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LIT ERARY.

THE AESTHETIC ELEMENT IN EDUCATION.

In certain ages of the world's history, monks in their cloisters and teachers in the outside world have proclaimed with unflinching zeal, that the senses, being the sinful part of man's nature through which come all his temptations, should be subjugated by constant and rigid discipline; not realizing, that at the same time they were closing many avenues of approach to the soul.
In this age we have many utilitarians who assert that the practical alone, is needed in education. These hobbyists would banish from the curriculum of the schools, music and drawing, languages and the belles-lettres. We do not deny that mathematics, history, sciences and the grammatical construction of language should form the basis, the rocky foundation on which to build the substantial structure of a liberal education. Nay, we affirm that any other system in the order of education would be building on the sand. But without the ornamentation of graceful architecture and tasteful finishings, the edifice will be like the pyramids of Egypt or the barren steeps of an unclad mountain.

The Creator of the universe while revolving worlds and measuring seas with scientific and mathematical precision while rearing vast rocky cliffs and stretching out unbroken plains has scattered here and there the silver stream and the flower-covered valley rendered vocal by myriad choirs. With lavish hand and with infinite variety of coloring, he paints the sunset sky and tints the gems of earth. Heaven itself appeals to us largely through our senses.

That we may appreciate our environment; that we may enter into sympathy with the Creator; that we may not be dwarfed in our own natures; that we may be fitted to adorn society, we must have an aesthetic culture.

Have you ever known a person who, perchance, may give all the important data in the worlds' history and demonstrate the most intricate problem in higher mathematics, who has a vast store of solid information, but upon whose ear the exquisite phrases, the edifice will be like the pyramids of Egypt or the barren steeps of an unclad mountain.

The imagination must be exercised and we should let it feed upon those images which will be ennobling. The aesthetic feeling must be gradually developed. The child and the savage delight in brilliant dashes of color and lack an appreciation of harmony, their sensuous nature being first appealed to by striking effects. Appreciation of fitness, proportion, likeness to nature, moral associations in contemplation of beauty, must be the result of long and careful training. One must cultivate this sense by a study of those models in art and literature which the best judges have pronounced worthy. He should see to it that his social environment is as refining and uplifting as may be. He should so far as possible conform to the principles of art in his room, his home, his dress. Let him frequent the libraries, taking the masters of literature and with Hawthorne or Longfellow, Horace or Vergil, Goethe or Madame de Stael, rise above the common plane of plodding human society, let him go and contemplate the most beautiful landscape within his reach, whether it be the mountain peak or mist-covered valley lying far below, the winding river or foaming cascade. Or, raising his eyes to the heavens above let him lose himself and all petty human ambitions in wonder and admiration.

Let us consider our moral obligations to aesthetic culture. We are bound to make the most of ourselves and our faculties for our own sakes, for the good of others, and for the honor of the Creator. We should use any aids which will help us toward a complete and harmonious life. We ought not to render ourselves uninteresting to those about us or to make ourselves disagreeable by failure to comply with their aesthetic feelings. Many a man of solid merit and grand achievements has made himself repulsive and an unmitigated bore because of his lack of fine manners, and of a sense of the eternal fitness of things.

We may all differ to some extent in taste but we must sympathize with the sentiment to be found in Kathrina:

Whatever elevates,
Inspires, refreshes, any human soul,
Is useful to that soul.

MARY A. SAWTELLE
ART AS MANIFESTED IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

Before entering upon a subject of this kind, it is necessary that the meaning of the word "art" as applied to literature, be fully understood. Dr. Johnson defines art, as "The power of doing something which is not taught by nature or by instinct;" but another writer has added "Art includes not only the power to act, but the act itself; and not only the act, but the rules by which it is governed." With this latter use of the word art, we can better understand how the literature of France furnishes so wide a field for the display of art; for no other language of Europe is so well adapted to the polish and elegance given by art, as the French. Nor has this polish been acquired by a single work of genius; but as writer has succeeded writer, each has left the impress of his thought and style on the literature of his country, till to day the French language is noted, the world over, for the beauty and finish of its style; the reward of the patient and untiring efforts of its writers. The literature of the French like that of so many other nations, began with the copying of the writers of antiquity; and Greek, Latin, and Spanish, have contributed much to make French literature what it is at the present day. This is especially true of the Greek, for the first efforts of French writers in the dramatic art, were hardly more than translations of Sophocles and Euripides.

From the study of these ancient writers, there came to be formed that love and admiration for the old classic style which was to exercise so important an influence over later productions. In this advancement from copying and admiring artistic literature in other languages, to performing the same labor in their own language, perhaps no man more than Calvin has helped to make art in French literature. He was the first to set before his compatriots a model of polished and finished expression, and to show them the capabilities of the language. The first real beginning in artistic literary productions in France was made by a group of poets called the Pleiade. In studying the old classic writers, it dawned upon their minds that their own language might become the Latin of their age, and that they themselves might be the Plautus, or the Terence, the Vergil, or the Horace, of their language. Notwithstanding their lofty ambitions, none of them ever excelled more than ordinary ability as writers, yet they made a beginning, and some of their productions are not without merit. From being mere translators of the old writers, the French men of letters became imitators, and Jodelle is the first representative of the tragic school in the 16th century. He observed the unities of time and place, more from imitation than for the sake of art, however. While Jodelle divided his plays into scenes and acts, Robert Garnier was the first to give to tragedy the language which belonged to it.

Comedy took its rise in farces, and some of these are not lacking in real merit, Saint-Beuve, the great French critic, calls one of them "An admirable flash of French genius; foretelling for France Tartuffe, and the glory of Molière." But though a beginning had been made in art; no real advancement could be attained without some fixed rule for the use of authors, and it was not until the 16th and 17th centuries, when the literature of France was under the influence of Richelieu and later, that of Louis XIV, that French writers made perceptible progress towards artistic perfection.

The age of Louis XIV may well be called the Golden Age of French literature; for under the genial smile of royalty, French genius shone forth as never before; for "Where there are Maecenases, there will be Vergils." Two societies also helped to make this period a "golden" one—the French Academy and the Hotel de Rambouillet. The influence which the former has exerted, and still exerts, can hardly be estimated. The founding of the Academy marks a new era in the literary productions of France. French authors could no longer write to please themselves alone, but must labor to please the taste of the Academy if they wished to succeed. The greatest blots on the Academy, in its first years, were servility to royalty, and the private rivalries of its members which have sometimes kept great names from its lists. Molière and Diderot for example.

But notwithstanding these defects, the influence of the French Academy on literary art was good, and the object of every writer in this period, was to bring the art of writing to perfection, and by the end of the 17th century, it became the recognized aim of every Frenchman to belong to the company called by Diderot "The forty geese who guard the Capitol." Almost equal in importance to the French Academy, was the Hotel de Rambouillet, which was the rendezvous of every literary man of the day, and has done much towards refining French society and taste.

The one department of literature in which French writers have always excelled, is dramatic art. It has been said that "Every society creates for itself a theatre in its own image," and in no society is this truer than in the French. The double ideal of the critics of the 17th century was in politics, the despotism of Louis XIV, and in literature, the rules of Aristotle. It was for this latter reason that the Cid, the greatest work France has ever produced, was censured and condemned. But in spite of the
criticism which was called down upon it, the Cid was the signal for a revolution in dramatic art, and beau comme le Cid — beautiful as the Cid — has passed into a proverb, and we can exclaim with Mme. de Sevigne “Long live our old Corneille! the great Corneille, the divine Corneille!”

The character and works of Racine, though very unlike those of Corneille, are nearly equal in literary value. Corneille has been said to put heroes on the stage, Racine — men. But perhaps the great difference between the two, is best illustrated by one who says: “Corneille’s heroes often say great things without inspiring them; Racine’s inspire great things without saying them.” In comedy, France has furnished in Moliere a rival to even Aristophanes, not only as a reformer of society, by ridiculing its vices, but as a writer as well. The art of Moliere lies in portraying human passions. As “There goes the man who has been in hell” was said of Dante, so “there goes the man who has seen the human heart” may be said of Moliere with equal truth. In brilliancy of wit, his name stands foremost among dramatists.

Perhaps no writer has contributed more to the beauty and finish of the French language than Pascal, the “creator of French style” as Vally-maine called him. Nowhere in the literature of France, can there be found such purity of style and expression as in his Provincial Letters or his Pensées. He it is who has said: “The knowledge of God without that of our misery produces pride; the knowledge of our misery without that of God, produces despair. The knowledge of Jesus Christ is intermediate, because therein we find both God and our misery.”

The literary lustre of the 18th century is chiefly due to prose writers, and the name of Voltaire stands foremost in nearly every department of literature. But there are few great names in this century, for French literature was on the decline, and the new drama under the republic showed how much the spirit of the people had changed; though the reaction against the Classics did not begin until 1825. Then began the strife between the old Classic and the new Romantic schools, and in thirty years the Classic drama had almost disappeared. Victor Hugo was the principal leader of the Romantic movement, and he put the laws of art in inspiration while the Classics put the laws of art in Academic rules.

Whether the Romantic movement will be continued in France is a question which the future will decide. If it does, why may we not expect as great productions under the new school as were brought forth under the old.

Graceful as the French style is, there is still room for the improvement which can only be attained by a greater advancement in art.

EXTENUATION OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

To be respected, to be honored, to be admired, a man must do that which is worthy of respect, honor and admiration. To do this same thing a boy was born in Norwich, Jan. 14, 1744, whose father was Benedict Arnold, an extensive West India merchant; whose father was Benedict Arnold, a member of the Colonial Assembly of 1695; whose father was Benedict Arnold, who succeeded Roger Williams as President under the first charter; whose father was William Arnold, the founder of the family in Rhode Island, and originator of the family name Benedict, which was given to Benedict Arnold in 1741.

From the earliest accounts which we have of his life we find him unconsciously exhibiting those peculiar traits of character which were to be so prominent in his maner years.

In his early life if there were any task requiring undaunted courage and fidelity coupled with ingenious skill, Benedict Arnold was invariably chosen. If anyone were in trouble or in need, his kindness and generosity came nobly forward. Born of parents who were endowed with strong Christian principle, he was early taught that he needed to make his peace with God.

At the age of 21 we find him possessing a good education and actively engaged in the general shipping business. Now, had he gone no further, has he not already done those things which excite our admiration? Certainly we could not refrain from honoring the brave, the kind, the generous, the champion of small lads and the enemy of bullies. For such was Benedict Arnold; but he did not stop here. His country was in danger and needed his service. At the time of the Boston massacre he was on a shipping expedition; but when the news reached him, all the fiery patriotic zeal and impetuosity of his character were roused, and writing home, he said: “Good God! Are the Americans all asleep and tamely yielding up their rights, or are they all turned philosophers that they do not take immediate vengeance on such miscreants?” Nor was there merely an outburst of patriotic indignation; for no sooner did the electric shock caused by the battle of Lexington reach him, than he made all haste to reach Cambridge, from which point he advanced to take Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. Johns, and falling in with Ethan Allen, who was on the same errand with his army already collected, Benedict Arnold gave up his commissioned command and marched as a volunteer, so great was his zeal for his country. And as true worth is never without its reward he was chosen by Ethan Allen to advance by his side upon Ticonder-
oga. This accomplished, brave Benedict Arnold formed the scheme and laid the plan for a march against Quebec, which has but one rival in daring, bravery and enterprise, viz., the march of the 10,000 Greeks, as related by Xenophon, and the principle points of difference are, that Benedict Arnold led his forces against his enemies through a desert country, while, on the other hand, the Greeks were retreating homeward. By this expedition against Quebec he gained the hearty approval of Washington and the whole nation, beside the respect and love of his troops, and, had all his men proved true, Quebec would have been taken, and to-day, the Dominion of Canada would be a part of the Union. His next engagement was the naval battle on Lake Champlain, which was one of the most remarkable naval conflicts since the battle of Salamis. So nobly did he conduct this and all his former battles that it came to be habitual with Washington, Schuyler and Gates to suggest the name of Benedict Arnold wherever there was a difficult point to be taken; because, as Washington remarked many times, "he is so brave, daring and inspiring to his troops, with a large amount of executive ability—just the man for a tight place."

We might speak of his fight at Bridgefield, how his horse was shot from under him; how he was advanced from brigadier to major general, which he deserved; how he advanced his own private property to aid in prosecuting the war; and how he raised the siege at Stanwix. But we pass to the battle of Saratoga, where, had it not been for Benedict Arnold, in the judgment of all critics of worth, the British would have marched straight through the American lines to Albany, instead of being repulsed on the 19th of September. And had Gates acted the part of a loyal commander Benedict Arnold would have gained a complete victory for the Americans, which he literally did on the 7th of October, putting himself at the head of the army in the thickest of the fight, having a horse shot from under him and receiving a wound at the moment of victory, while Gates knew nothing of the fight until it was over. After recovering from his sickness, and not being able to do active field service, he was placed in command of Philadelphia, which he held until Washington offered him the command of the left wing of his own army; but not being able to assume the position on account of his wound, he was given West Point to command.

To be respected, honored or admired a man must do that which is worthy of respect, honor and admiration. Had Benedict Arnold died from the wound he received at Saratoga, must not his name have received honor, respect and admiration? Is not a man worthy of the highest honor who fearlessly and willingly given his life, his property, his all for his country, when it is in danger? Did not Benedict Arnold do this?

Then most certainly he ought to be honored and admired.

But alas! the hour of his fatal fall came! Having been in command of West Point only for a brief period, Benedict Arnold committed one of the most shameful acts of treason ever recorded. For not only did he betray his country, his native land, and also the warm confidence of his friends, Washington, Schuyler, Warren and Livingstone. Instead of choosing his brilliant life as become, a man of whom so many illustrious deeds have been recorded; he chose to make himself the subject of the strongest censures and most stinging epithets of an enraged people.

What were the motives which lead him to do this dastardly deed? for surely, a man who had risked his life so nobly must have had reasons; there must have been influences at work upon him of which we have been ignorant. When he had been Senior Brigadier General long enough to entitle him to a position of Senior Major General, he was superseded in command by the appointment over him, by congress, of five Major Generals.

This was so much against the will of Washington that he wrote three times to congress, asking if a mistake had not been made, and if so, to rectify it. But that august body did nothing. Arnold was court martialed by the same body publicly reprimanded, in the face of a petition signed by his friends as well as his enemies, and so much did Washington disapprove of the procedure that his reprimand proved little less than an eulogy. In opposition to that which congress was doing, the British and loyalists were using every means in their power to lead Arnold to think that the act which he meditated would benefit the country more than to continue the war; and that he would be justified in so doing.

Not unnaturally he listened to those who seemed to be his friends instead of seeking to benefit those who were exerting themselves against his interest. Now in the face of these facts, for they are facts and undisputed, if Benedict Arnold committed an act of treason, what did congress do?

They well knew that he was a prominent man, a sensitive man, a loyal; they knew that if they did not attempt to gain him, and act friendly toward him, that the British would; for he was just the man that the British wanted to draw to their side; so while congress was acting the part of the foolish, the British were acting the part of the wise; while congress goaded and spurred him on to desperation the British courted, petted and eulogized
him; while congress was losing, the British were gaining.

If therefore Benedict Arnold committed an act of treason, by what name shall we characterize this deed of congress?

If Benedict Arnold was a traitor and ought to have been banished as an exile, congress was an instigator of his treachery and ought to share with him in the punishment. I don't wish to praise or justify Arnold's dark deed, nor do I wish it pardoned.

But I plead for justice, I plead for discriminating judgement. But for this one act, his monument, unsurpassed by that of Washington and near to it, would stand in majestic splendor admired by all nations and people. Not for the stone or marble; but for the spirit of the man.

Then in the light of these facts when prejudiced has given place to candor; for the sake of God whom he loved; for the sake of the country for which he bled; for the sake of right; while we condemn Benedict Arnold for his treason, let us not forget to honor him for his years of loyal service.

C. A. H. '90

The Freshman class at Cambridge, England numbers 837.

The library of Oxford University contains 375,000 volumes.

The University of Berlin has one hundred and forty-nine American students.

Leydon University, Holland, is the richest in the world. Its real estate is said to be worth $4,000,000.

Yale, Harvard and Cornell are mentioned in college papers more than any other schools of the country.

Regarding Yale: The Bible has been put on the list of elective studies. Forty-eight books written by her professors have been published within the last six years. Thirteen foreign countries have representatives at Yale and she in turn has three alumni in the U. S. Senate. The football club from Yale beat the Harvard eleven at New York on Thanksgiving day. The game was witnessed by 18,000 people.

At Harvard: The annual expenditure of the institution is $600,000. The students have fifty-three organizations among which is a French debating society. One hundred and twenty-four students are working their way through college; the president says a meritorious young man never leaves for want of money. Examinations for Harvard are held in Paris.

The college has made provision by which music is to be taught to all those in the college who may desire it, free of charge. It is hoped that it will be generally patronized by the students. If it is, it will become a pleasant and profitable exercise. There is abundant material in the college for a first class chorus choir. Now let it be developed.

The complete success of the prize contest, and rapid progress in the art of speaking there displayed in some of the contestants, shows clearly the importance of this training in order to make pleasing and powerful public speakers. As has been said, the way a man says a thing is often as important as what he says. If this be true, it would seem as necessary that a college should give instruction in the way to say a thing, as well as what to say. Rhetoric is recognized as important everywhere, but eloquence is too often regarded as a mere side issue of minor importance.

When Rev. Mr. Haynes took charge of this branch in the college last fall, and shouldered the responsibility, it was only because the college authorities thought they would not be warranted in providing such an instructor. When the new fund was provided we expected that this would come in for its share, but we find that such is not the case. Realizing its importance, the only desire of Mr.
Haynes was to furnish such training until the college itself could take it up. We hope that ere long it may be made a part of the regular required curriculum, and a regular teacher provided for it.

A service was held in the College chapel at Kalamazoo on Wednesday of last week, in commemoration of Miss Chase. There was a good attendance of friends from the city in addition to officers and students of the college. President Wilcox, Professors Brooks, Montgomery and Hadlock and Miss Sawtelle, of the Faculty, and Mr. Martin and Miss Pierce, of the students, participated in the exercises. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his Providence to call away one who for several years labored among us; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the earnestness, fidelity and devotion which characterized the work of Marion A. Chase while connected with the college as teacher;

That we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her as one of the chief promoters of the movement which has resulted in the erection of our new ladies' hall;

That we believe her generous sympathy and timely help so often extended to the less favored among our students will long be remembered by them;

That we extend to her relatives and friends our sympathy in their bereavement, and pray that the faith which she cherished may comfort them in their affliction.

These resolutions having been adopted, a motion was carried to send copies of them to Miss Jennie Chase, of Cairo, Ill., Mr. William Chase of Wayland Mich., the Kalamazoo Telegraph, the Christian Herald of Detroit, and the Tecumseh papers, for publication.—Christian Herald.

The tendency of young men to radical views on any subject which they may be interested in, is a truism needing no comment. Enthusiasm seems to be a normal condition with them. With college students this seems to be especially true, and it is vitally essential that this capacity should be turned into its proper channel. Loyalty to their society or fraternity is a special characteristic of the student. Not a word can be said against their society without immediately calling forth a vigorous defense or counter imputation. Loyalty to ones alma mater ought to be as marked as that to ones society. It is refreshing to hear a student who is all alive with enthusiasm, extolling the excellencies of his school or college. We were amused and somewhat surprised upon reading recently that it was to her success in athletic sports last year that Yale college is indebted for the largest freshman class that ever entered the institution. This seems a trifling and entirely inadequate support upon which to base the growth of a college, but nevertheless we can easily understand and appreciate the fact. However much we may depreciate the state of affairs which makes this possible, yet it is undoubtedly true that enthusiasm for these sports has been an important element of success in building up some of our larger institutions of learning. Say what you may, there is often more argument in a lusty hurrah than there is in the most imposing array of facts. This loyalty and enthusiasm for our own college should be fostered and encouraged more than it is. The influence of the students is often under-rated. As they go to their homes throughout the state their influence, if given in favor of the college, is worth more than many dollars in advertising, while if unfavorable it cannot be easily offset. The students should be made to feel that this is their college and that they are responsible, in a large measure for its success. This interest cannot be evoked without the closest harmony existing between the students and the college authorities. The students will not take an interest in the work and success of the college if they do not find a corresponding interest taken in the enterprises in which they are interested.

In the September number of The Old Testament Student which has just come to our table we find several well written and pertinent editorials upon the introduction of the study of the Bible as a part of the regular college curriculum. It also contains a symposium upon the subject by the presidents of some of our leading colleges and universities, and some leading editors. There is also an article on the study of the Hebrew Theocracy by President Carter of Williams College. The reasons for the adoption of the Bible into the curriculum of our colleges are very potent and the matter is receiving considerable attention by prominent educators. The demand for its introduction, at least as an elective, is being taken up by the students as is shown by the almost universal sentiment in its favor by college journalism.

Should we consider the Bible merely as a textbook of history, or as announcing and tracing the development of the the Mosaic Law it would be worthy of our most careful study. Much more when we consider its divine character and the immense influence it is exerting on the minds of men. It is lamentably true that men who are considered well educated are woefully ignorant on this important subject. We wish that we might be assured that those who go out from Kalamazoo College, this professedly Christian institution, were well grounded in this basis of Christianity. At this time when
the college is looking forward to an increase in her working force and a change and enlargement of the courses of study, it seems an opportune occasion to bespeak for this subject a place in the curriculum. In doing this we know we are expressing the wish of a large majority of the students. We desire that this course shall have all the dignity and importance of any other subject and shall call for bona fide work, and shall be in the hands of a competent instructor.

Locals.

A grave subject—a corpse.
A student spells his name "Snyde-er."

Many new books will soon be added to the library.

New apparatus is being placed in the laboratory.

Several new students have joined us this term.

Said the small boy as he pointed to two donkeys: "Oh, papa, see those duds."

Two new instructors have been added to the college faculty and more are promised next year.

Mr. J. A. Barrett has been engaged as instructor in Latin and Algebra and Prof. Ashley Clapp is temporarily filling the chair of instructor in English.

Prof. Self, well known in Kalamazoo as an instructor in music and especially as director of the boys choir at St. Luke's Church, has been engaged to have charge of the music in the college.

An Ex. edit's as follows:

"Non paratus dixit "prepie;"
Cum a sad and dolorous look,
"Omne rectum," Prof. respondit,
Et nihil scripsit in his book.

That the college is growing in popularity is readily apparent from the fact that chapels reveals many new faces and is fuller of students each morning than for some time past.

The Grand Rapids Baptist Record of Nov. contains a well written and very interesting article by L. D. Osborn of '90. It is headed, "A Peep at Night" setting forth the beauties of the constellation Orion.

The Olney library contains about 975 volumes besides some pamphlets and duplicates. It is a valuable addition to our library, and should receive the attention of every student. It contains many books comparatively new, and is now ready for use:

The annual State Sunday School Convention was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Dec. 13-15. Mr. E. O. Excell, who accompanies Rev. Sam Jones in revival work, was present and won all by his excellent singing.

The addition of new teachers has necessitated taking the Eucl. hall for a recitation room. The carpet has been covered with canvas and the furnishings will remain as before. The room will be used by the ladies as a society room the rest of the year.

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The college social which is regularly held the first Friday evening of each term took the form of a leap-year party Jan. 6. Music and light refreshments together with various games made the evening pass too quickly leaving with all the remembrance of a good time.

The following is the scheme of the chapel orations and essays last term:

Nov. 29, D. C. Henshaw—Daniel Webster's defence of the constitution.
Dec. 2, Dora B. Davis—Genius.
Dec. 5, Maggie Chesney—Moliere.
Dec. 8, E. F. Hall—Educate the Negroes.
Dec. 15, G. R. Hare—Restriotion of immigration necessary.
Dec. 20, Lizzie R. Fletcher—The power of knowledge.
Dec. 22, E. A. Balch—Association of ideas.
Dec. 23, L. E. Martin—Evolution as affecting final cause.

The election of officers of the literary societies resulted in the choice of the following persons to serve during the winter term: Euodelphian—President, Miss F. L. Rose; vice president, Miss L. Hoover; secretary, Miss J. Cooke; treasurer, Miss E. Thurston; librarian, Miss M. Fellows. Philoxian—President, C. E. McKinstry; vice president, A. J. Hutchins; recording secretary, D. T. Magill; treasurer, H. L. Martin; corresponding secretary, L. H. Carlisle; librarian, T. W. Reah; janitor, J. A. Jensen. Sherwood—President, E.
F. Hall; vice president, J. H. Firestone; recording secretary, S. A. Remington; corresponding secretary, C. G. Townsend; treasurer, L. D. Osborn; janitor, C. H. Kensho.

PRIZE CONTEST.

The prize contest of the election class of Rev. M. W. Haynes occurred Friday evening, Dec. 16. The ten whose class marking was the highest for the term were the contestants. The prizes were awarded as follows: 1st. price, $12.00, Miss Edith Thurston; 2nd. prize, $10.00, Mr. Chas. Townsend. The 3rd. prize, $5.00, was divided between Mr. E. A. Balch and Mr. C. E. Cheney. Each speaker reflected credit upon himself winning universal admiration; and the sentiment was repeatedly expressed that it was the "best contest they ever heard in Kalamazoo." It is the purpose of Mr. Haynes to have a contest at the close of each term. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME:

MUSIC

Decision of the Judges. Award of the Prizes.

THE PEOPLE VS. BALCH.

There has been much excitement of late concerning the alleged obtaining of a sum of money from the Sherwood Rhetorical Society, under false pretenses, by an officer entrusted with certain duties.

The climax of this excitement was reached on Friday evening, Dec. 9th, when the defendant, Mr. E. A. Balch, was duly arraigned before a court having consummate jurisdiction in his case. Three counts were found against Mr. Balch: 1. Embezzlement of fifty cents; 2. Obtaining money under false pretenses; 3. Gross negligence of duty as a member of the Society. On the arraignment before Justice D. C. Henshaw, the respondent pleaded not guilty, and was bound over for trial in the circuit court. The case was tried in the Sherwood Society hall. Sheriff Hemenway, in stentorian tones, called the session to order with "Hear ye, hear ye, this court is now ready to sit."

Judge A. M. Stearns presided, Mr. J. H. Firestone officiating as clerk. Prosecuting Attorney W. G. Cockburn and E. F. Hall appeared for the people, and Messrs. L. D. Osborn and C. G. Townsend for the prisoner. A profound silence fell upon the large audience assembled to hear the case at 7:20 p.m., when the solemn magistrate commenced his painful duties.

The prisoner evinced a great deal of anxiety and shame, and sat with head bowed and eyes fixed steadily on the velvety carpet.

At this juncture the counsel for the defense moved to quash the information on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. The judge, his honor, overruled the motion on the ground that the respondent's counsel had not located the crime as being committed in the city of Kalamazoo, and the trial proceeded with the empaneling and swearing in of the jury. A great many witnesses were sworn, and after the eloquent pleas of the counsel and the charge of the judge, the jury retired in charge of the sheriff to make up their decision. They soon returned, and through their foreman, Professor Montgomery, announced the following verdict: "Not guilty on the first count; not enough evidence on the second count, and disagreement on the third count."

His majesty criticised the jury for rendering such a verdict, and directed them to find the respondent not guilty on all counts. He was therefore discharged from custody, and his whole physiognomy lighted up with contentment.

The trial was a grand success, affording much pleasure and amusement, and similar ones promise to be an important feature of the winter's college entertainments.

Adversity, in the guise of human injustice and wrong, generally indurates and embitters. The chastisements that chasten are those which come directly from the hand of Him who doeth all things well.—Infelicia.

"Mr. Dusenbury, a man's will doesn't go into operation until he's dead, does it?"

"Of course not, my dear."

"And is it the same in the case of a woman's will?"

"Why, bless you, no! A woman's will is in operation as long as she lives. It ends when she dies."

—Philadelphia Call.
Personals.

Prof. Ford of Detroit visited the college Dec. 14.
F. E. Snyder '91 does not return to school this term.

Miss Lena Deyoe visited friends at the college Dec. 14.

Ex-President Kendall Brooks is engaged on the Christian Herald staff.
E. F. Hall '90 is singing bass in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Hemenway of Bellevue, with Miss Mabel Young, '88, visited chapel Dec. 19.

Miss Abby L. Barney formerly of '89 has returned to college to enter the class of '90.
Rev. S. C. Davis of Niles a former student here, took part in the chapel exercises Dec. 15.
On account of trouble with her eyes, Miss Rena Richards is again obliged to leave school.


'90 W. J. Clough, now at Ann Arbor attending school, came home to pass the Christmas vacation.

Prof. Montgomery was elected superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at the last annual meeting.

'89 A. S. Rowley, now attending the medical school at Ann Arbor, spent the holidays in Kalamazoo.

Jacob Poppen '82 has been appointed surveyor of Phillips Co. Kansas where he is now residing. Thanks to the Anchor of Hope College for the information.

L. H. Stewart '85 was offered the position of tutor in Latin and Algebra but the school board at Galesburg know when they have a good thing and were unwilling to let him off.

Geo. R. Hare '90 has gone east to enter Amherst College. He has been engaged to pitch in the college baseball nine and will immediately go into training for the spring campaign.

Married,—Dec. 26th. at the home of the bride's mother in Kalamazoo, Miss Nellie Mook to Mr. Jewett E. Pease. Both were old students at the college. The Index sends its best wishes.

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

Thursday Jan. 26 is set apart as the Day of Prayer for Colleges.
The General Secretaries of the state will hold a Conference Feb. 1 in the chapel of St. Luke's Church.

Mr. H. V. S. Peeke of last year's class at Hope College, well and favorably known by many of the Kalamazoo Y. M. C. A. workers, left recently for Japan where he has been appointed as teacher in the Steele Memorial School at Nagasaki. He expects to be gone four years when he will return and complete his theological education in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary where he was studying at the time of his appointment.

It is said that there is an eating club at Princeton College composed entirely of those intending to become missionaries.

Extensive preparations are being made for the coming State Convention of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Michigan which meets Feb. 2-5. It is expected that this will be the largest convention ever held in Michigan. Vigorous efforts are being made to make it the most successful as well. Some new features will be introduced which will add to the pleasure and profitableness of the occasion. In place of the usual address on the first evening a reception will be held in the Presbyterian Church, where all the meetings will be held. Messrs. Wishard and Weidensal of the International Committee will be present. F. S. Goodman, Gen. Sec. at Cleveland, G. W. Cobb of Indianapolis, I. E. Brown, State Secretary of Illinois, and several other prominent Y. M. C. A. workers are expected to be present. Mr. G. B. Willis of Milwaukee will lead the singing. Rev. J. M. Barkley of Detroit will have charge of the evangelistic meetings which are to be held Friday and Saturday evenings. We are unable to give as complete a program as we had expected. Are we preparing ourselves for the blessings usually attending these meetings? All the meeting are public and we urge all to attend if possible.

The number of students registered at Cornell this year surpasses that of all former years. There are nine hundred names on the roll, including nearly five hundred freshmen, the largest class that has entered an American University. Among this number, every state of the Union is represented except two.
Exchanges.

Dakota colleges have formed an inter-collegiate oratorical association. The Yankton Student publishes the constitution in full.

The Grotonian and Pine Grove Echoes both rank well among our smaller exchanges. At slight expense of labor and means these papers might be much improved.

The Swarthmore Phoenix is a fine eighteen page journal. The typographical style is not excelled by any paper on our list and the literary matter is interesting and instructive.

The November Campus gives a short account of Mr. Moody's summer training school. The article gives a list of the instructors, the daily program and a good description of the interest manifested.

The Vanderbilt Observer of Tennessee and the Southern Collegian from Virginia speak well for educational interests at the South. We should like to outline some of their articles for our readers but space does not permit.

The Troy High School Record gives us a lesson in spelling and typesetting. It also asks "Whether the Record will be invited to the ceremony or not? No, you are too young. The place for a four-year-old is in the nursery with its maids.

The Sibyl contains a very fair class poem which does not "mar the name of '88." Some articles in this number are not so good as the long list of editors might seem to warrant. Perhaps this exemplifies the old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth.

The University of Dakota is now represented on our table by the Volante a new and interesting exchange. The first issue gives a history of the University, in which we see the name Ella A. Knapp of Kalamazoo College as one of the former teachers.

We find that the publishers of Our Young Men use almost nothing but clipped articles. They may be able in this way to live up to their motto and make a clean record, but we think they might improve their paper by discussing some of the many topics which interest young men.

We had an opportunity to do twenty-five dollars worth of advertising and take one volume of Scribner's Magazine to pay for it. Scribner's is an excellent magazine and we would like it very much; but we do not need it for the Blackburnian publishes the contents of Scribner's a month in advance. Every one of the Blackburnian's column and a half of literary notes are ads. for the Christmas Scribner's.

The Central Ray of Pella, Iowa, gives five hundred and fifty as the number of young women now in the United States and Canada who have volunteered to go to the foreign missions. The Ray urges that these women be aided by our denominational schools in the same way that ministerial students are. We believe the Ray is right and think the Baptist State Convention ought to grant free tuition and every other favor possible to that class, as it already has several representatives in our school.

College Notes.

There are 320,000 teachers in the United States.

The University of Wisconsin has about 200 new students.

There are 101 medical colleges in the United States.

The University of Cambridge, England, has a freshman class of 837.

The New York Sun employs thirty college graduates on its staff.

The authorities of Cornell have declared that attendance at recitations is no longer compulsory.

Among the students at Hampden University, Va., are one hundred and twenty Indians.

The largest remuneration received by any college professor in the world is $30,000, the salary paid Professor Turner, of Edinburgh.

A Vassar girl being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun "kiss" was, replied with a blush, that it was both proper and common.

It is said that the scientific building now in the course of erection at the University of Wisconsin, will surpass any college building in the world.

From foreign schools: A new college for higher education of women is to be built in Montreal. Four hundred thousand dollars have been bequeathed for the purpose.

The first college paper published in this country was the Gazette, which appeared at Dartmouth in 1800. Since that time college journalism has increased until one hundred and ninety papers are published in the United States.

Universities: The University of Pennsylvania has recently purchased a law library of 8,000 volumes. She is raising money for the erection of a classical theatre. Following the example of Oxford, there will be held in it the commencements, concerts, classical plays, etc.
Nine graduates of Michigan University are in the present Congress.

The corner stone of Clark University was laid October 22d. In October, 1888, it will be opened for class work. The cost of the building is to be $300,000; endowment for library, $100,000; for professorships, $600,000. Mr. Clark also gives $500,000 additional in books, real estate, and works of art, and another half-million on condition that an equal amount can be raised.

GROWTH OF A Big Book.—When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after an addition was made of 1500 pictorial illustrations, a table of synonyms and an appendix of new words that had come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of larger size, with 3000 pictorial illustrations, then, after an interval of a few years, a biographical dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, and a supplement of nearly 5000 new words was added, and now there has come a new and most valuable addition, a gazetteer of the world, of over 25,000 titles. The work is now not only the dictionary, par excellence, but a biographical dictionary, a gazetteer of the world, and a great many other good things in its many valuable tables.

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Literary.

THE GYMNASIUM AS IT IS FOUND IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A Lecture by Rev. Dr. Ign. Mueller.

Every period of ancient and modern history has certain general traits, certain characteristics by which it is distinguished from a previous epoch or from a following one. Different manners, varied customs, peculiar views of life and its ends, an
almost infinite diversity of practices, habits, propensities and tastes, are found everywhere and at every time. Superfluity of beautiful ideas often alternate with barrenness and dryness of thought, never resting activity with ever apathetic dulness, noble grandeur and magnificence with mean vulgarity and baseness, glowing enthusiasm with stupid indifference, the wildest extravagance with the most pitiful poverty. Doubtless race, climate, nationality, descent, surroundings and many other externals contribute to create this state of variance, which we meet at every step in the sphere of mankind in a search through the past and present.

But the mere natural instincts of a people, even under the most favorable circumstances, can hardly be expected to cause and account for these marvelous differences in the state of human life, neither in the one direction nor in the other. There must be another more powerful, more vigorous cause; and there is one. I mean the phase of culture which a people or an individual is made heir to.

Here we track the main channel from which all the numberless phenomena of life stream forth, here we find the chief source from which the different structure of mind and character, the refinement and bluntness of tastes, the fair dispositions and noble emotions as well as the vulgar sentiments and low desires, the progress or decay of a nation springs. In short, all the numerous diversities of external life find in it the essential reason of their existence and also their final explanation. The better a nation knows how to foster general culture, to advance science and art, the happier and more successful it will be and the greater the store of prosperity which it will bequeath to successive generations; and, in turn, the less it values education and scholarship, the more rapid and rare reaching will be its decline and downfall. The wealth and success of a nation are in direct proportion to the cultivation of science and art, and the maintenance of a happy state for the coming ages depends chiefly on the progress that intelligence makes among the whole population. For a standstill in this respect means nothing else but retrogression and the commencement of decay.

These are the great axioms by means of which we may judge justly of the ever changing views and practices of nations. Their recognition, in their full extent as leading principles, was one of the great discoveries of our modern times after the masses of people were delivered from the bondage in which the human mind was, as a rule, kept throughout the middle ages and the more remote periods. According to these axioms the acquisition of a certain amount of dry knowledge by any individual or privileged class of men appeared to promote human happiness, but the universal spread of knowledge, I mean the instruction and education of the masses.

Therefore it has become a general postulate, that the advantages of a common school education must be placed within the reach of all.

Primary schools, commercial institutes, colleges, gymnasias, lyceas, pedagogia, seminaries may be seen to have sprung up in the lapse of time, in every country, in every city, in every town and village. One system of popular education emerged after another, teaching itself became a science, education compulsory. A new life commenced! It was believed to be the urgent duty of every wise government to foster education, its object being not only to interpret and explain to the new generation the whole amount of the experience of the past, or to transmit a fair knowledge of historical events, but also to increase and improve the general culture, to enlarge the sphere of wisdom, to work with ceaseless assiduity on the higher development and elevation of the human mind. The school is now considered the most important political and popular institution and has become with all, subject of the most earnest reflection.

Since these principles were established, a second not less important question has arisen, how schools should be constituted to answer all these demands of the new view of life.

In reflecting on this subject it was perceived, that the great diversity in society, as it is based on the enormous differences of externals, required in its turn a similar diversity in the different branches of studies which ought to be pursued by an intelligent people. At the same time it was also understood that there are some fundamental elements, a knowledge of which seemed to be indispensable for every department of life. To this necessity the primary and elementary schools owe their origin.

But the progress of intelligence demanded a higher course of instruction by means of which the whole amount of present knowledge could be transmitted to the student, for he should be made competent to advance and enrich the professional study he should finally select for himself.

This higher, or to speak more correctly, highest instruction required however again a better preparation than simple elementary education had furnished. For no truly educated man can conceive of a person entering a course of medicine, law, the-
ology or any other profession without preparation in the higher branches of study! For this reason a number of higher educational institutions had to be established, to form the connecting link between the elementary and the highest course of instruction.

It is one of these institutions, the gymnasium as it is found in Germany and Austria-Hungary, which I am permitted to take as my theme.

The term “gymnasium” is derived from the Greek. The word was applied by this ancient people to public squares or halls where the Greek youth were trained in gymnastic exercises and arts, to make their bodies supple and strong.

Running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, hurling and many other corporeal movements, conducive to muscular development and health were practiced there in a half nude state, and represented a main portion of the necessary training of the younger generation.

To understand this, we must think of the Greek as a war-like, heroic people who had found victory chiefly dependent upon physical strength, individual agility and skill, in hand to hand contests with nude barbarians, and who for this reason considered height, muscular power and bodily vigor the indispensable requisite and the most desirable objects to be attained by the Greek youth. Since the great bulk of them, in this way, were generally assembled in these gymnasias, those places seemed to the public teachers, rhetoricians, philosophers, statesmen and politicians to be the best localities for addressing them, and where the sciences and fine arts could be taught most successfully. The Greek gymnasium thus became, though in a secondary degree, the spot where mental training was gained. It was this which gave rise to the adoption of the name “gymnasium” for the German educational institution.

It would therefore be quite a misapprehension to suppose a German gymnasium a place like our American gymnasium; for gymnastic exercises are not at all obligatory.

It is however true that gymnasiaul instruction has not had from its beginning the same wide scope as at present. Originally it was nothing else than a monastic school for the study of Latin and Greek for mere ecclesiastical purposes. But gradually it was freed more and more from this narrowness, its sphere became broadened, and more practical studies were admitted, till it reached its present stage.

It is not my intention to give in this limited time a historical sketch of the development of gymnasial instruction. I will dwell upon this subject only to show the ends of the gymnasium and to reflect on the means and ways which are employed to attain them.

To understand the nature of the modern German gymnasium we must bear in mind, that human life may be compared to two streams, having many points of contact, yet following courses the different directions of which cannot be mistaken. The one stream moves along rapidly between green banks, raised in accordance with practical views of life to empty into the sea of human happiness; the other flows slowly between rocky shores, built up by scientific labors and unmindful of earthly fortune, bound for the deep ocean of truth only. According to the superior force, by which the one stream outstrips the other, popular life always bears distinctly its external marks. But both streams are ever coexistent and more or less active.

From such a standpoint, gymnasial instruction sets out, its end being accordingly a twofold one. For it aims on the one hand to make the pupil a practical man and a useful member of society, to instruct him in all the principal branches of knowledge in order that he may come forth with a clear and full understanding of his own time and its principles, views, necessities, desires and propensities, in order to pursue his business in practical life with honesty, intelligence and profit; on the other hand, and this is the chief object of the gymnasium, it forms a preparatory establishment of learning for the highest scientific pursuits. To develop symmetrically the intellectual faculties of the student, to strengthen his memory, to sharpen his understanding, to purify his judgment, to refine his taste and polish his manners by introducing him into the sublime vestibule of knowledge, is not less the work of this institute than to prepare him for the noble work of enlightening and elevating mankind.

Such being the design of the German gymnasium let us now consider the means which are employed to reach this.

In the first place, as for the practical side of education, there is found in the gymnasial course a quite remarkable number of obligatory studies, the pursuit of which is most advantageous for practical life. Let us look at them in detail: One of the subjects, a study which is continued through all the eight years of gymnasial instruction, is history and geography, and this for a good reason. The multifarious complications of political, social and commercial affairs, as they find their expression in
the life of a people or a state, require a similar multifarious administration, the principal traits of which, in our modern times, are established by the consent of all. Thus every individual, whatever his rank, profession or situation in life may be, is expected to state his opinion in all questions of public interest according to the rule of constitutional government. The forming of a sound opinion in this direction requires as a matter of course a true perception of the present and real state of things. Since the present however is always the mere product of the events and views of previous periods, the latter is necessary, and history that supplies this knowledge becomes thus a very important constituent in the sphere of practical learning.

The same thing holds in regard to the study of geography. The active international intercourse which in our day regards no boundary, no distance on land and sea, the lively exchange of the various products of soil and industry, the telegraph, railroad, steamboat and a great multitude of other new inventions and means of commerce have brought peoples into such close contact, that the knowledge of the different countries, and especially of their natural and commercial resources and industries, is a useful and necessary premise of mercantile life. The introduction of these studies into the gymnasial curriculum was therefore a consequence of practical reflection, as well as for some deeper reason servicable to the higher social, political and diplomatic education.

But as history is and ever was considered one of the best instructors of life, so is nature, too. And thus we find, besides history and geography in the course of gymnasial instruction, natural sciences taken up as an obligatory study to be pursued by the gymnasiast. Zoology, botany and mineralogy, as well as physics and chemistry, are taught, so that the student is not found ignorant in any branch of practical studies when he chooses some particular profession. And it is to be said here that a great stress is laid on the study of physics and chemistry in accordance with the wide application that both these sciences have found in business life, in all factories, dye-houses, tanneries and a thousand other mechanical, industrial and commercial establishments. Add to this a certain amount of instruction in style and in the expression of thought, and do not lose sight of the previous elementary training,—thus you have an idea of the gymnasial instruction, which furnishes the ability to become a merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, with all the refinements that can reasonably be demanded of the practical man.

But as mentioned above this is not the only and by no means the chief end of gymnasial education. The student should not merely store up the different data of sciences and enlarge the sphere of his general knowledge, he must be trained in such a way that he may unite by proper thought the scattered elements of his learning into an organic whole under some higher and guiding fundamental law.

On that account a series of other studies has been introduced into gymnasial instruction, the pursuit of which is cared for with great accuracy and assiduity. I mean the study of mathematics, ancient languages, ancient and modern literature, logic, psychology and the rudiments of philosophy.

As for these studies, no other deserves its place in the gymnasial curriculum so well as the study of mathematics. It is the science of intellect and no system of training and discipline can develop and sharpen better the understanding of the pupil, give him more vigor and stability of action, teach more successfully utility, necessity and progress than this science, or to speak more correctly this class of sciences. For it is, though abstract in itself, a necessary means of commerce and daily intercourse, and in a higher aspect an indispensable requisite of all scientific investigation. Its axioms, principles, rules and theories form the mighty pillar of all sciences. And since it strives in all processes and problems of knowledge for a systematic totality, it is more than any other study, suitable to cultivate the mind and to prepare it for the highest human activity.

The most characteristic trait that distinguishes the gymnasium from all other schools and educational institutions is the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Much has been said for and against this study and quite a remarkable controversy has arisen of late, whether the study of these dead languages should be a necessary part of juvenile education or not. The opponents thereof object to it especially as impracticable and wasting time at the cost of other more important and necessary branches of knowledge. But it seems to me not to be all truth, and a due regard paid to the public and social life in Germany and Austria-Hungary will disclose even the necessity of this study. I will but allude to the fact that the true understanding of many an important feature of life still to-day points far back to the Greeks and Romans, and I will but refer to another fact, that hardly two scores of years have elapsed since the parliametary language in Hungary ceased to be Latin.
I will dwell only upon such facts as prove that a fundamental requirement of Latin and Greek, as taught in the German and Austria-Hungarian gymnasium, is a necessary ingredient of social and political culture.

There are four branches of knowledge regarded as chief, and accordingly forming the four departments of the German university, namely, theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy. Every one of these most certainly presupposes the study of Latin and Greek.

To the jurist, lawyer, judge and legislator they are indispensable, since the basis of all law, of all private and public rights rests upon the ancient Roman law. Here lies the source; from here the principles of modern law are derived. The "Corpus juris civilis" of Justinian as it is transmitted to us is the indispensable book of reference in all doubtful cases up to this day. By the way of analogy we are in the German and Austria-Hungarian empires. And there can be no doubt that even in those countries where Roman law was not received, as for instance in England, that the judges, in cases of ambiguity in former judicial decisions, are often compelled to resort to the principles of Roman law for their elucidation. The study of Roman law has been made obligatory upon the German lawyer, and certainly it cannot be pursued except with the knowledge of Latin and Greek. We find, therefore, in Germany and Austria-Hungary as a rule that no person is admitted to any public, political, judicial or administrative office of any account without having passed the gymnasial course.

It is the same with a physician. I do not think it necessary to show in detail how indispensable and useful this study is for a man of this profession, whereas it is well known that all our medical terms, all chemical symbols are derived from Greek and Latin; the language used at medical consultations is, and for some good reason, Latin; and if we reflect on the studies of natural science — zoology, botany and mineralogy — we would admit that the nomenclature of all these branches of science is based upon these two languages. Without understanding these languages it is more than doubtful whether the study of medicine would ever afford such a great result as to gain vital humor from the Esculapian serpent.

The inestimable advantages which philosophy and theology have derived from these languages can just as little be denied. The thoughts and words of the master-scripts of Greece and Rome are an inexhaustible harvest-field for them. There are stored up so much richness, beauty and power of ideas in the writings of the Ancients, that their superiority is felt profoundly by every one, Greece being the shrine of the genius of the ancient world, the home of Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Rome being the imperial representative of law and order in the State. And how absurd would it be if a theologian should not understand the original language of the New Testament, but depend upon an interpretation for every word and doctrine treasured up therein? As one who understands but his mother tongue can hardly comprehend the beauty and quintessence of his own language, so can no man be a critic upon writings without being acquainted with their original.

And as for the Hebrew being taught in the three highest classes to those who are destined for the theological profession, I will rather cite you a few passages from great authorities, that may exhibit the interest and importance they attached to it. Melanchthon says, "I prefer the knowledge of the Hebrew before the wealth of a kingdom." Luther says, "Although my knowledge of the Hebrew language is but small, yet I would not exchange it for all the wealth of the world."

Addison, in his Spectator, No. 405, in respect to the elegance and excellence of the Hebrew language as contained in the writings of the Old Testament, remarks: "It has been said by some of the ancients that if the gods were to talk with men, they would certainly speak in Plato's style; but I think we may say with justice, that when mortals converse with their Creator, they cannot do it in so proper a style as in that of the Holy scriptures."

Pere Lamy, in his introduction to the Holy Scriptures, says that "the preachers of the gospel are the more inexusable in neglecting the Hebrew Scriptures, because they can nowhere find so rich and inexhaustible a fund for their purpose as there. All the foundations of true eloquence, extraordinary actions, rich expressions, fine examples, apt comparisons and striking figures, are found in them in great abundance, and all those ornaments which give strength and dignity to discourse." James Hervey in his Meditations observes that "the Hebrew is so pregnant and rich in sense that no translation can do it justice."

Bayley, in the preface to his Hebrew and English Bible, says: "It is a shame, if not a crime, for the clergy to be unacquainted with this language."

Such indeed, are the testimonies of many great and learned men, who have all taken a peculiar delight in the study of this most ancient language. And there could be given many reasons of a more general character in regard to the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, but I think we need but a little light and the impracticability claimed will be dispersed like a shadow.

The rest of gymnasial studies, preparatory to philosophy, logic and psychology are not only exact sciences, but they certainly form the fundamentals of all sciences and ought to find undoubtedly some place in every course of education. And being an indispensable study for every person in order to express himself in an intelligent way, they can by no means be wanting in the course of gymnasial instruction.

Besides these obligatory branches we find a series of studies which are not obligatory and aim at refining the tastes and aesthetic feelings of the pupils. With every gymnasium there is found a course of
modern languages, as: English, French and Italian, so that a pupil who fulfills his duties comes forth from this school a thoroughly educated member of human society.

As mentioned above, the gymnasial course takes eight years and is divided into eight classes, counted upwards from the “prima,” the lowest, to “octava,” the highest. This is the case in Austria-Hungary, a country whose excellent school system is not inferior to the German. For what is wanting there, is the life, power and faith in its own operations which animate it in other parts of Germany. The German gymnasium has properly six classes counted from “sexta,” the lowest, to “prima,” the highest. Sexta and quinta form the lowest division of the German gymnasium, and the course in those and in quarta is of one year each, whilst the three higher classes have an upper part and a lower part, the course being in each two years, making nine in all.

The curriculum is fixed for all gymnasia by ministerial authority, i.e., in regard to the matters of instruction and the number of hours to be allotted to them. But within the limits of organization of study, great freedom is left to the directors and teachers of the respective schools, and thus a great variety is to be found in practice. The teachers are named teachers and not professors, the pupils scholars and not students. The titles “professor,” and “student” are applied to the members of the university respectively.

If a pupil is to be advanced into a higher class, it requires a satisfactory testimony from the next inferior one. Pupils who have passed through all the classes of the gymnasium are compelled to undergo an examination in all obligatory branches before an imperial commissary who is in no connection with the respective gymnasia. This “leaving examination” (Abiturientenexamen) depends on the pupil’s admission to the universities. For no one, as a rule, can attend, as a regular student, university lectures without a certificate of fitness which the abiturient or the young man leaving the gymnasium has there acquired. The certificates are given to the successful candidate on a solemn occasion which takes place in the “Aula” of the gymnasium. This consists in the reading of a dissertation by the director or one of the teachers, in the delivering of an essay in the Latin language by one of the students, and in the rendering of thanks to the teachers for their honest care during so many years, in the bidding farewell to the fellow students of the lower classes in the mother language by another pupil who is to leave the gymnasiun.

The “Abiturienta,” or those who leave the gymnasium, however, are not in the least called graduates, and the certificates they receive are very simple. I will show you my own which I received after a study of eight years in the Roman Catholic gymnasium at the Hungarian city Kecskemet, in the year 1876.

The examination is both written and oral. The written examination lasts a week, and the candidate who fails in it is not tried sine venae.

It would certainly be far easier to go to the dean of the university, to be asked a few questions, and become thus a university student; there would be surely more students at the German university, yet and more, there would be many more universities in Germany than there are now, for the universities, with the natural desire to get as many students as possible, would lower the examination to them as much as they could, but I believe the pre-eminence of the German schools lies especially in this reform, that the pupil is not to be examined when entering, but rather when leaving school.

The object is not to let the schools and universities go on in a drowsy and fruitless routine, neither is it for pleasure and enjoyment, the object is to raise the culture of the nation ever higher and higher by their means.

If we consider still more, that the teacher of this educational institute must be a thoroughly learned man, who has completed a course of highest instruction at a university, that his knowledge must be in no case confined merely to the special branch of study he teaches, that he is only able to maintain the position of a professor of instruction and the general progress of learning, then we shall acknowledge that there is no doubt of the gymnasial institution offering the most perfect educational training for young minds. And it will hardly be disputed that the school system throughout Germany is in its main features, in its completeness and thoroughness, such as deserving the greatest attention.

America is and will remain the alluring soil where peoples of all the world come together and transplant their individual and social peculiarities, and it is the privilege of America’s ever prosperous hand to select the best from all the imported manners and customs, and to advance into a still more thriving state. I may therefore be allowed to express my opinion that in many a respect the German gymnasium might and should be a model for our American schools.

I said in many a respect, and I meant chiefly the matters and methods by which the youth’s mind and all his mental powers are unfolded and developed. For I am very ready to acknowledge that many externals of American life point out and demand decidedly certain differences in the educational sphere. Between a country like America, where the ever vivid spirit of liberty, equality and individual independence permeates and penetrates all classes of society, where every one carries within himself the living consciousness of his own social and political worth, and where no boundary, no limit is set to the most ambitious and emulous rivalry, and a country like Germany, where the stream of public life moves along sluggishly in the hewn bed of primeval customs, where every citizen’s movement is watched and guarded by rules, which are prescribed by monarchial prerogatives, and aristocratic prejudices, where in a multifarious manner still to day the promotion of the individual very often is retarded and checked by birthrights, nepotism and many other similar obstacles which a monarchical though constitutional government always has and will cling to as its best guardians and safest pillars to rest upon,—there must of course be also certain traits which we will find most dissimilar even in the earliest individual education. But, as the physiological structure of American and German bodies is homogeneous, there will also be found some leading principles according to which the minds of both might and should be
trained, there will easily be recognized dictates given not by surroundings and other externals, but arising from the very functions and labors of the human mind.

It is this regard for the unfolding of the mental powers, I alluded to, in remarking that the German gymnasium might be a model, and I did not wish to enter into an inquiry of differences that may be found in many another direction.

But I have already taken too much of your valuable time, and assure you that only the desire of giving as intelligible a view of the gymnasium as I may, has led me to speak at such length.

It costs the government $10,000 a year to furnish the students at West Point with music.

Prof. Drummond of the University of Edinburgh, is mentioned as successor of Dr. McCosh as president of Princeton.

There is much talk about a universal language. It seems as if chestnuts would become a universal word, especially at colleges.

"I have a theory about the dead languages," remarked a Freshman. "I think they were killed by being studied too hard."—Herberts.

Latin is pronounced according to the Roman method in 155 colleges, in 144 according to the English, and 35 according to the Continental.

A gentleman was one day asked by a friend how to keep himself from quarrels. He answered, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel himself."

The sound of the human voice has been heard three miles over a level plain; a railroad whistle, eighteen miles; thunder, sixty miles; cannonading, eighty miles.

The authorities of Hope College have not until lately required from its students any matriculation fees upon entering college, and when it was introduced there was a strong kick among the students.

Wellesley and Vassar: Miss Alice Freeman has resigned her position as president of Wellesley College. Miss Helen F. Shafer, senior professor of Mathematics has been called to the chair. It is reported that Wellesley is to have an art building to cost one hundred thousand dollars.

The secret of success is doing work early in the day. The college bell doesn't ring in life; men must plan for themselves. It is a wrong way to work late at night. Such work is a nervous strain, and the man works under pressure, and he will be worried; and if he is worried he will not last long.—Prof. Dwight in Yale Record.
judiciously used by Prof. Montgomery. The fol­

lowing is some of the apparatus already received: Whirling table, Geissler tubes, radiometer, aneroid barometer, Sneed's, Daniels' and Leclanche's cells, and more than 20 smaller pieces. In chemistry, a distilling apparatus, endiometer, various retorts, condensers, beakers, evaporating dishes, thermometers, flasks, and numerous other things. Apparatus on the way: Plates for Holtz and frictional machine, gyroscope, pumps, fire syringe, conductometer, revolving electro-magnet, magnets, dipping needle, hydrometer, parabolic reflectors, diapasons, prisms, spectroscope, post: lumiero, lens, solar microscope, heliotellus, and 20 or more other smaller pieces. During the summer a polarizing apparatus, Ruhm­

undoubtedly it will be thought by some who may read this article that we are away behind the times, when they are informed that there are no Greek letter fraternities in our college. Perhaps we are a trifle antiquated and bigoted in our ideas upon this subject but the fact nevertheless remains that the sentiment here is strongly against college secret societies. To our enlightened minds, to which only organization now needed in this country is a society now in existence which can supply this need and on a much broader and higher basis than can any secret society. We allude to the Y. M. C. A., the most extensive college organization in the world. We know several men who, while in college, were members of fraternities and who say the only benefit they have ever received, since leaving college, was the privilege of paying an occasional assessment. On the whole, therefore, we are content to plod along and forego the pleasure of this luxury for a season or until there seems to be more enthusiasm in this direction than appears at present.

Locals.

"Cut away" is the prevailing style in college whiskers.

The longest student at the college is 6 ft. 4 in., the shortest 4 ft.

Mr. Steaniff, a Bulgarian, gave an interesting talk at the college, Feb. 13.

It is with interest that we learn of a new Lyceum at the high school. Success to it.

Great interest is taken in society work this term. This is a good sign for the prosperity of the college.

Some one suggests that theologues should bear in mind the difference between pounding and expounding the Bible.

The Sherwoods and Philos will each hold an open session this term. The Sherwoods, Friday, March 2. The Philos one week later.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, a load of college students visited the home of Mr. E. A. Beich in Oshkomo. The night was rather stormy and the roads bad, and the boys were compelled to reluctantly get out of the sleigh and extricate the party from the snow. Despite the drawbacks the party enjoyed themselves in partaking of the hospitality of their genial host.
It is reported that a college student earnestly requested to be taken as a boarder at Mrs. Sheldon's new school for young ladies. History fails to divulge his name.

The Philos very generously entertained the Literary society of Paw Paw, Friday evening, Jan. 27, furnishing to the wants of the physical as well as the intellectual man.

A lecturer before a company of students exclaimed: "Just think of your opportunities! 12,000 volumes in the library that you may read, and if it is with you as it was with me, each one of the Professors will give enough to do, so you will not have a chance to put your face inside the library door." And the students responded "Amen."

Great improvements have been made at the library. The painter, paper-hanger and furniture dealer have been striving to make this a pleasant resort for the students. Among the regular periodicals on the reading-table may be found The Century, North American and Contemporary Reviews, Forum and Nineteenth Century.

One of the pleasantest evening's enjoyment this winter season was the occasion of the visit of the Sherwood Society to the home of Miss Olive Patterson near Galesburg. A sleigh ride, a literary program and an oyster supper at which several responded to toasts proposed, made the evening pass all too quickly, leaving with all the happy remembrance of an evening profitably spent.

**Personalites.**


'86 Harry Pettee, with D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, was in Kalamazoo Feb. 1.

Prof. T. N. Wells, '59, has resigned his position in the Los Angeles University, Cal.

J. P. Cadman, '63, has an interesting article in the Christian Herald of Jan. 26 on "The City of Elms."

Rev. E. H. Brooks, '74, was recently elected secretary of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Grand Rapids.

Mr. House, an old student at the college, now located at Neenah, Wis., as General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., attended the annual State Convention of Michigan at Kalamazoo, Feb. 2-3.

Rev. Kendall Brooks has been obtained as instructor of classes to be formed at the city association of the Y. M. C. A.

A. E. Clough, '80, has taken a position as traveling agent for the insurance company with which he has been connected for several years, at an increased salary. His family have moved to Kalamazoo which he will hereafter make his headquarters.

**Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.**

The interest which was awakened last year by Mr. Wilder has been a permanent interest, so much so that it was deemed expedient to hold a conference of the mission bands of the State. Accordingly arrangements were made and carried out to have this first Inter-Collegiate Missionary Conference at Albion, Jan. 14th and 15th.

The conference was a grand success in all respects. All those who were permitted to go, among whom were three of our own college, were greatly strengthened in their determination to devote their lives and their all to the important work of Foreign Missions.

The Conference was called to order at eleven o'clock, Jan. 14th, by Mr. E. S. Shaw of the University of Michigan. Miss Belle H. Richards of Kalamazoo was chosen temporary secretary. The temporary committees were appointed and the conference adjourned until afternoon.

At 2:30 o'clock there was a consecration meeting lead by A. L. Kennen, of Hillsdale. In accordance with the acceptance of the report of the committee on permanent organization Mr. G. A. Jackson, of Hillsdale, was made chairman of the conference and Miss Richards secretary. After the necessary business was dispensed with, Miss Sella Arnold, President of the Albion band, gave an address of welcome. After the reports of the bands of the State, Mr. W. H. Walker, of Ann Arbor, read a paper on "Organization and Work of Missionary Bands in Colleges." Mr. E. A. Balch another on "Qualifications of Missionary Candidates," and Miss Banney, of Hillsdale, one on "Medical Missions."

The evening session was opened by a consecration meeting lead by Mr. G. L. Cady, of Olivet.

After the report of the committee on State organization, Mr. E. O. Mead, of Olivet, delivered a missionary address which was one of the finest of the conference.

After the program was carried out there was a
reception given the delegates by the Albion band. The evening was spent in a very pleasant manner.

Sunday morning a consecration meeting was held, lead by Mr. E. S. Shaw, of Ann Arbor.

The afternoon meeting was held in the college chapel. After a devotional meeting, addresses were given by Mr. Jackson, subject, "What Next?" Mr. F. R. Bunker on "What Constitutes a Missionary Call." Miss E. M. Trowbridge, of Ann Arbor, spoke of missionary work at her home in Aintab, Turkey. This session was closed by some timely remarks by President Fiske of Albion College.

A union service was held in the evening at which Prof. Miller, of Ann Arbor, delivered a most excellent address.

"After the services, a farewell meeting of the delegates was held. All were anxious to express in some way the good they had received from the conference. Of the 45 delegates, 20 expect to go as preachers; 12 as teachers, 4 (ladies) as physicians; Mr. Miller, as a translator, and the rest were undecided. Warm and hearty was the sympathy that flowed from heart to heart, as hand clasped hand for the farewell. Identity of interests, the hidden force that binds heart to heart, had full power throughout the conference, and well the work was done. May God, who alone can know the sacrifices we make, guard, guide and keep us to the end." B.

Space prevents us from giving a full and detailed account of the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. held here Feb. 2-5. Suffice it to say that it was conceded by all the older Association men that it was the best Convention ever held in Michigan. The best of spirit prevailed throughout the whole convention and everyone seemed to be especially eager for the Master's work. The following is the

PROGRAM:

THURSDAY EVENING.
7 00 Song Service—E. C. Van Ness, Coldwater.
7 30 Appointment of temporary committees.
8 00 Reception and Banquet to Delegates—Kalamazoo Association.

FRIDAY MORNING.
9 00 Organization of Convention.
9 30 Reports of Associations—Limited to three minutes each.
10 45 Reports of District Committees—Limited to five minutes each.
11 15 Praise service for the blessings of the past year—J. G. Inglis, East Saginaw.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
1 30 Written reports on State work:
By the Treasurer of the State Committee.
By the State Secretary.
By the Chairman of the State Committee.

3 15 The Bible in our Associations—R. M. Beattie, Gen. Sec., Grand Rapids.
4 00 Business session.

FRIDAY EVENING.
7 00 Song Service—C. B. Willis, Milwaukee, Wis.
7 30 "How to get a Building"—S. M. Cutcheon, Pres. Detroit Association.
9 00 Evangelistic service for men only.

SATURDAY MORNING.
9 00 Special Meetings:
College Students—L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary.
Railway Delegates—L. G. Jenkins, R. R. Secretary, Detroit Committee.
9 45 Invitations for next convention.
10 00 Devotional exercises—G. E. Hunt, Olivet.
10 20 Practical talks and educational classes—E. E. Brown, Ann Arbor.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
1 30 Evangelistic meetings for young men—C. B. Willis, Gen. Sec., of Milwaukee.
2 15 Prayer-meeting for blessings on the coming year—G. C. Butterfield, Marquette.
3 00 Needs of the coming year, and pledges from Associations—Robt. Wishard, Intern'l Secretary.
4 00 Meeting of the State Executive Committee, and Organization of District Committees.

SATURDAY EVENING.
7 00 Song Service—C. B. Willis, Milwaukee, Wis.
7 30 Origin and Growth of Railroad Work—George W. Cobb, R. R. Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
8 15 The work among young men in heathen lands—L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary.
9 00 Evangelistic meeting, for men only.

SUNDAY.
9 00 A. M. Consecration meeting—H. G. Van Tuyl, Detroit.
10 30 A. M. Services in the churches by delegates.
3 30 P. M. Mass meeting for men.
3 30 P. M. Meetings for ladies and boys.
7 00 P. M. Services in the churches by delegates.
8 15 P. M. Farewell meeting.

The Columbia Law School graduated a Chinaman in 1886. He was lately admitted to the New York bar and is the first China-American lawyer.

President McCosh declares that since he abolished secret societies at Princeton there has been better order, less drinking, and less opposition to the faculty.

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, has offered a prize to the college man whose form is nearest perfect physical symmetry after two years of training. A very good idea to promote the athletic interests of a college.—Ev.
Exchanges.

The Delean, from the Central High School of Grand Rapids, will take rank among our high school exchanges. Their pages offer many interesting articles.

The Normal News, in addition to an unusually good supply of news and general literature, brings to us a photograph of her faculty. The pictures are less than one inch square and present the head and shoulders only; yet they are well taken and will be very interesting to every reader of the News.

The Ottawa Campus parades a long column of "Reviews." This feature of some college papers strikes us as being boyish, for such reviews are commonly found in every two cent daily and neither furnish mental exercise to the writer nor exemplify college thought to the casual reader.

Our Catholic exchanges publish a roll of honor containing the names of those students who distinguish themselves. We do not expect they will change this custom at our suggestion, but we do think the plan a questionable one both as to the good it does the scholar and as to its benefit to their papers.

We have also to acknowledge receipt of the Deleite, of Drake University, Iowa. The article on "The Ministry among the Professions," could easily be changed to "Base Ball among etc.," by simply changing the last one third of the piece from consideration of the ministry to the latter named. We mean that the other professions are too low to compare with the ministry, and if a comparison is attempted let the same principles be applied to teaching, medicine and law which have actuated the writer with regard to the ministry.

The University Reporter from Georgia gives the following sentiments in an eulogy on Jeff. Davis. In deference to the opinions of the exchange man of the Southern Collegian we will make no comments on them: "He resembles more the God-like than the human; and in the attempt to utter praise, base eulogy falters on our lips. * * * Who, knowing the character of the man, hath a soul so dead as to dare to say that he does not love and honor him? * * * Never shall we cease to cherish the memory of the old Confederacy or love with a heart's devotion its spotless and heroic chieftain. * * * Heaven shall place upon his brow the crown of immortal victory."

Our Christmas exchanges furnish a great variety of thought and appearance. As they come from all parts of the country they might be expected to exhibit very different traits of character. The development of students does differ somewhat with the locality, if we may judge from these papers; and yet, there is probably no other country where young people so widely separated are so much alike. Americans travel more than any other people. Those of the middle class often migrate from one state to another and then send their children into still other states to school. At about the same age these students are pursuing substantially the same course of study. These things make them alike. The differences between students of different localities cannot be drawn from the appearance only of their college journals; every section has its good papers and its poor ones. But at the East fraternities, games and frivolity seem to exhaust the enthusiasm; while Western students maintain their oratorical association or delve in their books with true frontier perseverance. We remember that the hardihood of the Greek colonists was one factor in the intellectual greatness of Greece, and that many noble Romans were reared in the rustic humlets rather than in the imperial city. Southern scholars have more ardor and seem to possess a warm affection for the confederacy and its relics, as may be seen from some quotations in this column, which were crowded out of our previous issue. This last is repulsive to Northern boys, who perhaps from climate seem a little conservative in their literary work, unless we except the ex-man of the Niagara Index.

College Notes.

Prof. Asa Gray, the noted botanist of Harvard, is dead.

A Christian college in China recently received a gift of $100,000.

The yell of the students of the University of the Pacific is, "Hi! hi! hi! Pacific."

The property on the campus of the University of Michigan is valued at $1,300,000.

Hundreds of students at the large schools are taking lectures on memory systems.

Of the 140,000 Y. M. C. A. members in this country 12,761 are in the college associations.

Nearly one-tenth of all those young people who expect to enter foreign missions are at Oberlin.

A certain civil engineer is drawing a salary of $8,000 a year. A few years ago his principal source of income was from sawing wood in the neighborhood of Dartmouth.
It is said that fifty theological students of Yale are trying to memorize the Bible.

"At Yale the academic Freshmen number 205 and the Scientific school 106, making a total of 311 Freshmen."

In 1886, 4,624 people graduated from the Chautauqua university. This is the largest class of which we have record.

Senator Edmunds recently sent a check of $100 to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., it having recently conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they think they are, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors and one reporter.

The inter-collegiate missionary conference at Albion, Jan. 14 and 15, resulted in forming "The Michigan Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance for promoting unity and co-operation among the Missionary Bands of the State."

Senator Stanford recently said in reference to "Stanford University," which he has founded and endowed: "It will be built with a sole regard to the poor; no rich man's son or daughter will want to go there. My university will absorb my wealth and be a monument to the memory of my son. The poor alone will be welcome."

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'What and How to Read.'

No error is more adapted to arrest mental development than the prevalent one that information is education. The tendency to this error is fostered by the vast number of books which seem to claim our attention, and by the reluctance to appear ignorant. The flush rises to our cheek when we are forced to confess that we have not read Dickens'
David Copperfield and Scott’s Ivanhoe. We discuss with an assumed understanding works of art and researches in science. In our eagerness to obtain general information we become addicted to the habit of reading without giving the brain time to digest the substance received.

In view of these facts the question is pertinent, How shall we derive the best profit from other men have published to the world, in their writings.” “Reading is that means or method of knowledge whereby we acquaint ourselves with what other men have published to the world, in their writings.” “Meditation or study includes all those exercises of mind whereby we render all the methods of gaining knowledge useful for our increase in true knowledge and wisdom.”

It is neither essential nor possible for all to become familiar with every branch of knowledge; nor is it the sphere of literature to furnish only such productions as are useful for general information. Diversified employments demand the exposition of subjects characteristic of each. Consequently the broad field of literature furnishes the artisan with information pertaining to his special work, the merchant with information relating to the current prices of articles of commerce, the farmer with information concerning the farm, the literary man with the noblest products of the human mind. It is not advisable for one who is devoted to either of these departments to attempt a full knowledge of all the others, lest he fail to attain to the thorough mastery of even his chosen specialty, and become merely a jack-of-all-trades.

Since, therefore, it is essential to read with the intention of perfecting ourselves in our special line of work, the question arises, By what method can we most effectually do this? Metaphysicians distinguish originative and receptive powers of the mind. It is in the exercise of its receptive powers that the mind gathers the thoughts of others; but the application of this acquired information to the work of independent investigation and conclusion involves the exercise of the originative powers of the mind. An extended course of reasoning is unnecessary to prove that the mind is soonest and most completely developed by original and independent exercise. It was not merely a rare power of receptivity but the power of original mental action that enabled Sir Isaac Newton to discover the law of gravity. Stephenson, Morse, Howe and Edison have given to the world the product of original mental processes.

The method of creating a healthy, active origin-
COLLEGE INDEX.

extreme North, is almost the sole vegetable attains a growth of only one and one half to four inches, whereas other varieties of the same plant reach a growth of eight to ten inches on the tropical coast of South America. As we advance southward from the Arctic regions this scantiness gradually gives place to more luxuriance; we first meet stunted pines but passing through the Temperate into the Torrid Zone the forest trees and plants increase in number and size until the tropic forest cannot be penetrated by man unless he cuts his way and is only entered by beasts on paths worn by centuries of use. It is hard to find perfect natural growths in northern fields or forests, leaves and flowers seem to be blighted by insects, excessive heat or cold, dryness or moisture; but at the tropics nature celebrates her victory over all obstructions by producing the almost perfect palm.

The same principle holds good in the animal kingdom. The polar bear and great leviathan seem not only the monarchs but almost the sole inhabitants of the polar regions, but as we approach the torrid zone nature adds to her northern scarcity varieties of every grade from the lowest animalcule to the highest vertebrate and presents all degrees of activity from the most inert mollusk of our northern seas and forests to the graceful, manlike gorilla and chimpanzee. Here if we had the missing link connecting these highest degrees of animal life with mankind we should think man the child of nature; but we have not the link, and man reaches his best state under a different law. Although the physical nature of man develops much more rapidly and perhaps perfectly in the torrid zone than elsewhere, the mind and soul, his true humanity remain indolent and dwarfish. Returning northward to the temperate zone we find that man matures slow enough to allow all his attributes of mind and body a symmetrical development. Whether we examine him in America, China or Western Europe we find him studious, energetic and progressive. We see too, that the temperate zone has been the westward path of civilization as she has passed around the world. Every great empire from Babylon to Britain has had its seat in this belt, the southern part of which has given us our fine arts, the northern part our energies and liberties. Should we pass on to the extreme north we find that while man slowly matures he does not spend his long youth in procuring knowledge or benefiting his mind, but exhibits an intellect similar to that of the tropical man. While nature develops best in the hot regions man reaches his perfection in the temperate zone and the natural and human realms are governed by different systems of law.

Moreover man manipulates nature’s laws and renders her his subject. He has extended the limits of those natural productions which most benefits himself, and by cultivation of species has rendered vegetable and animal life much nearer perfect. American maize is now a world production rather than a continental; rice in return has been brought to our shores and some think our wheat is a native of central China. Our noble horses probably came from the wild races which inhabit the uncultivated plains, where, from size and form they are fit for little else than quick transportation, but we have perfected the kind until we possess horses for swift road work, for heavy drawing and for domestic use. We have harnessed our sails to nature’s winds; we have bottled up the electric forces of the heavens and are now conversing by means of them through leagues on leagues of roaring billows. Physical geography has been altered by man; through his efforts vast deserts have been rendered fertile, peninsulas have become islands and lakes his meadow lands. So we might enumerate without limit the cases in which man has transformed nature but on the whole we should reach the same conclusion that he who created us a little lower than the angels made us higher than the realm of nature.

D. C. HENSHAW, '30.

JOHN HOWARD.

The rise of philanthropy presents a field of profound interest to all lovers of true moral greatness. Not the least interesting point is at the beginning of philanthropic work as instituted by John Howard. Of the early life of this remarkable man but little is known. At school he won no laurels. No one read in his pallid countenance the signs of future genius. A brilliant career was not predicted for him. Accustomed to wealth and luxury, he would scarcely be expected to step forth into life’s great arena with the single purpose of alleviating the sufferings of mankind. But “there’s a divinity that shapes our ends,” and so it was with Howard.

Through his official position as sheriff he was first led to see the enormity of prison abuses and the necessity for reform. Before his time prison science had received but little attention. At long intervals men had penetrated the dark adyta of the captive world and brought forth startling reports of prison cruelty. But the efforts for reform were
weak and ineffectual. Nothing less than an Herculean resolution could uproot the gigantic evil, so firmly was it seated.

Men languished in jail for years because they abjured the king’s authority in matters of religion. Others from whom fickle fortune fled were imprisoned for life because of debts which they of course could never pay while frowned upon by prison walls. Fair samples are these of the injustice of penal science in the eighteenth century. Yet unjust as were the causes of their confinement, much more so was the treatment these prisoners received. Imagination scarcely can picture the suffering these unfortunate beings endured. They were fed upon the vilest of food, subjected to the caprice of keepers whose only recompense was what they might extort from their prisoners, whose chief delight seemed to be to inflict the lash and the thumbscrew. They were confined in cells into which the sunlight, heaven’s choicest blessing, was never allowed to enter. In short, where everything was done that the fertile brain of delinquent man could suggest to torture their helpless victims.

Howard’s heart went forth in sympathy towards these poor sufferers and he resolved to devote the remainder of his life to the alleviation of their miseries and the reform of prison management. His purpose once formed, he was not the one to shrink from duty, but with all the ardor of his zealous soul took up the colossal task which lay before him. This act has excited the wonder of many. Why should he choose to go from the home of elegance and refinement into the midst of misery and death? Men will endure long years of privation for the sake of wealth, but Howard prized the shining gold only for the good he might accomplish with it. They will search in lands unknown for the glittering bauble, fame, but Howard scorned display and rebuked those who would do him honor. His only motive was to elevate mankind. He expected no reward but a satisfied sense of having done his duty.

The crusade against wrong was begun by a minute investigation of the prison world! None of its dark mysteries were hidden too deeply to be discovered by the searching eye of the reformer. Abuses which could not bear the sun’s redeeming light he brought forth to wither in its rays. In its darkest retreats he sought out sin and it vanished like mist before the dawn. He presented the results of his researches to the public and it was astonished, to Parliament and it was aroused. In answer to his appeals it adopted stringent measures of reform.

Yet, while engaged in the work of reformation he did not forget the sufferers themselves. Into fever-haunted dungeons, into the very abode of misery went the apostle of suffering, lifting from the lowest depths of degradation, the fallen, cheering the suffering by kind words and munificent gifts, ever helping the oppressed and rebuking by words of telling force, the oppressors.

Nor was his the narrow charity which does not reach beyond its parent soil. In every land, from the icy plains of Russia to the verdant hills of Spain he trod again the paths of woe. He wrought noble deeds on foreign soil, and at last stood before the entire world the personification of all that is good and pure among men.

Thus he lived a life almost immaculate until death at last closed the scene and robbed the age of its greatest hero. We last see him on Russia’s barren plains, engaged, as usual, in works of love. There, as he is striving to remedy the ill of another, death, enraged that he should dare to cheat it of its victim, turns its searching breath on him and soon Howard is no more. Dead, and in a foreign land, but not among strangers, for a knowledge of his transcendent virtues had pervaded earth’s most distant clime. Never before, perhaps, had man received such funeral honors. Thousands of weeping people followed the illustrious stranger to his foreign grave, and the melancholy moan of grief which rose from that Russian village on the banks of the rolling Dnieper reverberated through every land. When Cromwell died a nation wept his fall; when Howard died a world bowed down in tears. The muses sang his praises in songs of sweetest cadence. Angelic seraphs caught up the soothing strain, and the heavenly choir in notes of thrilling minor hurls to blissful rest the spirit of the immortal Howard.

Oh, noble benefactor of mankind! Thou art one of the grandest men who have wrought in the fields of time. Thy works shall stand eternal monuments of thy glory. All earth sounds and the argent dome of heaven echoes back thy fame. Now life’s tempestuous voyage with thee is over. To the departing spirit then we say,—

"Go, wing thy flight from star to star,
From world to luminous world as far
As the universe spreads its flaming wall.
Take all the pleasures of all the spheres,
Multiply each through endless years."

A. M. CUMMINS, ’92.

Rush University, a colored educational school at Holly Springs was burned March 8.
College Index.

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Editorial.

A word concerning the conduct in the library. Now that the library has become an attractive place where the student may come to consult the authorities there found, or to read the periodicals and magazines, care should be taken that it may not degenerate into a place of social intercourse. The tendency is naturally strong in this direction, and if not checked at the start will become unmanageable. It is designed as a place where the student may work to the best advantage, which cannot be done if there is noise and confusion in the room. In justice to those who desire to make legitimate use of the library it should be kept as still as practicable.

Washington's birthday was allowed as a holiday. The boys resolved to celebrate in a way which would undoubtedly meet the approval of the father of his country were he alive now, that is, by calling a meeting to consider the advisability of agitating the passage of local option in this country. The meeting was called at 8 A.M. and W. G. Coeburn chosen temporary chairman. After considerable discussion pro and con, mostly pro, it was decided to organize for active work. O. E. Cheney was elected president of the club, L. E. Martin Vice-President, C. G. Townsend Secretary and J. S. Collins Assistant Secretary. After some discussion it was decided to limit membership to the college. The four officers were made an executive committee for the transaction of business. Owing to a mistake in the notice in the daily paper only a few were present from the city, yet a very enthusiastic meeting was held and subsequent events show that it was not mere buncombe.

One of the most serious deficiencies in our literary work this year has been the want of some popular lecture course. Those lectures and entertainments which are of an elevated nature are not the ones to draw a full house. Even Kalamazoo's boasted culture will not support a first-class lecture course so that any money may be made from it. The Y. M. C. A. course of last year barely paid expenses, and several attempts to provide a high grade of entertainments have met with indifferent success. The managers of the Academy of Music recognise this fact and act accordingly, their object being to make money. We have had a few good lectures, however, thanks to the W. C. T. U. Now, it seems to us that the college, either through the students by their societies, or perhaps more properly, through the faculty and trustees, ought to be philanthropic enough to take the trouble of managing a lecture course for the benefit to be derived from it. Something similar to this was carried out on a small scale by Dr. Nelson when he was acting President, and with good success. The benefit of such a course of lectures as might be provided needs no demonstration. We hope that another year may not be allowed to go by so barren of that class of entertainments so valuable in a college town, and which form such a necessary part of a liberal education.

In common with the other departments the library has shared the benefit of the $25,000 fund. One section of the library has been filled with the books recently purchased besides filling out several incomplete sets. About 150 new books have been received thus far and we understand the whole number to be added this year will be about 175. This addition together with the Olney Library greatly increases the value of the College library to the students as is shown by the increased patronage it receives. The following are a few of the books illustrating their general character. Thomas' Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary; DePuy's Universal Gazetteer; Anthon's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; 30 volumes of Rolfe's Shakespeare; Epoch's of History, 12 volumes; Curtin's History of Greece; Provinces of Roman Empire; Mommers's British Poets; The English Poets; Ward Whipple's literature of the Age of Elizabeth; Lowell, three volumes; Yesterday with the Authors, Fields; History of Greek Literature, Mahaffy; History of Roman Lit-
erature; Cruttwell; Lessons from My Master, Bayne; Dewey's Psychology; Ribot's German Psychology; Spencer's Philosophy; Sully's Physiology; McCo's Philosophy; Bowen's Modern Philosophy; Kant's Pure Reason; Janet's Final Causes and also Theory of Morals; Hamilton's Lectures on Logic; Ladd's Physiological Psychology; Aeberwey's History of Philosophy; Woolsey's Political Economy; Litze's Microcosms; Fisher's Origin of Christianity; Durant's History of Rome; Clark's Ten Great Religions; Pomeroy's Constitutional Law; Morey's Roman Law and many other excellent works on History, Literature, Philosophy, Pedagogy and Science.

The fact that our college boys have taken the initiative to some extent in the local option movement in the county suggests the question, How far ought college students to take part in local, social and political questions? Student agitators are objected to on the ground that they do not belong here and have no interest at stake. It is said that the resident citizens ought to know what they want without any suggestion from a lot of irresponsible students. Well, that is a pretty hard set-off but we notice that when these same men have a pet scheme to work they are very ready to enlist the students. Well, that is a pretty hard set-off but are not in favor of the students entering the ranks of ordinary ward politicians and becoming entirely going on around hal 'c a Student agitators are objected to. They are not much given to conservatism nor are they men are in favor for the future politics of our country and that is worthy of mention and a thing which argues well for the future politics of our country and that is the large majority of college students and educated men are in favor of the great social and moral reform which has come up for settlement.

What is the cause of so much sickness among our students this term? There may be some other reasons for much of this but it seems to us that much of it is due to lack of exercise. Since winter began those students who have taken more than 15 minutes of exercise a day outside of an occasional walk down town are the exception, especially among those who room in the dormitory. Is it any wonder that those who are naturally weak in constitution cannot stand this severe strain? What we need is more systematic exercise. How are we going to get it? It is not so hard to prevail upon the students to take exercise when it may be taken out of doors with a lot of other boys, but to get them to take it in their rooms is not so easy. If one gets a pair of dumb bells or Indian clubs and thinks he will take a certain amount of exercise each day he often finds himself omitting it entirely or shortening the time if he has an extra hard lesson to learn or an essay or editorial to write. To be sure the gymnasium of the city Y. M. C. A. is available to the students at slight expense, but as that is a mile away many of those on the hill think they would not get the worth of their money should they join. What we want is a gymnasium of our own. We do not see any reason why Kalamazoo College cannot have a gymnasium which shall be deserving of the name. As yet we have not the boldness to ask for a building like some of the eastern colleges but a large and expensive building is not essential to a good gymnasium. What we want and need is a suitable room with sufficient apparatus and then a competent director who shall have charge of it. The next thing we would ask would be a rule by which every student should be obliged to take a definite amount of exercise unless excused for good reasons. Otherwise those most needing the exercise would omit it. This rule should apply as well to the young women as to the young men. They need it as much or more. There might be some grumbling at this at first but soon all would see its good effect and support it most heartily. But the first thing is to get a gymnasium. Where is that coming from? Who will be the one to give $1000 for a gymnasium and apparatus? Don't all speak at once.

Prof. P. A Latta of Allegan will have charge of the normal department about to open in connection with Hope college, Holland.

The number of students of Rutgers College has increased twenty-five per cent. since last year. But eight students will take part in the commencement exercise hereafter.

The Sherwood Press says that the college located there has been a complete failure from the first. The students have been notified that they will have a vacation for an indefinite time. Michigan with her university, agricultural, Hillsdale, Olivet Albion, Kalamazoo and Alma institutions, is no place for private colleges.
Peek-a-boo, "Little Ophelia."
The winter term closed March 23.
The catalogue for '88 will be out soon.
Wanted—more scholars in the music class.
Miss Edith Kurtz has been sick with scarlet fever.
Boys, let's go to "Alaska" and get some "stove pipe hats."
One of the Peckses is threatened with being sent back to Pike's Peak to recuperate.
A class has been started under the direction of Prof. Botsford to study Prof. Loisette's "Art of Never Forgetting."
L. D. Osborn preached his "maiden sermon" at the Bethel Mission, March 18, supplying for the pastor, Rev. L. B. Fish.
The total number of books taken from the library during the winter term this year was 232, and for the corresponding term last year 108. Increase 124. Money expended in furnishing the library is highly appreciated.
Lost.—A sophomore. Height about 5 feet, 11 inches, moderate build, black hair and eyebrows, third eyebrow in prospect, of rather dark complexion. When last seen was dressed in black entaway, checkered pants, white-wing collar, dark necktie, derby hat and No. 8 congress shoes. Answers to the name of "Mac." Finder will confer a favor by returning him to the college.
The concert given by the Euros in the chapel March 11, and repeated one week later with an entire "change of program," was successful in every respect. Under the management of Miss Rose twelve young ladies (?) gave the "Peak Sisters" of "Alaska" before a room full of appreciative spectators. Great credit is due them for the excellent manner of the performance throughout. They carried the audience with them. Now we were charmed with the melodies from the orchestra, now convulsed with laughter at Melinda bubbling over with mirth, and anon filled with sorrow at the "Ode to a Bramble Bush" and the "Hanging Cat." Last but not by means the least, Mr. Fisk, 6 feet 4 inches tall, appeared as "Little Ophelia," whose recitation elicited a hearty recall. All who attended remember two evenings enjoyably spent. The young ladies realized about $40 for their piano fund.

On the evening of March 9, the Philoxian Lyceum very generously welcomed the public to a musical and literary treat, the occasion of their annual open session. Mr. L. E. Martin acting as chairman the program began with a well rendered piano duet by Mr. Ed Desenberg and Miss Hattie Lilienfield. Mr. McKinstry's poem, "Chestnuts" showed a brilliant vein of poetic wit. The oration by Mr. Cummins was delivered in a good, clear style. Its literary merit speaks for itself, as published in this issue of the INDEX. Mr. Hutchins declamation deserves great credit. The vocal solo by Miss Fish was greatly enjoyed by all as attested by the hearty encore which it elicited. The instrumental trio was well rendered. In the argumentative speeches the question was well discussed by the gentlemen who stood up for their chosen vocations. Mr. Collins essay was very interesting. The impersonation of "Dr. Faust" by Mr. Conrad was excellently rendered, given in true dramatic style. Mr. Desenberg and Miss Lilienfield closed the program with another instrumental duet which is always enjoyed when so excellently rendered. The following is the full

**PROGRAM.**

**PART FIRST.**

Music,—Instrumental Duet, Mr. E. Desenberg, Miss Hattie Lilienfield.
Poem, C. E. McKinstry.
Oration, John Howard, A. M. Cummins.
Declamation, A. J. Hutchins.
Music,—Vocal Solo, Miss Jennie Fish.

**RECESS.**

**PART SECOND.**

Music,—Instrumental Trio, Messrs. Edmunds, Curtis, and Wight.
Argumentative Speeches,—"Resolved, That a lawyer has as many Opportunities for Doing Good as a Minister."
Aff., L. H. Carlisle.
Neg., W. E. Wight.
Essay,—Men and Things Beyond the Mississippi, J. S. Collins.
Impersonation, E. H. Conrad.
Music,—Instrumental Duet, Mr. Desenberg, Miss Lilienfield.

L. E. Martin, Chairman.

The annual open meeting of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society was held on the evening of March 2 in their hall. Although the weather was rather inclement the room was well filled with guests, who, remembering the treats received on similar occasions were anticipating a rich feast; nor were they disappointed. It was nearly eight o'clock when the gavel, in the hand of President Hall, called the meeting to order. The usual preliminary
order of business was disposed of, of which a noticeable feature was the metrical version of the minutes of the previous meeting, prepared by the Secretary, W. W. DesAntels. They then proceeded to carry out the following

**PROGRAM.**

**PART FIRST.**

Music, Quartet. Misses Kurtz and Rose, Messrs. Cheney and Hemenway.

President’s Address, E. F. Hall.

Shall Utah be Admitted, J. D. Henshaw.


Intermission.

**PART SECOND.**

Music, Vocal Solo, E. F. Hall.

Poem, C. D. McGibeny.

Declamation, The Corsican was not Content, C. G. Townsend.


Music, Quartet.

Misses Kurtz, Thurston, Pierce and Rose.

Chairman, M. P. Smith. Critic, Dr. M. A. Wilcox.

Mr. Hall after giving the customary words of welcome strove to impress upon the audience the necessity of developing every faculty of man. The debate between Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Osborn, although rather long, was interesting. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Henshaw had the better side in the minds of most of the audience and the support of public opinion, Mr. Osborn brought forth some very potent and convincing reasons why Utah ought to be admitted. Mr. McGibeny’s poem was a version of the old mythological legend of Midas, the King of the Golden Touch. The declamation was given in Mr. Townsend’s usual interesting and forcible manner. The paper partook of the nature of such productions in general, some good hits and some stale jokes, a little sense and much nonsense. The music was excellent, Mr. Hall’s solo in particular deserves special mention. After the program light refreshments were served. Congratulations to the Sherwood boys were then in order after which the company broke up to meet with the Philos one week after.

The following extract from a letter of Rev. E. W. White, of Jackson, to the *Christian Herald*, deserves special attention as stating an important truth in a nutshell:

"College training has for its object a careful preparation in culture and mental activity for the severe duties now imposed by the churches upon their pastors. It is not to be wondered that young men falter in the face of the stern requirements of the modern church.

If the brethren in our churches want a better grade of intellectual training in the pulpit they must aid those willing to take the pains and time for such preparation. Fifteen young men are ready now in Kalamazoo and need such help. Young men, too, of whom any college or city or State may well feel proud. Brethren, will you see that they are not neglected?

It is no special pleasure for a young man to live on $150 a year when by choosing some secular vocation he may be earning a salary of $1,000 or more. Yet he is called of God, not by men or the church, to preach—and loyally obeys the call—the church is just as truly ‘called’ of God to give the necessary aid. ‘Woe be to him if he preach not the gospel,’ and the penalty is no less severe to those who demand great things but give little or nothing in return.”

**CHILLOCCO NOTES.**

Two new girls, at Chillocco at least next term.

Mr. Fair has appointed himself telephone manager.

People who talk through telephones should learn how to spell proper names.

Only one of the girls will remain at the Hall during vacation.

Prof. Self’s Concert has been postponed until the first of next term.

Seventy-five young people surround the sumptuous hall at Chillocco at present.

New furniture will be needed at the Hall next term if it fills up as fast as is expected.

The city of London was finely described by Dr. Brooks at the Hall Saturday evening.

Miss Effie Pierce expects to spend vacation with Miss Thurston at the home of the latter in Sturgis.

Miss Knapp, a member of the Senior Class who is at present teaching in the Preparatory Department is boarding at the Hall.

Mrs. Stone’s Saturday evening lecture on Egypt in the Reception Room of the Hall was very much appreciated by the large audience in attendance.

Come to Chillocco if you wish to enjoy all the privileges of the College. The Chillocco girls took tea with Mrs. Prof. Brooks. A very enjoyable time was had.

Fifty three thousand dollars were distributed last year by Harvard among their needy students; this year the amount will reach sixty-three thousand.
Personals.

L. E. Martin '88 visited Grand Rapids vacation week.

E. S. Faxon expects to return to college next term.

Maggie Chesney spent her vacation at home in Bay City.

Miss Patterson visited her parents at Port Huron vacation week.

W. S. Corbin ex '88 was seen about the College a few days ago.

C. E. Cheney has been compelled to leave school because of weak eyes.

Miss Belle H. Richards will spend a part of her vacation in Olivet visiting Misses Warren and Goodwin.

Miss Sarah Hutchins visited the College recently and made arrangements to return next term. She expects to make Chillicothe Hall her home.

J. E. Cheney '85 has moved his boot and shoe business from Dexter to Grand Rapids and occupies a fine store in a growing part of the city. Success to you, John, in your new venture.

C. E. McKinstry '90 has left us to cast his fortunes with the St. John Plow Co. Charlie, we are sorry to lose you, but must resign ourselves to circumstances. Accept our best wishes for your success.

L. D. Dunning closed his school near Plainwell, March 16, with an old-fashioned exhibition. He made his many friends at the College a visit on the last week of the term.

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

The monthly missionary meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. has been changed from Saturday to Monday evening to take the place of a regular college prayer meeting. It was thought that by that means more could be reached by the missionary spirit.

Mr. F. R. Bunker has spent several days in Kalamazoo in the interest of the city association and he has also attended many of the college meetings and all felt inspired by his cheering and helpful words. The fire of his missionary zeal is not quenched in the least and he is looking forward with anticipation to the time of his departure.

The Mission Band still continues to hold its meetings every two weeks and the interest is inflag-

Adaptation—Some men do not know how to adapt themselves to their surroundings or circumstances. Others do not want to. They create friction and subject themselves as well as others to what often seems needless annoyance. Some do this through natural perversity, others thoughtlessly, while others think it unmanly, or take refuge in the idea that to do so shows a lack of principle. They do not feel in the least bound to win the regard or friendship or good will of others. Real Christian adaptation is first sincere and honest. The art of winning men, however, needs to be cultivated assiduously. There is scarcely a method of work that will not be made more effective by the application of this principle. The lack of it may not kill a good cause, but it may retard it and subject it to needless burdens.—Watchman.

Is anything taking the place of the Book of God, or diverting your attention from it? If so be on your guard. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom. We will grow tired with the most finished productions of the human intellect, but with the word of God, when read under the teachings of the Holy Spirit, it is far different, as new beauty and glory is continually being unfolded. Passages that we have read so many times, will flash out with new and jeweled beauty as we commune upon them. Words that have been studied and expounded for ages, have secrets yet unknown for those who patiently search for their deepest treasures. The word of God is unfathomed and unfathomable. But let us seek more and more to know the "exceeding riches of His grace" as it is revealed to us in His abiding word, that it may dwell in us so richly in all wisdom, as to be our meat and our drink day by day, as we continue our earthly pilgrimage.—Watchman.

The University of Wisconsin has graduated more women than any other co-educational institution.—Ed.

Dr. Patton has been elected to succeed Dr. McCosh as President of Princeton. The election of Dr. Patton did not meet with the hearty approval of all the supporters of the institution, yet it is to be hoped that it will effect good results and that the opposition will not withdraw their support.
Exchanges.

The Anchor comes with a neat cover. We are glad to see our neighbor improve for we advanced good prophecy in its behalf when it first came to our table. We were pleased also with the description of a part of Hope College library which is put at 39,000 volumes in the official report.

The Peddie Institute Chronicle exhibits a practical turn both in the editorial and in the literary department. The essays offered by her are on every day subjects and hence more interesting than articles commonly found in college journals on such subjects as, "The Tendencies of Modern Philosophical Thought," etc.

Sometimes the Kentucky University Tablet inserts a few magazine advertisements among its exchanges. To some of its readers the Tablet may seem famous because The Century is freely spoken of as an exchange, but the general impression is that Esau like, Tab. would sell her most important possessions and parts for a few straggling copies of whatever magazine needs advertising. To be just, however, we will say that the March number has dropped that feature from the exchange column and we hope the change has come to stay.

Since the January elections of editorial boards, some of our exchanges might characterize the difference in their management by a few lines like the following: "We have lost several of our editorial forms. Our stock of honeyed and abusive adjectives is at a low ebb, etc." Any progress from worse to better is praiseworthy and we are glad to see our brothers leave the continous "pat-us-on-the-back" system of criticism for a more sensible method. Too often the thrusts of the exchange column are incomprehensible to the general reader. We think criticisms should be fewer and more interesting outside of the sanctum than they now are. The College Student for January is a good illustration of our meaning. The grounds for each criticism are stated so that the casual reader is at once interested and convinced. But we would not be extremists and reduce the exchange column to only one notice as did the March number of the Ariel which quotes a half column from the Varsity and adds about an inch of very general comment.

The library of the British Museum is equal to a row of books twelve feet high and twenty-two miles long. It may be well to add in connection with large libraries that la bibliothèque Nationale at Paris contains 3,000,000 books and 150,000 manuscripts, besides 30 miles of book cases to hold them.

College Notes.

The jockey's horse has feet of speed,
Maud S. has feet of fame;
The student's horse has none at all,
But it gets there just the same.—Exc.

Madison University does not allow its students to marry during their course.

In the large library of Yale, over 170,000 books are available for the use of the students.

Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., receives $20,000 from the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Ryder of Chicago.

Fifty Yale Theological Seminary students are trying to memorize the Bible.—Exc. This notice has been in 150 exchanges, more or less.

The will of the late A. S. Barnes leaves $1,000 each to Oberlin College, Drury College, Fiske University, Howard University and Yale University.

A movement is on foot in various schools for forming a chair of journalism. We think this a good scheme but would like to see our Christian colleges agitate the formation of a chair for Bible teachings as well.

It is said that on account of bad construction, the Lick observatory will cause the expense of several thousand dollars before it is fit to use. The telescope is all right and has already been tried with pleasing success.

President Angell finds that the parents of more than one-third of the University students are farmers. The parents of the majority are occupied at various callings such as commerce, law, medicine, mechanics, etc. He estimates that as many as 45 per cent. belong to the labor classes.

At a recent ball game by the students of the University of Tennessee a shameful and fatal affair took place. One of the players got into a dispute with the umpire who to settle matters had recourse to a liberal application of the bat on the head of the player. The result was that the injured student died within two hours.

Mr. George Birkhoff, Consul of the Netherlands at Chicago, has established two prizes in the Academic Department of Hope College—one a Freshman prize for the best Dutch essay, and the other a Sophomore prize for the best English essay. The prizes are $25 each, and will be called the "Birkhoff Prizes," in honor of the donor.—Anchor.
PERSONAL PURITY.

"The wisdom that is from above is first pure." Thus wrote St. James in his general epistle eighteen hundred years ago, and the sentiment still lives with us in the tacit understanding and strict requirement that the first outward indication of our Christianity shall be the purity of our lives. As we read in Pliny that the early Asiatic Christians entered into sacred compact with one another to do no murder, to shun the vices of their day, we recognize the working of the same spirit. In this day, when the cry for liberty of thought and action leads not to freedom but to license, it is well for the Christian to look closely to the morality of his daily life.

Here in our college life is care most needed. We are deprived of many of the restraining influences which have hedged about our earlier days and helped us in the contest; now the real strength of our moral back-bone is to be tested. We must rely on ourselves and the power that we gain by nearness to our God. The danger is not that we will yield to a sudden and combined attack of the forces of evil, for nature instinctively springs to meet and repel any imminent danger; but that the gradual relaxation of moral standards and principles will land us at last in the very depths. And then at some time we awaken to find ourselves bound hand and foot by the passions we have been carelessly indulging. As we realize that the very fountain of our life is stained and polluted by our sins, there rises within us a misery that is beyond expression. It scarcely seems possible that there could be one more cursed than he who, with the slightest aspiration for higher things, finds himself so possessed by evil that its noxious vapors rise even in his holiest moments to choke and kill his thoughts of the good and pure. Let us beware how we trifle with that which may be our destruction.

Especially must we guard our conversation. We can not know what moment we may by our impure words become the very personification of evil and a fatal stumbling block in the way of a weak brother. Then, too, our conversation is to be a witness for or against the power of the gospel to make us better and nobler men. May not the gratification of our evil desires bring dishonor ridicule upon the cause we love? The path of purity may often seem difficult, but there is encouragement and promise of happiness at the end in the benediction of Christ: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."—Ex.

Chips.

Scientists say that the potato rot comes once in ten years—every decayed, as it were.

An exchange says: "Never go into the water after a hearty meal." We don't. We go to the restaurant after it.

"How doth the little busy bee?" Very indifferently, we should imagine, seeing how often it is to be found in the cells.

There is a strong public opinion against preaching by women, but almost every husband knows that women as lecturers are an entire success.

A little girl who wanted to describe the absent-mindedness of her uncle said: "His remember is so tired, that he has to use his forget all the time."

The man who wouldn't take "no" for an answer has gone into amateur photography, and is taking negatives right and left, whenever he gets a chance.

Fair reason.—One man asked another why his beard was so brown and his hair so white. "Because," he replied, "one is twenty years younger than the other."

The woman who put her tongue to a hot iron to see if it was hot, now sits calmly, without a word of dissent, and sees her husband pull off his boots on the parlor carpet.

"You may speak," said a fond mother, "about people having strength of mind, but when it comes to strength of don't mind, my son William surpasses everybody I ever knew."

Joseph once went to see his girl, when he saw on the front steps a sign which said, "Beware of the paint." He went away, sighing, "I never knew before that she painted."

The worst case of absence of mind we ever read of, was that described in an exchange the other day, when a man, hurrying for a train, thought he had forgotten his watch at home, and took it out to see if he had time to go back for it.

A little three-year-old California boy, who had never seen a large body of water except in the irrigating canals, was taken to see the ocean. He stood a moment in silent astonishment, and then burst out with, "Who turned on dis water?"
When the sweetness of Divine mercy is enjoyed, the heart is cheerfully surrendered to the Lord.

Satan's chain is in thy Savior's hand. He says to him, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." Fear not.

If anything under heaven should make us weep, it should be the littleness of our love to the Lord Jesus Christ.

The laws of nature are just, but terrible. There is no weak mercy in them. Cause and consequence are inseparable and inevitable.—Kavanagh.

What we do of ourselves is not the best we can do. We must, for the best, seek for divine strength and light to help us.—Linnaeus.

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Literary.

TO PYRRHA.
HOR., LIB. I, ODE V.

What youth, O Pyrrha, richly sprinkled o'er
With liquid fragrance, and of stature slight,
Pays court to thee within the grotto's door,
On couch of many roses? For whose sight
Dost bind thy golden locks, in plainness neat?
Alas! how oft of altered gods and faith
Will he lament, and not accustomed greet
Amazed, the sea lashed rough by dismal breath,
The habits and characteristics of Socrates were something peculiar to himself. He lived in a most frugal manner, limiting his food and dress to the barest necessities. His house and furniture cost only two minas, about $28. Everything else was in proportion. We cannot much wonder that the name of his wife, Zantippe, has come down to us as that of a typical scold. His mornings were spent in the public walks and schools, his noons and afternoons in the market-place and other places of resort, talking and asking questions of every one who would stop and speak with him. Sometimes he would stand the whole day absorbed in thought and noticing nothing that was going on about him. Like Dr. Johnson, he thought that a great city was the place for studying life. "Fields and trees," said he, "won't teach me anything; the life of the streets will!" He limited the number of his wants as much as possible so as to attain as near as he could to the perfection of the gods, who wanted nothing. His piety, virtue and temperance present a marked contrast to the corruption of his fellow citizens. His life was legally blameless, but in his controversies with the prominent men of the State he had made many of them his enemies, hence his trial and death. Unjust themselves, they could not brook his strict adherence to right and justice.

His teaching was wholly carried on in a dialectic manner. He received no pay for his instruction, but taught for the love of teaching, and of imparting to the youth the truth which he had found. In this instruction he made good use of his experience as a citizen and a philosopher, teaching his followers the requisites of good citizenship, true manliness and true knowledge. The earnestness of his desire to impart to others the conceptions which he had formed, impelled him to criticize and assail that conceit of knowledge with little or no reality, which was so general in the world about him. To teach, to exhort or to confute errors, seemed to him to be useless so long as men were deluded by the opinion that they were wise in anything. Accordingly, it was his method to question men at once with such modesty and ingenuity as to develop within them the feeling that they were without positive opinion, and afterwards to advance those doctrines which he wished to establish. He considered that his calling was one to which he was commissioned by the gods themselves. Deeply conscious of his own infirmities, he felt a profound sympathy for his fellow men, who had not learned how to overcome human frailties and passions.

We encounter some difficulty in finding exactly
what the philosophy of Socrates was. Plato and Xenophon are our chief sources of information. However, in Plato's dialogues it is difficult to tell what is his own, and what is purely Socratic. Xenophon was a practical man, and not given to philosophical speculation, wherefore his view of the philosophy of Socrates is vague. We may reasonably trust, however, the concurring statements of the two, for when two men of so different character agree, their testimony, if uncontradicted, commands assent.

The aim of Socrates was not to construct a system of philosophy, but to train men to think, to find a method for the determination of truth. His philosophy is purely subjective. Each individual must seek the grounds of his own principles in himself. Truth is not given from without, but must be found by interrogating the soul. The Sophists as a school of philosophy represented the natural man as centered in sensation. Socrates maintained that there is in man something more than sensation, namely, thought. The foundation of knowledge is gnothi seauton, know thyself; and the only way by which man may acquire this self-knowledge, is by self-introspection, a deep and thorough study of our inmost self. What is the nature of this capacity of thought? How do we gain knowledge? These were the questions that Socrates tried to answer. He accepted nothing from mere inference. In order to be known a thing must be known fully, thoroughly. The majority of men have no true knowledge because they are satisfied with assumptions without carefully examining them. But one must consider every object in all its bearings in order to gain true knowledge, instead of a mere semblance of it. Socrates did not carry the idea of supremacy of thought so far as the idealists of a later day did, but held an intermediate position between their theory and materialism of those who preceded him—a position not to be considered much out of the way at the present time. Indeed, the philosophy of to-day is but the logical outgrowth of the theories of Socrates. The centuries have only developed the germs which he planted in the human mind. Though he seems to have been mistaken in making his theory of knowledge so rigid, we may excuse him since he did it in order to counteract that neglect of the intellectual, which was the logical result of the mischievous teachings of the Sophists.

In ethics Socrates was a typical utilitarian. "That which is useful is good." "Good is utility." He saw in each art an end to be attained, and a theory to attain it; therefore, he reasoned, there must be an end to the great art of human living, and of human society, namely, the security and happiness of each and all persons in the society. His study was how best to attain this end. He connected the intellectual and the moral very closely. "He who would live virtuously must first rid himself of ignorance and folly. The nearer one is to wisdom the more righteous one is; while, on the other hand, ignorance is the cause of all evil. Virtue is knowledge. Piety, justice, courage and temperance, are the names which wisdom bears in its different spheres of action; to be pious is to know what is due to the gods; to be just is to know what is due to man; to be courageous is to know what is to be feared and what is not to be feared; to be temperate is to know how to use the good and how to avoid the bad."

It is not, however, enough to know what is right—it is necessary to know also how to do it. He insisted on the duty of not following a blind impulse, habit or passion, but of acting with a clear consciousness of having the passions and appetites in subjection to the power of good habits. He exhorted men to limit their wants as much as possible, and to cultivate, even in preference to honor or wealth, the happiness which arises alone from the performance of duty.

His reverence for the gods was profound. Though he rejected many of the old myths as improbable, he did not question the existence of a deity. He seems to have blended monotheism and pantheism, no doubt forming out of the multiplicity of his country's gods, the idea of the oneness of God. He steadfastly believed in a Supreme Creator, and generally spoke of him as "the God," as if it were but one alone. In regard to prayer he held a remarkable opinion that man should pray for good in general, and not for particular things; for, said he, the gods alone know what is good for man. One of his prayers has come down to us in these words: "O Zeus, our king, grant us whatever is good, whether we pray for it or not; but avert what is evil, even though we offer our prayers to obtain it."

Considering the vague, fanciful ideas of his predecessors, it is the greatest of wonders that Socrates formulated so true and reliable an ethical doctrine, the foundation statement of which was strangely near that of Christian ethics—"To do right is the only way to be truly happy."
CASTLES.

Among the greatest of the many attractions which the old world presents to the traveler, are the ruined castles perched on lofty heights or nestled down among the higher towering castles of nature, where they once stood proudly apart from other dwellings.

Amid the green fields of merry England still linger the ruins of the fortified castles of the Normans, in which they held their sway, or from which they sallied forth upon the defenseless Saxons. A noted testimony of a long period of tyranny and persecution is the ancient Tower of London, which stands to-day a relic of the feudal ages. How many incidents of history would recur to the mind in looking upon this structure! Its very walls seem to be haunted by the spirits of those who have been confined within them, some doubtless deservedly, but many more to serve the selfish ambition of a cruel and wicked sovereign. The many beautiful castles along the bank of the Rhine render more picturesque the wild beauty of the scenery. In France, Italy, Germany and Spain are seen these monuments of old architecture, among them the famous Heidelberg castle and the Alhambra. The great charm of Rome lies in its ruins, so interesting to us because of their connection with ancient history. Would it be possible to stand now in the Roman Forum without reverting to the busy scenes once enacted there, or to look down into the arena of the Coliseum without picturing in the mind the bloody spectacles there witnessed by the Roman populace? In all there is something of wonderful interest. An air of mystery is about them as though they had secrets even yet not revealed. They breathe of days gone by.

But there are other castles with which everyone in the old world or the new is familiar—castles of imagination. Each is different in style and material from all others, just as each individual differs from the rest of the world. Everyone has some wish stronger than all others, by which he is guided and influenced, and as the ruined castles crumbling into dust take us back into the past, the air castle takes us far into the future. In childhood we dream of the happy time when we shall be grown up, and of what we shall accomplish then. It seems as though there could be nothing unattainable which might be desired when we shall have reached the stature of men and women. But, as we grow older, there come higher and more definite aspirations. We see ourselves raised to the loftiest pinnacle of fame, taking the lead in the social or political circles of the day; or, best of all, see in mental vision a time when we shall be instrumental in lifting up our fellow men and in making the world better, doing the duties which now seem so easy and pleasant.

While walking in a field the grass looks green and smooth as far as we can see all around us, but when we turn our eyes nearer we see ugly spots of earth everywhere. So it is in castle building. Everything looks bright and fair but the present. Our castle towers grandly up, to all appearances substantial, but when we turn our thoughts to the present, lo, the vision has vanished into the mists of the unknown future, and we find ourselves still surrounded by the same ugly spots, the same old duties in our daily walk. Our castle is complete from its foundation to the topmost turret, how different is the reality! Our castles are always pleasing ones, for no one would fondly dream of a gloomy dungeon. Our desire is for something higher. “Not what we are, but what we hope to be, is best.”

But idle dreaming will accomplish nothing. It is only when by trying to make real our fancies through steady personal effort that we are benefited by thus looking into the future. We strive to build up our characters as nearly as possible like the models, but “Rome was not built in a day.” Nothing permanent can be erected without hard, patient, careful work. One day at a time we toil, placing one stone upon another. We must select only the sound stones, keeping out all that is worthless.

If we would raise a beautiful structure we must plan it with care. If we would build a noble character, firm and correct principles should be the base, then education and our daily tasks well performed will furnish the walls, and if we persevere the golden rafters of success will crown our efforts. Then there should be friezes, turrets, and spires of culture, refinement and Christian graces. Though we build slowly, we must look to the end, as the painter or sculptor has in his mind the ideal which he patiently strives to realize. With the end thus before us we must, in the words of Longfellow—

> Build to-day then, strong and sure,<br>With a firm and ample base,<br>And ascending and secure<br>Shall to-morrow find its place.”

E. P.

LAWYERS, LAW AND THE PEOPLE.

A prominent lawyer only a short time ago said, “We do not need a change in our laws as much as we need the enforcement of the laws which we now have.” This may be a legitimate conclusion from a lawyer’s standpoint, and it shows the folly of sending lawyers to the Legislature to make our laws. Lawyers, as a class, are not interested in the kind of laws we want. They make just as much money
Nevertheless it is a fact that there is nothing so much needed as a change in our laws. It would not be a bad thing if every law which we now have in our statute books were repealed, in order that we might begin anew. For if something like this is not done it will be difficult to tell just where to begin. But there are some laws which have the character of injustice stamped so plainly upon them, that even the lawyers might be expected to favor their change. Who does not know the great injustice of our present tax system? For years the citizen of the United States has been paying taxes on at least a two-thirds valuation of his property, while the railroad corporations have practically escaped taxation, paying only on a one-tenth valuation or thereabouts. Is this not injustice? Does not a law need changing which is now, and has been for years, robbing the pockets of the people in order to fill the pockets of these great monopolies? These railroad corporations have nearly crushed the life out of the people, and the law has permitted and even aided them in doing it. And yet the lawyers say we do not need a change in our laws. I believe that our present tariff laws need to be changed as greatly as any law ever did, and for proof of this I refer you to the model message of the model President. One of the most evil of the existing laws, and one through the operation of which the people have been robbed for years, is the patent law. We have never had a law which has worked such hardships as this law has done. Under it, it is almost dangerous to buy anything. The buyer of an article, from a gate-post to a talking-machine, is in danger of being compelled by the inventor to pay a royalty, a premium for using an article which perhaps he never dreamed was protected by a patent. This law should be so changed that the innocent buyer of an article for his own use should be protected, and if any one, let it be the manufacturer who pays the duty.

The looseness of these laws has been a very harvest field for the legal profession. Do you wonder that they do not favor a change in them? The laws are mixed beyond comprehension. And they ought to be so plain that there would be little need of lawyers. The Ten Commandments are plain enough. The rules which men adopt for the management of their private business, and of their homes, are plain enough; but when we come to the laws to which all are subject, and which all are expected to obey, we find an intricate science which only a favored few are expected to understand. "Thou shall not steal," is a command which is so worded in our statute as to afford some ground for doubt whether it is legal to steal or not. It has often been charged that the lawyers favor the use of obscure language in the construction of the statutes, and the charge seems to be well grounded. This practice is maintained because it involves a difficult and roundabout way of getting to a point which might be reached with ease by the use of simpler phraseology. Everyone knows, for example, that all that is needed in an action for debt is: and the plaintiff says that John Smith owes him $50.00 and he wants the money; but the prevailing forms of law are perfectly terrible in length and verbiage. Some movements have been made to do away with this complicated system, but they have not thus far accomplished anything.

In Massachusetts, some years ago, a practice act was adopted which made the law almost as plain as the form which I have stated in the action for debt, but the lawyers fought against it with all their combined strength and energy. Why? Because it was bringing the practice of the law down to ordinary comprehension, and this is exactly what lawyers do not want. The law now is sufficiently complicated and uncertain to make the practice profitable, but the people are not satisfied with it. Hence there is a gulf between the people and the profession. How is it to be bridged over? I am afraid it never will be bridged. The cry of reform, however, is going up all over the land. But if we cry out for reform, I say let us have reform; let us stop sending men to our legislatures who are not willing to make the laws we want, or to frame them in language the people can understand. Let us send there men who will listen to the cry of oppressed humanity. Then, and not till then, will we truly have laws for the people, by the people, and of the people.

G. B. P.'30.

The Philadelphia for March contains a very interesting article on "The ministry as a profession." It is worthy the reading and consideration of all ministerial students. We do not agree with the writer in all points, but the most of his ideas meet our approbation. For example, he says three things only constitute a call to the ministry, viz., "piety, fitness and desire." He claims that conviction to duty does not enter the question. We claim it does; not as being the call itself but as constituting a factor of it.

The ladies of the Hamilton College Monthly are leaders in exchange work. Their March issue contains about six columns in which the Hooperian learns that there are Amazons in America who are as merciless in exchange polemics as were those of old in more bloody warfare.
College Index.

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Editorial.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact that a beginning has been made in the line of Bible study by the introduction of Hurlbut's Biblical Geography and History into the curriculum, as a required study for the preparatory classical course. This is a move in the right direction. As to whether this line of study is entitled to take its place by the side of other studies in the course as a means of mental discipline, we think we may safely refer to any one in the class.

The summer normal school of Profs. Hadlock and Clapp, which was a comparative success last year, will be tried again this summer on a much larger plan. Last year it was a new thing and had not been widely advertised, and yet there were some 70 scholars in attendance. The teaching force will be increased this year by the addition of Mr. L. H. Stewart, Prof. G. W. Botsford, and Mrs. C. H. Caryl. The subjects taught will cover all those required to procure first, second and third grade certificates. The school is designed for those teachers who desire to better fit themselves for their work, and who, for various reasons, cannot attend school except during the summer. That there is need for such a school is apparent from the very small per centage of those who apply for certificates who succeed in getting them. It is expected that there will be a large attendance this summer upon the Summer Normal School of Kalamazoo College.

We are still waiting as patiently as circumstances will permit for the appearance of the new college catalogue. We are ignorant as to the cause of this delay. If improvement in appearance and contents is the reason we may expect something remarkably attractive. Many are waiting for the new catalogue to send away to their friends, not liking to send out those printed more than a year ago, and which do not fairly represent the college at the present time. A number of important changes and additions have been made in the faculty and curriculum. The successful effort made last fall to add the $25,000 fund to the current expenses of the college has aided largely in increasing its usefulness. This has been applied largely to the improvement of the library, and the enlargement of the stock of apparatus, features which furnish strong attractions to students making the choice of a college. Now is the time when many young men and women are deciding where they will go to school next year, and their decision is often reached from the representation made solely by the college catalogue. Many of these young people would come here if the requisite influences were brought to bear upon them. Hence a just and full prospectus of the college should be put in the hand of as many of these as possible, and as soon as possible.

It is understood in college circles that a liberal friend of the institution in this city has indicated a wish to start a fund for a library building with a gift of not less than $6,000 from himself, the building to include rooms for the young ladies' society, the Eurodelphians, and an art department. This suggestion has been communicated to the gentlemen who have been agitating the plan for a new recitation and library building combined, and meets their view. The plan for a recitation building submitted at the June meeting of the trustees, was hardly adequate to the requirements in the matter of room. The division of the plan and provision for a library in a separate building remedies that trouble. The generous offer above referred to has not yet been formally tendered, but it is reported that it will be in June. It will give an impulse to both measures.

—Telegraph.

We hope this offer will be accepted, and other generous friends of the college will be ready to subscribe their names for liberal sums at the June meeting, so that the building may be begun at once. That there is need of a library building is patent to every one who knows the condition of the library and the danger from fire to which it is continually exposed. That it has not been burned up before this time is a wonder, considering the fact that it is in the same building in which from twenty to thirty young men are rooming. The proposal to provide for a room for the Eurodelphian society...
will meet the heartiest approval of every friend of the young ladies in general, and the Euros in particular. If a room is provided in the new building for them, we are certain they will forgive the faculty for occupying their old hall.

We find in our editorial almanac that this is about the time of the year in which the editor of a college journal should write an article upon the advent of the joyous spring-time and the loss of interest in study, and other sedentary pursuits which almost universally follows. In looking over our file of INDEXES, and a number of our exchanges, we find that this custom has been generally kept up by our predecessors and contemporaries, so it would be perfectly in order for us to write a more or less lengthy article upon this popular and suggestive subject. We might expatiate at great length, and with the finest show of original insight, upon the duty a student owes to his books, even in the warmest weather, or when a tempting game of foot-ball is inviting his attention. On the other hand, we might treat of the benefit to be derived from the exercise obtained in these sports. Or we might warn the frisky Soph and gushing Prep from the beguilements which beset his path in this season, when "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." This is also the time of the year when the annual crop of book agents is harvested, and the reapers have already gone out for the purpose. Were we so disposed we could write a long and highly interesting editorial upon a new and greatly improved method of curing the crop, invented by Chicago parties, patent applied for. But none of these things move us. We are inclined to be eccentric and to depart from the venerable custom handed down to us from time immemorial. We will at present pass over in silence these interesting themes so intimately connected with spring, and confine ourselves to the more serious duties at hand. Perhaps at some future time we may take up these topics and discuss them at length, when leisure and inclination permit.

Locals.

Who changed those reeds in the chapel organ? Are you in a hurry for the new college catalogue. It'll be ready soon.

Under the present administration strict attendance at chapel exercises is urged.

E. F. Hall and C. A. Hemenway have been appointed to represent this college on the Y. M. C. A. district committee.

W. W. Des Autels is supplying regularly at Galesburg.

Considerable interest is being manifested in base ball and other outdoor sports lately.

The college boys defeated the High School nine in a game of base ball by a score of 8 to 7.

The "Royal Dukes" and the south hall boys have frequent encounters for supremacy in the dormitory.

The expression of surprise when the professor found the effigy lying on the recitation floor, is a standing joke.

Several of the boys intend trying their ability as salesmen again this summer, in work for a publishing house of Chicago.

The students who attended "Julius Caesar" as given by Booth and Barrett at the Academy of Music, report an excellent entertainment.

Miss Lizzie Fletcher, W. W. Des Autels and L. E. Martin have been appointed by the societies to procure a lecturer before the societies at commencement.

The officers of the Sherwood Society for this term are: President, C. A. Hemenway; Vice President, M. P. Smith; Recording Secretary, Fred Everett; Treasurer, W. Willeox; Janitor, W. G. Smith.

A party of college students took Miss Belle Richards by surprise on Wednesday evening, April 25. The evening was passed in an unusually pleasant manner, and another triumph of the entertaining ability of the Misses Richards was scored.

The Philolexian Society has the following officers this term: President, L. E. Martin; Vice President, A. M. Cummins; Recording Secretary, A. J. Hutchins; Corresponding Secretary, E. W. Buckley; Treasurer, D. T. Magill; Janitor, H. L. Martin.

The senior class met on May 1, and elected the following officers: President, E. A. Balch; Vice President, Miss Mabel F. Young; Secretary, L. E. Martin; Treasurer, Miss Ella A. Knapp. Committees were appointed to arrange various matters, the import of which will appear hereafter.

The Eurodelphian Society have at length purchased a piano, for which they have been negotiating for some time. It is an upright of the Newby & Evans make. The Euros are to be congratulated upon the pluck and enterprise which they have shown in this project. Although it is not, we believe, as yet entirely paid for, they have several backers who will not allow the debt to be a burden for them.
Galesburg, April 19.—Rev. A. Des Autel, a lucid student in the Baptist college in Kalamazoo, and a youngerly divine who is fast acquiring high fame and bright renown as a clear-minded Christian orator and teacher, made himself memorable in Galesburg by an able effort in a Christian discourse he unfolded in the Baptist church last evening to a union meeting of Christian worshipers. Many a proud word is being spoken this morning in the stores and in all places where people meet in the interest of his noble address. He will be with our people again next Sabbath, which speaks a vast auditory.—Kalamazoo Herald.

CHILLOCCO NOTES.

Still the numbers increase.

Another room furnished last week.

Thirty-one students at table this term.

The number of girls has doubled this term.

The young ladies have begun “stacking” on a small scale.

Mr. Thabue presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to his table lately.

A movement is on foot to purchase some stationary for the reception room.

Saturday evening receptions at Chillocco have been unusually pleasant of late.

Prof. Self’s concert is in progress of preparation, and something fine may be expected.

Another table had to be put into the dining-room this term to accommodate the boarders.

Miss Sawtelle was favored with a serenade Thursday evening, which was much appreciated.

It is expected that Mr. Thabue will give a talk upon his native country at Chillocco before long.

The Misses Chesney, Pierce, Smith and Thurston, spent a very pleasant afternoon and evening with Miss Barnes, April 7.

The ladies who have been enjoying Mrs. Stone’s pleasant and profitable lectures on foreign travel, regret that they have ceased.

Personals.

Miss Jane Davis, ’68, of Plainwell, was in the city April 4.

E. S. Faxon did not return to Kalamazoo this term, as expected.

We are glad to see the smiling face of our old friend, J. O. Heck, with us once more.

W. A. Anderson, ’82, graduates from the Andover Theological Seminary this spring.

L. H. Carlisle, ’91, is not in college this term. He may be found on his farm near Mattawan.

A. M. Cummins was confined to his room with the measles for about two weeks, at the first of the term.

Rev. C. S. Lester has resigned his pastorate at St. Louis, Mich., to accept a charge at Berrien Springs.

C. L. Dean, ’78, of the Detroit Free Press, goes to Kansas City to accept a position on the Evening News of that city.

L. H. Stewart, ’85, principal of the Galesburg schools, it is expected, will take a position next year in the college.

F. H. Britton, ’83, leaves his position on the Telegraph to accept a position on the editorial staff of the Detroit Tribune.

E. A. Baleh went home April 20 to have the measles. He had them very lightly, however, and was able to return to work April 30.

F. W. Stone, ’86, may be found during office hours holding down a chair in the editorial department of the Daily Telegraph, of Kalamazoo.

Rev. R. C. Mosher, ’78, is said to be the author of the letters recently found in the Christian Herald under the non de plume of Parson Jones.

Rev. C. W. Barber, ’79, of Fenton, Mich., delivered the annual sermon before the Seminary at Morgan Park on the evening of April 15.

Rev. F. C. Marshall, ’84, was a member of this year’s graduating class at Morgan Park. He spent a day or two with friends in Kalamazoo recently.

H. L. Martin went to his home near Grand Rapids at the end of the first week of school, expecting to come down with the scarlet fever; but fortunately it proved to be only a severe sore throat. He returned to Kalamazoo April 16.

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

The missionary committee has arranged a program for a home missionary meeting on May 14, subject, the Mormons.

Are not some of us college students liable to depend too much upon our intellectual ability which we expect to acquire by our college course? Are we using this as a drill for more efficient work, or are we making the cultivation of our minds the ultimate of our desires?
Mr. L. D. Wishard, who won so many friends among our college students during his visit to Kalamazoo at the time of the State convention, sailed for England March 31. He expects to return about July 1.

Remember in our work for the Master, God does not want our strength, as it is often a hindrance to Him because we are so apt to rely upon it to the expulsion of Himself. He wants our weakness, our infirmities, our nothingness, "That the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." When we are conscious of our powerlessness it will, in place of a barrier to efficient work, prove one of the strongest elements to our success, if by it we are driven to lay hold on His strength. "My grace is sufficient for thee; my strength is made perfect in weakness; most gladly, therefore, will I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me."—Watchman.

The first circulars are out, announcing the College Students' Summer School for Bible study, at Northfield, Mass. It is expected that there will be at least 1,000 college students there this summer. From the reports of previous meetings held under the leadership of Mr. Moody and those who assist him, it goes without saying that those who attend will be richly repaid for the time and money expended. One who was there last summer, in describing the meetings, said: "It is the very gateway to heaven. Cannot some of our students attend? If it is possible Kalamazoo College should be represented by one or more students who would return next year to inspire the others to a renewed effort. Who can go, or what friend of the college, will volunteer to furnish the means to send some one?"

Is anything taking the place of the Book of God, or diverting your attention from it? If so, be on your guard. Let the Word of Christ dwell in your richly, in all wisdom. We will grow tired with the most finished productions of the human intellect, but with the Word of God, when read under the teachings of the Holy Spirit, it is far different, as new beauty and glory is continually being unfolded. Passages that we have read so many times, will flash out with new and jeweled beauty as we commune with them. Words that have been studied and expounded for ages, have secrets yet unknown for those who patiently search for their deepest treasures. The Word of God is unfathomed and unfathomable. But let us seek more and more to know the exceeding riches of His grace as it is revealed to us in His abiding Word, that it may dwell in us so richly, in all wisdom, as to be our meat and our drink day by day, as we continue our earthy pilgrimage.—Watchman.

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The College Student published a touching account of the death and obsequies of General News. His name was beyond eulogy. When his remains passed through here en route to Oblivion, our city editors spent several hours in mourning his death and wishing him alive again. The Student has won many laurels by saying well a few words in memory of the magnificent General.

The Portfolio contains some valuable hints to medical students. We quote for our readers a few of the choice thoughts advanced, with which we heartily concur:

No profession demands that its members be governed by purer principles.

Charity and forbearance you will need to practice throughout your entire professional career.

In the medical practice there is need for the highest mental training, and the most logical mental powers.

Outside the ministry there is no calling in life in which a Christian character is more urgently demanded.

These thoughts need no praise, and to find fault with them is folly.

The ex. man of the Swarthmore Phoenix indulged in a dream just before the February number came out, and to save time he fitted it to the names of some of his exchange visitors, and published it. This was all right, for the dream was quite interesting, although the quality of the criticism advanced in it was somewhat poor. We were surprised, however, to find much the same dream in the March Wilmington Collegian. The Swarthmore's dream occurred in the evening, the Wilmington's in the morning. The Wilmington editor not only dreamed the same ideas, but to tell them used some sentences identical with those published in the Phoenix. We have no desire to be criticised in such a piece of plagiarism as were some of our respected exchanges in this Collegian's dream. A just regard to college journalism demands that this editor, who has not got originality enough to eat a late supper and have a dream of his own, publicly thank the Phoenix for the editorial and beg the pardon of those papers which were insulted by such indolent criticism.

In the 50th congress Yale has 9 graduates, Harvard 14, Michigan 9, Brown 2, Amherst 2, Bowdoin 2, and Dartmouth 1.
College Notes.

The Agassiz Museum at Harvard is to have a $75,000 addition.

Yale's new gymnasium is to be of brown stone. The cost will be about $30,000.

Woodstock wants to cut Toronto out of the theological department of the new Canadian university.

Dr. McCosh has been elected professor emeritus of Princeton, at a salary of $2,500 whether he teaches or not.

The further publication of the papers of the Presbyterian Institute, Brooklyn, has been prohibited by the faculty.

Ex-Pres. White of Cornell University, succeeds the late Prof. Asa Gray as regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Nebraska Baptists are energetically pushing for the establishment of a denominational university in their own State.

Dr. Edward Bemis, late of John Hopkins University, has become professor of history and political economy at the Vanderbilt University.

Dr. E. S. Holden has resigned the presidency of the University of California, to accept a position in the Lick observatory, at a salary of $5,000.

Swarthmore College is to erect a brass foundry in connection with its scientific building, for the benefit of those taking a course in manual training and electrical engineering.

The Secretary of the Interior has instituted a series of exchanges among several college libraries which have resulted in completing several sets of pressional Globes, and other public documents.

Kansas has over 70 colleges.—Thielensian. Whew! That's pretty strong! We are very credulous to believe the ordinary college note, but, dear Thielensian, it would be too much to ask us to believe that without the documents.

Since the beginning of the inter-collegiate baseball contests between Harvard and Yale both universities have won 29 games. That the record of the nines is an even tie will add much interest to the games the coming season.

Buchtel College has completed its $15,000 gymnasium and claims the best college one in Ohio. The building is a large brick with stone trimmings. The students of Oberlin have petitioned their faculty and trustees for a $50,000 gymnasium.

In Indiana college students are citizens of the town in which the college is situated, and can vote there, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

At the Ohio State University, students are required to sign their names on the examination paper to the statement that they have neither given nor received assistance.—Ex.

John Hopkins publishes seven magazines; one devoted to mathematics, one to chemistry, one to philology, one to biology, one to historical and political sciences, and three of local interest.

Pres. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, has placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees of the institution. He is the oldest college president in the country in point of continual service, having been at the head of the Rochester University since its foundation some 45 years ago.

During a Y. M. C. A. conference the president of Hastings College was introduced to a lady as a delegate from Hastings. Not understanding the compliment to his age, he was shocked when called upon for information as to what class he was in, and how he was getting along with his studies.—Vid.

Most of the endowment of the John Hopkins University is in Baltimore and Ohio railroad stock. The value of this when Mr. Hopkins died was $2,195,000. The advance of this and the other property, chiefly real estate, increased the value of the endowment to a little more than $4,000,000 a year ago.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing 3,000 engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.—Golden Era.

Chips.

Professor: "What do you call a man who pretends to know everything?" Ans. "A professor."

Irate student: "Don't you ever sweep under the bed, I'd like to know?" Calm "Goody: "I always do; I prefer it to a dustpan."

At the club.—Jones: "Look at Brown over there in the corner." Smith: "Yes, buried in thought." Jones: "Mighty shallow grave, ain't it."—Washington Critic.
President—Yes, Mr. Snapper, the faculty have decided that you have broken the rules, and there is no course for us but to suspend you. Student—If'n; how about suspending the rules.

Five colleges were founded in Dakota last year. Verily, the West moveth.—Ex. Verily it doth. It moveth with a great muchness. Five colleges a year is pretty well even for Dakota, for it remembereth us having seen the above article in ye college exchanges for the last three years at least. Verily, this college notegeth to be a chesnut.

Students in science generally may be interested in the following: Huxley's definition of evolution which is, "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent, homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations," has thus been translated: "Evolution is a change from a nohowish, untalkaboutable allalikeness to a somehowish and in-general talkaboutable not-allalikeness, by continuous something-Elsefications and sticktogetherations.—Ex.

The International Council of Women, which was recently in session at Washington, was a very interesting affair. Its members included the most distinguished women in the country, so far as reputation is concerned, and they read their essays and published their grievances with an earnestness that commanded attention. But what did it all amount to? The woman's rights movement is no further advanced now than it was forty years ago, and the leaders now were the leaders then. The women of this country have all the rights they want, and they will always have them. At the north the advocates of woman suffrage are not more numerous now, taking the increase of population into account, than they were when the first woman suffragist made her appearance before the public. And yet the fact remains that if the women of this country really desired to vote, the privilege of the ballot would be conferred on them in short order, and with but few dissenting voices.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Discipline of Athletics.—All physical exercises, however pleasant at first, tend to become irksome and distasteful when pursued systematically day after day; but the very energy that one is obliged to put forth in overcoming this distaste is a wholesome discipline, and the exercise is best which meets one's individual needs; a man should pursue it with all the energy and vigor that he is capable of throwing into any other duty or line of conduct. By so doing, the training of the will is added to the training of the body, and the lesson learned in abnegation and self-mastery, contributes the most important elements to the formation of character. Add to these attainments a correct method of working and a healthy habit of living, and the young man will have had the best kind of preparatory training for the business of life.

The undergoing of present hardship for the sake of future gain is one of the most encouraging features connected with athletic sports and games. That the participants may be in the best physical condition at the day of the contest, they are obliged to undergo a long and arduous course of training, denying themselves luxuries, foregoing pleasure and holding themselves down to a rigid system of mechanical exercises for an ultimate object—the winning of a foot race, boat race or ball game. If one man in a hundred will practice self-denial, and undergo hardship in order to win a prize in a fleeting pastime, is it not an insult to the remaining ninetynine to assume that they have not sufficient morals to make a similar effort in preparing to win the higher prize of life?—Prof. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard.

How to Light a Lamp with a Snowball.—The National Educator gives the following three curious experiments, which may not be new to the professional chemist, but will be of interest to the chemist student. When a small piece of potassium the size of half a grain of corn is dropped into a tumblerful of water, some of the oxygen of the water leaves its hydrogen, owing to the intense heat which the chemical action produces, and combines with the metallic potassium, causing a violet bluish flame. When the piece of potassium is placed on the wick of a coal-oil lamp the flame produced by touching the potassium with a bit of snow or ice or a drop of water will inflame it. Fire under water can be produced by placing a small piece of phosphorus in a conically shaped glass filled with water and some crystals of chlorate of potash covering the phosphorus, and then pouring through a long tube funnel, or a glass tube, a few drops of sulphuric acid down on the mixture at the bottom of the glass. Tongues of flame can be seen flushing up through the water. The intense chemical action produces sufficient heat to inflame the phosphorus under water. Where there is sufficient heat and oxygen fire will burn, whether in air or water. The force of steam boiler explosions can be illustrated by getting a tube made by a tinsmith, say half an inch in diameter and closed at one end. Put a piece of ice the size of a cherry, or half a teaspoonful of water, into the tube and cork the open end tightly. Suspend the tube over a flame, so that ice melts and is converted into steam. The cork will be forced out with a loud explosion. Candle bombs held over a flame will explode in a similar manner. Water will produce 1,700 times its volume of steam.—Scientific American.
College football teams have been doing a rushing business this fall.—Burlington Free Press.

Little Dot: “Mamma, Willie is kissin’ me.”

Passenger (on southern railroad)—What train is this, conductor? Conductor—it is called the Great Northern, limited. Passenger—Why limited? Conductor—Because it only runs a limited number of miles an hour. Ticket, please.—The Epoch.

A writer in a November magazine asks: “Are the lower animals approaching man?” Some of the lower animals have frequently approached boys in the vicinity of orchards, and no doubt they would also approach man if he were on the same errand as the boys.—Norristown Herald.

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"HEBREW POETRY."

The Hebrews were from the earliest ages a poetical people. Poetry pervaded all their life and history and touched the deepest cords of their hearts. The poetry preserved in the scriptures is, doubtless, but a small portion of that produced by the Hebrew poets, yet it is sufficient to show the excellence and breadth of their writings; as one writer had said, "All that moved the souls of the
multitude was expressed in song; it was indispensable to the sports of peace; it was a necessity for the rest from battle; it cheered the feast and the marriage; it lamented in the hopeless dirge for the dead; it united the masses; it blessed the individual and was everywhere the lever of culture.

Hebrew poetry is chiefly of three kinds, lyric, didactic and elegiac: There are examples of other kinds; the dramatic element is found in many of the Psalms, and the book of John and the songs of Solomon have been called "divine dramas."

The nature of lyric poetry will explain its origin. It is the expression of feeling of the deeper passions of the heart. The Hebrews cultivated this kind of poetry above all others and therefore attained a greater proficiency in it. It was customary for them to celebrate every important event or every success in war with a song, hence we find bursts of song of triumphant odes scattered through the historical books of the Bible. The song of Moses on the overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea is the earliest specimen of purely lyric poetry and it has well been called "the grandest ode to liberty ever sung."

Of the poetry written during the years wandering in the wilderness, only a few fragments remain. The 90th Psalm, the prayer of Moses the man of God, written toward the close of this period, is one of the finest examples. But it was not until the time of "the sweet singer of Israel" that lyric poetry attained its highest excellence. By David, schools of music and poetry were established, singers were appointed to officiate at religious services and a large number of the Psalms were composed for use in the temple. No book of the old testaments has exerted a deeper influence upon the heart of Christians than have the Psalms. For centuries they have been a rich treasury from which Christians could draw strength and comfort.

After the death of David, lyric poetry gave place to the proverb, "There was no hand to wake the harp of David." This form of poetry was best adapted for the instruction of the people, by its brevity and conciseness, but in order that it might not be without attraction, there was need of some ornamentation. Thus grace and beauty were added to the treasures of wisdom by the introduction of metaphors and similes. The proverbs of Solomon stand first in this class.

The Hebrews also gave poetic utterance to grief and some of their most beautiful poems are in the elegiac form. Take for example the 42nd Psalm. The author, exiled from the temple, pours forth his sorrow to God in touching and pathetic language. Also the Lamentation of David for Saul and Jona-

than in which he laments and praises the fallen heroes. He then honors Saul for his victories and for the prosperity which he had secured to the nation, but his words for Jonathan are full of love and tenderness:

"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan;
Very pleasant hast thou been unto me.
Thy love to me was wonderful,
Passing the love of women."

There is another style of writing, found in Hebrew literature, which may properly be called poetical. The Hebrew prophets, inspired by lofty thoughts, often spoke in a poetic style. These writings are not always metrical and, on this account, are not considered as poetry by many critics. But Bishop Lowth proves quite conclusively that the writings of the prophets are not wanting in these elements of poetry. Their writings are often obscure, and are more ornamented than any other style. They abound in beautiful and forcible metaphors, allegories, similes and personifications; they excel in energy and sublimity. The writings of Isaiah are the most perfect models of prophetic poetry. Where, in all the fields of literature can anything be found more sublimely beautiful than Isaiah's characterization of the Saviour:

"Who hath believed our report and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?"

For He grew up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground; He hath no form or comeliness; and when we see Him there is no beauty that we should desire Him. He was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief; and as one from men hide their faces, He was despised and we esteemed Him not.

Hebrew poetry is distinguished by its religious element which seems appropriate in the literature of those who were the chosen people of God. Inspired by God the poets were the religious teachers of the people; the psalmist and prophets were chosen interpreters of the divine will and truth to men. The Psalms reiterate from beginning to end the everlasting love of God; they are, in a word, the voice of God to man; but, on the other hand, they are also the voice of man to God; they are true expressions of the human heart in its noblest aspirations, its fiercest temptations and its greatest victories; they are the prayers of humanity. No more convincing proof of their inspiration is needed than their universality.

As the Hebrew poets were to be witnesses of God's truth, they were not allowed to debase their high calling by celebrating the glories of their national heroes, or if they did, their works have perished. The lives of many of those old heroes would have furnished material for great epic poems.
David's life, full of thrilling events, great and sudden changes, and the great crime of his later years, in any other nation, would have been the groundwork of a tragedy surpassing those given us by the Grecian masters. But instead we have the simple historical account, supplemented by such views as may be gathered from David's own writings. In his Psalms however, he reveals the depths of his inner life and character. The history tells us of his faith in God, his remorse for sin, and his strong affectionate nature; but what is this when compared to the depth of character revealed in his Psalms. We see his heart in its communion with God. With the trustful spirit of a child, he pleads "Cast me not away from thy presence, and take not thy Holy Spirit from me." When he had received the answer of his prayer he exclaims: Jehovah is my rock, my fortress, my buckler, my horn of salvation, my high tower." How full of significance are such words uttered by one who had so often sought refuge in the rocks and caves of Palestine! In the humiliation which followed his great crime he cries,

"I acknowledge my transgression,  
And my sin is ever before me,  
Create in me a clean heart O God,  
And renew a right spirit within me."  

Again with a sense of forgiveness he exclaims.  
"Blessed is the man whose transgression is taken away, whose sin is covered." Such passages as these disclose the heart of the writer; but it is the heart of common humanity in its prayer to Jehovah under the burden of sin, and in its pean of praise, in the consciousness of pardon.

The style of this poetry gives it a peculiar charm. The sentences are brief, terse and loosely joined together, being connected only by the general theme. Often the poet repeats a thought, amplifies and varies it, still keeping the same sententious style. Aglen says, "Hebrew wisdom finds complete utterance in short, pithy proverbs. Hebrew poetry wants no further art than a rhythmical adaptation of the same sententious style." Joined with this is a highly figurative quality which imparts to Hebrew poetry a richness surpassing any other ancient literature. The figures used are taken from common life, from well known events in Hebrew history and from the physical characteristics of the country. The threshing-floor and wine press were used as forcible and sublime illustrations of divine wrath and vengeance. The exodus from Egypt was the typical example of liberation from bondage and of the Divine watch-care. The river Jordan, which so frequently overflowed its banks, was always before their eyes as an illustration of sudden and terrible calamity; and Mount Lebanon, with its snow crowned summit, its fir-trees and pines was a symbol of majesty and grandeur.

The earlier writers seem to commence with nature in its rudest form. The book of Job surpasses all the sacred poems in the vividness of its descriptions and in the rugged grandeur of its figures. The reader is transported into the midst of nature. The Psalms lack this boldness of expression. They are not wanting in figures but they are figures of a more refined and elevated character. There is a sweetness and tenderness in them which touches the hearts. They are prayers, which every child of God can use in worship.

The prophetic poetry resembles, somewhat, the early poetry, yet there is a greater richness in the figures, and the language is far more elegant. The poets seemed to be entirely absorbed in their subject and, inspired by their sight of divine things. It is not strange that they rose to such sublimity of thought and expression. It has been said, "The nobler the objects, the nobler will be the poetry they awaken, when they fall on the heart of a true poet." If this be true, Hebrew poetry excels all other; for the goodness, the greatness, the power, the wisdom of God are the subjects of which it treats. When we compare it with the poetry of other nations, which attempts to treat of these subjects, we must acknowledge its surpassing sublimity.

In itself the poetry of the Hebrews is worthy a place in the first rank of the world's literature, but not in this does its chief glory consist. "Given by inspiration of God", it reveals Him to the children of men, and teaches them to love and trust the sublime attributes of his character, and the inscrutable providence of His hand. M. F. Y., '88.

TENNYSON—a study.

Tennyson is now in his eightieth year. The voice that once sang so sweetly has lost something of its melody and power, yet still rings out the depth and passion of the man, purified by sorrow, whose stern lessons have been coned many a weary year by England's bard. Little is known of the poet's life, but from the deeply lined face we can supply some of the links in a life history that remains looked from the world. The high, sloping forehead, carrying the ineffaceable traces of the years; the gray eyes, deep set under the heavy brow, and the sturdy lines of truth about the mouth, a feature essentially English, characterize the later portraits. Trials and disappointments have left their impression here; doubt and longing struggle with patience in the face. This is he who has told us the story of
Arthur. The ruling expression of the poet's face is that of serious thoughtfulness, touched by sadness. His works reflect this expression; there are but one or two touches of humor in all his writings. He is not, like Burns and Cowper, able to pass from the softened tone of sorrow to that of hearty mirth. But intermingled with seriousness is the subtle, half-hidden joy of nature. From boyhood he has shown himself her most ardent lover; has been most keenly alive to her phases; every cord of his being vibrating to her movements, until his almost painful sensibility produces the most exquisite harmony in his relation to her.

Tennyson's genius is a genius of nature. Eager searcher of her beauties and mysteries, he was not such in regard to those deeper mysteries embodied in the nature of humanity. Until sorrows linked him more closely to the great human family, nature's phenomena awakened a keener interest in him than did the experiences of his fellow-men. Hence his failure as a dramatist. Knowledge of human nature, such as comes only from sympathy with its varied types, is a necessary requisite of dramatic writing. "Queen Mary" and "Harold" are failures—they are dramatic poems. In "Enoch Arden" and "Idyls of a King," however, we have true tragedy. In the story of Guinevere and Lancelot, their guilty love catches all in its meshes of evil; the ideal Arthur, the knights of his round table, even the white folds of purity and loyalty which had waved so nobly in the court of the holy king, were entangled in its dark threads.

"This," says Charles Little, "is not tragedy to be seen with the senses, it is tragedy to be seen with the soul." Gladstone called Tennyson "the poet of women," and if he who has portrayed woman in all her strength, purity and chastity is worthy of this title, who would withhold it from him who told the story of "The Princess?" Loyal champion of virtue, his reverence for woman came none too soon. Goethe and Byron had lowered the standard of womanhood, which was restored to its true place by the purity of this seer.

And now the lover of nature, the champion of womanhood, enters a broader field—the future of the human race. We are between two veils; behind us hangs the veil of the past, before us the veil of the future. That of the past is the veil of the imperfect memory, forgetfulness; that of the future the veil of the unknown, the unknowable. But although thus impenetrable, love shall penetrate both in part. Love immortal is the theme of "In Memoriam," which, as an elegy, has been compared to Shelley's "Adonais," and Milton's "Lycidas," as a memorial of friendship, to Shakespeare's sonnets. It is both the elegy and the memorial.

Arthur Henry Hallam, the intimate friend and fellow-student of Tennyson, died at Vienna, Sept. 15th, 1833. Death, sudden and cruel, interrupted the closest friendship of five years, a friendship existing in all the genial warmth and fervor of manhood's early years, and scattering the sweet influence of the highest and holiest attribute of man. This loss is the subject of "In Memoriam." But it is more than an elegy or memorial. The poet shaking off the dominion of sorrow becomes its master, and makes use of his grief in following out the deepest questions of the age—questions absolute and universal in their appeal to all intelligence, questions of the present and future, of life and immortality.

"In Memoriam" is the greatest theological poem of the age. At the opening the poet is filled with despair which arises from the seemingly unsupportable loss. All is confusion and chaos in the weary heart longing blindly to take up once more the broken communion and the broken bond.

At this point in the poem there is some similarity between it and Shakespeare's sonnets, a few of which approach the height of "In Memoriam." Shakespeare, mourning the loss of the absent friend, desires a reunion, which, however, is to be only an earthly one. In both "In Memoriam" and the sonnets we find the same tear lest absence shall cause a lessening of friendship, the same self-abnegation, the same self-forgetfulness. In the sonnets the bereaved one assents his willingness to be forgotten, should memory bring sorrow as its attendant. And so, in Tennyson, if the friend has in divine presence forgotten the earthly tie, then let friendship be an idle dream. But underlying self-abnegation is the mute protest against change in one's condition, causing utter forgetfulness of the former friend. No willingness to sacrifice self can still the questioning mind.

Though vast the distance between them, vast the height that separates, that sympathy which exists between man and the lower creatures assures him of some sympathy from the atmosphere of divinity. A certain self-respect is one of the stones in friendship's foundation. Is it not an essential characteristic? This quality of self-respect that does not oppose itself in the least to self-abnegation, by its absence from the sonnets causes friendship to pass into servility. Thus Shakespeare gives
in friendship of a more earthy character, which recognizes none but human ties, and does not ascend the height from which love looks beyond the earthy and demands union with the spiritual. "In Memoriam" looks beyond and claims recognition; it opposes the Emersonian theory of the "General Soul" into which all shall merge, and demands recognition as from soul to soul.

Calm succeeds the storm; fleeing to nature to still the rising doubts, the poet experiences that recognition as from soul to soul.

The chief desire of the poet, the great want of Tennyson's life, as well as the very essence of "In Memoriam," is expressed in these lines:

I falter where I firmly trod;
And falling with my weight of cares,
Upon the great world's altar stairs,
That slope through darkness up to God.

"In Memoriam" addresses the many; it stands on the common ground of sorrow. Milton sang his "Paradise Lost" to those who did not understand; Shakespeare's glory was known and felt in later ages; but Tennyson to-day speaks through the very hearts that refuse him homage. "In Memoriam" speaks, indeed, of personal sorrow and grief, of the loss of the earthly friend; but it beats also in unison with the great throbbing heart of humanity.

Dante will never be forgotten. The "Divina Comedia" has rendered his memory deathless. It lives to-day as in the fourteenth century. Time has but added harmony and power to the voice of Petrarch; and time shall only make louder the soul's appeal for higher knowledge, only make more urgent these questions, which shall live as long as man. And with these questions lives the memory of Tennyson.

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND NIHILISM.

There is no country which presents so many interesting and anomalous phases as Russia at the present time. A state of political and social fermentation exists here which is attracting universal attention. For, while other countries have broken loose the bands of barbarism which held them down and have reached the noon-day of their glory, Russia is still in the morning of her true existence—a barbaric nation in the swaddling clothes of civilization. Hedged about with intolerance, blinded by fanatical prejudices and worse than fanatical religion, compelled to live in the foul atmosphere of absolutism, we cannot wonder that plebeian Russia has undertaken by the bloody power of Nihilism to purge the nation and give it new growth. Nor is it surprising that a people confused with a desire for liberty should try to obtain it by a process of terrorism. In a general way the workings of the Nihilists are known to all. Dynamite and the dagger are their servants. Professions and homes are forsaken, false names assumed, and almost incredible means resorted to in order to accomplish their ends. No martyr was ever more devoted to his religion than the Nihilist to the cause of Nihilism. No sufferings recorded in history can surpass those to which the Nihilist is subjected in his struggle for liberty. Hundreds of blameless men are torn from their families in the middle of the night, and, without being permitted to say even good-bye to their wives and children, are ruthlessly carried to prison, whence they never depart, or are sent to spend the remainder of their lives in exile.

But Nihilism is by no means confined to men, for some of the most daring projects have been carried out by women who have manifested a fearlessness seldom recorded of their sex. The preparations for the explosion of the Moscow mine were largely aided by women. A young man and a woman claiming to be his wife, with false names and forged passports purchase a house near the railroad. Other couples who are to assist in the work locate a short distance away and keep boarders. A subterranean channel is dug from the house under the embankment to the track, and holes bored upward to the track-bed, wherein, iron tubes are placed, filled with dynamite, and all necessary arrangements are made.
for the explosion. The main difficulty is to dispose of the earth displaced by the digging. At first they spread it in the yard and tread it down smooth; then fearing the accumulation will attract attention they fill the cellar. After this the pantry is filled until the sides begin to give way. It is only by the remarkable presence of mind of one of the women that the state of affairs is not discovered. After all is completed, a young woman, Sophia Perovskaia—afterwards famous for her part in the murder of the Czar—stands on the track to watch for the train and give the signal by a wave of her handkerchief. In case of discovery it is resolved to blow up the house and in no case to surrender alive. Two bottles of dynamite are concealed under a bed and one of the girls watches near them constantly with a loaded revolver, ready at any instant to fire.

There are many of these women who sacrifice everything upon the altar of their cause without demanding anything for themselves. They render every kind of service, taking the part of letter carriers, messengers and sentinels. At times their work is so heavy that their strength seems entirely exhausted. Often after having walked for fourteen hours throwing letters and printed matter into various holes and corners, and having been pursued by spies, night finds them without shelter and no place to rest their weary frames. But on the following morning they recommence their work, ready to render any service without thinking of the trouble it may cost them. No monuments will be raised to their memory; history will not preserve their names in its records; posterity will soon forget them but without their aid the party could not exist.

Nor are they an uneducated, immodest and degraded class of women, willing to sacrifice their reputation for a few months of fame, but women, who, with the characteristic traits of nobleness and truth, leave their homes and all that is dear to them for love of liberty.

The story of Olga Lintatovitch, perhaps better than any other, contains not only her own sacrifices and trials but those of hundreds of others who have united their efforts in favor of Russian liberty and in condemnation of Czarism. Being the daughter of a poor engineer, she was compelled to earn her living by her needle. At a later period she obtained a more congenial occupation. Having studied medicine for several years she began to render assistance in certain cases of illness. This soon gave her reputation and she was officially permitted to fill the post of apothecary. She became a general favorite among the citizens, which caused her to be hated by the policemen who were already suspicious of her. Her parents had sent her a parcel of books which, to one in her position was a gift indeed. Among them was a translation of "Sociology" of Herbert Spencer which was mistaken by the police for a work on socialism. In vain she argued that the book had been published with the license of the Censorship, and that she had a dozen or more such books at home. Upon making the latter statement she was told that her house would be searched. This she refused to have done. When she reached home she immediately shut herself in and barricaded the door. After she had refused to obey their commands and open the door, and had declared she would defend herself if forced to, the men fearing the bullets of this mad women, thought to subdue her by a siege. At the end of four days, finding their efforts futile, the siege was raised. Great was their indignation when it was found that Olga's only weapons of defense were a penknife and some kitchen utensils. Rather than confess their own cowardice the men did not confine her as they otherwise would have done. In many ways however she was molested and at last was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement in a dark, filthy hole. After this she became gloomy, and passed whole days shut in her room. In July, 1878, rumors were afloat that Olga had drowned herself in the river Tabol. The broad and rapid river was dragged but all to no effect. For three days the search was continued, and meanwhile the body of Olga had been borne away, not by the waters of the Tabol, but by a carriage drawn by two horses and driven by a young rustic whom she had converted to the views of her party. After many weary days of travel, with much exposure and hunger she at last reached St. Petersburg, where she was surrounded by friends, and freed for a time from danger. She was one of the so-called "Amazon" and advocated celibacy, claiming that love was a hindrance to all revolutionary activity. For several years her views remained the same, but meeting Nicholas Morosoff, a young poet, brave, handsome and fascinating, her fate was decided.

One day Olga was entering the home of a Nihilist friend when two policemen seized her; appearing much surprised she told them she had come to see a dressmaker and had mistaken the door, and begged to be allowed to return to her husband. The police being accustomed to such stories at first turned a deaf ear, but Olga played her part so well that they were inclined to believe her. They told her she must tell them her name and conduct them to her home. She gave them a false name, and proceeded to take them, as they supposed, to her home. After wandering about for quite a time she owned that she had been deceiving them on account of her husband, who would think...
she had been stealing if she went home accompanied by policemen. Many stories were improvised in order that her friends, who had seen her might have time to acquaint her husband of her arrest before she returned home. When she at last led the men in, she found Nicholas seated by the table in dressing gown and slippers, working on some engineers' charts, as one of the most peaceable of citizens. Olga fell on his neck and between feigned hysterical sobbing managed to ask him in a whisper if all was right. He replied that everything was in order and there was no cause for alarm. After reprimanding his wife a little for her behavior he gave the men permission to search the house. Nothing was found which savored of Nihilism.

All that was necessary now was to verify their passports; this would show that they were false. The only chance for them now was to leave the house before the verification was made. Although a guard was stationed in the house they escaped, the simple opening of a door by their landlady sufficing to hide them for a moment from the sentinel's steady gaze. Hastening down stairs and into the street they were soon with friends ready to welcome and conceal them. When the search for them began to relax, they went abroad, where they lived for four months, when Morosoff returned to Russia to aid in the revolutionary movement, leaving Olga with her young babe. He was soon arrested and Olga, even at the risk of her own life, felt that she must save him. Now came the struggle of deciding between maternal feelings and the love of a wife for her husband. Her convictions, made strong by her separation, made her feel that she must leave her child. The anguish of her heart cannot be depicted. The mother left her child to the care of friends; she never saw it again, for in less than a month it died. Olga was heart-broken, she had lost her child and all attempts to save her husband were useless, for he was confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and from this dungeon there is no escape. A few weeks afterwards she herself was arrested.

All this seems like a tale of romance which could have existed only in the imagination of some writer of fiction, but the trials of Olga Liubatovitch serve only to suggest the incredible amount of suffering which has been offered by the patriotic women of Russia on the altar of their country's redemption. Often they are driven into exile, being compelled to travel a hundred miles or more on foot, and some of them with infants strapped on their backs, Indian style, as their arms could never bear them so far. They must wear, moreover, heavy shackles which chafe the flesh until it bleeds. If the pain at times becomes so severe that they make remonstrance, they are chained to pillars and two professional floggers with raw-hide thongs lash their bodies until the victims become unconscious and in many cases die. It is wonderful that any survive this horrible treatment, but those who do so, grow thinner and thinner until their bones appear sharply defined under the skin, while their hair falls out, their eyes seem but dark recesses in the face, and their voices become inaudible. At last death is greeted as a welcome guest. So dreadful are their sufferings that it seems impossible to exaggerate the brutal treatment to which these miserable prisoners are subjected.

But enough! While we may not justify the extraordinary measures—the secret violence—to which the Nihilists have resorted in their conflict with Russian tyranny, and while it may be true the masses of the Russian people are as yet unprepared to assume the management of their national affairs, it is doubtless also that Russian despotism cannot be of lasting duration. A nation of a hundred million souls cannot be permanently bound down by the obstinacy and egoism of a few. The emancipation, indeed, of the nation is to be no easy task but a long, hard struggle, accompanied by the fall of many noble victims. Doubtless many unsuccessful attempts will precede the victory of Russian liberty, but there is no obstacle which cannot be overcome by undaunted courage and a spirit of sacrifice.

As announced in our last issue we give in our Ex. column only a list of our most regular exchanges. We do not pretend that this is a complete list, but only as indicating the number and character of our exchanges: Academy Student, Arid Hollins Annual, Anchor, Adelphic, Blackburnian, Collegian, College Days, College Rambler, College Campus, College Student, The Critic, The Crescent, Central Ray, Shaddock Monthly, Fordham Monthly, Grotonian, Hillsdale Herald, Hesperian Student, High School World, Institute Record, Institute Chimes, Kansas Star, Kentucky University Tablet, Lincolnian, Lombard Review, Monthly Bulletin, Niagara Index, Normal News, News Letter, Notre Dame Scholastic, Ottawa Campus, Our Young Men, Oakdale Student, Philomathian Review, Premier, Pliiad, Portfolio, Penn Chronicle, Peddie Institute Journal, Philadelphiaian, Rambler, Rockford Seminary Magazine, St. Mary's Sentinel, University Voice, University Reporter, Triangle, University Mirror, W P I, St. Viator's College Journal, Southern Collegian.
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Editorial.

The effort which had been made by the President in the direction of lessening the number of recitations to each professor was nipped in the bud at the recent meeting of the trustees when they decided that the circumstances would not warrant the appointment of another teacher. Although there will be as many teachers as last year yet on account of the fact that there will be more courses offered next year than formerly the work for each teacher will be increased. The alternative might perhaps be taken of omitting many of the subjects every alternate year as has been done before in order that the work might not become too burdensome to the instructors. Whichever horn of the dilemma is chosen there necessarily be a backward step in the work from what was laid out by Dr. Wilcox. He would have it that all the subject as laid down in the calendar should be offered every year and that the teachers should not be so burdened with their daily tasks as not to have time for self-culture and development. But the powers that be have seen fit to decree that this shall not be, that one of the other of these objects must be sacrificed.

It has become an accepted principle in business circles that to be eminently successful in any pursuit one must have the aid of printer's ink. The concern which does not place itself before the public must sooner or later go to the wall. "If you have a trade advertise to keep it, if you have not a trade advertise to get it," is a favorite adage of the newspapers. The same theory holds good with schools and colleges. Those institutions which place their advantages before the public and urge their claims by all legitimate means are the ones which are patronized. That there is need of this kind of expenditure in regard to Kalamazoo College is too painfully apparent to require proof. Even in this very county when Kalamazoo College is spoken of it is rare that one finds a person who is acquainted to any extent with the work it is trying to do, while the majority hardly know that such an institution exists. It is mortifying indeed for our students to go to one of the neighboring villages and speak of attending college in Kalamazoo and be met with total ignorance of any other college in Kalamazoo than Parson's business college. Yet this very thing has occurred more than once to our certain knowledge. Nor is this ignorance wholly unknown in Baptist families, members of the denomination under whose fostering care the college exists.

If those who are supposed to have a special interest in the college do not know about it, it is no wonder that others do not know of it. In a simply business point of view it would pay to advertise. Suppose for instance that $1,000 should be spend during one year in judicious advertising, there would need to be an increase of but 40 students to get back the money in tuition alone, or only 25 young men if they roomed in the dormitory. And there is no doubt but that our number would be increased that much if the proper means were employed to reach the young men and women. Prof. Parsons in his business college understands this principle and its success and he has been heard to say that if Kalamazoo College were properly advertised there would be no difficulty in obtaining 200 or 300 students here. And the financial benefit would not be limited to one year but would extend in many cases over 2, 3 and often 4 or 5 years, which would amply repay for any increase which would become necessary in the numbers of teachers.

But the financial is by no means the most important side of this question. If the powers that be believe what Dr. Hubert said in his lecture they must believe that there is something better to be attained than a mere business training which, however, is perfectly proper in its place. If that mental training is good for any it is good for all and it is the duty of the college to inspire as many as possible with the desire for that discipline. There are many young persons who have, or might easily be made to have a desire to go away to school perhaps for only a year to become better fitted for life's work than they can be at home. Why not invite them to a place where a more correct view of the nature of an education is inculcated than is found in common life? It is the duty and the privilege of the college to do this. Besides there are many
young men and women who are prevented from coming here because they do not know about the expense, the course pursued and many other things which, if they were fully explained to them, would induce many to begin a course here.

Nor should the advertising of the college be confined to the papers and churches of the denomination. While we would see the effort for new students increased by these means, the endeavor should not stop there. Those who do not attend the Baptist churches nor any church need Christian education as much if not more than those who do attend church. The college was not founded for the purpose of giving a Baptist education but for giving Christian education. It should be more widely published that we welcome every one of good moral character to an equal place in our ranks. The pamphlet, entitled an Open Letter to Young Baptists, which was issued last winter, was good, but why limit it to young Baptists when it applied as well to young people of all creeds and no creed at all! Surely they can not go to a better place for an education than where the influence is as strong and healthful as at Kalamazoo College.

COMMENCEMENT.

DR. WILCOX’S BACCALAUREATE.

The Commencement exercises began Sunday evening with the baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Wilcox. Revs. M. W. Haynes, and W. A. Waterman of the Congregational Church, occupied seats on the platform. After several pieces of music, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Waterman, Dr. Wilcox took as the text of his discourse the passages of Scripture found in Prov. 23, 23, “Buy the truth and sell it not,” and 1 James 4, 8, “Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves.” God is not the same to all persons; to some He is the embodiment of justice, to others of love, but He is both just and merciful. These seemingly antagonistic qualities must both be cultivated with equal care. The acquisition of truth demands sacrifice, it must be bought. It can not be taken wholly on the authority of another, whether parent or priest or teacher, but each must test it for himself, each must determine whether what he receives corresponds with what he finds to be true in his own nature. The acquisition of truth demands an equivalent sacrifice. God has given man desire for truth and has also given him the facilities for gratifying that desire. This is true in the natural realm and also in the realm of revelation. While an inquiring mind is necessary for the discovery of truth, skepticism is weakness, men of faith are strong. We must seek to discover the truth; to think God’s thoughts after Him. The speaker then showed the relation between fidelity to truth and the exercise of charity. Charity as revealed and exemplified by Christ was distinguished from mere sentiment. Charity is also different from philanthropy, nor is it worldly courtesy and politeness; these are superficial but charity is from the heart; it can be nothing which does not flow from the Christian heart. Amputation is not always the way of healing a diseased limb but this is the last resort when tender nursing and care have failed. Men are wicked but we should attempt to heal the moral disease before we cut off the protuberance. At the close the President addressed a few personal words to the members of the graduating class, full of tenderness and feeling, expressing his best wishes and prayer for the success of his first class.

DR. GREENELL BEFORE THE SOCIETIES.

The next public exercise of Commencement week was the lecture before the societies Monday evening, by Rev. Z. Greenell, D. D. of Detroit. The subject “The Poem of the Age,” a discussion of Tennyson’s “In Memoriam,” was especially adapted for an address before college literary societies. The speaker first enumerated the essential requisites of a great poem. It must have its foundation in the mythological and the fanciful; it must deal with the sincere affections, not the tragic passions; it must have sufficient length to test the poet’s power of sustained effort, and to include the whole variety of excellencies. Judging by these tests the speaker selected Tennyson’s “In Memoriam” as the greatest poem of the nineteenth century. It is not an easy task to select from so many claimants for the honor of being the greatest poem of the century, one which shall stand pre-eminent above them all, but the speaker thought that “In Memoriam” combined these qualities in a greater degree than any other poem. He then proceeded to discuss the poem, first as to its story, second, its structure, and third, its spirit and doctrines.

“It is the story of manly love; of an affection formed in college life and sanctified by death. Tennyson’s friend was Arthur Henry Hallam, whom he met at Cambridge. He was a remarkably handsome youth, and won the prize for composition, even when Tennyson competed. But this did not interfere with their friendship. Hallam became engaged to Tennyson’s sister, but in travelling from Pesth to Vienna contracted a cold from which he died. The poet mused on what might have been.

In discussing the structure of the poem, the speaker proceeded to give an exceptionally clear and thoughtful analysis. The poem has a prologue of 11 stanzas and an epilogue of 36 stanzas. It is as truly a series of poems as it is one poem. It was
under the hand of the author 17 years and first appeared in 1860. Into it the poet put the best efforts of his hand and heart. In this, as in all his poems, Tennyson excels in the finish of his verse. The poem is nowhere prose that has been forced to rhyme; it is always musical. It displays a keen appreciation of the sights and sounds of nature.

As to the doctrine, no one may accept all its teaching as true, and yet its teachings are for the most part in accordance with the scriptures.

The simplicity and vivacity of Dr. Grenell's style, the natural interest of his delivery, diversified by the appropriate rendering of choice selections, with nothing of the affected mouthing of the elocutionist, constituted a service which will more enshrine our brother in the remembrance of his hearers, and be an essential help to students."

**FRESHMAN AND JUNIOR EXHIBITION.**

The Freshmen and Juniors were booked to begin their exhibition at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, but, owing to an oversight, it was nearly an hour later when Pres. Wilcox mounted the platform and announced the first piece of music. The following is the Freshman program:

- **Organ Solo**, Fred A. Self.
- "The Mother and the Poet,"—Mrs. Browning, Edith Thurston.
- Vocal Selection, Mrs. Emma Sherwood.
- Selection from Eulogy on Garfield,—J. G. Blaine, Charles Griswold Townsend.
- Organ Solo, Fred A. Self.
- Judges: Rev. Dr. Kendall Brooks, Superintendent ; Henry N. French, Mrs. H. C. Sheldon.

The speakers all did excellently in enunciation, gestures and in general appearance and were highly appreciated by all, as was shown by the hearty applause. The judges awarded the first prize, $10, to Mr. Townsend, the second, $5, to Miss Thurston and the third, $2.50, to Miss McSweeney.

Immediately after the organ solo by Prof. Self the Juniors carried out the following program:

- **Organ Solo**, Fred A. Self.
- Tennyson—A Study, Flora Gale Barnes.
- Russian Women and Nihilism, Maggie Chesney.
- Bedouin Love Song—Pinsuti, Miss Marion Sherwood.
- Thoughts on the Study of Philosophy, Elizabeth Rose Fletcher.
- Vocal Selection, Mrs. Emma Sherwood.

The speakers all did themselves credit and it would have been difficult to have decided which one most deserved the prize. Miss Barnes spoke in too low tones and Miss Chesney was confined to her manuscript too closely. The judges finally decided to give the first prize to Miss Fletcher, $10, the second, $5, to Miss Barnes and the third, $2.50, to Miss Chesney. The music on this occasion, furnished by Miss Marion Sherwood, Mrs. Emma Sherwood and Prof. Self, was of the highest order and was greatly appreciated.

**DR. HULBERT’S LECTURE.**

The audience which met on Tuesday evening to listen to the lecture before the alumni came together in anticipation of a rich feast and they were not disappointed. The lecturer, Rev. Dr. E. B. Hulbert of Morgan Park Theological Seminary, took as his subject, "Education: its two Elements, Beauty and Strength." Dr. Hulbert in his peculiar and forceful style of speaking held his hearers closely to his subject for more than an hour. He held that education is not a storing of useful facts but a developing of the powers of the mind; it was not so much to inform as it is to form. With this view education must be never-ending. Of the two elements of education, beauty and strength, the latter is the essential, the fundamental, the former is the non-essential, the ornamental. There can be no beauty without strength. When beauty in education is cultivated to the exclusion of strength beauty itself will soon become impossible.

He attended to the pernicious mode which is often pursued in those female schools where the education of their pupils is pursued in too low terms. He said he would prefer to have a daughter of his buried than subjected to a mental training in which the element of strength was completely neglected. We do not want elfs nor fairies nor angels, but simply women. The speaker closed with an earnest exhortation to the under-graduates to aim at the completion of their course as the consummation to be wished. He urged them to take a full course, to take it as it came along, to go through it and to be thorough in it. In every particular it was such an address as every young person ought to ponder well.

**THE ALUMNI BANQUET.**

After the lecture by Dr. Hulbert the alumni and friends repaired to the Kalamazoo House to partake of the sumptuous banquet which had been prepared. Although there were not many present both the material and intellectual feasts were of the highest order, and duly appreciated. This is the feast of reason which had been prepared.

- The College and Journalism, Rev. L. H. Trowbridge.
Co-education in the College, Prof. Lewis Stuart.
Vocal Selection, W. H. Buckhout.
The College and the Normal School, Prof. Daniel Putnam.
The College Conditions Essential to its Highest Efficiency, Rev. M. A. Willecox, D. D.
Vocal Selection, Messrs. T. Y. Sebring, W. E. Hall.
Prof. Stuart being absent Dr. Hulbert was called out to take his place, which he did in a most acceptable manner. The toastmaster said it was not right for a man to come all the way from Minneapolis and not be called out, and he then called upon Mr. S. G. Cook who responded in a few words showing his loyalty and devotion to his alma mater. After this the company adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT.
The Baptist Church was nearly full when a few minutes after 10 o'clock the graduating class came up and took their seats in the organ loft. The following was the Order of Exercises.

Music.
Prayer.
The music was furnished by Prof. F. A. Self, Miss Marion Sherwood and Mrs. Emma Sherwood and was rendered in their best style and needed no comment. The speakers were all well prepared and their articles were interesting and showed much thought and care in their preparation. After the speaking the President summoned the class before him and in the Latin formula conferred upon Ernest Alanson Balch and Ella Adelaide Knapp the degree of Bachelor of Arts and upon Louis Edwin Martin and Mabel Floretta Young the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then called up Leonard Herbert Stewart, class of '85, and conferred upon him his secundum gradum, the degree of Master of Philosophy. The degree of Master of Arts was also given to Miss Hannah Francis Davidson, class of '84. The benediction was pronounced by Pres. Willecox and the Commencement of 1888 was at an end, and another class had joined the ranks of the alumni and had passed from the dignity of Seniors to the level of common mortals. Congratulations and flowers were then in order both of which were given with profusion and with the most kindly feeling.

THE RECEPTION.
The reception was given in the Ladies Hall as a more convenient and fitting place to hold it than at the President’s house. Quite a large crowd was present and the evening was very pleasantly spent, renewing old acquaintances or forming new ones bidding farewells and inquiring concerning future prospects. The company seemed loth to leave but finally the crowd dispersed. This was the last thing on the program for Commencement week which had passed off very pleasantly, save, perhaps, the discomfort which was occasioned by the extremely warm weather.

Personal.
Rev. Mr. Lamb of Concord, Mich., a student in the '50's was here to attend Commencement. He expects to send a daughter here next year.
Rev. C. W. Palmer of Big Rapids was in town June 7 and 8 and visited the college on the latter date.
Mr. S. G. Cook '71 shows that he has not yet lost interest in his alma mater by attending Commencement and the meetings of the board.
Rev. Dr. Kendall Brooks has been offered the position made vacant in Alma College by the temporary absence of Dr. Theo. Nelson '72.
Rev. R. C. Mosher '78 has accepted the call to the Philadelphia Baptist Church of Minneapolis, Minn.
M. C. Taft '85 will spend his University vacation at work on the civil engineer's force of Kalamazoo.
W. L. Eaton '75 of the Kalamazoo Telegraph went to Chicago to report the Republican National Convention.
Miss Helen Brooks '89 has been visiting friends in Detroit recently.
Rev. L. C. Barnes '75 is meeting with flattering success in his new pastorate at Newton Centre, Mass.
A. W. Parsons, whom the older students will remember as a student in the preparatory department, was graduated this year at Amherst College.

Locals.
Quite a large number of the college students responded to the invitation given by the High School Lyceum to attend their open meeting June 12. A very fine program was carried out, and everything passed off pleasantly to all concerned.
Words of the highest praise are continually heard in commendation of Dr. Willecox's masterful ad-
dress on Sunday evening. The students were all proud of him, and he won many friends among those who had never before heard him.

The Portage mission, where several of our students have been working, is taking steps toward the erection of a new building. Sunday morning, June 17, about $1,000 was pledged at the Baptist Church for the purpose. It is designed to invest about $3,000 in the lot and building.

Among the teachers, Prof. Brooks and Miss Richards will be at Charlevoix. Profs. Hadlock and Botsford and Mr. Stewart will be kept in Kalamazoo most of the summer by their Summer School. Miss Sawtelle will pass her vacation at Waterville, Me. Prof. Montgomery will stay at Ann Arbor, and Pres. Wilcox will remain in Kalamazoo to look after the interests of the college.

If anything can be inferred from the remains which were to be seen the next morning, the Freshman banquet, Friday evening, June 15th, must have been a rich spread. The lateness of the hour at which they broke up argues that they had a good time, as well. We are told that such were the facts in the case, and that it was an occasion long to be remembered by those present. The participants were Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney, Mr. Townsend and Miss Burdick, Mr. Hall and Miss Olive Patterson, Mr. Smith, and Miss Abbie Wheaton, Mr. Osborn and Miss Rina Richards and Miss Thurston.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Tuesday P. M., June 19th, their number was made complete by the election of G. T. Moody and A. J. Fox of Detroit, Rev. W. L. Farnum of Flint, Rev. J. L. Cheney of Ypsilanti and T. E. Barkworth to take the places of A. H. Wilkinson of Detroit, Rev. M. W. Haynes of Kalamazoo, Rev. L. D. Temple of Flint, G. E. King of Chicago and Rev. C. E. Harris of Port Huron. C. C. Bowen of Detroit was elected President of the Board; Rev. J. L. Cheney of Ypsilanti, Sec.; J. E. Howard of Detroit, Treas. and D. A. Waterman of Detroit, Auditor. The executive committee consists of Dr. Wilcox, chairman; C. Strong, Kalamazoo; W. W. Beman, Ann Arbor; D. Putnam, Ypsilanti; Dr. Grenell, Detroit; H. G. Colman and S. A. Gibson, Kalamazoo. Charles J. Galpin, A. M., class of '85, Madison University, was elected to a professorship and Leonard H. Stewart, Ph. M., class of '85, Kalamazoo College, was appointed instructor in the natural sciences. Miss Mary A. Sawtelle was appointed to the duties of Lady Principal. Mr. J. A. Barrett was not re-appointed. The financial affairs of the college are in a healthy condition. The treasurer's books show a balance to the credit of the college of $2,138.89 and all debts paid. This balance however represents some of the reserve from the five year fund. The estimated income for next year is $15,700 and the estimated expenses $14,100. The amount of productive endowment is $103,000 and the earnings $7,357.83. It was decided not to increase the number of instructors but that the work should be divided up among the other teachers.

WHAT SOME OF THE COLLEGE FOLKS WILL DO THIS SUMMER.


Select and Standard Oysters,

IN CAN OR BULK,

At the City Bakery.

M. E. Henika.

113 North Burdick, - Kalamazoo.

THE WINTER TERM WILL SOON BEGIN

And Students should remember that

Geo. W. Young, the Bookseller,

Has a Full Stock of New and Second-Hand

College Text Books,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Burdick House Block, - Kalamazoo, Mich.
OUR COLLEGE.

A PICTURE.

The hill-tops are still bathed in sunlight. But the beautiful autumn day is fast closing, and night is coming on apace. Surely, Old Sol shall be completely vanquished. Driven from peak to peak, he shall be forced from his mountain strongholds; and, soon, from the loftiest crag, will float the sable banner of the victor over the pulseless world below. No traces of the strife will be seen, save a few crimson stains on the arches of the heavens; and even these, in a very short time, will be faded and gone. Already, darkness is spreading its pall over the hill-encircled, half-embowered city; and, through the gathering gloom, the monuments of the city’s dead sleeping on the hills above, are projected in dimmer outlines on the western sky. And, now, the city begins to hang up her lights. But vain hope! Though bright as the lightning’s gleam, they will be mere points of light on a dark background, made only the darker by their feeble efforts to dispel the deepening shades. At length, they, too, will go out; the hurrying, busy throngs will disperse; the hum of the city will be hushed; and victorious night will hold us in her firm embrace.

But this triumph of night over day is only for a season, not final. The laughing, dancing sunbeams will come again, storming the heights and descending into the valleys; while sombre night will wrap her mantle about her and quickly flee away. In fact, the world is not conquered but is only in repose. It is preparing for a fresh increment of activity and growth.

ITS PARALLEL.

This phenomenon of nature often has a parallel in the early history of the Christian college. The morning of its birth is bright with hopes and prospects, and the toils and sacrifices of godly men light up the day. But passing years bring adversity. Hopes are disappointed and prospects blighted; death stays the counsels and labors of those who have signally served the infant institution; and night settles down upon it and covers it. But this, also, as when darkness covers the earth is only a transitory condition. It is but a period of rest in which is born a spirit of fresh devotion and of larger beneficence. The forces which conserve the interests of truth and righteousness gather renewed strength; the clouds are lifted; and a day is ushered in more glorious than the one that preceded.

Such have been the beginnings of many, if not of most, American colleges. But, though these first years be full of difficulty, characterized by a struggle for mere existence even, yet final success is reasonably certain; for the school and the church are exponents of all that is best in modern civilization; and the certainty of the ultimate triumph of truth over error is a sufficient warrant that the Christian college is built on a sure foundation.

REASONS TO REJOICE.

In this second quarter-century of its existence, our own college has reason to rejoice over the brighter prospects which have opened. It, also, has had days of promise succeeded by periods of night, rayless at times, and threatening oblivion. But, as the spirit of God moved the hearts of its founders, so the providence of God has been over it founded; and hopes already realized are but the earnest of years of enlarged usefulness and prosperity which are sure to come. Let the great body of Christian people whose interests it serves but honor the claim it has on them, and these years will speedily come.

The college is now entirely free from debt, and has more permanent endowment than ever before. A few years ago, a debt of eighteen thousand dollars was removed, and, at the same time, the amount of productive endowment was doubled. Besides this, last year, a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised, to be expended in five years, in enlarging and strengthening the work of the college. Consequently upon these additional sources of income, a new department has been created in the college and other departments materially strengthened, the courses of the academic department have been greatly improved, the faculty has been reinforced, the library has been increased by a goodly number of valuable works, and large and important additions to the scientific apparatus have been made.

ADDITIONAL ENDOWMENT.

But, while this is very encouraging, it is not sufficient. We have not yet reached the goal. We rejoice in but the fair beginning we have made, not in the full accomplishment of the purpose we have
inherited from the brethren who have preceded us. It was theirs to found, but it is ours to maintain, not simply a college, but a college whose efficiency shall ever be proportionate to our needs. Do you say this we must have! Very well. But that means additional endowment. Brethren, let us recognize the fact that there is no other way. We must have the endowment or we can not have the college. Then, with a sense of this obligation resting upon us, and, with a determination to discharge it, let us meet our present occasion for definite action. The raising of the Olney Memorial Fund is already in hand, let us bring it to an early conclusion, that we may not only honor the memory of that worthy man of God, but also, even in conformity with his own cherished purpose, confer a lasting benefit on the college he loved and served so well.

There is another fund, one quarter of which is already raised, that ought to receive immediate attention. It is the Alumni Professorship Fund. The alumni, undoubtedly, are among the most loyal friends of the college, and we expect to see, at no distant day, this generous effort of theirs to endow a professorship brought to a successful termination. Alumni, let us see to it that it be done.

NEW BUILDINGS.

We are now receiving the benefits of the Ladies Hall, a new building recently added to the college, this being but the second year of its occupancy. It is not simply a dormitory for young women, but, under the supervision of Miss Mary A. Sawtelle, the principal lady teacher in the college, it affords all the advantages of a cultured, Christian home. Young men may also avail themselves of the privilege of boarding at the Hall, and thus come within the circle of its refining influences. With most unhesitating assurance, we recommend it to the fathers and mothers, whose daughters the college doors are always open to receive. But, here, again, while we congratulate ourselves on the success of the past, we ought not to be satisfied with what we have already achieved. The college grounds are spacious and beautiful, susceptible of being made exceptionally fine; may it be a part of our larger plan to hasten the day when they shall be adorned with new buildings, suitable for class room and chapel, library, laboratory and other purposes, in a word, with all the buildings which a great and thoroughly equipped college demands.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

One of the brightest features in the present condition of the college, is the increase in the number of students. Between eighty and ninety new students have come to us this present term, against about fifty, during the whole of last year; while the increase in the whole number of students this term over the number for the first term of last year is about 30 per cent. against a corresponding increase of ten per cent. last year. This is all the more cheering because so closely connected with the very object for which the college exists. It is intended to train and educate these young minds and hearts soon to share so largely in shaping, directing and controlling the social, moral, and religious life of the world. Therefore, a college with unlimited resources but with only a handful of students would be a miserable failure. Hence we are especially rejoiced over this increased attendance.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Still, we are not yet satisfied. Some, whose natural place would seem to be in our own college, are in other schools. We have many prodigal children abroad, and we affectionately invite them home. But there are others also, not in school, who ought to come. Brethren, send us your boys and girls; and send them early. Intrust their academic training to us; let us lay the foundation ourselves for the fuller course to be pursued in the college. Many students suffer every year from the insufficiency of their academic preparation. Perhaps you think that John is too slow and unpromising, and so you will not send him. But be not over confident about that. He may be slow and yet have hidden away, beneath an unpromising exterior, susceptibilities undreamed of. We have seen such, and have watched with profound interest the gradual unfolding of unlooked for powers. By patient plodding, many unpromising boys have developed into noble specimens of intellectual strength and manhood. One such is worth a regiment of those flashy fellows, who go up like a rocket and come down like the nothingness into which it exploded. Then send the boys along, and the girls too; give them, at least, an opportunity to see what is in them.

LET THEM COME!

I have already implied that, before we realize the full measure of success in our college work to which we are entitled, we must have additional buildings. But this will take money, and some have no money to give. And yet the power to provide funds for the new buildings is in your hands. If you can not fill the treasury of the college with your money, you can fill the college with your sons and daughters. Do this and we shall be driven from our present quarters and consequently the new buildings will speedily be provided for. Brethren, mete out to us this blessing we can not contain. Let the college but enjoy your generous patronage and all needed benefactions will surely be added unto it.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

AUTHORITIES:—Calendars of Newham, Girton, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr: Private letters from Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Boston, Mrs. H. Hood, Germany; Pres. of Bryn Mawr; Secretaries of Newham, Girton, Vassar, Wellesley; Student of Vassar, etc. Jornal of Education, Sept. '98; Guide to Cambridge: Westminster Review; Century, Sept. '98; Nineteenth Century.

A writer in a recent number of the Forum declares that woman is the race and that man is only a grafted scion. Whether this be true or not, upon the education and development of woman, depends the status of society in general. The increasing interest in her mental advancement is the natural result of growth after intellectual suppression, the opposing forces being stayed and hindered. Modern culture and the enterprise of the day, both religious and moral, are demanding trained, efficient women of self-poise and executive ability. The movement in favor of the higher education of woman has affected all civilized countries, but in the midst of the conservativism of the Old World, a concession is involved which requires a great struggle. England has recently taken her first step in the right direction, but her women are more timid and conservative than ours. There are, in England, five Universities, viz: Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London and Victoria. University College, London, where there are 220 women, is a feeder for the University of London, a great examining body which placed women on the same footing with men in 1878, and which has graduated 182 women.

At Oxford, there are two resident halls for women, Somerville and Lady Margaret. The names of sixty women appear in the honor lists in the Oxford Calendar.

Cambridge is the head-quarters of the higher education of women in England. They are allowed to attend professorial and intercollegiate lectures and examinations, but are deprived of the degree at the end of their course. Newham founded in 1875, has now three halls, namely: Clough, Sedwick and Old halls. There are at present 133 students under a Principal, two vice-principals and four resident lecturers. The greater number of students work for the final examinations of the University of Cambridge taken at the end of two or commonly three years, but some work only for the Cambridge higher local examinations. Newham is more elastic than Girton, which aims at making the education of men and women identical. Girton was opened in 1873. The results of the Tripos Examinations for this year afford evidence of the high character of the instruction given and Girton will not be satisfied until it can obtain for its graduates the University degree. The number of students who have been in residence since the commencement, is 295. About half of these have obtained honors, and thirty-two have passed examinations qualifying for the B. A. degree. The college course occupies three years, half of each year only, being spent in residence. The charges are 35 £ per term payable in advance.

In Scotland, there is no resident college for women, although there are a number of women who attend lectures at Queen Margaret's College, Glasgow. No Scotch University grants degrees to women.

The Royal Irish University chartered in 1882 is purely an examining body like the London University and women have had marked success in examinations. Alexandra College, Dublin, is one of the chief feeders and contains 200 students over fifteen years of age.

In France, women are freely admitted to various lectures especially in Paris, and are granted degrees by examining bodies.

Germany has as yet no colleges for women nor are they admitted to an annex in the institutions for men, as at Harvard. But there is a superior class of girls' boarding schools where there is a high standard of instruction and where a young woman who aspires to be a teacher can be fitted to pass the most rigid examinations. Of late years women have been allowed to be interpreters and to hold positions in government offices.

There are many Russian and Swiss women in Zurich, and almost everywhere in Germany, education is taking on a more dignified and serious tone.

In our own land, where woman is rising in all her dignity and strength to show her sisters of all nations what they may be, one meets those who do not approve of a woman's going to college; who sympathize with the Pauline and Miltonian ideas. What are some of the objections offered against her higher education? Most common of all is the fact of her physical organism. She cannot endure the strain of four years of prolonged study. Her energies will be greatly taxed and enfeebled and she will be unfit for the duties of life—the responsibilities of marriage if they come to her. Woman's work is merely complementary. Some fear that an educated mother might be in danger of deserting her child for a binomial theorem. Some argue that the educated woman will not marry. She will lose her peculiar feminine charms. Her dress will lack elegance and fascination. Her forehead will enlarge and thus the beauty of a low brow in woman will be lost. There have not Tennyson's noble ideal:

"She with all the charm of woman,
She with all the breadth of man."

Others assert that the female brain is incapacitated for severe mental labor, that the emotional
nature predominates and the intellectual is at its minimum. As to the first objection, a prominent Boston physician says: "The higher education is a conservative rather than a destructive force."

In all colleges for women, special attention is paid to physical culture; furthermore, every young woman who has studied anatomy and seen the close connection between cause and effect, who desires to make the most of all her powers, will be more apt to take care of herself than the average society girl. Regular hours and a life void of excitement are conducive to good physical condition and it has been proved that the health of students is equal to the average health of women generally. We grant that it should be greatly superior. As for personal attractions, they should not be impaired in the least. The college graduate may lose a certain superficiality of manner, but she will more than make up for this by the charm of her conversation and the ability which she will have to meet man on his own ground. As for marriage, educated women marry as naturally as others, nor are they likely to consider mere sentiment or convenience sufficient in themselves. They may and probably will marry at a more mature age. But all women do not marry. In the British Isles alone, the number of women in excess of men is 1,000,000. Woman's work is not merely complementary. She should be educated to the highest possible womanhood, to a life of womanly service and to the perfection of her individuality. Every girl should be so brought up that she may have some way of earning a livelihood should it be necessary, but she should also learn how to employ her leisure and how to make the most of life. If a girl's education stops with the average, so-called finishing school, she has not a broad, sound and efficient training. As to her mental capacity; my experience after nearly five years of work as instructor in a college where co-education is practised, convinces me that the work done in the class-room by the average girl is certainly equal to that of the average young man, while at the University of Michigan it was acknowledged in many classes to be superior. Miss Ramsay, of Girton, has recently distanced all the men in the University in classical honors and Miss Hervey has done the same in Medieval and Modern languages. The London Times says: "Miss Ramsay has done what no Senior classie before her has ever done. Most of Miss Ramsay's competitors will have taken fourteen years to do what she has contrived to do in four, and she has done this work in full health."

Women have broader opportunities in America than elsewhere. Time fails to speak in detail of the various coeducational institutions of our land with the superior advantages therein offered, especially in the Middle and Western States. Nor can we discuss here the question of co-education, with regard to which the East is still very conservative. The latest sensation in the educational line has been caused by the opening of the doors of Columbia College to women, while the men are shaking their heads dubiously and wondering whether an annex will be a good thing or not.

Allow me to call your attention for a few moments to our superior institutions for women. Vassar claims precedence in point of age, being founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar. It has given the degree A. B. to over seven hundred graduates. It has a Faculty of thirty-five besides distinguished lecturers. The total number of students as given in the latest calendar is 264. Its library contains 15,000 volumes and its schools of painting and music are prosperous. It now co-operates as does Wellesley, in the classical school at Athens. Vassar has no cottage system. The following extracts from a recent letter from a student, show Vassar from a student's standpoint: "Students and money are just flowing into the college under Dr. Taylor's administration. The Alumnae are the most enthusiastic I ever saw." The great boast of the college is the chemical laboratory under Prof. Cooley, which ranks next to that of Harvard. The English department is perhaps the weakest. The best professors are women. College etiquette prevails largely and social qualities count for much. Grave charges are brought against the college for its extravagance, but a poor girl does not feel out of place. A very decided Christian tone prevails."

Esthetic and religious culture is very prominent at Smith. The location of Smith College is a favored one, being surrounded by an atmosphere of culture and in the near neighborhood of such institutions as Amherst and Holyoke. The standard for admission is higher in some respects than at Vassar. Its well-endowed library contains at present 21,000 volumes, and the Hillyer Art Gallery has the finest collection of casts in the United States. The cottage system is in vogue here, there being five cottage homes at present.

Wellesley, Boston's pet of thirteen years, fifteen miles from the "Hub" is charmingly located. It has a faculty of seventy-two, with 628 students and it has been obliged to turn away several hundred who desired admission last fall. One of its distinguishing characteristics, and in our opinion, one of its weak points, is the employment of an almost entire Faculty of women. A young woman needs contact in the class-room with the vigor and strength, a certain je ne sais quoi of the masculine mind, as well as with the fineness and quick artistic perceptions of the mind of woman.
At Wellesley are two systems of lodging, both the cottage and hall. The library is large, containing 33,550 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets.

On the 23d of October, 1885, took place the inauguration of Bryn Mawr College at Bryn Mawr, ten miles from Philadelphia. The name is of Welsh origin, and signifies, "high land." This college is a memorial of the princely gift of Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, and although it is a child in years, it prospects it rivals all similar institutions. The founder, having in mind his proposed college, studied the educational systems of Europe, and consulted with prominent educators in our own land, among whom was President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins. The College grounds contain 40 acres. The present buildings consist of Taylor Hall, the main structure, Merion and Radnor Halls, stone dormitories, accommodating 50 each, the Gymnasium and residences for the Faculty. In the dormitories, no rooms are to be occupied by two persons the Trustees believing with Emerson, that "privacy and a certain amount of space are necessary for the moral well-being of the individual."

The President, James A. Rhoads, writes that the special features of the college, are: 1. The great care taken to secure a highly trained and able faculty. 2. The group system of studies whereby each student is obliged to take some numbers and then can choose two subjects in which to specialize. Each student must have two years' training in English, (a year is five hours of lectures and class work a week) one year in History, one in Science, one in Philosophy; must take solid Geometry, and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and also one year in the language, she may have omitted on entrance, that is, Greek, French or German.

To this the student must add two years in two properly related subjects, as Greek and Latin, Greek and Mathematics, French and German, Chemistry and Physics, Chemistry and Biology, History and Political Science. Besides this, she has one and a half years of "free elective," taking any of the subjects taught in the college in which she may desire to become more proficient; though usually, she chooses the subjects she has already taken as her special one, so as to attain greater knowledge of them. The college offers graduate instructions in all, or nearly all of the subjects in which it gives undergraduate teachings. After this year, it will offer such teaching in all subjects taught to undergraduates. In this way it prepares graduate students to be candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 4. It offers six Fellowships, of these five are open yearly to graduates of any colleges of good standing, and one will be offered yearly to graduates of Bryn Mawr as a European Fellowship entitling the holder to five hundred dollars towards her maintenance while spending a year at some European University.

5. It has a good building as a Gymnasium, built expressly for the purpose and fitted with all needful apparatus. The number of students in 1887-88 was 51; in 1888-89 it is 106."

This system is a union of an eclectic course and a prescribed curriculum. A large corps of professors is needed and it is, therefore, a costly system, but it has been satisfactorily tested at Johns Hopkins. Most of the instruction is given in the form of lectures. History, Social and Political Science receive much attention.

The Dean of the faculty, Miss M. Carey Thomas, has studied at the Universities of Leipsic, Zurich, at the Sorbonne and College de France, her first degree, A. B., having been conferred at Cornell. Others of the faculty have studied abroad.

Most of the students wear cap and gown, convenient and becoming, but never worn off the grounds. Evening dress is expected at dinner at six. There is no compulsion in attendance at lectures, since those students who do not pass at the end of the year will not be received again.

Bryn Mawr is the only college where all the instruction in French and German is given in those languages. While lectures in art are given, there is no musical department, the Trustees feeling that musical skill must be gained at the expense of thoroughness in the solid studies.

As Americans, we may be justly proud of our educational institutions, but James Russell Lowell says: "Americans take too much credit to themselves in reference to education. Their defect is a want of thoroughness and a disposition to value learning chiefly as a means of making a livelihood."

Let us accept this rebuke from the learned critic, especially as we so often see students applying for admission to our colleges with defective preparation, and false conceptions of the true end of education. Too often the memory has been disciplined at the expense of the reasoning powers and the preparation in English is very deficient. Surely, no college should admit or graduate a student who cannot write in pure and correct style. In almost all colleges for women, a course of study in the Bible is prescribed. This is a healthful sign. We have noted also an increasing degree of liberty allowed to young women, the principle being recognized that a sympathy with intellectual ideals so fills the mind that frivolity and lawlessness are excluded.

There is a variety in the methods of attaining the highest education, but the aim should ever be one—to produce the most womanly women.

M. A. S.
A CRUISE AMONG THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

As we approached the tropics the weather became intensely hot, so that it required all our ingenuity to devise ways and means for keeping ourselves cool; and often wished, like Sydney Smith, we could take off our flesh and sit in our bones.

We reached New Caledonia on a beautiful Sunday morning, and as we sailed up the harbor the tricolor of France, floating everywhere, reminded us that we were in a foreign country. When we neared the dock we saw a boat putting us that we were in shore, manned by six wooly-headed blacks, and carrying a little gentleman in French uniform, whom we recognized as the health officer. We were all on deck ready to undergo quarantine. The captain told him that such was not the case, but he would not be convinced. He sent in some officers to inspect us, and when he came within hailing distance he told us that as there was small-pox in Sydney we must go into quarantine. The captain told him that such was not the case, but he would not be convinced.

This was too much for our philosophy. For days we had pictured to ourselves little jaunts through the island, and talked over the sights to be seen until we were as excited at the prospect of landing as boys on the morning of a circus-day. Oh, why did we not accept the offer of the twenty-five acres of land and remain in Norfolk Island, where we might have been so happy? But regrets were then useless. They conducted us to the quarantine station in a little cove, just close enough to the shore to be tantalizing.

On the shore was a low fringe of white sandy beach. Beyond that a high table land extended, covered with all the luxuriance of tropical foliage. Tall coconut trees were swaying in the wind; broad banana leaves hid bunches of the fragrant fruit. A silver stream, falling from a steep hillside, shone in the morning sun as it steadily poured itself into the chasm beneath. The whole scene recalled to my mind the words of the old hymn,

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The ringing of a bell on the little French chapel reminded us it was Sunday, but I am afraid it did not find us in the spirit on our Patmos; just then we were not in charity with all men—least of all, with the French.

At a short distance from us a group of natives was quietly seated on the beach, some of them fishing, while the rest were lazily basking in the sunshine. One of them, evidently a chief, was nearly nude, but with worked garters and armlets, an elaborate head-gear and carved club. The lobes of his ears were punctured, while empty spools served as ear-drops. The women were scantily dressed, wearing simply a short kilt (or sulu, as it is called); but it did not seem very strange to me, as I had attended a full dress reception just before leaving Sydney.

Seeing the heathens desecrating the Sabbath,—and as most of the natives in and around Noumea understand a little French,—one of the young ladies felt it her duty to remonstrate with them, and tried to show them the error of their ways, and what the consequences would be if they persisted in them. But alas! I fear that the white beach on which they were sitting so comfortably was a sort of seat of the scornful; for when she finished they laughed quite heartily. Towards the end of the week, as there were no developments, we were allowed to land.

New Caledonia, the largest island in the South Seas after New Zealand, is about 180 miles in length by 30 miles in breadth, and is distant from the Australian coast about 1000 miles. It was discovered by Captain Cook on the 4th of September, 1774. His relations with the natives were of the most friendly kind, although they were reported to be cannibals, a character which they to the present time justify. In 1854 it was formally taken possession of by the French, who made it a penal colony. Convicts were sent here from time to time, but in 1872 it became known to the outer world as the place of exile for the Communists, the best known of whom were Comte Henri DeRochefort and Louise Michel. In 1880 a general amnesty was proclaimed and the Communists allowed to return to France. The island is still used as a penal colony, and twice every week in the little square in Noumea, the magnificent convict band renders the finest music to be heard in the Southern Hemisphere.

The natives of this island are divided into two distinct classes. One class has a dark brown complexion, black frizzly hair, rounded, narrow, re-treating forehead, high cheek-bones and a very flat nose; the other, with all these features modified, has a much better physique, and strongly resembles the Polynesian. These again are split up into numerous tribes, speaking languages mutually unintelligible. They are extremely fond of war with each other—their chief weapons being clubs, slings, stone hatchets and spears with a throwing cord. The majority of those taken in war are killed and eaten, and several times we ran across a row of
stones commemorating the number disposed of in this manner.

Their language expresses abstract ideas very imperfectly. As an instance, they have different words for eating—each particular food having a name of its own. Their food consists chiefly of vegetables; but they will eat almost everything—even insects. They have a superstitious dread of lizards and consequently they exclude them from their bill of fare. Their manner of counting is very amusing, their numbers running up as high as five; and if they are counting living objects they add the word bird; if inanimate objects, yam; and for large objects the word ship. Ten is two fives; twenty is a “man” (ten fingers and ten toes); one hundred is five men, and so on.

Even here fashion is a tyrant. Clothes of any kind have come to be a mark of distinction, and one morning we saw a young cannaguie strutting around attired only in a vest. On another occasion—an intensely hot day—we saw a chief with an India rubber coat buttoned up to his chin. Indeed the love of being in the fashion is killing off a great many of them, as they will put on any article of clothing they can lay their hands on, be the day ever so hot or the clothing ever so heavy; and then should it rain, in order to preserve their clothes they strip off and walk in puris naturalibus. This slavery to fashion is “a touch that makes the whole world kin,” and, in my opinion, the strongest argument for the unity of the human race.

Our next objective point after leaving New Caledonia was the Fiji Islands. These are a group of islands lying about 15° south of the equator and west from Greenwich about 177°. Each island was formerly ruled over by a native chief, under the supremacy of King Thakambau (spelled Cakabau); but there was such a continual warfare kept up between chiefs, till at last they all decided that the best way to end their dispute was to have the islands annexed to Great Britain, which was done in 1874.

We reached Suva, the capital of the islands on Christmas eve, but “strangely fell our Christmas eve,” with the thermometer registering 105° in the shade. We remained on board all night, but did not sleep, for on a labor vessel close by a gang of natives, recruited from several islands, was having a meke or dance. Oh, such a noise! Talk about the noise at a colored revival in the south when they all get “happy,” but it is as one of Beethoven’s sonatas compared with this. Indeed, if their ancestors had not been eaten and digested, I verily believe they would have come forth!

Suva we found to be a pretty little village built on one of the most lovely bays. All the government officials reside here, so that it reminded us a little of civilization again. There is a very good hotel here, kept by an Englishman. The fare was really excellent for such a place, but the hot, moist air took away our appetites and so enervated us that it seemed an exertion to go down stairs to our meals. We tried to read, but found it no use; and I think it was the experience of all of us that the books “that helped us most” were our pocket-books, as board was fifteen dollars a week. We were anxious to go into the interior of the country and see the natives in their primitive condition, before they had been venered by society; and so we gladly accepted the invitation of the Colonial Sugar Company to go up the Rewa river on their steam launch and visit their works. This is an immense institution carried on by Sydney capitalists, and is causing the growing of sugar cane to be one of the main industries of the islands.

The first morning after our arrival being Sunday, we were aroused by the beating of talie or logs hollowed out—these being the substitutes for church bells. What a wonderful change has come over this people through the efforts of the Wesleyan missionaries! A few years since these same talie were used to summon the savages to some fiendish revelry; but to-day they remind them it is the hour for worshiping the true God. And as we stood on a little mound, with the remains of a stone oven still lying about, on which some English missionaries were roasted before being eaten, we felt like taking off our shoes—for surely it was holy ground.

We followed some of the natives to their little church and took our seats on one of the mats. Truly a strange congregation this! Men, women, children and dogs all huddled together on the ground. For cushioned pews they have mats spread on the ground; for broadcloths and satins both men and women wear a strip of calico about their waists; and for silk hats and fancy bonnets they have a profusion of bright flowers in their wooly heads. The preacher as a token of respect for his calling wears a shirt and neck-tie.

We listened very patiently to the sermon which was delivered in a sing-song tone, not a word of which we understood; but at the conclusion when a hymn was given out and some one struck up “Duke Street,” we all joined in, while
And even as wise parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life’s sweetest things, because it seemeth good.
And if, sometimes, commingled with life’s wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink.
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Oh do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.
And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend;
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
If we would push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God’s workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.
But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God’s plans, like lilies pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet with sandals loosed may rest,
When we shall clearly see and understand,
I think that we will say, “God knew the best!”

Mrs. May Riley Smith.

The past term has been signalized on the part of the Eurodelphian Society as one of hard work and successful achievement. With the valuable acquisition of several new members, and under the presidency of Miss Dora B. Davis, the Society entered upon the current college year, well equipped for business. All the officers have been untiring in their efforts to stimulate this branch of the college work, so that we are not surprised that they have attained most gratifying results. Meetings have been well attended, programs carefully arranged and faithfully carried out, while the cloud that obscured the brightness of their financial horizon has been so far dispelled as to leave no doubt of its final disappearance in the near future. The evening before Thanksgiving, at the invitation of the Euros, Mrs. L. H. Stone consented to give for their benefit an evening’s reading, and her explanatory rendering of “The Ancient Mariner” was highly instructive. This resulted so favorably that the girls decided to have a bazaar and supper at the Baptist Church parlors. They made a large number of useful and fancy articles which were tastefully displayed, provided a musical and literary entertainment, and furnished a supper. The proceeds netted them the handsome little sum of about sixty dollars. They extend hearty thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and also to the Sherwoods and Philos who kindly assisted them.
College Index.

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Editorials.

We wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers.

We notice that the class beginning French is not using the "Principia," so long our elementary textbook. Whitney's "Practical French" is the book substituted for "Principia," a change which, it is believed, will prove satisfactory.

Thanks to our Janitor, a substantial fence now keeps teamsters from crossing our beautiful campus. In autumn and spring unless such precautions are taken the campus is liable to be disfigured by sporadic cases of irresponsible driving.

The rhetorical work of the College, under the care of Prof. Galpin, is receiving thorough attention. Recitations, declamations, essays, orations, private drills and public appearances in the chapel, evince the new life in this department and promise valuable results in the future.

The work of the Woman's Education Society of Michigan, whose purpose was explained in the Christian Herald, of November 1, is destined to be very valuable to the College. We lose many students every year, because we are not able to render sufficient financial aid. Friends of the College will find this a good channel through which to aid meritorious students.

The College English Literature class enjoys the advantage of the same kind of work provided by the Literary Seminary course at Michigan University. The class this term has just finished a few 3,500-word essays on some of Shakespeare's plays, which are very creditable. Miss Sawtelle understands as well as any teacher in the Faculty, how to improve her students, and give them most while requiring most from them.

The homelike qualities of our Ladies Hall are proverbial. The charm of the place is unique. Only those who live there and enjoy its advantages can fully appreciate the great gift Kalamazoo College has received from the Christian women of Michigan. Correspondence is being held with several young ladies relative to entering the Hall next term, and the outlook seems to indicate that, at no distant day, the demands made upon it by those seeking a home in it, will tax all its resources.

How can I support the Index? This is a question that many students are thinking upon, and we will mention a few ways in which you may support the paper. First, join the Publication Association and vote each year for the best fitted students to control the Index. If you cannot do that, you can at least subscribe. If perchance you can do neither, there is still one more way to help us and that is by doing your shopping with those merchants who advertise through our columns. When you go to make a purchase make known your connection with the College.

The increase of from 25 to 30 per cent. in the number of students this year is a gratifying indication of prosperity. A college, of necessity, moves slowly, but we are now beginning to feel the impulse of the new forces which have entered the college life during the last year or two—namely, increased income and faculty, library and apparatus, and the opening of our New Ladies Hall. The introduction of new expedients, also for the better systematization of the College work is having an invigorating effect. We invite the young people of Michigan to join us in our attractive college home.

The condition of the West end of Lovell street should receive attention. Teamsters who have been sent there for dirt have dug a deep pit for several rods, in some places so near the street line of the College land that a portion of the bank has fallen in taking trees with it. Still the infringe. Not long since, we noticed teams taking dirt which will certainly increase the injury. We believe the College trustees, or other officers in company with
the citizens whose property is also injured by these proceedings, ought to remonstrate with the proper authorities.

The natural affinity between the College and the First Baptist Church, exemplified during the pastorate of Rev. M. W. Haynes by his earnest co-operation with the friends of the College in their efforts to relieve it of financial embarrassment, is likely to receive fresh illustration through the influence of the new Pastor, Rev. J. A. Johnston. His plans of church work already provide opportunity for all students who are so inclined to engage in mission work. His sermons are so able and spiritual as to render attendance upon the public worship a valuable part of an education.

Locals.

What is soft-soap, solid, liquid or gas?

The Mumps have departed, there having been ten victims.

There is some talk of organizing a college military company.

The “old folks” of the senior class are enjoying themselves immensely.

“Give the French word for perhaps.” “Petater.” (pet etre) French Class.

The Monday evening prayer meetings have now an average attendance of nearly 60.

A number of new chairs have been purchased recently for the use of our Professors.

A new book case has recently been provided for the library, which adds much to its appearance.

Student, translating Cicero—“I commend my little son.” Prof.—“Evidently practicing Latin for future use.”

E. F. Hall read a paper at the Sturgis Y. M. C. A. district conference entitled The Bible; its study and use in personal work.

The students desire to extend their thanks to Mr. Baldwin, who has so kindly allowed them the use of his croquet ground this term.

Miss Robert, who has been with us some weeks past, took her departure, Tuesday, Nov. 21, greatly to the regret of the entire household.

Talk about ministers of the present day preaching short sermons—one of our theologs recently preached a sermon sixty-five minutes in length.

Students and friends will find some especially good offers in our advertisement columns this issue.

The Michigan Central, the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Lake Shore Railroads kindly gave reduction to students for the Thanksgiving vacation.

The republican ratification meeting was held here Nov. 13. The cannon was fired from the college campus, so that not much studying was done that evening.

The “ticket system” adopted by the girls at the hall has proved highly successful. Grammatical errors and mispronunciations have decreased perceptibly.

A valuable health lift, costing sixty dollars, has been presented to the students of the College by Dr. E. J. Fish, of Bronson. Dr. Fish has our hearty thanks for this generous gift.

The Eurodelphians elected the following officers at their meeting, Dec. 14, ’88: President, Jennie Cook; Vice President, Maggie Chesney; Secretary, Effie Pierce; Treasurer, Eva Botsford; Librarian, Maud Evers.

The Freshmen have organized at last with the following officers: President, Chas. E. Cheney; Vice President, Effie Pierce; Secretary, W. D. Smith; Treasurer, Emma Chesney; Historian, Johnathan Palmer; Poet, Alva M. Cummins.

Report of college board of health, Nov. 15 to Dec. 15: Mumps 1, tonsilitis 1, sprains 3 or 4, dislocated arms 5, love-sickness quite prevalent. It was impossible to obtain a full report of the last named disease, 6 cases are considered dangerous.

A meeting of the students to organize a students' union, was called at 8 p.m. Monday evening. The following officers were elected: President, E. F. Hall; Vice President, A. M. Cummins; Secretary, Miss Carrie Taylor; Treasurer, J. Palmer. This is the new society mentioned in our last issue.

The officers of the Philolexian Lyceum for the winter term are as follows: President, D. T. Magill; Vice President, H. L. Martin; Recording Secretary, G. B. Curtiss; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Cummins; Treasurer, M. Slinger; Librarian, C. L. Doyle; Janitor, C. J. Kurtz.

The Sherwoods have elected the following officers for the winter term: President, J. W. Davies; Vice-President, C. E. Cheney; Recording Secretary, W. D. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, G. M. Hudson; Prosecuting Attorney, M. P. Smith; Treasurer, S. S. Pomeroy; Chaplain, L. D. Osborne; Librarian, F. L. Pattison; Sanitor, J. W. Gunn.
The College Glee Club has 16 members.

Boys, call on H. Sterns, and guess on his jar of beans and get a new coat.

A bright gentleman lately persisted in saying that the sides of the tangent were equal.

When the boys received those invitations, at first they thought they were invited to attend a wedding.

That little collection that Henshaw took up for the St. Ignace church amounted to twelve dollars.

Any student wishing to spend his Christmas vacation profitably should address the Statesman Co., 179 Washington street, Chicago.

The association formerly known as the U. S. Literary and Scientific Association has changed its name and bearings. It is now known as the Gas-kell Literary Club. Boys, look out!

About this season of the year the circulors of book houses who are in need of agents begin to reach the students. Boys beware, for you may lose $100 a month instead of earning that amount.

The city Y. M. C. A. has made preparations for a course of practical talks to be given to young men by Dr. Pratt, L. M. Gates, Dr. Osborne and E. J. Phelps. Limited tickets will be furnished college boys by calling on Secretary Fire-stone.

The dormitory cistern was cleaned lately in a scientific manner under the direction of a professor. Procuring a long stick the water was thoroughly stirred up and a hole was bored in the cover and the work was done. The theory may be good enough, but the boys say it doesn't work.

--- SHERWOODS! ---

When in legal trouble call on

Henshaw & Smith,
Attorneys at Law.

Office over Editorial rooms of the Index.

Chapel orations were delivered this term as follows:

Nov. 27, Ideals, D. C. Henshaw.
Nov. 28, The Future of Canada, Frank Kurtz.
Dec. 4, Berkley's Place in Philosophy, Dora Davis.
Dec. 10, Melanthon as a Reformer, Rena Richards.
Dec. 11, Berkley's Theory of Vision, Lizzie Fletcher.
Dec. 12, Berkley's Biography, Maggie Chesney.
Dec. 17, International law, E. F. Hall.

The students have the following organizations:

The Eurodelphian Society, President, Jennie Cook; the Philoxelian Lyceum, President, D. T. Magill; the Sherwood Rhetorical Society, President, J. W. Davies; the Y. M. C. A., President, D. C. Henshaw; the Y. W. C. A., President, Florence Ross; the Students Publication Association, President, D. C. Henshaw; the Lawn Tennis Association, President, C. E. Cheney; the Students Union, President, E. F. Hall; the Missionary Band, President, Belle H. Richards; the Reading Circle, President, L. D. Osborne; the Prohibition Club, President, J. W. Davies; the Royal High Dukes, President, F. L. Pattison; the Blue Regulators, President, H. L. Martin; the Glee Club, President, L. H. Stewart.

--- PERSONALS ---

G. A. Fair is a telegraph operator.

M. C. Taft, '85, stopped in Kalamazoo Dec. 1.

R. H. Histed was a visitor at the college Nov. 18.

E. A. Balch, '88, was a visitor at the college Nov. 28.

Rev. Mr. Voorhies supplies the church at Spring Lake.

Rev. J. W. Davies preached at Portage Friday evening.

Horace Fletcher, a student of last year, is now in Montana.

O. M. Bucklin was formerly a typesetter at Kankakee, Ill.

H. M. Rose is a candidate for secretary of the state senate.

Hall was seen giving elocution lessons on Burdick street lately.


Prof. L. H. Stewart is still a member of the Kalephon quartette.

Reed and Murray ate turkey at their homes in White Pigeon.

The Martin brothers spent Thanksgiving with friends at Otsego.

M. P. Smith spent Thanksgiving vacation at his home in Middleville.

I plowed my garden last Thursday afternoon.—Homemay, Dec. 3, '88.

Prof. Hadlock instructs the book-keeping class at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

A. M. Cummins occupied the Baptist pulpit at Plainwell Sunday, Dec. 2.

Rev. Firestone will fill the Baptist pulpit Sunday, Dec. 2.—Sturgis paper.

W. S. Corbin, formerly of the class of '88 is now reading law with Howard & Roos.

Fred J. Stimson, formerly of '91, has a position on the G. B. & I. at Grand Rapids.

Rev. H. B. Taft, '99, and wife recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of their marriage.

Henry Haskell, a son of Rev. Dr. Haskell, is now engaged in the insurance business in this city.
Rev. Mr. Heck will preach at Port Austin the next two Sabbaths. - Christian Herald, Nov. 29.

Geo. Hare, ex-'90, has taken three medals for athletic exercises at Amherst College this year.

E. R. Deming, a last year's student, was a visitor of the college during the Thanksgiving vacation.

S. W. Fisk was obliged to remain at home the last two weeks in November on account of sickness.

On Saturdays M. Slinger can be found at Cramer's clothing house, C. E. Cheney at Bennett's shoe store and F. E. Davis at the Farmer's Sheds.

Rev. L. C. Barnes, '73, pastor at Newton Centre, Mass., recently baptized six children of missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Osborn occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church at Three Rivers, Sunday. - Daily Telegraph Nov. 19.

We have students this year from Canada, New York, Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Montana and Ohio.

Miss Irene Everett spent Thanksgiving at the Ladies Hall. She also visited her friend, Miss Anna Munn, at Flowerfield.

A Freshman says to the Professor of Mathematics: -Professor, you are working on one hypothesis and I am working on another.

Mr. Cuppy, a last year's graduate of Franklin College, was in town Nov. 19-24 gathering up the remains of Gaskell's book agents.

J. E. Kimnane, '85, is studying law with the Weedock Bros. at Bay City. He is also a member of the board of school examiners.

F. C. Marshall, '84, and '88 of Morgan Park Theological Seminar, is now ready to accept a pastorate. His address is South Haven, Mich.

In recognition of the recent marriage of Chas. A. Hemenway, a member of the Sherwood Rhetorical Society, and Miss Mabel F. Young, a member of the Eurodelphian Society, the Euros and Sherwoods have adopted a joint resolution of congratulation, expressing best wishes for the future welfare of the happy pair.

Societies.

On Friday evening, Nov. 16, the Euros and quite a number of friends were gathered in Philo Hall to hear the following question discussed: Resolved, that Christians should abstain from taking part in governmental affairs. The affirmative brought forward the arguments of Count Leo Tolstoi, the Russian novelist. The negative held that a wrong interpretation of scripture was made. The debate, with the several other parts, made up a very interesting program.

Since the week of prayer we have had splendid meetings. The attendance at our Monday evening meetings has averaged over 50, and very pleasant meetings have been held in private rooms. One has made profession of salvation, and all hearts have been blessed by the Holy Spirit. We hope that those who go away for the holiday vacation, will carry with them the good spirit which has been manifested in the meetings.

The Sherwood Rhetorical Society has kept up all the time and has kept the house in order. The members have been studying the questions and will carry with them the good spirit which has been manifested in the meetings.

The Sherwood Rhetorical Society has kept late hours for a few weeks past to consider some new plans. These plans have reached their consummation in the creation of a new office. Hereafter the Prosecuting Attorney, will have the entire charge of fines and misdemeanors. Once a month he will bring all offenders to trial before a penal committee. The defendants will have the privilege of counsel when tried. Law partnerships are already being talked of and as soon as it is known who will be Prosecuting Attorney, shingles will be hung out. The debates during the term have been well sustained, although the society found it necessary to adjourn once or twice during the height of the political excitement, because so many of its members are inclined to be politicians. One evening in the term was given up to the last summer's canvassers, and they spread themselves.

A MICROSCOPE

For sale. - Elec. plated brass body and draw tube, heavy brass foot. First-class B eye-piece and 1 inch student objective. A thoroughly good working instrument, and in fine condition. Price $12.

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607 POTTER STREET.

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Having opened a new yard on Willard Street, at crossing of South Haven Railroad, in connection with uptown yard, all orders left at either place will receive prompt and careful attention.

TELEPHONE 137.

CONRAD MILLER.

SKATES.

A pair of LEVER SKATES for sale, price 50 cents. Also a large line of goods suitable for Xmas presents. Enquire of, BUSINESS MANAGER.