H. Brooks '74, and wife of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Jennie Bennett Cheney, '84 of Dexter, were guests of Dea. J. C. Bennett, during the Sunday School Convention here March 15-16.

Rev. L. C. Barnes '75, pastor of the Fourth Ave. Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Pa., is greatly prospered in his work, so much so that he makes baptism a regular part of the Sunday evening service.

At the Democratic Convention held at Kalamazoo, March 9th, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, Mr. W. G. Howard, '67 was nominated by acclamation. If he is elected he will need to leave one of the largest law practices of Southwestern Michigan.

### Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

"NOW THEN DO IT."—2 Sam. 3 18. Motto of Y. M. C. A. of Michigan for 1887.

Olivet, Hillsdale, and Hope Colleges have had very successful revival meetings this winter.

Our part is to take the place of a sinner and nothing else. Most people believe they are sinners, but comparatively few believe that they are sinners, and nothing else but sinners.—*Watchman*.

Cornell College Association claims the largest membership of any College Association in the world, 243, active, 56 associate and 22 honorary. Whole number of students in the University, 820.

When you meet that comrade without a hope in God, remember, it is not your opinions he needs; it is truth. It is not theology; it is God. It is not literature and science, but the knowledge of the

free love of God in the gift of His only begotten Son. Don't forget it.—*Watchman*.

Plato wrote over his door: "Let no man enter who has not definite thoughts." If it was modified a little it might do for our Associations. For instance, let no Christian young man join here who has no definite purpose to be something more than a parasite.—*Watchman*.

The old *College Bulletin* issued by the International Committee has been enlarged to eight pages, and name changed to *Intercollegian*. It is to be devoted as before to reports from college work and suggestions as to methods. The increase of the college work has rendered the enlargement necessary.

At a meeting of the State Committee at Detroit, March 23d, Mr. F. R. Bunker of Olivet, was elected State Secretary. Mr. Bunker is well-known to many in Kalamazoo. He has been a leader in the Y. M. C. A. work in his college for some time, and we shall expect to see the state work move if he accepts the position. Mr. B. graduates from Olivet in June.

College Associations are catching the building spirit. Already Yale, Princeton, Toronto, and Hanover, have fine buildings. The students of McGill University have pledged \$1000, and are taking steps to raise \$14,000 more for a building. The Association of Michigan University has a man soliciting funds for a building at that place. May the time soon come when college authorities will see the benefit of encouraging the students in this movement, and provide suitable accommodations for successfully conducting Christian work.

The first Y. M. C. A. in a foreign college was organized at Jaffna College, Ceylon, less than three years ago. The same needs and the same interest has made the work a success among those recently converted from heathenism as among those who have always had the light of the gospel. Other colleges in other countries are calling for associations. Already Syria, Turkey, Japan and China, have one or more organized at the request of the students and faculties.

We wish to urge every member of the Y. M. C. A. to subscribe for the *Watchman*. No Christian can afford to be without this semi-monthly visitor. Besides containing a report of the Y. M. C. A. work all over the world, which every member should be interested in, it devotes a large space

each issue to bible readings, extracts from addresses of Moody and other prominent Christian workers and best of all there are gems of thought that every Christian needs for encouragement in his own life and his work in leading others to the Master. The regular price is only \$1.00 per year. But the publisher offers it to new subscribers from now till June 1, '88, for 50c. No person, lady or gentleman can spend 50c. to better advantage.

At the earnest solicitation of many who attended the Mount Hermon School for students, last summer, and many others who have seen the benefits that have been derived from the school, Mr. Moody has consented to hold a similar one this summer at Northfield. It is to be called College Young Men's Christian Association Encampment. In addition to the accommodation that will be furnished at the Seminary building there is abundant room for tents on the Seminary grounds, so that all may be accommodated. The meeting will open June 30th, and continue in session until July 12th. This is only about one-half as much time as was occupied last year, but those having the matter in charge have decided that this will be better for many reasons. All who can go will be amply repaid for the time and expense. Last year it was an experiment, this year with the added experience, we shall look for greater results.

### College Notes.

Agricultural College had 240 students last term.

Madison Normal School has a company of ladies learning to use the broom.

An Alumnus of Dartmouth College will soon place a \$2,500 organ in her chapel.

The course on sociology of Yale University is being patronized by eighty-four students this year.

One, who probably knows, has made the statement that the Vassar girls chew half a ton of gum every year.

Chicago has raised \$300,000 for a Technological School. The State of Georgia has also decided to establish one at Atlanta, at an expense of \$100,000.

Ex President White of Cornell, has given his magnificent Historical Library to the University. It contains many rare works, and will be a valuable addition to the attractions of the school.

The 17 Japanese students in the University and

High School at Ann Arbor, have a society all their own. They call it Bungakukai. One has been ejected on account of dissipation lately and gone to Columbia.

The famous lenses for the telescope of Lick Observatory have been completed, and safely transported to their future home. They are the largest in the world. Thirty-six inches in diameter, with a focal length of fifty-six feet.

The most heavily endowed educational institutions in the United States are: "Girard College, \$10,000,000; Columbia, \$5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, \$4,000,000; Harvard, \$3,000,000; Princeton, \$3,000,000; Lehigh, \$1,800,000; Cornell, \$1,000,000. —*New York Sun.*

It is said that the average standing of Henry Ward Beecher, while at Amherst was only 57, 100 being perfect. This should not induce any student to strive for no higher scholarship, for it is a fact that can be proven by statistics that not every person who stood so low in school has been so successful after they left.

Who dare say that the 19th century has not been one of great advancement? Eighteen thousand female students are enjoying the privileges of colleges in this country now, while at the beginning of the century there were no colleges open to them. In other countries also the best institutions of learning have become co-ed.

Below we give the dates of the births of the oldest colleges of the country:

Harvard University, 1636; Yale University, 1700; Princeton College, 1746; University of Pa., 1785; Columbia College, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth College, 1770; Rutgers College, 1770; Washington and Lee University, 1782; Dickinson College, 1783; University of Georgia, 1785; University of Vermont, 1791; Williams College, 1793; Bowdoin College, 1794; Union College, 1795. —*Phillipian.*

### Exchanges.

The *Ariel* is one of our best exchanges in respect to its editorial department. Its editorials and notes on literary and political subjects are exceptionally good, being both well discussed and well written. Still we think that it neglects its literary department too much, for one would hardly imagine that an institution of the size of the University of

Minnesota could be represented by such a meagre allowance of literary articles. It seems to us that this is what a College Journal is for, rather than to discuss political questions.

The *Sunbeam* comes to us with a changed appearance in the shape of a new cover. It is a beauty, and beyond a doubt the tastiest paper on our table.

The *W. T. I.* is our regular visitor and a welcome one. Its scientific articles are excellent. There is one thing however about it, we don't like, that is the great, thick, coarse paper it uses.

We see the local column of the *Pleiad* filled with Prohibition sentiment, and the fact that Albion is solid for the Amendment. We cannot but exclaim "Amen," if the Methodist brethren will allow us, "Kalamazoo ditto." Michigan's Colleges are at the front in this question. If asked which of our exchanges we like the best, we might not be able to answer at once, but surely the *Randolph-Macon Monthly* would be among those about which we should hesitate. We like its style, its tone, its appearance, and its contents. It has just about enough of matter in each of its departments. It is a journal a College may be proud of.

We Missouri customized rest when we see a paper that Kentucky pun like the following into its columns.—*Round Table*. How Illinois a dog can make.—*Illini*. Sometimes it Texas a long time to see a pun.—*Collegian*. Nine cases out of Tennessee it clearly.—*Judson Echoes*. Iowa grudge to any journal that perpetrates punkins like this. A person of Ne-bras-ka-nsas such editors if he can evade laugh at their expense, but if you repeat the offense by Georgia you Oregon-er.—*Pacific Pharos*. We feel like Mon-tan-a pedestal and saying it isn't good for U-tah Car(ry) o lin a puns sufficient to give your brains such a De(a)l a ware.—*Rockford Seminary Magazine*.

Our Maine objection to all this is that the girls will neVer mont the pedestal, and if they do they will present a Florid appearance in their New Jerseys, which would soon fade into the Colorado unless a tree should grO hi over it. But how Alas kan one make such puns.

The *Kentucky University Tablet* is another journal that began its existence with the new year. We like its form and arrangement, but its paper and type might be greatly improved.

We welcome another new comer to our table.

This one hails from Florida under the name of *De Land Collegiate*. It is a neat, well-arranged paper of good tone, and to all appearances does the newly-founded institution credit.

This may be late but we would like to mention the interesting sheet that is published on the other side of the river, the *Michigan Seminary News*. We were very sorry to hear that it was not going to be at all regular in its visits. It contains many things of much interest to us. We give it a very cordial invitation to give us another call. We are sure if it would keep on it would win for itself a name well up among college journals.

The *Georgetown College Magazine* contains an article that attracted our attention entitled "Poetasters." It is, on the whole, a very well written article, and it contains some very good thoughts and arguments. But we hardly like to have all our poets of the present age put in this class which is called "shrubbery." We maintain that we have some great poets yet. Although, in the main, it is true the poetasters are too numerous. We like the appearance of the *Magazine* very much.

We have just received the second number of *The Reveille*. We are glad to welcome the new comer, as it bids fair to rank well among our exchanges.

We hardly agree with the *University Reporter* in saying that the *St. Viateurs College Journal* is the poorest on our list, but we are a little at loss to find one poorer. We can't help wishing that they would write intelligible English, or else have the paper all French, for we can generally get some sense out of their French, but when we try the English we are entirely nonplussed.

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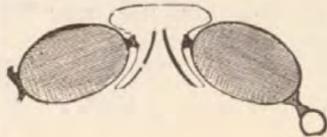
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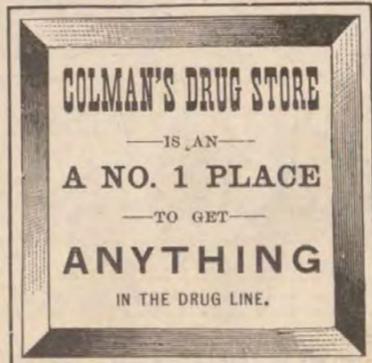
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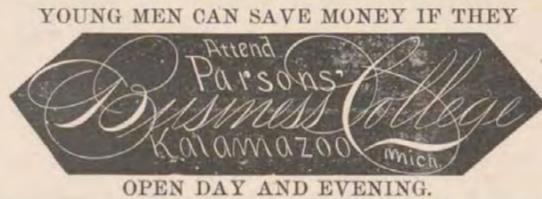
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## Literary.

### THE MISSION OF THE DARK AGES.

The general law of the human race is "progress." Every age—well nigh every generation, has been marked by some distinctive feature which indicates that the general course of human history is an advance.

But there is one notable instance of apparent violation of this law. This instance is found in what has been termed the "Dark Ages;" the centuries following the fall of Rome, during which the literature, art and learning of the most enlightened nations of two thousand years ago were swept away by the incursions of the barbarians, seeming thus to leave the world in darkness, its brilliant civilization quenched in night.

This calamity occurred while Christianity was shedding its light upon the nations, and by its teachings was pointing men to a higher and better life. That such disaster should come upon the most civilized regions of the globe is cause for wonder, and we ask: "Was it an unforeseen accident breaking in upon the divine plan?" Such it might seem to the cursory student. But this can not be if there is a higher power which guides and directs the affairs of men. We seek an explanation, and we find it in the character of the old civilization. If we but glance at the condition, internal and external, of affairs in Rome, the ac-

knowledged ruler of the world, during the centuries preceeding her fall, perhaps we shall be better able to understand why the highest form of civilization then on the earth was doomed to destruction

We are accustomed to think of ancient Rome as being in a very prosperous condition, and if we regard external appearances only, such was the case. Her stores of wealth were well nigh boundless; her power and fame were built on the ruins of mighty nations; by her force of arms and excellent system of laws she was well fitted to conquer and govern the world. The days when Rome flourished as a ruler of nations seem also to have been an age of giant intellects. The scholars of the time were numerous; and among the wealthier classes learning was extremely popular. Such being the case, with this fair and flourishing condition of things casting a halo of grandeur around the period, so that it has been called the "Golden Age," why was it that Rome fell, crushed under the onset of wild and savage tribes?

In endeavoring to account for this seeming disaster, we discover two chief justifications of the decline and final overthrow of Roman rule and power. The first is that the civilization of antiquity was only of the higher classes; the common people had no share in it. That which determined the character of a nation is manifested in the common people. Outward forms of government and institutions do not constitute all of history. The inner life is represented by the masses, the great pulse of nations, and according as this character is pure or vile, elevated or degraded, must the value of the civilization be measured. Any system which is destined to be of permanent benefit to a nation, or any innovation, which would make itself felt after its instigators have passed away, must enlist in its behalf the great majority—must penetrate to the very core of that which remains where kings and princes are no more.

The civilization of antiquity was in this respect a grand failure. It reached only the favored few. If occasionally a brilliant intellect, like Terence or

Epictetus, blazed up from amidst the lower classes, it was only to show by its own brightness the depth of the surrounding gloom. The whole system was narrow, inadequate, and unfitted for the task to which a true civilization is devoted—that of elevating the human race. If we consider the change which was brought about through the sweeping away of the old civilization in this respect alone we have sufficient cause to rejoice that the age of devastation did come, and that the new era brought to all men a share in the blessings of God-given wisdom.

But there is another cause, by no means unimportant, for the extermination of what we shall see was a fair but extremely partial civilization. The chief aim of learning at that time was the cultivation of the intellect regardless of character. Around Athens and Rome, as the centers of all advancement, the learning of the age clustered, and hence it is to these cities we look for the true condition, intellectual and moral, of ancient times.

Rome was mistress of the world. She had for centuries been gathering into her coffers the treasures of conquered kingdoms, until at last they were filled to overflowing. With this increase of wealth came the usual love of ease and luxury. The people, who had been previously hardy warriors, now gave themselves up to enervating pleasures and licentious practices. The appetites and passions were placed on the throne. All classes seemed to vie with each other in inventing new forms of infamous pleasure, and making those already familiar ten times more hideous. A gluttonous, licentious race for whom no act of crime was too fiendish; a people who consumed thousands of dollars at a single feast; a class by whom the marriage relation was no longer held sacred; a generation of women, if such they can be called, who reckoned time, not by years, but by the number of their husbands; a people whose delight it was to behold men and women sent naked into the arena to be gored to death by infuriated bulls, or devoured by half famished beasts; these indicate the character of the time which is sometimes called the "Golden Age." Such an appellation can only be accounted for as being the bitterest sarcasm.

Of the degraded condition of the people in those days the writers of the age give us their testimony showing how low the human race had fallen. Livy tells us that Rome had at last reached a point where men could neither bear their vices nor the remedies for them. Juvenal bore his horrible testimony in words, which have since become fam-

ous and familiar: "There will be nothing further which posterity may add to our evil manners; those coming after can only reproduce our desires and deeds; every vice stands already at its topmost summit." The very philosophers are sneered at by these writers as only more greedy and licentious than all others.

The power which was to stem such a tide of moral destruction as this must come from some higher source than that of man. Socrates tried in vain to turn the stream in Athens. He was almost alone and powerless to save his people. For four hundred years Christianity struggled on amidst this sea of moral corruption, staining the angry waves with the blood of its martyrs, who served as victims to the lust of vicious men. So thoroughly steeped in vice and infamy were the people of that age that they were incapable of receiving and retaining the impress of Christianity.

From so sickening a scene of moral deformity we turn with relief to the more stern and blood thirsty barbarian invasion, which had as its mission the overthrowing of this boasted civilization. These wild tribes of the north rushed down upon Italy with the fury of fiends incarnate, and swept away like an angry tempest the hollow mockery, which, clad in the garments of wisdom, flaunted its infamous flag in the face of all that was pure and holy. So terrible was their punishment that we see to-day those people who are distinctively Roman have never yet recovered from the fatal spiritual disease which raged so fiercely among their ancestors.

To check this terrible tide of spiritual death; to stay this current of moral corruption and rotteness; to wrest the government of the world from such villainous hands; to stamp out the flame of vice which was so rapidly spreading to other nations—this was the work which was accomplished by the "Dark Ages." As centuries before, the human race had become so corrupt as to be no longer fit to cumber the ground, and was swept away by a flood, so the middle age, with its flood of barbarians, visited the iniquity of these generations upon their own heads, and with fierce and just retribution, removed the foul blot from the earth. It was the mission of the middle age to remove the old narrow and corrupt system, and make way for building anew upon a more solid foundation, a grander civilization, which should extend to all races, and enrich all succeeding ages with its choicest blessings.

As night interposes its darkness between two

days that the new day may have freshness and beauty, so the middle age intervened between the ancient and modern eras, giving the people of modern times renewed vigor to fulfill their divinely appointed mission. Since the recovery from the overthrow of the ancient power, new peoples have been entrusted with the choicest things of earth, and wherever the great work of civilization has been carried on, it has been under the guidance of Christianity, which aims first of all at *character*.

The middle age was not a mistake! It was a grand period of conflict between right and wrong. It prepared the way for a nobler development of all that constitutes the highest civilization; for the elevation of the masses; for the lifting of woman from the degradation of ancient times; for the extinction of slavery; for the dethronement of lust; and for the prevalence of a religion which reaches all classes and redeems the entire nature of man.

H. H. PETTEE, '86.

"THE MILL WILL NEVER GRIND AGAIN  
WITH THE WATER THAT IS PAST."

Down by the riverside is an old mill which bears the marks of the storms it has withstood year after year. There, too, I see just beside it the huge water-wheel which has long turned in the rippling waters as the little stream poured over it from above. Surrounding this are great trees whose overhanging branches cast a grateful shade over the scene, and whose leaves are now and then stirred by the soft breezes. In the neighboring fields the cheerful song of the reapers may be heard as they bind up their sheaves. I see a farmer boy in the distance driving down the dusty road with his load of grain ready for the mill.

While lingering to enjoy the picture, this ancient proverb strikes my mind: "The mill will never grind again with the water that is past." Let us pause for a few moments to catch the lesson we may learn from the old wheel and the rippling stream. The river never flows by idly, but carries the great wheel over in its course, then running merrily on this way, and that, bending its course to avoid anything opposing its progress which can not be undermined and carried away. Each particle of water has something to do, and does that work as it swims along with its fellows, as if conscious that it can never turn back in its course.

"Some summer winds revive no more leaves strewn o'er  
earth and main,  
This sickle never more will reap the yellow garnered grain;  
The rippling stream flows ever on, aye, tranquil, deep and  
still,  
But never glideth back again to busy water-mill."

Time is a river, as it were broad and rapid. We all have set sail upon this river, and are floating out into the future ignorant of what is ahead. Sometimes all is calm, the banks are bordered with beautiful trees and flowers, the ripples play upon the pebbly beach, and life seems like a play-day. Then at other times dark clouds overhang, obstacles almost insurmountable oppose, the waves rise so as to almost engulf our frail barque. Instead of the beautiful scenery and mossy banks, swamps and marshes appear enveloped in a dense fog. This voyage is so rapid that to those who are nearing its end, it seems to have been all too short. In the words of Cicero: "The hours, the days, the months, and years pass by, time once past will never return, nor can it be known what will follow."

Golden years are fleeting by, and youth is passing, too; is youth the best time in which to learn to make the most of life. Since it is the seed time of life, how necessary is it to have learned correct principles, and found the best plans for success, that hopes may not be blasted, and that precious years be not wasted—"For time will ne'er return, sweet joys neglected, thrown away."

How many hours are wasted in which some discovery might have been made, some new truth learned, or a bit of knowledge stowed away in the mind. Let none be lost in idleness, but extend the helping hand to some unfortunate, or speak a kind word to a discouraged soul. "Count that day lost whose low, descending sun views from thy hand no worthy action done." It has been said that idleness is the bane of body and mind, the nurse of naughtiness, the stepmother of discipline, the chief, author of all mischief, one of the seven deadly sins, the cushion upon which the devil chiefly reposes, and a great cause, not only of melancholy, but of many other diseases; for the mind is naturally active, and if it be not occupied about some honest business, it rushes into mischief, or sinks into melancholy. There is no room left for the idle. There are certainly no rewards to them.

Though we may not really know what will befall us in the future, yet in a great measure it is true that every man is the architect of his own fortune. Whether life shall be a success or not is a question which must be answered by each one individually. Temperance, frugality, honesty and economy, accompanied by strong determination and perseverance, will bring one to the goal of success and prosperity. Nothing else will. Every day as it passes leaves these qualities weaker or stronger in our character. It is certain that no one will rise

any higher than his ideal; therefore, the standard should be high and noble. Though trials and disappointments must of necessity be met with, it is no reason for discouragement to one who is working with some end in view. They may instead be made a source of strength. As it is with a tree growing in an open place where it is exposed to all the cold and storms, each storm only renders it more firmly rooted, and the trunk and branches stronger to withstand the next.

Surely as the years pass on they ought to have made us better, more useful, more worthy. We may have been disappointed in our lofty ideas of what ought to be done, but we may have gained more clear and practical notions of what can be done. We may have lost in enthusiasm, and yet gained in earnestness. We may have lost in sensibility, yet gained in charity, activity and power. We may be able to do far less, and yet what we do may be far better done. And our very griefs and disappointments, have they been useless to us? Surely not. We shall have gained instead of lost by them, if the Spirit of God has been working in us. Our sorrows will have wrought in us patience, and patience, experience; and that experience, hope—hope that He who has led us thus far will lead us farther still; that He who has taught us in former days precious lessons, not only by sore temptations, but by most sacred joys, will teach us in the days to come fresh lessons by temptations which we shall be more able to endure; and by joys which, though unlike those of old times, are no less sacred, but sent as lessons to our souls by Him from whom all gifts come.

The following lines are from a poem written by Longfellow for the fiftieth anniversary of the class in which he graduated, and are a beautiful picture of the flight of time and the changes which are wrought by it:

Ah, me! the fifty years since last we met  
Seem to me fifty years' folios bound and set  
By time, the great transcriber, on his shelves,  
Wherein are written the histories of ourselves.  
What tragedies, what comedies, are there;  
What joy and grief, what rapture and despair!  
What chronicles of triumph and defeat,  
Of struggle, and temptation and retreat!  
What records of regrets, and doubts, and fears!  
What pages blotted, blistered by our tears!  
What lovely landscapes on the margin shine,  
What sweet, angelic faces, what divine  
And holy images of love and trust,  
Undimmed by age, unsoiled by damp or dust!  
Whose hand shall dare to open and explore  
These volumes, closed and clasped forever more?  
Not mine. With reverential feet I pass;  
I hear a voice that cries, "Alas! alas!  
Whatever hath been written shall remain,  
Nor be erased nor written o'er again;  
The unwritten only still belongs to thee;  
Take heed and ponder well what that shall be."

Since we have but one short life to live on this earth, and can never turn back to repair mistakes, let us use well the present, and work while the day lasts. Let us think less of ourselves than of God and our fellow men.

"Nor wait until to-morrow's light beams brightly on thy way,  
For all that thou can'st call thine own, lies in the phrase to-day;  
Possessions, power, and blooming health, must all be lost at last,  
The mill will never grind again with water that is past."  
SARA HUTCHINS.

#### EDMUND BURKE.

Of few men, whose public life has been so well known, can it as truly be said, as it can of Edmund Burke, that during the whole course of his political career, strict integrity to principle was the characteristic and controlling motive of every act. He believed not in ruling with an iron hand as Oliver Cromwell did; he possessed what Sir Wm. Temple did not, firmness of character; he did not carry out his designs as Shaftsbury did, by intrigue; and he was free from nearly all the inconsistencies of his fellow statesmen.

In no instance have we thus far found him flinching from duty or shirking responsibility.

One panegyrist calls him "the most profound and comprehensive political philosopher that has yet existed in the world;" another, "a resplendent and far-seeing rhetorician;" another says "his works can not be too much our study;" and another "that it would be hard to find a leading principle or prevailing sentiment in one-half of his works to which something extremely adverse could not be found in the other half."

He was one of the most conservative statesmen of his time, holding firmly to the constitution and the consecrated traditions of church and state; yet his name is associated with some of the grandest and most important of English reforms.

After considering the men, laws, customs and social condition of the time, we feel warranted in making the unqualified assertion that he lived far in advance of his time; the equal if not superior of all his contemporaries; a very prodigy of thought and knowledge, devoted to the good of his country; an unselfish and disinterested patriot; and a sage whose wisdom was founded on the immutable principles of justice.

Is he governed by the principles of justice?

See him support the cause of Ireland, when by so doing he loses his seat in Parliament; hear him denounce, in fearless tones, the treatment of the

Irish, declaring that the persecutions of England's Irish Catholic subjects, in which their fortunes are ruined; themselves imprisoned, tried and capitally executed for a rebellion, which was not a rebellion, were criminal; or what other motive than justice induced him to support the measure to remove the restrictions from Irish commerce, in direct opposition to his *wealthy* constituents and financial supporters.

Who for a moment doubts but that his policy towards Ireland during these great struggles was absolutely and magnificently right?

Edmund Burke was born somewhere in Ireland, about the year 1728. He was educated at Trinity College. Here he showed but ordinary talents. Unlike Macaulay or Pitt, who became famous while yet students, his greatest powers did not develop themselves until after he entered upon the active duties of life.

Seeing the inadequacy of his own country to furnish a field sufficient to develop his powers, he went to London and began the study of law. But literature and philosophy had greater fascinations for him, and he soon turned to these pursuits.

His first book, "The Sublime and Beautiful," was considered such a model of philosophical criticism that it was adopted as a text book in nearly all the universities, and won for its author a rank among the leading writers of the day.

Of all his writings perhaps none are more worthy of unqualified admiration than those manuals of political literature, "The Speech on American Taxation," "The Conciliation of the American Colonies," and his "Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol." But during the trial of Warren Hastings, in which a scene long to be remembered, occurred in the old historic hall at Westminster, his greatest power of oratory was displayed.

He declares that he can see no good to be derived from aggrandizement purchased at the price of injustice and oppression; and as he recounts the wrongs of India and the part Hastings acted in those wrongs; as his abhorrence of these cruelties increases; and a righteous indignation burns within his breast; as he declares that "as it is criminal for an individual to cheat and steal, it is equally criminal, atrocious for one nation to plunder and oppress another nation, infidel or pagan, white or black;" and as he exposes the cold-hearted cruelty of Hastings, every eye is directed towards him; an ominous silence reigns in the room; women are carried out fainting; every hearer, including the

great criminal himself, holds his breath in horror; and the man before them seems to every eye to assume the proportions of a monster.

Hastings escaped the gallows by a technicality, but the labor of that 14 years' struggle established such a principle in the political economy of England, that never again will a red-handed tyrant subject her subjects to such cruelties as those enacted in India.

The lesson was most impressively taught that Asiatics have rights, and Europeans have obligations. From us also as citizens of this great American commonwealth, a debt of gratitude is due to Edmund Burke.

During the great struggle of our colonies to free themselves from the thralldom of British rule and oppression, he, impelled by the love and principle of justice only, and throwing aside all personal interests, in the face of an almost unbroken opposition, boldly espoused their cause.

A counterpart of what Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry and others were doing in America, Burke and Pitt, by the power of their eloquence, were enacting in the great British Parliament; denouncing injustice and oppression, and denying the right of England to tax her subjects without representation.

In his speech on American taxation, he says: "Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end, and then I will allow it what dignity you please."

When the question of the right of England to tax her colonies was raised he exclaimed, "it is less than nothing to me. The question with me is not whether you have a *right* to render your subjects miserable, but whether it is not to your interest to make them happy."

L. D. DUNNING, '89.

A man's usefulness is not to be gauged so much by what he can do with his knowledge, and such qualities as temperament, habit and inclination foretell more accurately a student's future than purely acquired characteristics.—*Earlhamite*.

—When by evil lust entic'd, Remember ye be men, not brutes.—*Cary's Dante*.

A young man's success is never carried in his pocket-book. It is only to be found in a good character.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

## College Index.

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### Editorials.

WE are sorry to be obliged to call attention to the fact that someone has borrowed quite a number of papers from the Y. M. C. A. reading room and forgotten to return them. A notice has been posted in the room kindly requesting their return, but it has failed to accomplish its object. It seems to us that this is wrong for two reasons. First, it deprives others from using them, who have equally as much right to them as those who have assumed entire control. Second, it betrays a spirit of lawlessness that no student should cultivate. The rights of others should be as sacred in a small matter as in a larger one. This spirit well cultivated and practiced in little things, during a college course, will make it much easier so continue in larger things after the college course is finished. We hope that it will not be necessary to mention this subject again, but if the coat fits anyone, let them wear it for their own improvement, and the benefit of others.

Just before we went to press, last month, we received word that Dr. Wilcox had accepted the presidency of the college, but we had no time to obtain any further information, in regard to the new president. We give a few items of his life, and a letter from an alumnus of the college and one who has had an opportunity to judge of his ability. Dr. Wilcox was born in Brainbridge, New York, in

1841; became a member of First Baptist church of Jersey City, at the age of fifteen. He entered the grammar school of Madison University, in 1856, and after six years of study, graduated from the University. He took his theological course at Union Theological Seminary of New York city and Newton. In 1867 he was ordained pastor of First Baptist Church of Burlington, Vermont, which church he served acceptably for fourteen years, when he accepted a call to the West Baptist Church of Oswego, N. Y., where he has since resided.

During his residence in Burlington, he was elected member of the board of instructions of the State University, and took an active part in the establishment of the Vermont Baptist Academy. So that, although his principle work has been that of a pastor, he is not ignorant of the workings of educational institutions. That his labors in that direction were successful, is seen from the fact that some of the most hearty recommendations come from those with whom he was associated in that work. The following speaks for itself:

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a few words to the readers of the INDEX concerning the College President elect. The thing that entitles me to speak is, not only that I am a grateful alumnus of the College, but also, and more especially, my acquaintance with Dr. Wilcox as a friend, and it is as a friend that I propose to write a few words. To begin at the point I have reached, I have found Dr. Wilcox in every way especially worthy of friendship. During nearly three years of almost intimate association with him, I have discovered that to myself and to others he is a most faithful friend. If I wanted wise and sincere counsel or genuine and friendly sympathy, I know of few I would sooner go to than to him. He is a man that makes friends. He has not the brilliant, fascinating, magnetic characteristics which upon first sight draw all hearts to some men. He is too modest for that. But he has sincere and more solid qualities that bind you to him and make you trust him, and which bind you the stronger and make you trust the more implicitly, the more you know the man. One of his most marked characteristics is his friendliness. At first meeting or at a distance, one might think him cold and formal, but upon nearer approach and intimate acquaintance, you find him one of the most cordial and friendly spirits you ever met. But he is cordial without compromise, and herein the value of the man and his friendship consists. He never flatters another, he does not keep back part of the truth, he is a man of the

deepest and most thorough-going principles. He is not a Puritan, he is a Christian. He holds and practices the soundest principles without the Puritan's authority; he is as firm as a rock. If he believes that a certain principle is right he stands there, and he will stand there until convinced that he is wrong. Things that he has to do with must be done in the right way. He is not tenacious of his own plans or methods, but he is tenacious of right principles. Here comes in his faith: He believes unswervingly, not as the superb English pagan, but as a Christian, in a power not ourselves that makes for righteousness. To ally ourselves with that power is to succeed; to array ourselves against that power is to go down; and so Dr. Wilcox is patient and thorough going in his work. Obstacles may be in the way, he abides his time. He does not believe in learning things at "sixes and sevens." What he does, he does thoroughly; it make no difference how long it takes, if he undertakes anything it must be done as it should be done. There are often shorter and apparently easier ways of doing some things than he would adopt, but when he gets through with a thing the probabilities are it is disposed of forever. This of course appears in his literary work, and if he becomes interested in any subject he is not content until he has read everything that is best upon that subject. He is a natural student. His library, though not large, is made up of the best books in this line. While he is patient and firm and conservative, he is also aggressive; things must move when he works, as he is by no means contented to let them lie idle and rot. He will never "boom" his work, but his work must make solid advances, and in the end it often seem to have made rapid strides. While he has been successful in the pastorate, I believe he will be more successful in literary work. It takes men of thought to appreciate him. He will, I am sure, attract influence among literary men powerfully. I congratulate Kalamazoo College upon her next President. I have come to be almost enthusiastic upon this point. I believe that the future students of Kalamazoo College will find much of the personal power and the ennobling influence which is so prominent and noteworthy in the so highly esteemed and so much loved President who is about to give way to a successor. In their social relation with him they will find a gentleman of broad sympathies and of genuine culture and refinement. He can not be expected to be thoroughly at home from the very first in the professor's chair, but give him a little time to get

things in shape and the students will prize his class room, not only because of the man in the chair, but also because he is a man of clear thought and a master of his subject. As a president, Dr. Wilcox will be an able financier, a wise administrator, a man without partiality, of firm decision and of staunchest principles. Some one may say that this is high praise. It is; but it will be discovered that this and more is true.

Yours Truly,

W. H. PALMER.

Oswego, N. Y.

### Socals.

H. K. Wilbur has left college.

Some of the Sophomores will speak with the Juniors at Commencement.

What has become of the Freshman Class day, which was promised us a long while ago?

F. J. Buckley and L. E. Martin have been working with the city engineers for several days.

The Sherwood's are making preparations for an open meeting, to take place on the evening of May 6th.

The Freshmen are in trouble. Tam O'Shanter caps are at a discount. The appearance of the annual catalogue did it.

Quite a number of the theologues went to Otsego, April 19th, to attend the ordination of Rev. Mr. Canright, formerly a minister of the Advent Church.

The measles have been afflicting several of our students. Misses Loveridge, Young and Strickland and Messrs. Proctor and Hudson, are among those who have been attacked. Several others are expecting to come down with them soon.

Saturday, April 16th, W. W. Des Autels, E. H. Conrad, J. H. Firestone, J. O. Heck, J. S. Collins and Fred. Berry, went to Plainwell and took charge of the meetings on the following Sunday. A deep interest was manifest and there have been several conversions.

A strong effort is being made among the members of the Eurodelphian Society to repair their hall in the lower building, before the year closes. We understand that a new carpet has been promised to them on condition that they get other new furniture for the room during the term, and they

are anxious to avail themselves of the offer. According to last reports they were succeeding well with raising the money.

Commencement orations and declamations are beginning to worry the mind of the average college student.

The Alumni expect to secure one of their number to deliver an oration under their auspices at Commencement. Who he is to be, is not yet made public.

Prof. Mueller has been absent about a week in Cincinnati. During his absence Miss Tyler has had charge of his German class, conducting it very acceptably.

The janitor has been applying himself this spring in cleaning up the grounds about the upper building. The grounds naturally beautiful, have, by the added verdure occasioned by more care, become more beautiful than ever.

The catalogue of the College, for the years 1886-'87, has at last made its appearance. In form and general make up, it is very similar to the one of last year, containing substantially the same information. We believe the curriculum has not been changed at all, nor any of the requirements for admission.

Another evidence of the enterprise and antagonism of the "down town boys" became apparent in removal of the old dilapidated structure which served the purpose of a fence, in ye olden time, north of the dormitory. It went by piecemeal, occupying two nights in its removal, and resulted in an improvement in the looks of the premises.

On a recent sabbath, as one of our students was coming along Portage street, just before evening service, he attempted to separate a couple of pugilists who were practicing upon the street. One of them threatened to break his head if he did not leave them alone, and he immediately reported at police headquarters and wished to have the street patrolled, so that he might go and see his best girl in the fifth ward, as a city daily put it.

The instructor in French is making a special effort toward the establishment of a good French department in our College Library. Six new volumes have been added recently: Moliere's works complete in 3 vol., Picciola, La Fontaine's Fables and Baedeke's Guide Book of Paris, latest edition. The money is being raised by small subscriptions from *ten to fifty cents*. Will any who feels disposed to add their mite, please send it to Miss Sawtelle.

## Personals.

A. Binkhorst is attending the High School this term.

Miss Mamie Dayton has entered Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Rev. Jas. F. Hill, '83 has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Big Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Wm. Cockburn officiated as best man at the marriage Dr. F. C. Myers and Miss Emma Wild, at Oshtemo, April 21.

J. J. Crosby is a member of the Senior Class and F. C. Marshall of the Middle Class at Union Theological Seminary, Morgan Park, Ill.

L. D. Dunning has left college and is working at the carpenter trade in Kalamazoo. He expects to enter Rochester Theological Seminary next year.

Rev. L. D. Pettit, '80, whose resignation from the Baptist Church at Highland was chronicled in our last issue, has accepted a call to the church at Flushing.

W. A. Huntley, traveling for J. N. Harris & Co., wholesale druggists, of Cincinnati, and a student here two years ago, stopped in Kalamazoo, over Sunday, April 27th.

The Literary Societies of Colby University have secured Rev. P. S. Moxom of Boston, to deliver the oration before them at the next Commencement. He performed a similar duty here at the Commencement of '81.

Prof. Lewis Stuart '72, has been recently elected Professor of Greek in Alma College. This is the second alumnus of Kalamazoo College upon the faculty of the new college, and they are both first-class men.

Rev. M. W. Haynes, of this city, delivers the lecture before the graduating class and Rev. E. R. Manning, of Detroit, preaches the annual sermon before the Alumni of Morgan Park Theological Seminary this year.

Rev. Theo. Nelson, '72, has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Saginaw, and will carry on the work in connection with duties of his professorship at Alma College. By special arrangement with the church, he is to have an assistant.

An article from the pen of Rev. W. H. Palmer, '81, concerning our President elect, Dr. Willcox, appears in this issue of the INDEX. Palmer is pastor of a Baptist Church at Oswego, N. Y., the place from which Dr. Willcox comes.

### Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

"NOW THEN DO IT."—2 Sam 3-18. Motto of Y. M. C. A. of Michigan, for 1887.

Mr. Bunker has accepted the position of State Secretary, and began his work, May 1st.

1800 students, in our colleges, have given their lives to foreign missionary work, since the Moody meetings at Mt. Hermon, last summer.

There has not been so much thought on the foreign missionary work among the students of our college, for many years, as there has been since April 20th and 21st. Mr. R. P. Wilder, whom we have mentioned before, as appointed by the Mt. Hermon school, to work among the colleges in the interest of missions, was with us on those dates. Mr. Wilder's father and mother were missionaries in India, for thirty years, and he is preparing for the same work. As would be expected, he is thoroughly interested and informed about the work. Wednesday evening he held a meeting in the chapel of the Baptist Church, at which he presented the cause in a very forcible and effective manner. He spoke of the millions in foreign countries that have never heard the gospel preached, and, in those fields that have been occupied, there is yet a great need of more workers. Notwithstanding this demand for help, 97½ per cent. of those who enter the ministry in this country, remain here, leaving 2½ per cent. to do this great work. He answered all objections that any one could present for not entering the work. If the climate is the excuse, one can have choice of any temperature from that of northern Siberia to Southern India, every variety of talent is wanted, and he spoke of instances where uneducated but consecrated men, have been used by God, to do a great work. Those especially interested and those who wished to be, were requested to remain a short time after the meeting was dismissed. Here again he urged an immediate decision to enter the work, and passed the pledge, which read as follows. "I am willing and desirous, God permitting, to go to the foreign field." Thirteen names were added.

Thursday morning, Mr. Wilder, attended chapel exercises at the Female Seminary, also at the College. Later in the forenoon, he held a very interesting meeting at the Seminary, and received ten signatures to the pledge. In the afternoon he held two meetings at the College, at 12:45 and

3:20. These were necessarily short but interesting. Three more names were added to the pledge. Making sixteen in all. We trust that the interest aroused will not be allowed to die out, but will rather increase. This can be done only by the effort of those who are now interested. We are sure that if the work is followed up, that this is but the beginning, and many others will decide to go from the College. The sacrifice seems great to some, but the last command of our Saviour, "Go ye into all the world", (MARK. 16, 15), comes home with force to every consecrated christian. Already steps are being taken to organize a mission band among the young men, and hold regular meetings.

Mr. Wilder went from Kalamazoo to Hope College, thence to the colleges of Wisconsin. The prayers and good wishes of our students follow him in his work.

### Exchanges.

We are made glad by the appearance of our exchanges this month. The most of them do credit to both themselves and their respective institutions. Now, as the months of the summer come on, there will be needing an extra effort on the part of the editors to keep their papers up to the standard of the year. To do this we are required to let some of the base ball or foot ball games pass by without our participation. Yet we cannot, for mere physical sport, let our paper suffer, for that not only hurts ourselves but our institution.

These new friends have called on us since our last issue: *The Collegiate Herald*, *The High School Record* and *The Triangle*. We are always ready to receive such visitors, although one is a boy, one a youth and the other a full grown college student. Some improvement might be made in each one, but on the whole they are very good.

We neglected to thank the *Semi-Annual*, of Hollins Institute for the very pretty compliment they paid us. We appreciate it very much and we wish to return it for the *Semi-Annual* is certainly very well written and arranged. We only regret that we can see it but twice a year. Nevertheless when it does come we prize it very highly.

The literary articles of the *Southern Collegian*, are especially commendable; for instance, "The Growing Danger", in the March number. The Virginia college journals are the leading ones of

our exchanges, and the *Collegian* is not second to any of them. We think that the exchange man had a right to congratulate himself, as he did, in his last issue, on the exchanges of his State.

The *Hamilton College Monthly*, takes the lead among our lady friends. It abounds in good sense, wit and news, in fact, it is a most pleasant caller to spend an evening with.

The *Swarthmore Phoenix*, announces that it changes its staff before the next issue. We hope that the new staff will be as good as the present one.

We wonder at the taste of the editors of *The Lawrence*. Why don't they put the paper in some form and publish it only once a month? Then they might attract some attention.

*The Adelpian* is the best looking of our exchanges. It ever indulges in pictures and not second hand ones either. The one entitled "Pursued" certainly gives credit to the artist.

One of our "regulars" is our New Brunswick brother, *The Argosy*. It is not a very interesting exchange, at least to us. Can't something be done to enliven it?

The *Hillsdale College Herald*, still comes with a prize oration on the first page. We wonder if that is all they keep. Their prizes must be numerous.

The organ of the Minneapolis, Y. M. C. A., *Our Young Men*, is with us. We enjoy it very much. The Y. M. C. A. has found now a channel of communication that will be permanent. We know it will prove profitable, it has to us.

### College Notes.

A French debating class has been formed at Harvard, with a large membership.

The Cornell Y. M. C. A. has subscribed \$45,000 for the erection of a building.

A proposition is on foot to re-establish the Chicago University on a non-sectarian basis.

Forty thousand dollars and a million acres of land have been given to the State University of Texas.

Mr. Moody is about to start a training school for missionaries in Chicago. \$280,000 has already been subscribed.

The University of California has now over one

hundred professors and instructors; its president has \$8,000.

During the last thirty years the State of Michigan has given to the Ann Arbor University the sum of \$1,000,000.

A telegraph company, known as a Princeton College Telegraph Co. has been organized, with stations in all the dormitories.

The first degree of D. D. was bestowed by Harvard on Increase Mather, in 1682, and the first LL. on George Washington in 1776.

The first foot-ball game in this country was played at Yale between the classes of '42 and '43.

The State of Georgia is to have a school of Technology, with location at Atlanta.

In the United States every two hundredth man takes a college course; in England every five hundredth; in Scotland, every six hundredth; and in Germany every two hundredth and thirteenth. — *Exchange*.

A few Presbyterians have promised to pay Lake Forest University, (near Chicago) \$200,000 a year for the next five years, making an endowment of \$1,000,000. The friends of Beloit College are urged to raise half a million for that institution.—Ex. We wonder if a few Baptists could n't be persuaded to do the same for Kalamazoo College.

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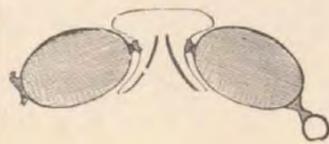
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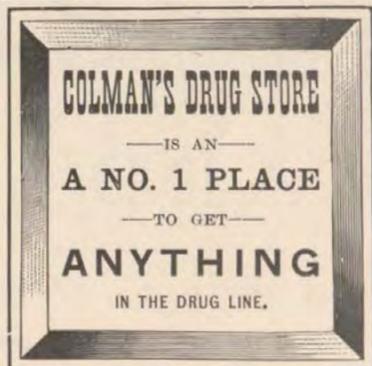
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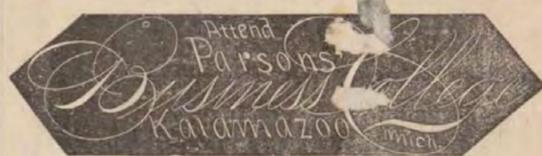
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### Literary.

#### HUMAN LIFE IN SHAKESPEARE.

We sometimes ask ourselves the question: "Why do we enjoy poetry more than other departments of literature?" Is not the reason simply this?—the poet speaks chiefly to the heart, the other to the intellect; he appeals to the inner while they to the outer; in short, the poet gives us the best views of human nature. The traveler, the biographer, the historian, only show the sur-

face of life and that dimmed by prejudices, methods of thoughts, likes and dislikes. If we seek for a complete view of human nature in philosophy we shall again fail. It is the business of the philosopher to separate man into parts and divide him into different impulses, faculties and functions. True poetry strikes at the intuitive elements of man's nature; it begins at the heart instead of the surface. For this reason more than any other poetry is immortal. The songs of blind old Homer will ever live, hearts will ever be touched by the tender parting of Hector and Andromache, they will ever pity the aged Priam as he moves slowly to the tent of Achilles to beg the body of the noblest of his sons. Homer was a true poet of nature, so was Shakespeare. Homer was great but Shakespeare was greater. What human experience has he not exhausted? What secret impulse has he not brought to light? What heart has he not laid bare? The range of his characters is wonderful. He paints Falstaff in as glowing colors as he does Hamlet, Mrs. Quickly as vividly as Imogen and yet how different, how opposite in character!

He not only has great range but he has accuracy. No two of his many characters are alike, each has some characteristics peculiar to itself. He distinguishes between man and woman even in the actions of the mind. The words, the passions, the impulses are perfectly adapted to each. Perhaps it is in woman that we enjoy him most. As one critic says: "In Shakespeare we have womanhood fairly and broadly given, not satirized, not flattered, but with the soul of poetry, the truth of nature; in Shakespeare as in nature womanhood shines forth as the grace and the glory of humanity."

His knowledge of human life is marvelous. He seems to have left no passions untouched and touched none that he did not delineate truthfully. He knew the laughable as well as the serious side of life, the evil as well as the good, the true as well as the false. The fool and the philosopher, the slave and the king, the guilty and the innocent were equally well-known to him.

His dramas, at least those which he wrote after he came to the best period of his life, are in the highest sense works of art, that is, they have much that is within man and little without, all for truth and nothing for show, they express the largest possible meaning with the least stress of expression. When he idealizes most he seems to make his characters truest to nature. Johnson who was so

sparing of his praise toward Shakespeare admitted that he above all other writers is the true poet of nature, the poet who holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of human life. Others may have given us occasional rays through the rifts in the cloud but he has given the broad, clear sunlight, uninterrupted, unspotted. For these reasons we should study him not only to know more of our fellow men but ourselves also. In Shakespeare we look at man as he is with undimmed clearness. His tragedies are not simply tragedies, nor his comedies simply comedies. He is truer to nature than that. As in life so in Shakespeare there is bitter with the sweet, the reveller runs joyously to the banquet as the mourner moves sorrowfully to the grave, as one is merry another is sad, as one is placed on the very apex of glory another is laid low in the dust. It is not all tears in one play and all smiles in another, but tears and smiles are woven into one harmonious whole. Lear weeps while the jester sings, Mrs. Quickly scolds while Falstaff laughs; opposite traits of character brought together yet we could not imagine them otherwise. Iago must plot the basest of schemes and Desdemona must be ever faithful and true. Proteus may be false but Julia will win him back by love and constancy. Noth could be more perfect! O, marvelous Shakespeare, thou thousand-souled! You it was found the true way to reach humanity—by sympathy. It is through sympathy he makes us admire some characters almost beyond limit. We love the innocent boldness of Rosalind, the bewitching frankness of Juliet, the devotion of Desdemona, the filial love of Cordelia; we pity the rejected Catherine of Aragon and the heart-broken Ophelia; we are delighted with the skill of Portia, the wit of Beatrice, the faithfulness of Kent, and the manliness and heroism of Henry V. We have true heroism, pure love, real devotion.

In the other extreme Shakespeare does not lead us so far. When Lear casts off Cordelia we may be angry with him, but when the tempest is beating on his poor crazed old head whom do we pity more? We shrink from the unwomanliness of Macbeth's lady, but our hearts are touched by her agony of remorse. We are disgusted at the vulgarity of Falstaff yet we laugh at his humor. We despise the sensuality of Cleopatra but we admire her courage and love. We are impatient at the irresolution of Hamlet yet we cannot but think highly of his filial devotion.

When all other poets are forgotten Shakespeare will be remembered. We may compare Shakes-

peare with the ancient dramatists as the Gothic architecture with the Classic, but the earlier may be graceful and pleasant but the later is massive and abiding, one may be beautiful but the other is awe-inspiring.

He is as much more prominent than the other English dramatists as the sun is more prominent than the stars. He completely out-shines them and even furnishes them with light.

The study of some books only makes one the more disqualified for life, so it was with the drama until Shakespeare made it real.

Other nations have great dramatists, Greece her Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides, France her Corneille and Moliere, Germany her Lessing and Schiller, but we have our Shakespeare, the greatest of all, the poet of poets.

So long as man shall laugh at the ludicrous, so long as he shall pity the miserable, so long as he shall love the amiable, so long as he shall despise the odious, so long will Shakespeare exert a potent influence on humanity and that will be until time has ceased to have any concern with man or until man has ceased to hold communion with letters. The stream of time will wash away the yielding sands of other writers but will strike against the adamant cliff of Shakespeare only to fall back powerless leaving it the more bright and firm.

E. A. B. '88.

#### A FEW OF THE MASTERPIECES.

The aim of painting, as well as that of music reaches toward the infinite, and consequently demands perfection. The mission of every work of art is to express some idea; failing in this, it accomplishes nothing. To penetrate the mind, the soul, to place its impress upon our innermost self; truly this is the perfection of art.

And where shall we find this, if not in the golden age of Da Vinci, Angelo and Raphael?

In the year 1452, there was born in the lower Val d'Arno a child, who was to leave his mighty impress upon the world's canvas, Leonardo da Vinci. And in all history seldom do we find a genius so versatile, yet a life so meager in its results when compared with its promises.

At the mention of the great master's name our thoughts instantly revert to the "Last Supper." In this painting he is indeed rivalled by Raphael's Florentine Fresco; but it has been estimated, to the praise of Leonardo's, that copies of his production are in thousands of homes

in which a Raphael is not seen. Da Vinci was the first to make the event of the "Lord's Supper" a purely historical scene, aside from any religious connection. We reluctantly admit that for him this pathetic parting had no holy monition, the depths of his soul were unstirred by the divine passion. The most expressive feature of the work is in the hands and gestures of the Apostles; though they are in groups of three, one common thought animates them. They have heard the exclamation: "One of you shall betray me!"

Leonardo sought a long time for a model for his Judas, yet the face does not express the "traitor," nor should we be able to distinguish him, had not Leonardo placed the money bag in his hand and thrown the body a little forward, thus bringing the head out in bold relief against the line of Apostles.

Da Vinci's motto was "flee from storms," and in his life he was never enthusiastic, never self-sacrificing, never spiritual. He evinced no especial interest in his theme, though it is one of the few works that he completed for the appreciation of the four centuries that separate us from him.

No other of the great Italian painters has so completely met the views of a people animated by a reasonable religion.

Raphael is the only exception to this statement, by virtue of such pictures as the "Sistine Madonna." This alone had been enough to crown him with the title "Divine Painter." Numerous Madonnas have been painted by Raphael, some of them are mere portraitures; but the productions of late years were as he says in a letter, painted from an idea in his own mind. The chaste grace and simplicity of expression are peculiarly Raphaelic. Mrs. Jameson says in reference to Raphael's Madonna, "Not one mother, not one lover of children in a thousand can be indifferent to the great abstraction of the divine love of mothers."

Though far inferior to Raphael, Guido Reni or Guido as he is commonly known, will always hold a place among the world's painters, if only by merit of his "Aurora" and "Beatrice Cenci."

The "Aurora" made familiar to us by the numerous copies, is unrivalled in coloring and expression of motion. Phoebus seated in his car and drawn by the fiery steeds and surrounded by the graceful "hours" is a most exquisite page of coloring, while his portrait of Beatrice Cenci possesses a charm through its very pathos and sadness. It is a picture of martyred innocence and well has Guido portrayed it.

The large blue eyes with unfathomable melan-

choly arrest and hold the attention with a fascination irresistible. In Hare's "Walks in Rome" is the record of a tradition relating to the painting of this portrait. "Five days had been passed by Beatrice in the secret prisons, when, at an early hour in the morning her advocate Farinacci entered with a young man of about twenty-five years of age. Unheeded by Beatrice he sat regarding her with fixed attention. Her eyes were of liquid softness, her countenance of angelic purity, profound sorrow imparted an air of touching sensibility to her features. Farinacci conversed with her for some time, while his companion sketched the features of Beatrice. Turning around she observed this with displeasure and surprise. The advocate explained that this was the celebrated Guido Reni, who, earnestly desiring her picture, had entreated to be introduced into her prison. At first unwillingly, but afterward consenting, she turned and said: 'Signor Guido, your great name and my sad story may make my portrait interesting; and,' she added with touching simplicity, 'the picture will awaken compassion if you write on one of its angles, innocent.'" Guido has indeed written "innocent" upon that face.

"The art of composition is the quality which marks great painters." In this Munkascy has excelled, he has produced artistic features rivalling the old masters.

Michael de Munkascy may well be called one of the greatest of modern artists.

Though Hungary is the land of his birth, and France the home of his artistic life, America may be proud of the fact that she owns the greater portion of his works, indeed we now possess his masterpiece, "Christ before Pilate." Caiaphas has preferred his charges and brought Our Lord before Pilate. Pilate in a Roman senator's purple-bordered robe, occupies an elevated judgment seat. His face is that of the typical Roman, the heavy brows are drawn down over eyes bent closely upon Christ, so that little is seen of the passing thoughts; his lips are tightly closed, the hands loosely folded, hands that may try in vain to rid themselves of the blood of the Most Innocent. He watches the surging multitude, eager, not through the enthusiasm of justice, eager to please that power; which, raising its voice against its creator, demands the Savior's sacrifice; the mob. On the right of Pilate stands the High Priest, Caiaphas, his grey beard sweeps his breast as he stands pointing to the multitude, asking as he does for crucifixion. At the right of Christ on a seat of

honor sits a typical Pharisee, self-satisfied he watches with indifferent interest the scene before him.

The greatest of all tragedies presents itself to his mind only in a political and financial view. Farther back in the crowd stands an ignorant, scoffing fellow; with his arms upraised, it would seem that we could hear his cry: "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" His face is indeed expressive of malicious triumph.

Leaning against a pillar is a mother and child, she alone, of all that surging throng, looks with compassion upon the suffering Redeemer. Munkascy has given her a face of such singular beauty and purity, as to rival the Madonnas of Raphael.

Before you stands the accused, facing his servile-minded judge and dastardly accusers, surrounded by the howling, seething mob. In painting his Christ Munkascy has sought to make the divinity shine forth from the soul, to animate the human form with the God spirit, so as to dispense with the halo used by the old masters as the symbol of divinity.

And truly that form bound and in shackles, yet erect; that head majestic in the midst of insult; that face marked by the late agony; the eyes sunken by grief, yet lighted by the divine soul, proclaim the presence of the Redeemer.

Tortured, mocked, crushed by grief, patiently waiting the bitter end, you see upon the canvas the lowly Nazarene, whose sufferings elicit the compassion of the most hardened. But look again and more closely. The Nazarene is lost, you see the stern grandeur of God, who sees beyond the bitter struggle, the redemption of the human race. A face now stern in its infinite majesty, now lighted with holy love for those very accusers, who were even then forgiven.

Munkascy has painted a Christ before whom the most ignorant and the most learned may kneel.

And these fill but the smallest corner of the world's canvas, but what a canvas! Filled with the glories of art, which fulfilling its mission brings the finite nearer the infinite.

F. G. B., '89.

The American Catholic university will be located at Washington. It starts with \$700,000, including one gift of \$300,000. It is estimated that \$8,000,000 will be necessary to complete the plans.

The library of Harvard contains 325,000 volumes and 275,000 pamphlets.

## INVECTIVE AGAINST NAPOLEON I.

What character in the world's history has drawn so much criticism as that of Napoleon Bonaparte? There must be a reason for this criticism. He must have been either a great blessing or a great curse. Which was it? Did he bring a blessing or a curse? The best answer to this question is his own statement in which he says: "I have been brought up in the field and the loss of a million men is of little consequence to a man like me." What then must have been the result to the world by the life of a man endowed with his military genius and acting on the principle that the loss of a million of his fellow-men was of no consequence to him? Could it have been otherwise than a curse? But for proof let us follow him in his wonderful career. He graduates a second lieutenant. He is promoted and in compliance with his expressed wish he is given an army for the invasion of Egypt. Let us glance for a moment at this invasion. Why was it made? What did it accomplish? It was made because Napoleon desired it. Why did he desire it? Solely for his personal aggrandizement. Is this sufficient reason for the slaughter of thousands? And we may ask in what manner it was conducted? We find from reading the history of this war that the savage and brutal manner in which it was conducted under the direct orders of Napoleon has only been equalled by the similiar deeds of those wars which made all Europe one great slaughter pen, brought on and fostered by that 'Child of Destiny,' as he so loved to style himself.

His very first act in this invasion plunged his country into war with two friendly powers and he crowned his victory with his usual massacre. Many a gory field of battle was won. At one time he took 2,000 prisoners and unwilling to support them he ordered them to be shot. At another time encumbered with his own wounded and dying soldiers he ordered them, the men who without a murmur had given their lives, their all, men who knew not fear, who without a sigh or an unsteady step had walked straight to the cannon's mouth through the hellish storm of leaden hail, these men, he who said that the loss of a million was of no consequence to him, ordered to be poisoned by their comrades.

And what does all this injustice, wrong, and loss of life accomplish? Nothing.

At length Napoleon wearied of the strife and

convinced that it was impossible to conquer the people, deserted his comrades, like the miserable coward that he was. Leaving the command to the brave General Kleber, he returned to France to plot new crime and misery.

He now found that the faithful Josephine was in his way and she was obliged to suffer as were all who came in his way. Napoleon now by the basest insults stings the powers of Europe into war. The very flower of her youth are destroyed. The homes of her people made desolate, and sorrow, anguish and misery without end entailed.

This destroyer of peace and prosperity now turns his attention to St. Domingo, the home of Toussaint, the free hold of the black man.

Baffled in Europe the fiend whom it seemed as though nothing would satisfy determined to lay waste this beautiful home of the Negro. He determined to throw him again into slavery, again to fetter him with accursed chains of bondage from which he had but recently broken away. So confident was Toussaint in the honor and integrity of Napoleon that he sent his children to him to be educated. How was he repaid for this trust? By the basest treachery. His children are held as slaves and he himself deceived and captured by a plot which insults the very thought of honor, is taken to France and cast into a foul, dark, damp dungeon. But here he does not die fast enough to suit Napoleon so the keeper is ordered into the mountains and when he returned Toussaint is dead.

Let us compare the fates of Toussaint and Napoleon. Toussaint the brave, noble, uncomplaining patriot is captured by treachery and then starved to death by his captor in a foul dungeon. Napoleon, placed on a lovely tropical island, given full personal liberty and surrounded with plenty, spends his time in quibbling about the rank of the officer who shall wait on him.

Thus ended the career of this man who had slain his thousands, who had robbed the cradles of France to fill the ranks of his army, who had filled Europe with the graves of her fallen heroes, who had brought her to the very verge of despair, who had forced her to drink the cup of misery to the very dregs. And why all this? Why all this war and blood-shed, this invasion of foreign lands, this dethroning of monarchs? Why the imprisonment, aye, murder, of Toussaint, and worse than murder of the ever faithful Josephine? Simply to appease the insatiable ambition of one man.

O, you, who sound the praises of this monster of iniquity; you, who with base heart and shameless flattery on your lips, who turn your gaze from Europe running red with the blood of brothers; you, to whose ears the rattling drum and booming cannon drown the cries of mangled men, of fatherless children, of widowed women, of all the groans of distress from hellish war led by this fiend incarnate, do you show me the right, the justice of all this; aye, show me one palliating excuse!

"O, justice! thou art fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason."

M. P. S., '91.

## College Index.

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Any information regarding Alumni will be gratefully received.

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## Editorial.

With this issue the new board of editors take up the work upon the INDEX which has been laid down by our worthy successors. Although all of us are not entirely strangers to the work of college journalism yet new labors are attended by increased responsibilities. We shall emulate our predecessors in the presentation of topics connected with the college and its affairs and shall strive to represent in as clear and impartial a manner as possible the student life and thought of the college. Trusting that we may please our old friends and acquire new ones we make our humble bow and proceed with the more exacting duties of the position.

## SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INDEX.

Undoubtedly the most of our readers have seen something like the above suggestion before and have not given it the least consideration. Who ought to subscribe for the INDEX? First—The present students of the college. To them their college paper ought be a matter of interest. The most inveterate kickers against the management of the paper are generally those who take the least interest in and never subscribe for it. Subscribe and then let the editors have your moral support which will materially lighten their burden which at the best is not the lightest. Second—The former students of the institution. Through the columns of the College paper, you gain a knowledge of your old associates and matters concerning the college with which you are or ought to be interested. Last, but not least, we wish we might put the INDEX in the hands of every friend of the institution. Especially would we emphasize this in regard to the trustees, who are supposed to have a particular interest in the working of the college. How can they better inform themselves of the sentiment and thought of the students or of the work they are doing than through the columns of the sheet which has these things for its object.

Even as early in the year as this we begin to hear rumors afloat that in some of the classes there are those who will have to drop out unless a marked improvement is made in their recitations. Some of those who are deficient are perhaps delatory and careless and do not possess the power of application sufficient to master the subject in hand. Another, quite the contrary reason may be assigned. The student undertakes more than he can perform. Coming to college filled with enthusiasm he is determined to double on his course and take four full studies, ignoring the fact that perhaps he has not been studying much during the past few years, and the still more potent fact that the regular prescribed work is found to be all the average student can do satisfactorily. He begins to work but soon finds that his enthusiasm is gone and that he is compelled to give up one study after another. Whereas if he had taken only the regular work he could have performed it with credit and honor to himself. Far be it from us to discourage enthusiasm and vim, yet an improper application of it is like sweetness wasted on the desert air. It is often the repetition of the old story of the hare and turtle.

Alma College opened Wednesday, Sept. 14, with thirty-four students enrolled.

With the opening of this year the ladies hall, that goal toward which many of the women of Kalamazoo and Michigan have looked and worked for so long is reached, and the young ladies are occupying its pleasant rooms and commodious halls. Considerable speculation was indulged in by those not behind the scenes as to what would be the character of the management of the house. Some feared that a system of iron-clad rules would be adopted similar to those in some of our sister colleges. Others were confident that the past history of the college discipline and the success of placing the students upon their honor, appealing to their manhood and womanhood would have a tendency to modify the rigor of the rules as usually found in similar cases. This proved to be the fact. Only such rules were adopted as were clearly necessary for the order of the house. The design of the hall is neither that of a reform school or convent, nor, on the other hand, was it meant for a club house. It is to be a home where young women can come and pursue their studies with those liberties, and restraints with which they would be surrounded in the homes of their parents. The enthusiasm with which the young women express their ecomiums upon the management form a marked contrast to the complaints and dissatisfaction so often heard at such institutions. It shows that they appreciate the favors conferred. The desire they show of carrying out the spirit of the rules and not the mere letter fully attests the value of the principle simply as a matter of policy. Meanwhile a more important result is obtained from the cultivation of the sense of honor and self-reliance which the system evokes.

#### PROF. GEORGE W. BOTSFORD.

Prof. Botsford, who was appointed to the vacant chair of Greek language and literature at the meeting of the board of trustees last commencement, arrived in Kalamazoo, Sept. 7, from Palmyra, Neb., where he had passed his summer vacation.

His birth place was West Union, Iowa, but at the early age of nine years he moved with his father's family to Palmyra, Neb., where his parents still reside. At an early age he began teaching in the public shools of that state. In the autumn of 1880 he entered the university of Nebraska where he graduated in the class of '84 with the highest honors. The following speaks for itself in regard to his work in college :

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, MARCH 31, 1885.

I desire to express a most hearty commendation of Mr. George W. Botsford as a gentleman of unusual qualifications for special college work. During his course of study here he distinguished himself by remakable ability, not only in classics but also in historic studies; indeed, in all departments he stood uniformly first in his classes.

GEORGE E. HOWARD,  
Prof. of History

While in college he was for several years connected with our contemporary, the Hesperian, the college paper of the University of Nebraska.

After graduation he went to Baltimore to pursue post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University where he remained for two years. While here his time was chiefly employed with the Greek and Sanscrit languages, winning for himself fresh laurels. This is one of the many testimonials received from his instructors :

Johns Hopkins University,  
BALTIMORE, APRIL 1, 1885.

I take pleasure in saying that Mr. G. W. Botsford is well-known to me as a gentleman of high culture, and as a thoroughly classical scholar of marked ability. I am confident of his capacity to impart instruction of an advanced nature with honor to himself and the institution to which he may be called.

ALFRED EMERSON, PH. D.,  
Instructor in Classical Archaeology.

In 1886 he was appointed an instructor in De Land College, Florida, which position he resigned to take charge of the department of Greek in Kalamazoo College. Although he has been with us so short a time he has won the honor and respect of all who have become acquainted with him and his pupils speak very highly of his class-room work. The department of Greek has received fresh impulse about twice as many are taking it as there were last year. He is a member of the Baptist church which he joined in 1878. He is about the medium height and slender, dark-complexioned, smooth shaven, and rather youthful in appearance, a fact made more prominent by his retiring disposition. He is also unmarried. It is said that when he first called upon the president, the latter, who had never seen him before, immediately mistook him for a new student. Several other rather amusing mistakes have occurred where he has been accosted as a new student.

The English and American schools of archaeology at Athens, stand side by side and are inclosed by the same wall.

One-third of the young ladies in protestant schools are in Baptist institutions.

### Locals.

Two married men in college this year.

New arrivals in abundance and still there is more to follow.

The new administration opens happily and every one seems more than satisfied.

The return of book agents. "What success?" "Oh! don't ask me."

The college opens with better attendance than for many years. This is a good token.

Some of our book agent boys are congratulating themselves on having early and successfully earned the title B. A. (Book Agents.)

Several of our students spent the summer in the north among them Misses Rose, Kate and Blanche Weimer, Pierce, Davis, and Barnes.

Says someone: "The difference between being mashed and being in love is that in the first case you chew the string only, but in the second you partake of the pudding."

[When the Baptist Sunday School, of Plainwell came to the college grove for its annual picnic, Aug. 25, one of the Sherwoods opened their famous hall to the visitors while Rev. Mr. Fish rendered several pieces to the entertainment of all.

The summer normal school which was carried on this summer by Prof. Hadlock and Prof. Clapp, of Vicksburg, was a marked success in every particular. There were over seventy students in attendance and they were all well satisfied with the work performed.

While two of our boys were lucratively summering in a neighboring town the hostess, pleased at their abstinence from stimulating table drinks, remarked: "You are Cold-water boys?" "But they are not," returned the host, "they are Kalamazoo boys."

Sunday July 3, when the First Baptist church had in consideration the question of inviting the Baptist State Convention to Kalamazoo this year, Messrs. Eaton, Strong, and Colman, alumni of the College, made forcible and telling speeches in behalf of *alma mater* interests.

One day while passing down the street we saw in a shop window the sign "A Girl Wanted." The owner of that sign must be an enterprising man for he knows that it pays to advertise, in one way or another. From the crowds of young men who swarm about our church doors on Sunday evening

we judge there are about a thousand who have the same desire he did, but are not plucky enough to advertise. Be sure you read the advertising columns of the INDEX.

Several additions have been made to the French department of the library during the summer, namely, Montaigne's Essays, 2 Vol., Boileau's complete works, Discours sur l'histoire by Bossuet, La Grammaire, by Labiche. We have the assurance that other volumes will soon be added. A French monthly has been subscribed for and the first number will be received Oct. 1.

Scene in college astronomy class:

Prof.—"What kind of a circle were you describing Miss F?"

Miss F.—"Why, a round circle."

The Doty club still survives under the management of Everett and Kurtz.

The Kalamazoo college book agents sold 660 copies of Dr. Chase's receipt book. The Sophomore class alone sold over 300. The query is now, what are the doctors going to do for a living?

### CHILLOCCO ECHOES.

Bread!!!

Classical ——— (?)

Where are the girls that ought to be at the hall? One of the girls the other day made the startling announcement that she was subject to "poetic effusions."

"Stolen fruit is sweet" at least so say some of the Chillocks.

The college piano which has been for several years in the Eurodelphian hall has been transferred to Chillocko hall much to the disgust of the Euros.

The radiators for the hall failed to appear at the expected time so the plumbers were delayed in putting in the heating apparatus.

It is expected that a number of the delegates to the Y. W. A. C. convention will be harbored in the hall.

One of the pleasures of the hall is the public receptions which are to be held occasionally. This affords a fine opportunity for forming acquaintances and having a good time.

Miss Emma Johnson remained but a short time at the hall as she was obliged to leave school on account of her eyes. She returned to her home, at Flint, Sept. 24.

### Personals.

There are over fifty new students.

Dr. J. A. B. Stone attended chapel Sept. 28.

W. H. Merritt '85 has become circulator for the Detroit Journal.

Agnes Barney '83 and Mildred Hopkins called at the college Sept. 20.

W. G. Cockburn '90 spent most of his vacation on one of the big farms of Dakota.

R. C. Fenner '87 is attending the school for christian workers at Springfield, Mass.

Rev. R. E. Manning '72 has resigned the pastorate of the 12th St. Baptist church, Detroit.

L. D. Dunning has gone to Rochester, N. Y., to take a course in the Theological Seminary.

C. F. Daniells '80 has accepted the position of principal of the Washington school, Detroit.

F. W. Stone and H. H. Pettee both of '86 are traveling for D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit.

Mrs. A. L. Brewer nee. Hattie Hamilton '69 died at her home at Tecumseh early in the summer.

Mary Lovell, Minnie Howard, and W. J. Clough leave us to attend the University of Michigan.

A. S. Rowley '89 left us for Ann Arbor Oct. 1, to pursue a medical course. We wish him success.

M. C. Taft '85 expects to go to Ann Arbor soon to take a course in civil engineering at the University.

Miss Mary Hogg, a former student, takes a responsible position in the public schools at Calumet, Mich.

Rev. S. C. Davis, formerly of Berrien Springs, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Niles.

Prof. Hadlock has been appointed chairman of the board of county examiners for Kalamazoo county.

A. B. Conrad, a student of last year, with his brother K. N., are attending Cook Academy Havana, N. Y.

Chas. A. Fletcher '83 has been given the position of assistant in the medical department of the University of Michigan.

N. H. Brokaw '77 has become president of the Brokaw Paper Pulp company, Kaukauwa, Wisconsin.

Miss Abby Barney formerly of '89 has moved into Kalamazoo and expects to resume her work at the college.

F. M. Hodge '80 has resigned his position as insurance agent, and accepts a position in the office of the Kalamazoo Paper Co.

Rev. L. C. Barnes, of Pittsburg, Pa., has received a call to the Baptist church at Newton Centre, Mass., and thinks favorably of the change.

Miss Belle Richards '87 assumes the role of instructor in history and will undoubtedly be as successful in this as she was as a student.

Rev. A. M. Waxman, a former student, has resigned his position as pastor of the Baptist church, at Albion, to assume similar duties at Akron, Ohio.

Quite a number of students come back to us after a year or more of absence, among them are: Geo. R. Hare, H. W. Clough, H. L. Martin, E. S. Faxon, and Miss Rena Richards.

The class of '85 are fast passing from the misery of single life to the Utopia of matrimonial relations. The summer vacation seeing two added to the list, W. H. Merritt to Miss Carrie Daniells, and L. H. Stewart to Miss Ella Stimson.

A. G. Fuller '83 has been appointed secretary of the board of county examiners for Wexford county. He passed through Kalamazoo en-route for western New York where it is understood he is to take unto himself a wife.

### SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

#### Y. M. C. A.

E. A. Balch, president; L. E. Martin, vice president; W. G. Cockburn, corresponding secretary; C. A. Hemenway, recording secretary; Frank Kurtz, treasurer.

#### Y. W. C. A.

Miss Rittie Smith, president; Miss Lizzie Fletcher, vice president; Miss Maggie Chesney; corresponding secretary; Miss Minnie Howard, recording secretary; Miss Irene Everett, treasurer.

#### STUDENTS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

L. E. Martin, president; J. O. Heck, vice president; F. Kurtz, secretary; J. S. Collins, treasurer.

#### PROHIBITION CLUB.

Prof. Montgomery, president; C. A. Hemenway vice president; F. Kurtz, secretary; F. D. Proctor treasurer.

## SHERWOOD RHETORICAL SOCIETY.

D. C. Henshaw, president; J. O. Heck, vice president; J. H. Firestone, recording secretary; G. M. Hudson, corresponding secretary; E. F. Hall, treasurer; F. D. Proctor, librarian; E. R. Deming, janitor.

## PHILOLEXIAN LYCEUM.

Frank Kurtz, president; E. S. Faxon, vice president; E. H. Conrad, recording secretary; C. E. McKinstry, corresponding secretary; G. R. Curtiss, treasurer; E. W. Buckley, librarian; F. E. Van Fleet, janitor.

## EURODELPHIAN SOCIETY.

Miss Maggie Chesney, president; Miss Florence Rose, vice president; Miss Rittie Smith, secretary; Miss Eugenia Patterson, librarian; Miss Effie Pierce, treasurer.

## Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Motto for 1887, "Now then do it."—2 Sam., 3, 18.

The place of holding the open reception of the year was this year transferred from the Eurodelphian society hall to the Y. M. C. A. room, and was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. A large number of the students both new and old were present. Seldom has there been in the college a more thoroughly enjoyable time. The new students were made to feel at home, and those who had been here only a few days felt as though they had known the place and the students for years. E. A. Balch, president of the Y. M. C. A., in the midst of the commotion took the platform, quieted the company, and spoke a few words of welcome to the new students in the name of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A's. He then introduced Pres. Willcox who spoke words of encouragement to the Christian associations, assuring them of his hearty sympathy and co-operation, and offering some words of sound and timely advice. After this the social was resumed and until a few minutes after ten o'clock the time was passed in games and friendly intercourse.

A large proportion of our new students, we are happy to say, are Christians. These we welcome to our association work. Our membership committees are doing good work and already many have joined the ranks of the associations. Our aim is to have every Christian in the college a member of the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A.

The weekly college prayer meeting, on Monday

evenings, will all be held this year in the Y. M. C. A. room. This will accommodate the young ladies at the Chillocco house but it will not be quite so handy for those living down town.

Secretary Jenner was present at the first prayer meeting of the year and at the business meeting, which followed, he offered the college Y. M. C. A. the privileges of the city association, the same as last year. The boys heartily thanked him and the city association for their generous offer. He also advised those college men residing in Kalamazoo to join the college association.

Last year the Y. M. C. A. had a larger membership than ever before in its history, forty-two active members were reported at the last state convention. This year with the large number of new students in college we expect to pass the half hundred line and would like to make it sixty before the year is out.

The boys are moving in the direction of finishing up the room set apart as a reading room and expect to have at least the matting down before the state convention.

NEW MEMBERS.—During the coming season many young men will join the association for the first time. Many will join possibly for the privileges offered and thus again could be enlisted in its activities as workers, if the right effort is made. Many new members are neglected in this respect. It is not expected they will find their own work. They rightly expect to be given direction. If they do not receive it they have the right to presume they are not needed, and may drop out and find scope for their activities elsewhere or retain a nominal relation to the association.—*Watchman*. We should not let any of our members make this an excuse for neglect of duty.—Ed.

Several able workers who were with us last year have not been permitted to return, but new ones are joining us, who we hope will take the places of the absent ones. Six new members have already been received.

The half hour prayer-meetings, for the girls alone, are again held and a deep interest is manifested.

Two classes of ten members each have been formed for Bible study. Mr. Wishard's "Outlines for Bible study" will again be used.

Preparations are now being made for the meeting of the State Convention of the Y. W. C. A., which will be held in this city Oct. 14-17. Delegates are expected from Olivet, Albion, Hillsdale, and Adrian colleges. Miss Nettie Dunn, the National Secretary, will also be present. Those who have heard her will know how much good and valuable instruction we may expect to receive by this visit from her. A reception will be held in the rooms of the town association on the evening of Friday, Oct. 14.

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### Exchanges.

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Another journalistic tyro has found his way into the sanctum. We gave him about twenty-five commencement numbers and he has read "Reports of the Entire Week" until he feels the weight of his responsibility. We have instructed him as to the positive and negative limits of the critical functions and are sure he will be glad to get acquainted with all INDEX friends. Among the first visitors he saw was the Institute Chimes published at Lyndon Center, Vt. While the general literary department of this paper might be improved, the commencement report is excellent. The class hymn by M. B. S. is better than ordinary class hymns for it rises above frivolity and partakes of true life.

The grotesque cover of the High School World is somewhat mis-leading. Its columns betoken taste, enterprise and ability.

The Fordham Monthly honors its school and we welcome it to our table.

We hope the Blackburnian has not strained the truth by using the words "usurp, power, barnacle, and brassy" when criticising fellow students.

The Hesperian comes to us with added interest since one of its former editors occupies our chair of Greek. We hope to see more of general matter in the next issue and get better acquainted with the staff.

The Hollins Annual contains much interesting matter. We were attracted by the treatment of the theme "What, and how to read?" To know these things is by no means a small part of our education. We have noticed several instances where students injured themselves in some of the ways pointed out by the Annual. They have read too much of one kind of literature, or have read from so many kinds that their knowledge is indefinite. Plainly to know what and how to read is a prerogative of maturity and our teachers ought oftener to direct our minds and place before them such food as they need, not as they crave.

Themes for commencement articles seem to be about equally divided between Shakespeare, ancient art, and modern practical subjects. Nearly every member speaks in an encouraging manner of educational interests, and the past year is a memorable one in the history of many schools.

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### College Notes.

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The Illinois college has thus far enrolled about one hundred new students.

There is now an enterprise in progress in Ontario which contemplates the removal of all the denominational colleges to the seat of the provincial university. A like scheme is hinted with regard to Michigan, viz., to remove the colleges from Hillsdale, Albion, Adrian, Kalamazoo, and other places to Ann Arbor.

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### Chips.

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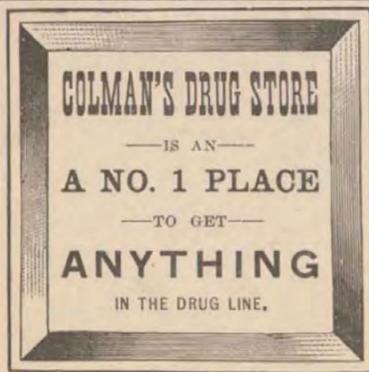
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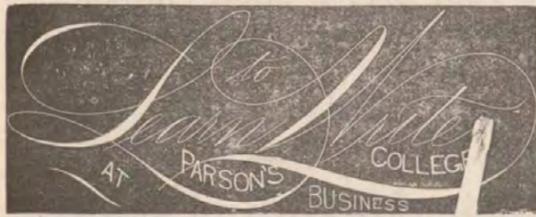
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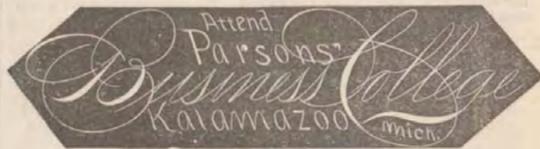
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### Literary.

#### ONE OF THE NATION'S WARDS.

A truth which the world has ever been slow to recognize is that no question, whether civil, moral or religious is finally settled until settled aright. Therefore we are confronted to-day by a question older than the government under which we live. It had its origin when the white man from the old world first set foot on the soil of the new. It is

the Indian question. Let us seek the right solution of the problem.

Our mother country found the Indians in possession of the soil. She acknowledged their tribal relations, acquired by treaty such lands as increasing settlements demanded, quietly moved them westward and adopted a system which brought the entire population under her supervision. The fee of the lands and the supreme authority were vested in the crown. After the Revolution this authority passed to the states, each claiming jurisdiction over the Indian population within its own borders.

By the adoption of the Constitution, the National Government virtually took from state management the Indian races, giving to Congress the regulation of trade with them and to the executive and the Senate the treaty making power. The management of Indian affairs devolved upon the Secretary of War and in 1832 the Indian Bureau was created, a commissioner was appointed and a separate office established. Thus the Indians were from the first regarded as composing hostile nations. Nor was this view entirely changed by the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the War to the Interior Department in 1849 since under certain conditions military aid was made available.

Viewing the Indian tribes as independent powers we have made treaties with them. More than 360 are recorded on our statute books. By these lands have been guaranteed them forever, restitution for wrongs has been promised and payments for lands and annuities have been solemnly pledged. For three-quarters of a century the legislative branch of the Government evidently considered that contracts with the Indian could only be made through the formalities of a treaty and it is through these treaties that our relations with most of the tribes have been brought about. In 1871 Congress passed an act forbidding longer recognition of the Indian tribes as independent powers in the sense of being capable of forming treaties—at the same time confirming the force of all existing treaties.

We find that our government has had no consistent theory uniformly maintained with regard to the Indians. In the first place, as to their "right of occupancy." There is a wide difference between the theories that the Indians are the real owners, and that they may claim no ownership whatever. We are safe in accepting the theory on which the great discovering Powers acted at and after the time of discovery. England, France, Spain, little Portugal,—all quarreling with one another for the biggest share in the new continent, each claiming

sovereignty of the soil by right of prior discovery—all recognized the Indian's occupancy as a right—a right alienable only in two ways: either by purchase or by conquest. The interchange of lands between these powers was always subject to the Indian's right to the soil. We have the decision of our Supreme court in the famous, or rather infamous, case of the Cherokee removal from Georgia in 1838: "The Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the land they occupy until that shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the Government." Congress in 1871, by refusing longer to recognize the Indian tribes as nations, seems to have acknowledged that a fundamental error had vitiated its policy with the red man. Here for the first time has the government defined the true legal status of the Indian; has recognized that the Indians, as an uncivilized, nomadic people, with only a tribal organization, with no conception of the value of the land over which they roam, do not legally possess the treaty-making power.

The regions assigned as reservations have been too extensive, leading the Indians to think they might gain their living in the old nomadic way. The number of acres thus held is 156,000,000. This divided among about 260,000 Indians would give to each, a farm of 600 acres.

The change of the Indian Bureau from the War to the Interior Department in 1849 was a desirable one as indicating that henceforth our relations with the Indians were to be on the basis of peace and not of war. Our Indian wars have been needless and expensive. We have the testimony of some of our highest military officers that almost without exception the aggressor has been the white man. We complain of the many massacres of whites by Indians, but how frequently have they, who, confided themselves to our power been treated with worse than savage treachery. "It is hard to go on such a campaign" said a friend to Gen. Crook. "Yes" replied the General, "but the hardest thing is to go and fight those whom you know are in the right." The financial cost of fighting our wrong dealing with them will be more than enough to have paid a fair purchase price from the first, just as the cost of our civil war would twice over have purchased all slaves at market prices and supplied them with homes.

If the peace policy has proved a partial failure there are reasons for it. The Indian Bureau is often unable to fulfill treaties because Congress has failed to make the appropriations and it its agents

are unprincipled men we may find explanation in the fact that the small sum of \$1,500 is offered as remuneration for a position at once difficult and responsible.

Concerning the legal status of the Indian let me quote the words of Gov. Seymour: "Every human being born upon our continent or who comes here from any quarter of the world, whether savage or civilized, can go to our courts for protection—except those who belong to the tribes who once owned this country. The cannibal from the islands of the Pacific, the worst criminals from Europe, Asia or Africa can appeal to the law and courts for their rights of person and property—all save our native Indian, who, above all, should be protected from wrong."

Moreover, we have to view many a promise unfulfilled. Treaty after treaty has been made and as quickly broken until the word white man has to the Indian come to be a synonym for "a liar." Red Cloud once in a farewell, expressed to the pale face the hope that if they did not meet again in this life they might meet beyond the grave in a land where "white men ceased to be liars."

The true solution of the problem is now seen to be an entire change from savage to civilized life. But the savage will not desire the advantages of civilization and the change must at first be compulsory. Assertions that the Indians cannot be civilized should no longer gain credence. The thrifty homes on many of the reservations, the progress, intellectual and industrial, in such schools as Hampton and Carlisle abundantly refute it.

While the missions established by the various churches are valuable aids to civilization, behind the church must stand the state, wise, strong and ready to enforce justice between white and red. More has been done in the past 15 years to civilize the Indians than in any other period of our history and in spite of all errors thousands of them have been turned from savage to civilized life.

There are in the United States between 250,000 and 300,000 Indians, divided into about 300 bands, 133,000 of whom are entirely self-supporting. The belief that the Indians are rapidly decreasing, that they can not exist in proximity with the pale face and that their ultimate end is extinction, is fast fading away before a more enlightened and humane conception of the question. Census returns show rather that they are on the increase. The Indian is with us to stay. He has a claim upon us, as the possessor of this soil before its occupancy by the white man, as a sufferer from the first comers

and in the deadly conflicts between Europeans on this continent and as an uncivilized race which however degraded, had the divine endowment from Him "who in the lowest depths of being framed the imperishable mind."

The government has listened and will listen to the friends of the red man. That more has not been done is because the people have not demanded it. When in 1862 Bishop Whipple visited Washington in the interest of the Indian, he pleaded in vain. At length Secretary Stanton said to a friend, "What does the Bishop want? If he came here to tell us that our Indian system is a sink of iniquity tell him we all know it. Tell him the United States never cures a wrong until the people demand it and when the hearts of the people are reached, the Indian will be saved." Thus the question becomes one as old as humanity itself. Where is Abel thy brother? demanded the Creator of the oldest brother of the human race. The spirit of Cain is the world's heritage from fallen man. To this is opposed the spirit of Christ and his golden rule of life. By this alone can the Indian problem as well as all others that grow out of human relations be successfully solved.

B. H. R. '87.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON.

According to common report, the period of the Dark Ages in England ended with the 15th century. From that time is dated the rise of the new learning, when freedom of thought and action were claimed as the birthright of every Englishman; when the church was released from the shackles which had bound it so long; and when the world entered upon an enlarged field of action and plumed itself for a more noble flight.

If at this time occurred the germination of modern progress, long was the new plant in taking root and slowly did it make its influence felt, breaking up the old soil of ignorance and superstition.

As the field freshly sown appears more barren than did the greensward which it has displaced, so the people during the time immediately succeeding the Renaissance seem to present a regression rather than an advance.

Never has there been a time when the church was less efficient; when Christianity was at a lower ebb, than during the first part of the 18th century. Bishops and prelates were mere partisans, and cared more for the chase than they did for their dioceses and parishes. The clergy were lax and the people indifferent to the claims of religion. Those highest in authority openly avowed their infidelity, and

led disgracefully immoral lives. There were no schools for the people, no hospitals and asylums for the poor and needy. No new churches were erected and the old ones were going to decay. In literary circles Rousseau and Voltaire were favorites, while Hume and Bolinbroke were permeating the literature of England with their nefarious doctrines. Religion was the subject of mirth and ridicule.

It was at this time that there appeared upon the arena a strange character, a man who was to make his influence felt in all coming time. Samuel Johnson. Who would have been so visionary, or who could have been so far-seeing, as to prophecy that he, poor and unfortunate; he, to whom orthodox Christianity was the predominant rule of life, was to acquire a lofty social position, and to become one of the brightest lights in literature?

Coming to London as he did, poor, friendless and unknown, at a time the most unfavorable for a literary adventurer, he succeeded in forcing his way to the top in spite of the most formidable obstacles. The aristocracy had cast off their literary dependents and the people had not yet taken them up. The age of patronage was gone. Men who had won for themselves a national reputation as Thompson and Savage were often glad to pawn their coat for a meal and lodge in any place chance might provide.

What must have been the misery and want of the hacks and index-makers with whom Johnson found himself associated!

"There mark what ills the scholar's life assail;  
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail."

Did this destroy his independence? Behold Chesterfield living at the very antipodes from Johnson, in the world of fashion and social elegance, humbling himself and bidding as a sycophant for recognition, only to be spurned for his tardy approaches. Opposition seemed rather to embitter than break Johnson's haughty spirit.

Nor were poverty and adverse circumstances all the evils with which he had to contend! Subject from birth to a loathsome disease, he became an incurable hypochondriac. His melancholic temperament overshadowed his whole life, and cast a gloom over all his work. The theme which most fitted his mind and was the most fertile subject for his pen, was the vanity of human ambition. His gloomy nature also made him indolent, and stern necessity alone compelled him to overcome his sloth.

When necessity did impel him to his task, his production lacked the charm and versatility of Addison or Steele; the beauty of Goldsmith or Gray, and the precision of Pope. Yet seldom has a book

created more enthusiasm than did his dictionary, one of a class of productions least likely to receive applause.

Did this popularity result from the liberality of his views? He was a prejudiced partisan of the strictest order. Was it his advanced ideas? He was a conservative among conservatives. Was it because he fell in with the popular sentiment? On the contrary nothing was farther from his purpose than pandering to the public taste. It was because there was beneath his prejudices deep conviction, active faith.

Was his judgment so warped as to lead to extravagant results? Those prejudices resulted from principle carried to excess. If he upheld absolutism in government it was because he hated and feared confusion and anarchy. If he had no sympathy for the grumbling and whining over metaphysical distresses it was because he felt so keenly the real sufferings of humanity.

Despite his inherited maladies and coarse ungainly habits, with unpopular views on religion and God, he obtained recognition in the literary world by the sheer force of intellect, and came at last to be dictator in all learned matters and the acknowledged head of a company in which Burke, Goldsmith and Reynolds were proud to rank themselves.

What an influence did he exert on that chosen band and through them on the world at large! Never did the priests at Delphi await with more expectancy the utterances of the ancient Apollo, than did the members of that famous club hang upon the lips of their oracle as he discoursed with profound wisdom on any topic which might be presented.

Never did he lose an opportunity of turning the vast influence which he wielded toward the truths of humanity and religion.

He was the exponent in the literary world of that revival of religion and morals which was sweeping over England. Whitefield, by his impassioned eloquence, was swaying the minds of the people, and Charles Wesley, by his sweet songs, was adding a charm and tenderness to the movement, inspiring nobler thoughts and purer lives. Meanwhile Johnson was furnishing a needed compliment to the work in arraying the literature of his time on the side of justice and truth.

Voltaire, in France, had acquired a prestige as absolute as was that of Johnson in England. Yet how different was their tendency.

When France had cast off all restraint; and the guillotine in the hands of the fiendish Robespierre was saturated with the best blood of the nation; when anarchy was spreading terror and

confusion among the people, and when God had been driven from the land, France from the depths of her degradation might have turned to Voltaire and his disciples and exclaimed, "You were the men who made all this misery possible."

England escaped the terrible ordeal through which her sister country passed; and who can estimate the influence of the healthful literature of Johnson and his followers, in rescuing the nation from the maelstrom toward which it was surely drifting.

While Voltaire's name is, perhaps, wider spread, Johnson's work is none the less secure, and future ages of Englishmen will reap the fruit of his labor.

Nor did he neglect to practice those virtues which tend to soften the asperities of life. His irritability never extended to the weak and helpless. He loved the poor only as one can who has himself felt the pangs of hunger, and his hand was always outstretched to relieve their distresses.

Although his conservatism prevented him from identifying himself with the new reformers in name, yet his life was fashioned from a model which the most exacting might endorse. His charity and disinterested acts of mercy and loving benevolence would cause us to forget far worse faults than his. His piety will be remembered long after his foibles are forgotten.

We revere name of our Lincoln and our Garfield for their sterling characters and the benefits they have conferred on mankind. We are fond of relating how they rose from obscure parentage to the highest honor in the gift of the people; how they exchanged the humble cabin for the executive mansion. Johnson rose to a position not less powerful and acquired an influence more enduring, at a time less propitious, and under circumstances less favorable than theirs.

He will be remembered and loved, not from the books which he wrote, but from the deeds of mercy and charity which he performed. His highest reward comes, not from the literature which he adorned, but from the influence he exerted on the character of his time. While the reputation of his books may fade, the fame of the man will remain untarnished, and his influence will continue to be felt as long as man continues to be susceptible to the influence of noble character and lofty piety.

L. E. M. '88.

One theologian spells Bible "Bibel."

Student to Convention Visitor—"There are so many different Smiths in College now that we can scarcely distinguish them." C. V.—"Then let them distinguish themselves."

#### GREEK TASTE.

According to the verdict of all ages it is the Greeks to whom we are to refer as a standard of perfection in taste. They are pre-eminently a nation of taste. Their love of beauty and their skill in dealing with beauty in all its different forms was so general that we need not accept it as an exaggeration that the fishers who dried their nets on the shore were as good critics of a statue or a poem as our best educated people are now.

The Greeks owed their understanding and love of beauty largely to the country it was their fortune to live in. For what taste, what enjoyment is so universal as that which the beauty of nature inspires. Here nature seems to have bestowed her choicest blessings and blended all those features which make one wish to fix them by a more definite hand than that of the "great artist memory."

A second cause of their love for the beautiful was the physical beauty they possessed as a race. For conscious of their gift they prided themselves in its cultivation. It is here in our search for the most perfect type of beauty that we are at once attracted by the sweet oval face the delicately arched brows, the straight and delicate nose and the perfectly formed mouth and chin.

The Greeks had a proverb—do nothing too much—which they applied to all their actions. Their minds were simple and perhaps in some respects childlike, and their bodies perfectly healthy and beautiful. Anything unsound or overdone was impossible to them, as a constant cheerfulness and serenity characterized their minds. In conduct and manners the qualities most valued by them were propriety, grace, modesty, and reverence for the aged. They very much disliked any excitement about trifles, over haste to tell news, unnecessary eagerness or curiosity or any hasty or sudden action. All this resulted in simplicity, order and calmness—in fine taste was exhibited in all they said or did.

We perceive, appreciate and admire a natural scene, a beautiful person, a noble character, or a brave action and naturally we are led to transform it into a statue, a novel or a poem. So, it is in sculpture, architecture and literature we may see most vividly displayed this one natural characteristic of the Greeks—taste.

The Acropolis at Athens was the chief centre of Grecian splendor in both architecture and sculpture.

Here stood the ever famed Parthenon whose marble walls, stately rows of columns, and rustic limestone basement presented the purest type of architectural skill. It derived its name from its

being the temple of Athena Parthenos, the invincible goddess of war. Here all feasts to her honor took place, while all true worship was in the Erechtheium one of the finest models of the Ionic order as the Parthenon was of the Doric.

A Grecian temple was usually an oblong figure with a porch supported by heavy columns at each end. The Erechtheium on the contrary though oblong in shape and having a portico at the east or principal front, had none at the western side thus forming a kind of transept. These buildings were the pride and glory of Athens and well they might be for who could but admire this front of pillars and richly wrought pediments, while the whiteness of marble, relieved by brilliant colors, was rendered more beautiful by the transparent clearness of the Athenian atmosphere.

The hand of Phidias has further beautified the Acropolis and its buildings with works of art which far excel those of any modern sculptor. When we consider his works it is not to be wondered at that men of taste turn their eyes from works of our own day and study Greek art instead. One of his earlier works was a statue, seventy feet in height of the goddess Athene, which stood on the Acropolis. The Athene of the Parthenon which is composed of gold and ivory, is also the work of his hands. His genius probably shines brightest in the Parthenon itself whose designs as well as its sculptured decorations were executed under his supervision. "The students first and the artists last and highest theme of praise is the world famed frieze" which ran along the sides of the temple within the colonnade. The design is the celebration of the Pathenaic festival which took place every year at Athens. In this appeared the nation's finest, grandest and best; beautiful maidens and sturdy youths, dignified men, soldiers, rulers and even the gods themselves were in the procession. It was indeed an epitome of Greek life at its highest. It presented all those qualities which made the work of Phidias so delightful and satisfying.

It is through her literature that Greece has bequeathed to posterity a record of all her different phases of thought and action and exerted her influence in moulding the taste of succeeding centuries. Our minds naturally refer first to the great intellect which gave birth to the Iliad and the Odyssey, the two greatest epics of ancient production. We must admire the youthful beauty and physical prowess of Achilles the hero of the Iliad. In him we see the Greek ideal of the brave, the generous, the passionate. Human genius has left us many noble works but none more noble and imperishable than the songs of old, blind Homer.

Of the many who form the constellation of Greek literature we see some stars which shine much more brilliantly than others. We have the love strains of Sappho, the bacchanalian songs of Anacreon and the odes of Pindar. Greece has produced three tragedians three historians, and three philosophers whose names have become immortal.

To Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides the tragic drama owes its highest attainments in Greece. History would be incomplete without the works of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. And in no age has philosophy had three greater men than Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Greece also has the honor of having produced the greatest orator the world has ever known. Demosthenes stands alone in the power of his eloquence. None but a nation of culture and taste could have left the names of so many great men whose praises will ever shine upon the pages of literature.

Much time might be consumed in telling of the many ways in which Greek taste has manifested itself through all these many ages extending even to us, how the influence passed into the Roman world keeping alive the feeble flame in Rome, Byzantium and the Christian church.

Greek is still the standard of personal beauty and the one great school of architecture and sculpture. Greek literature and art are more widely studied now than ever before and in the knowledge and understanding of them we are nearer to them than to many a modern nation. Many of the children's story books are the Greek fairy tales of gods and heroes. And we must not forget that the "marvelous beauties of God's work in Nature have been revealed to us through the language of Greek art and His gift of the books of the New Testament was bestowed on us in the Greek language of letters."

M. C. '89.

#### WALT WHITMAN'S LATEST.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for November contains a poem by Walt Whitman entitled "November Boughs." It is an excellent example of the abstruse in poetry; for its meaning seems to be about as deeply hidden as the gas in Kalamazoo's prospective gas well. One who loves to muse over the clouded passages of Thucydides or practically examine the beautiful in conic sections will doubtless find a deep inspiration here that will satisfy his thirsty soul. We have made no labored study and simply offer a possible interpretation. All true poetry appeals in some way to the attributes of the soul and this is not entirely exceptional to the rule. The first stanza is somewhat pessimistic; the author makes the tree berate the leaves that have

graced it through the season as some persons complain of the blessings which attend these mortal bodies—blessings which are conditioned by the vicissitudes of life and which one by one depart from us like leaves from November boughs. Though these leaves—these blessings—are transient and poor, the author brings in a vein of thanksgiving for them. The second stanza with grand cadence alludes to the mysterious way in which we are slowly, surely, moving on—whether we possess by ounce or by pound—one and all are “going somewhere.” We do not go “Like the quarry slave scourged to his dungeon,” nor often burdened by great thoughts; but like children in the market, “garrulous to the last.” The poet puts this well in the metaphor, “After the supper and talk.” Finally he returns to the boughs and fancies he sees in them the hope of returning life; thus human life moves on, dreary and changeable, cheered by the hope that its present limitations will sometime burst forth in grand resurrection. D. C. H. '90.

Hope College has started a normal department.

President Fairchild, of Oberlin College is in his 90th year.—*Ex.*

A high class college for women is to be established at Denver.

Female students in colleges in the United States are said to number 18,000.

California is to have a \$20,000,000 university. It will bear the name of Senator Stanford, the principal contributor.

At the Commencement of Vassar College the degree of Doctor of Laws was for the first time conferred upon a woman.

Pennsylvania College is about to erect a handsome \$75,000 building. The site has been fixed and over one half of the necessary funds subscribed.

Nearly 40,000 doctors have graduated during the last 10 years, and this country now has one doctor to every 600 inhabitants, while England has only one to every 1,300.

“Yale has a Freshman class of 204.”—*Yankton Student*, November. “The Yale freshmen number 311.”—*W P I.*, November. Query: How many freshmen has Yale?

The under graduate class of Princeton have undertaken the expense of sending one of their number as a missionary to India. The fund subscribed reaches \$1,600. The Theological Seminary of Princeton has likewise raised over \$600 to send a man to the foreign field.

## College Index.

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### Editorial.

Owing to the natural perversity of the printers, added to the fact that they have been moving into new and more spacious quarters, which has been made necessary from their increase of business, this issue of THE INDEX has been unavoidably delayed. After this, however, we expect to do better, and have each issue out by the first of each month.

At the meeting of the Board of Christian and Ministerial Education at Jackson, November 10, it was determined to attempt to provide a fund the proceeds of which should be used to aid those worthy students who need it, in the sum of \$70 to those in the College proper and \$30 to those in the preparatory department. This is a move in the right direction. This policy has worked admirably in several of the eastern colleges where it has been tried. It is a well known fact that the majority of those who desire to enter the ministry are not troubled by a superabundance of this world's goods. Indeed, many think they find in this a sufficient excuse for not taking a college course. Those who have the courage to undertake the task find themselves with the work of two men on hand—solving the bread-and-butter question and also trying to do the work of a student. The first is a work of necessity and must be done, while the latter becomes unavoidably a secondary matter, and with what result is too often sadly apparent from their classroom record. If they can endure this constant

strain through the whole course they are persistent, indeed; but too often do we see them giving up the unequal contest and entering the work but partially prepared. This difficulty, in fact, lies at the bottom of the vexing question of student preaching. To more than one it is mainly a matter of pay, and if the cause were removed a large share of the difficulty would disappear. Some try this expedient in case of an emergency, and, being received with approval, in some way acquire the idea that they are already sufficiently fitted for work and do not need any more training. To support this theory we call attention to the lamentable fact that in the last four years only three men have graduated from the College who expect to make the ministry their life work, and one of these decided after he had graduated; and in the two higher classes there is not one ministerial student. During this time the usual number of students were in the College who had this in view. What has become of them? Can the Baptists of Michigan afford to allow their ministry to be crippled from lack of thorough training, which they cannot attain to the best advantage when hampered by these financial embarrassments?

Often we have heard it said that if a student has passed through the first part of his college course, say through Sophomore year, he has got all the practical good there is to be gained from a college course. They say that the only good reason for finishing the course is to get the degree and have the honor of graduating. To this we wish to take decided exception, and would almost assert the contrary, namely, that during the first part of the course the student is merely getting himself ready to receive the valuable part of the course. Of what practical value to the average man are the higher mathematical formulæ or a thorough knowledge of Greek roots or Latin stems when compared to the higher and more far-reaching questions with which the best minds of the world have been concerned? During the early part of the course the foundations are laid and the elements mastered. As we come more and more to inquire into the essence of things, we come to a fuller view of fields of knowledge of whose existence we were not previously aware. We also appreciate how insignificant is the sum of human knowledge as compared with the great realm beyond our reach. You seldom hear one who has finished a course lament over the fact that he did so, nor does he advise others to take a partial course. Added to the intrinsic value of the higher studies is the honor and satisfaction of having finished an undertaking in a workmanlike manner. Boys, take a full course. Don't go through life, as someone has expressed it, like a wagon box with the end board taken out.

The faculty have been racking their brains as how best to spend the fund which was recently provided for current expenses. We suppose the novelty of the experience was an important feature of the difficulty, as the question had always previously been how to make the ends meet. A modification of this is, however, apparent in the present case, as there were so many channels where it might be used to such good advantage that it was difficult to decide between the various objects. It was thought best to reserve a portion of the amount each year, so that it will not be necessary to retrench if the additional endowment which is expected to be raised is not forthcoming at the end of the five years. One important item in the apportionment of the funds as recommended by the Faculty is the appointment of several new instructors. Two ends are in view: 1st. The abandoning of the alternate year system, by which some studies are taught only alternate years, and the expansion of the courses, as in History and the Natural Sciences, and also in the introduction of more electives. 2nd. By lessening the work of the present professors, and thus giving them more time for original investigation and research, the strength of the Faculty and the value of the class-room work will be materially increased. The work of the professors has been extremely burdensome and confining, and, as one expressed it, with one's nose on the grindstone all the while it was next to impossible to keep abreast of the times.

While visiting some of our sister colleges which have a Preparatory Department attached, we find that nearly all have a regular graduation from that department, the same as is found in our high schools.

This has been found to work with satisfaction in other places, and we are inclined to think it would be a good measure to adopt in our own college. By this means increased importance would be attached to the department, and graduation from it would be a goal toward which those who do not intend to take a full college course might aspire.

In our preparatory courses too often we find that there is a haphazard selection of studies without any definite end in view. By placing before the students some end which they might attain with comparative ease, they would work more to a purpose which in itself would be an important point gained. To many six or seven years seems a long time to put on a course of study, but if this were divided into sections, as it were, the time would not seem so long.

We often have several of our students leave us to go to the high school for the last year of their

preparatory course, for the simple reason that they will have a chance to graduate there. This would be obviated in large degree by such a measure as we propose. Another potent reason for this is that it would give the student a certificate of standing in his work. The books would be balanced and the student know just where he stands. There could be no case of the students finding, after having advanced through Freshman or Sophomore year, that there was something away back in the preparatory course which it was necessary for him to make up. As in the case of students coming from approved high schools, there would be no chance of going back of their graduating diplomas. The graduating exercises of the Senior Preparatory Class would also furnish another interesting feature to Commencement Week. This, although not of supreme importance, would interest some in the college who would not otherwise be interested, especially those living in Kalamazoo. Against all this it seems to us that there can not be adduced one good reason. We sincerely hope that steps may be taken in this direction, and that at the next Commencement we may have the graduating exercises of the first class from the Preparatory Department of Kalamazoo College.

### §ocals.

Less noise in the study-room, please.

Mc, are you going to have that thing patented?

Since Thanksgiving we feel almost "too full for utterance."

Well, Fred, accept our congratulations. When does it take place.

There were no recitations Thursday and Friday of Thanksgiving week.

Why do girls kiss each other and boys not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and boys have.

A few of the students called on W. E. Wight on the evening of Nov. 8 to help celebrate his wedding anniversary.

"A Page of Unwritten History," which was to have been published this month, will appear in the next issue.

There is to be a prize contest among members of the Elocution Class some time this month. Three prizes will be awarded, viz.: \$12, \$10 and \$8.

Teacher in Elocution—"Mr. H—y, please give an example of a father commanding his child." Mr. H—y (looking confused)—"I have had no experience."

Latest from Physiology Class—dedicated to Messrs. Fair and Pomeroy, skeleton bearers:

"Take him up tenderly,  
Lift him with care;  
Fashioned so slenderly,  
Ould and so quare."

Members of the Doty Club gave appropriate quotations at dinner Thanksgiving Day. One read thus—"Let none of it remain over until the morning." Fred, it was very fortunate there was no school Friday.

Saturday, Nov. 12th, the College Base Ball club went to Oshtemo and played with the Oshtemo boys. Our boys covered themselves with glory defeating the opposing team by a score of 17 to 8. Snyder and Townsend were the battery.

A contemporary mentions the new Salvation Army hymns:

"O, for a man—, O, for a man—,  
O, for a mansion in the skies",

And

"Take a pil—, take a pil—,  
Take a pilgrim home."

To these might be added that other new inspiration:

"Send down sal—, send down sal—,  
Send down salvation."

"Whiskers on the moon" is a common expression among some. "Whiskers on the son" would be more appropriate at present in Kalamazoo College. I beg your pardon; did I say whiskers? But let it go—it will please certain young men to speak as such of them—or it—I mean those—or that—delicate shade which imparts such a dignified expression to the whole facial appearance. However, it is useless to draw any hair-splitting differences by which to distinguish the thing. Were we, with our finite minds, capable of such fine distinctions, surely all the scientific discussions about infinitesimals and molecular theories would end.

The Students' Christian Association of Ann Arbor expect that ground will be broken next April for the erection of their new building. The Mission Band at the University numbers sixteen.

We notice from exchanges that the names of 108 students have been stricken from the rolls at the University of Berlin for "lack of diligence." Nearly one-half of this number were foreigners.

Rev. Dr. Pierson of St. Louis, has willed his entire library—and it is a valuable one—to Alma College. Prospects are bright for this institution. Their number of students already equals the number of new students at many of the older colleges. With their excellent faculty and support we predict for them a very successful future.

## CHILLOCCO ECHOES.

A royal Thanksgiving dinner.

Miss Patterson spent the holiday in Coldwater.

Latest announcements—chickens, chess and dolls.

You won't Synd(h)er again and get two pieces of pie.

J. Huff Jones, of Detroit, was the guest of Edith Thurston, Nov. 26th.

Many faces were missed during Thanksgiving, but all report a good time.

Let it be distinctly understood that chess is played at the Hall, and not whist.

The ladies of the Hall spent a delightful evening with Miss Helen Colman, '80, Nov. 25th.

A beautiful picture, "The Mater Dolorosa," has added much to the pleasant reception room.

Miss Effie Pierce left Nov. 23rd for Schoolcraft, to officiate as bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Ora Edmunds and Mr. Krum, two former students.

Prof. Richards, of the High School, who was to have given a lecture in the reception room on "The Universal Language, Volapuk," on the evening of Dec. 3rd, has transferred his engagement to Dec. 10th. Bad weather was the reason. Every one is cordially invited to be present.

## Personals.

Edith Thurston, '91, has been quite sick, being confined much of the time indoors.

We are glad to see Pattison out again after his recent illness.

L. D. Osborn, '91, ate Thanksgiving turkey at his home in Grand Rapids.

Miss Emma Brown has left the college to teach school during the winter.

Mr. Chas. Krum and Miss Ora Edmunds were married in Schoolcraft Nov. 23.

Rev. L. D. Pettit, '80, of Flushing, visited the College Nov. 28.

Mr. M. Ossewaarde, of Hope College, was with us Nov. 28.

M. C. Taft, '85, has gone to Ann Arbor to complete his engineering studies.

Mrs. L. C. Barnes, '75, who recently visited Dr. Kendall Brooks, once more renewed her acquaintance with her Alma Mater.

J. O. Heck, '90, has been compelled to leave school on account of ill health.

Rev. J. Vradenburg, '71, resigns his pastorate at Elkhart, Ind., to accept one at Arcade, N. Y.

Ex-Pres. Brooks has gone to Detroit, where he will remain some time, doing editorial work on the *Christian Herald*.

From Jas. P. Cadman, of Yale, we learn that that institution has over 1,100 students, over 100 professors, graduated over 100 students last year, and in all has graduated more than 1,200 students. He further writes—"Great colleges have their disadvantages as well as their advantages, and on the whole it is safer for a young man to study at a smaller than a larger institution."

Miss Minnie Pike has been recently bereaved by the loss of her mother, who died Nov. 26th, at her home on South Park street, of nervous prostration. We extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Fred. J. Stimson, '91, has been appointed head chain-man for a surveying party upon a new railroad in Tennessee, and in consequence has left College. The Freshman class loses one of its best men.

## Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Miss Dunn, of the Y. W. C. A., has been prevented by illness from fulfilling her engagements to be present at several of the State Conventions. She is now at her home in Hillsdale, but hopes that it will not be long before she can be at her work again.

The minutes of the Y. W. C. A. Convention are in the hands of the printer, and, it is hoped, will be ready before the end of the term.

The usual half-hour prayer meeting, after an interruption of two weeks, met Dec. 1 with Miss Patterson as leader and an attendance of 17.

The two Bible classes of the Y. W. C. A. have been merged into one, with Miss Kurtz as leader, and a good leader she makes, too.

According to custom, prayer meetings were held at this college during the Y. M. C. A. week of prayer. Although there appeared to be less interest than last year, yet the work was not in vain. And the seed sown will in due time yield its increase.

From those who attended the Y. M. C. A. District Conference at Holland last month we learn that the attendance was small. The quality of the meetings supplied what was lacking in quantity, and the boys attest a "splendid time."

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### Exchanges.

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We are glad to receive the first number of *The Anchor*, the new representative of Hope College. It is a neat issue and devotes the first page to a description of Holland City, and a cut of the college buildings and grounds. We know that our *Anchor* friends will like the work connected with a college paper and we shall be as interested in their paper as in any one on our list of exchanges.

*The Chaddock Monthly* is a new exchange which INDEX friends can now find on our table. Under its present management it will rank among our best contemporaries for its neatness and integrity.

The chief merit of *The Pennsylvania Western* is its unsullied appearance. It comes to us with four pages containing not so much as an "ad." Another half page is devoted to locals containing on an average only three words each, which are not intelligible outside the sanctum. It is admirable to have a journal filled with solid literary matter; but if enough of such cannot be obtained the business manager is at fault if he does not fill the space with something profitable.

*The College Message* gives her list of exchanges in poetry. In order that our readers may enjoy the neatness of this feature we quote the following stanza:

"Scattered over all *The South*  
Are *Southern Homes* so dear  
And the *Argus eyed Observer*  
Finds an *Index* of them here."

We are somewhat dissatisfied in the *Albion Pleiad*. We supposed that a college so well advertised by its faculty would send forth a paper representing the student interest in a better manner. We agree with the Ed. as far as he goes; but think that the literary department should always present something from the the students whether it has its alumnal and its article for the ripest scholarship or not.

*The Monthly Bulletin* published by the Students' Christian Association of Ann Arbor, and *The Philadelphian* representing the religious interests of Princeton, each contains much that is interesting to a Christian. They may be found at our Y. M. C. A. reading room.

The article on "Why We Study History" in the June INDEX was very favorably noticed by the *Adelphian*.

Sound advice of an old merchant: "Never owe any man more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose."

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### Chips.

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When the editor fires a respectfully submitted article out of the window it is a clear case of ex-communication.

If you want to take the census of the number of children in the street, beat a drum. To ascertain the number of loafers, start a dog fight.

There are twenty silk factories in Philadelphia, employing some 1,500 women and children, and an invested capital of not far from \$1,500,000.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself, that it must be just and pure.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances in life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—*Johnson*.

A little fellow was eating some bread and milk, when he turned around to his mother and said: "Oh, mother, I am full of glory. There was a sun-beam on my spoon and I swallowed it."

Ihling Bros. & Everard have just opened up in their new block on East Main street, and have on sale the finest stock of stationery and goods suitable for holiday presents ever brought to Kalamazoo. Give them a call.

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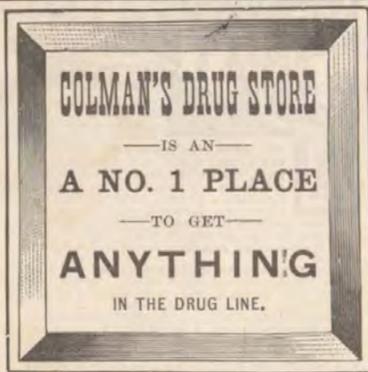
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