HOPE COLLEGE.

Hope College is a Christian institution, located at Holland, Michigan, incorporated in 1850, and providing all the usual facilities of a liberal arts education.

The course of study extends over four years in the Grammar School and four years in the College proper, and fits the pupil either for active business or for professional studies. A parochial elective course is offered to all who desire. The modern languages receive thorough attention.

Since 1878, coeducational study of the sexes has been carried on with gratifying success, and the number of lady students is steadily increasing.

The year includes forty weeks of study, beginning on the third Wednesday in September, with short winter and spring vacations closing on the fourth Wednesday in June.

The endowment has accumulated to over $80,000, besides $30,000 for a Theological Professorship. The grounds, buildings, etc., are valued at $50,000, to which must be added $25,000 worth of real estate held for investment. It is intended to work up the endowment to $250,000.

The above view of the extensive and beautiful campus embraces all the buildings at present in use, except the printing office of The Hope, a religious weekly, being the organ of the Reformed Church and its educational institutions in the West. A new Hall, designed for lecture room, library, etc., to cost about $15,000, is soon to be erected.

The number of students has increased from fifty, in 1856, to one hundred and fifty, in 1886. The graduates of Hope, wherever they go, take rank with the alumni of sister colleges east or west.

The Faculty is able and experienced, numbering eight regular instructors, who give personal and careful attention to all the classes. The discipline and religious and moral influences of the institution have always proved to be of the most wholesome character. Though belonging to the Reformed Church in America, students of all denominations are and always have been equally welcome.

The students' expenses of living, tuition, etc., have never been and need not be ever $150 to $200 per year.

The institution is most desirably located, being easy of access by railway and steamer communications from all directions. Hope College, therefore, can be recommended as the school of Western Michigan, from the lake to the center of the State.
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THE ANCHOR, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE Anchor Association, at Hope College. EDITORIAL STAFF.
JNO. VAN WESTENBURG, '88, Editor-In-Chief.
H. G. KEITEL, '90, Associate Editor.
JNO. VAN DE MELEN, '90, Register at the Above.
A. J. PIETERS, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION—One Copy, $1.00; Single Copies, 30c. All Communications should be addressed to THE ANCHOR, Hope College, Holland, Mich.

ANNUAL MEETING:—The same as in the following charge.

William Stegmang, '89, intends to open a barber-shop in the College building next fall.
S. M. Zwemer, '87, is soon engaged in colporteur work in Ottawa and Muskegon Counties.

The medical student, Peter Holleman, '86, arrived in Holland last week.

William Borch, a former student of this College, is attending the Military Academy at West Point.

W. B. Lammers, '86, has charge of a Holland congregation on Long Island during his summer vacations.

Willie Zochout, C. class who has been dangerously ill with typhoid malaria, is now gradually recovering.

H. G. Hoopers, '84, graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, is making an extended tour through Europe.

M. Van Duijn, '87, who has been abroad for the past year, returned to attend the examinations.

Ralph Bloommond, '86, a student of the Western Theological Seminary, has charge of a mission field at Wapum, Pa.

J. G. Sutphen, professor of Latin, will start for his home at Somerville, New Jersey, shortly after commencement exercises.

A local student, G. J. Hekkes, '86, will deliver the "Master's Oration" before the Melophony Society, Friday evening, June 17.

G. J. Diekena, '81, representative to Lansing from this district, was so engaged in artistic sketching, as a token of esteem, by the State Judiciary Committee.

Rev. John G. Fagg, '81, has resigned his position as pastor of the two churches, Cobblekill and Lawleyville, N. Y. He has been accepted as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. W. W. Bosham, Jr., '92, was united in marriage with Miss Etelie V. Runnels, of Ann Arbor, June 4. They left the same evening for their summer residence at Kalamazoo.

N. H. Doaker, for a long time pastor of the First Reformed Church of Kalamazoo, and a member of the council of Hope College, from Grand River Chasis, died April 19.

John De Beer, B class, started for his home in the Netherlands May 18, where he will spend his summer vacation. He was accompanied by his classmate, Henry Van Engelen.

John A. Otte, D. class, '83, is now returning from the Netherlands, where he has solicited funds for building a hospital in China, to which country he expects to go a medical mission, next fall.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chantauqua University, has assured the services of Prof. Henry Drummond as a lecturer at the Chantauqua and Framlingham Assemblies. Professor Drummond, though a comparatively young man, is well known as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

FOR THE FUTURE.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The committee appointed to superintend Pine Creek Sunday School, which has been organized and kept up by the College Y. M. C. A., had a pic-nic with the Sunday School in a neighboring grove on June 9th. Everything was a success, and all had an enjoyable time.

A farewell meeting and prayer service for the blessings of the past year was held by the students Tuesday evening, June 14. It was an all-night meeting of interest, and many earnest thanksgivings were rendered for all the benefits received. At the close all joined hands and sang, "Bliss be the tie that binds."

Our Comm. on Missions, of which Mr. M. Osewars is chairman, has received a letter from the Missionary Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Yankton. This is in accordance with the plan recently stated, that these committees of the inter-collegiate associations shall exchange correspondences. The letter was forwarded.

On May 17, the opening meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Hope College was held, at which officers for the coming year were elected, and all committees and officers reported the work done by them during the year. Among the many good reports, those of the Committee on General Religious Work in College Vicinity, and Membership Committee, were especially encouraging.

The number of active members of the Y. M. C. A. has been greatly increased, and the working force considerably strengthened. The organization now numbers about 75 more than the number of last year. The meetings have been full of interest, and the large attendance shows an increased faithfulness on the part of the members to perform their duties in the work assigned.

The Third Annual Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the Third District of Michigan, will be held in Holland, Octo-

ber 17th and 18th. The president of the third district is Rev. J. C. Hendricks. The District Authorities are invited to be present.

The following committees are appointed:—

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The following committees are appointed:—

Committee on Christian Endeavor, by I. F. Stott, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

Committee on Young Men's Work, by K. C. Smarack, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

Committee on Student Literature and Reading, by Dr. F. L. Coburn, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

Committee on Church and College, by Dr. F. L. Coburn, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

Committee on Young Women's Work, by Dr. F. L. Coburn, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

Committee on General Religious Work in College Vicinity, by H. M. Van Dyke, Mr. Pieters, and J. C. Hendricks.

The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting:

President, Prof. John A. Otte, D. class, '83, Wester
gen, Pa.; Dr. F. L. Coburn, Mr. Pieters, and I. W. Moyer.

The following committees are appointed by the President: Membership Committee, Prof. B. Willard, Mr. Pieters; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard.

The following committees are appointed by the President:

Memorial Committee, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. B. Willard; Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Van Der Meulen; Secretary, Prof. B. W
In 1776, when the Constitution was formed, the population of the State of New Jersey was about 2,000,000. From Philadelphia on the south to New York on the north, a direct distance of not more than 250 miles, were eight chartered colleges, viz.: the University of Pennsylvania, Nassau Hall at Princeton, Queen's Hall at Yale, Brown, Harvard and Dartmouth; all of them private and without public aid; all, save the first, denominational; all comparatively feeble, with meagre endowments and scanty accommodations. What we have in Holland would then have made a fair showing even in New York. But these institutions, in the same proportions as what we could for the higher education of the 2,000,000 of people among whom they had been planted, and contributed greatly in laying a right foundation of the foundations of the education of the people.

Let them go on in their noble work, with good courage, hoping in love, and expecting the divine blessing: what will be the result in a hundred years? Taking for authority, the report of the Commissioner of Education, for 1884 and 1885, we find an almost astounding array of figures. Here are they,—the statistical of the above eight colleges, three years ago:

| Number of Professors, (clinical and scientific) | 271 |
| Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc. | $7,515,420 |
| Average Profits per Term | $14,095.75 |
| Income from Funds | $492,034 |
| Books in Libraries | 39,789 |
| Students | 2,969 |
| Total students in the Libraries | 775,300 |

But some of these colleges have professional schools, while Princeton, Rutgers and Columbia have ceased the planting of divinity schools, not infallible besides them, as sisters in the outing; in these there has been an additional sum of educational progress, in the line of Law, Medicine, and Theology. These figures may be added to the above:

| Number of Professors | 272 |
| Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc. | $900,000 |
| Amount of Vested Funds (separate) | $3,135,000 |
| Total students in the Libraries | 759,200 |
| Total students in the Libraries | 759,200 |

"Yes," it may be said, "but this advance only in proportion to the advance of those State colleges and population; certainly the greater the region of which we speak is now covered with eighty colleges, and many of them have enrollments almost equal to those of the above mentioned eight.

What follows? Inferences such as these: 1. Michigan has 2,000,000 of people, and its seven or eight colleges have no reason to fear that they are overriding the work of liberal education. 2. Hope College is small, but what may it become in a hundred years? 3. The church and the friends of education have gone right on, and given their millions, and done a great work, yes, a far better work than the State could ever have accomplished. Might it not be said, let us try, hands off, as in New Jersey, or join in as a helper of all these noble private efforts, as in New York? 4. Where college fulfils its mission, it may expect in due season a corresponding degree of favor and reward.

Before the quarter centennial of our institution comes, in 1881, let it be the fixed determination of all its friends, to give it a place of honor and a position of marked usefulness in the commonwealth of Michigan.

**COLLEGE FRIENDSHIPS.**

Wherever a number of young people are thrown together in such intimate relations as in ordinary college life, many cases of decided affection or attraction will necessarily be experienced.

The college is a miniature world, combining with all its elements which produce the sense of life in society, the closer relationship of the family circle. Under such conditions it would be truly surprising, if there were no instances of close and intimate friendships in every institution of learning. The need of a friend is one of the instincts of man. Our whole nature craves the sympathy and confidence of some kindred spirit. Friendship is the filling of this void, this feeling of unrest and loneliness, which sensitive creatures sometimes so painfully experience.

It is useless to attempt to reduce this feeling of attraction to any system of like or unlike. In every case of close friendship there is a certain congeniality, a fitness of one soul to be the companion of the other. This fitness may be due to the fact that they are unlike, or perhaps, because of a combination of likenesses and unlikenesses. This congenial feeling is always fostered by causes between two persons who do not associate, love cannot grow.

By reason of these principles in the nature of college friendships, college friendships are not readily separated by time. Particularly is this likely to occur between men, the same class. At these years the family relations are scarcely closer. Members of the same college are continually in the presence of each other, a greater frequency of passing and social intercourse. The personal nature is thus better preserved, and heart is linked with heart, almost before the person himself is aware, and without a word of love or confidence being spoken; because none is needed.

A friendship thus growing up between students at college, has its many peculiar advantages and dangers. Based upon a real knowledge of character, tried under tested by years of close and intimate companionship, it is likely to be more steadfast than the usual accidental ones of life. But, such a friendship needs to be most carefully guarded. True friendships always a delicate exotic plant, liable to be much dwarfed and hurt; sometimes to be altogether extinguished, as the atmosphere of selfishness with which our better part is constantly surrounded.

The earnest competition which exists, and which ought to exist between men, the same class, for a little test of friendship to stand. If there is anywhere a place where charity is especially called for, it is in the relation of friend to friend. It is the friendship the heart and hot-blooded college friendship. Sound, strong, and warm in debate and sharp retort words are spoken which, while they are instantly regretted, pride will not allow us to retract. We all feel and deplore it, for, surely.

"Friendship is too sacred For a moment's angry folly Thus to desecrate and leave it."—Amsm.

And yet by the very process of forgetting and being forgotten, the true friendship will be more clearly defined, and mutual confidence is the more firmly established.

An anxious query might be raised as to the continuance of the college friendship. Is there found, after all, the real affection and the duties of life demand increasing attention. Here again let us use charity. Friendship is fostered by association. When this association is taken away, would it be any cause for wonder if we should find the love also declining? Assuredly not. It may be true as the poet sings, that "Love is love for evermore," but certainly, love has degrees, and although the mind may often dwell lovingly upon the memory of the college chum, that same friend will not be found to have the same amount of influence. The days of exhibitions of affection, now that the friends are widely separated by space and interests. Let us be reasonable in this as in everything else, and while the impulsiveness of youth must give place to the firmness of manhood, the fire of love may burn all the brighter.

But let every student guard this precious jewel of friendship, for, after all, "It is a greater thing to be worthy of love than to have obtained it."—Amsm.

**A REVIEW OF THE COLLEGE YEAR.**

This being the first appearance of our college journal, we will take the privilege of noting some of the principal events which occurred during the school year of 1886, 37, 38, with the usual number of new students, while the older ones returned from their labors or pleasures during vacation to resume the battle of study.

During the first week of the session Prof. Kleinheksel became seriously ill with typho-malarial fever, and was unable to attend to his professional duties during the entire first term.

The College Y. C. A. C., at the opening of the year, held a reception and social especially for the new students, and gave them all a hearty invitation to their weekly meetings as also to the college prayer-meeting. The social was a success, although it was the first of its kind ever given here. We hope it will be repeated.

The week of prayer for the success of Y. C. A. work throughout the world, was observed Nov. 14-20, by holding daily prayer-meetings in the college chapel. A deep spiritual sentiment was manifest among the students.

On Dec. 3, 86, thirteen of the students went to Kalamazoo to attend the Second Annual Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the 24 Dist. of Michigan. As a result of the conference all the delegates were inspired with zeal for renewed efforts of working for Christ, and with a special zeal in organizing prayer-meetings. The college prayer-meetings were held in many of the boys rooms, and an earnest spirit of devotion shown.

During the second term of school, and on the 27th of the same month, the day of prayer for colleges was observed, when Dr. Scott made a stirring appeal to the students, which led many to serious thinking. Meanwhile private Christian work was continued, and five or six students professed Christ.

The First Annual Convention of the T. M. C. A. of Michigan was held at Grand Rapids, February 3-7, 37, and nearly thirty-five of our students attended this gathering.

After returning, the students began to hold a series of gospel meetings in one of the churches in the city, and these continued for five weeks. The result of these meetings was truly marvellous; the revival-currently prayed for was realized, and about fifty professed conversion, besides many who are now considering what church they are to choose.

During the month of April, Mr. R. P. Wilder, from Mr. Moody's mission school at Mt. Hermon, Mass., visited our city on behalf of foreign missions, and as a result of the four meetings held, the number of students intending to become foreign missionaries, was increased from six to fifteen.

About this time, Mr. De Witt, who had been our janitor for about twenty years, resigned his position on account of age.

Good feeling and harmony have existed throughout the year, and no difficulty of any sort has marred the friendly relations between the students.

As the second issue of our journal will not be published until the new school year, Tow Ancon shows all the professors and students a happy vacation.

**FROM THE COLLEGES.**

George Washington was the first to receive the title L. D. from Harvard College.

Rev. M. A. Wilson, D. D., will assume the presidency of Kalamazoo College, July 7.

Prof. J. G. Lanning, D. D., of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, is now traveling in Egypt.

Dr. Hart, professor at Rutgers College, expects to start for Europe shortly after the Commencement exercises.

Mr. McAllister, of Harvard; second; Columbia third; Michigan fourth; and Yale fifth.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., will deliver an oration before the literary societies of Rutgers. Subject: "Is the world growing better or worse?"
The Ancestor.

FROM HOLLAND TO HOLLAND, VIA NEW ORLEANS, IN 1846.

Probably no part of our history as a nation is more full of interest than the settlement of the Pilgrim fathers, whose courage and perseverance laid the foundations of the republic. While we join the thanks of America in admiring those early emigrants, we desire to forget that we have in our midst a history of perhaps less importance to the growth of the general commonwealth, but at the same time interesting.

The settlers of the Dutch colonies in America were actuated by motives not unlike those of the Pilgrims of Boston. The burden of their desires was, to have a place where they could worship God with a freedom unknown in their native land.

It is not our design to write either a defense or a history of the Pilgrim fatherhood of one party of emigrants which arrived here in May, 1847, as an example of the difficulties attending all the movements of these early pioneers.

It was in the month of October, in the year 1846, that this party embarked at the port of Heliopolis, in a vessel bound for New Orleans. Their voyage was very much the same as all emigrant voyages forty years ago. Every passenger was bound to purchase as provisions a quantity of flour, beef and hardtack, according to the size of his party. Of all these edibles the hardtack was the least palatable and the most used. The difficulty attending the use of the other was to keep them in good order for the use of the party, which must wait so long, and which must hurry away from so soon, as to make it impossible to cook in any but the most summary manner. All these privations were taken away, and when, as was sometimes the case, it was almost impossible for three days at a time for any man to do his work, the only food obtainable was a quantity of sea biscuit almost as hard as a board, hanger and thiret began to make themselves felt in reality.

The party arrived at New Orleans just forty-nine days after they had set sail from Heliopolis. Seven weeks from Holland to New Orleans was a rather prosperous voyage for the time. The party took fifty-two days from Holland to New York, while to be driftless between the two shores and for eighty or ninety days by no means, an unheard of occurrence. "In case of such long voyages the actual scarcity of fresh water and food was added to the distresses of life; and it is a cause for wonder that a fearful mortality arose among the children of the emigrants, and the strength of their own constitution, under which numbers of them fell sick and died immediately upon their arrival at the colony.

Our party tarried at New Orleans no longer than was necessary to engage passage on one of the river steamers for the journey to the mouth of the Mississippi. In a little more than a month, and to the surprise of all, we arrived at Baltimore, and had crossed the Cumberland mountains on the evening of the 1st of January, 1847, in the Methodist church at St. Louis.

The journey which lay before them was in some respects worse than what they had already traversed. The overland journey to Michigan was more expensive than the entire sea voyage. Along the Mississippi and up the Ohio in flatboat and river steamers, it was very bountiful, but the route from Peru to Chicago was distressing indeed. It was in the month of April, and the melting snow had made the flatboat roads in a most unhappy condition, which was wagons were engaged to transport the travelers and their effects the two hundred miles to the western metropolis, where the party had to suffer with the most inconvenient occurrence for the wagons to be so deeply stuck in the treacherous clay, that it required three or four teams to extricate them, and the party had to buy the same of the most humane of men, for six horses were left dead by the road-side. That two hundred mile ride in the driving spring rain and snow, with more than once the horses feeling the stones to vary the monotony, over clay roads none too good at their best, now rendered tenfold worse by the water upon which the road had been formed, a never to be forgotten episode in the lives of the entire party. But the longest space of time or distance must have an end at last, and this toilsome journey had reached its culmination.

Towards the end of April Chicago was reached, and a vessel speedily secured for the passage of the lake. Chi­ca­go impresses one as a peculiarly old-fashioned town. A large portion of the marsh was still unrelented, and log cabins were not unknown even in quite populous streets.

The master of the vessel, seeing that he had in hand a company of emigrants, did not hesitate to dictate them the promise of bringing them to Black River, while really he meant to do nothing of the kind. Accordingly he loaded the settlers at Sungateck, with the cool assertion that if he knew nothing else but engaged there was some path through the woods by which they could go. Having given them this cold comfort he, we are directed back to Chicago. Had they been entirely without money, they would have been forced to act accordingly. In the month of December, when they decided to remain until the spring, to plant grain, the vessel sprang from the dock, and being joined by several other emigrant parties, one of which had landed at Baltimore, and had crossed the Cumberland mountains on the evening of the 1st of January, 1847, in the Methodist church at St. Louis.

It is a striking instance of the needless trouble and ex­ pense to which these people were put by the absence of any reliable emigrant agency, that they should have gone to St. Louis from Baltimore after such shock of dis­ appointment before they would reach the desired haven. Darkness was coming on as they entered the harbor and with it seemed also to come an obscurity over the knowl­ edge of their guide. They suddenly informed that this was Black Lake, that furnaces were set to work, and night and morning were occupied in mining. The trans­ fer was hastily effected at a spot near Scott's Landing at the park, and the flatboat-man left them without further delay. There is a striking contrast between that camping party at Macatawa forty years ago, and the happy company who now make it a place so full of life and beauty. It is a very pleasant thing to camp there now, but the readers of THE ANCEwR will readily understand that this camping party was anything but gay.

After the first cold comfort of the country for the first time, the quiet lake was before them, the sombre forest behind them, the fire was their only protection, and no sound was heard but the beat of the paddles. No comparison could be made for the night-bird, or the cry of a child at the touch of a snake poised in action by the warmth of the fire. The first description of the place that year was of a long mile walk by the men along the shore of the lake to the settlement. The way seemed very long to those who were very tired, with nothing but bare ground to set their boat on. The end came, when they copied a log cabin with a red handkerchief in a broken panes of glass. Now there is an abundance but little in a red handkerchief. It is a thing to be considered, to produce a feeling of great joy; but those travelers on seeing it felt that now at last their toilsome journey was ended, and they had reached their long looked for salvation. A red handkerchief is, in itself, a very little thing, but to those pioneers, associated as it was in their minds with the first smoke of the evening and a home.

When we think of all these things we cease to wonder that at the sight of that red handkerchief in the broken window pane they "thank'd God and took courage.'

They were not mistaken; it was the cabin of one whom they had known at St. Louis, who had gone on some journey, and who had come back with this again to their own home.

The greatest difficulty they experienced in the early time was the lack of provisions. There is one incident in this connection which illustrates forcibly God's providence. The trials of the party had happened soon after their arrival that their provisions were exhausted, and some of the men set out on the fifteen-mile walk to Sungateck to carry home some meat, but they had gone scarcely half a mile when the unwonted sight of a wagon and a team of horses met their eye. The wagon belonged to a man who had the year before said he could not sell, but was commissioned to bring to the Holland settlement on Black Lake. The provisions were evidently on the wagon divided among the party, and the wagon was taken back to the settlement. The party, however, he could not sell, but was commissioned to bring to the Holland settlement on Black Lake. The provisions were evidently on the wagon divided among the party, and the wagon was taken back to the settlement.

These provisions lasted them two weeks, when, the men going out on the same errand, another team with a similar commission was met at the same place. "Surely Van Baelle has done this," thought the grateful pioneers. But when, a short time after this, their leader himself arrived, he discovered that it was truly so, for it was finally discovered that two farmers from Kalamazoo, having heard of the Holland colony and knowing what pioneer life was, had put it in their way. Incidents like this would have succeeded to convince men of more steadfast faith than the Hollanders, of the providential care of God.

ALBERT MEYERS, ESQ.

FRANKLIN and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn., is a neat, commodious, and well-arranged establishment, under the general care of the Reformed (German) Church. In its theological department it has 32 students of which 6 are in the junior class and 26 in the senior. T. G. Appel, is president of the college and D. V. Gerhart of the seminary.

The Union of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., has 86 students, and about 30 professors. It contains the class histories of Jefferson College for 1836 and 1861 and of Washington College for the same years, with photographs of the principal buildings. It states that the present condition of the college is good. It has an endowment of $250,000 which affords an income of $4,000 per year, with a professor and six teachers. The annual expenditure is about $15,000. Economy is required to prevent debt. Further endowments are much needed.

CONNER made his first appropriation for Indian Education in 1870, outside of treaty stipulations. The amount given annually was, however, quite small until 1881. Since that year, under the treaty of 1868, it has now reached and passed the million line. The appropriation for 1882 was $218,500; for the current year it is $231,415. The Government has also developed an educational policy, and is doing for the poor red man what it ought to have done a generation ago. The Government appropriation is supplemented by private benevolence, and missionaries and teachers are doing an admirable work of self-sacrifice. Hampton and Carlisle are accomplishing wonders in solving the Indian problem.
MONEY AND CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

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