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OF THE ANCHOR.

"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xii. 5.

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HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., JANUARY, 1889.

NUMBER 4

THE ANCHOR,

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ONCE more do we find ourselves ushered into a new year, and the events of the last will soon be chronicled as history for the future. Not as usual does kind Nature greet us garbed in white-robed crevice, but she has doffed the heavier robe for one more ethereal and better fitted for a sunny clime, almost as ethereal as the hopes of some youthful swarm hereabouts, who, having a strong yearning to break the ties that bind him to his last dollar, and who, actuated by the secret impulse of some fair desire, nightly watches the studded sky, and wonders if it will ever snow?

The new year opens auspiciously, and prophecies of good times are floating upon the air; nearly all the boys have returned, some with lingering traces of festive enjoyment still visible upon their countenances, and perhaps one or two to whom the wine is the emblem of joyfulness.

But now for three months no festivities, no important business, or scarlet fever, shall keep the boys from their studies; and with a stock of vitality accumulated during the late brief festival period, they once more enter upon their studies with zeal and enthusiasm.

WHAT our college needs is more of the spirit and doing of Mr. Peter Clement. If the beneficiaries and friends of Hope would pour in their $1,000 to $5,000, by gift or legacy, in the name of the Lord, as he did, the institution would soon have a much more powerful and widespread influence for good.

Again the library is fast outgrowing its accommodations in Van Vleck Hall. What a good opportunity for a memorial building, for both library and cabinet, to be erected by one who would leave a worthy and lasting monument of some dear relative now no more on earth.

At the annual meeting of the Anchor Association, held Dec. 7th, it was decided to raise the subscription of The Anchor to one dollar per annum, to take effect Jan. 1st. The financial condition of the paper, altho admirably conducted under the retiring management, was such as to warrant the taking of such a step; and as we intend to constantly add new features to the paper, so as to make it interesting and attractive to the readers, we hope that this may indeed be an Anchor to the graduates of Hope, that shall hold fast their affections to their dear alma mater.

Altho the paper is now under the charge of the new management, its policy virtually remains the same; it shall continue to represent the interests and principles of our institution, and as a student's medium, all matters of an attactive and interesting nature shall receive due notice in its columns.

The past year has been a bright one for The Anchor, having received many improvements and additional attractions, both in its columns and general appearance, much of which is due to the inde-
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fatigable efforts of Mr. Koppel, the retiring Editor-in-Chief. We trust and feel confident that the coming year may find The Anchor still going on in the line of improvement, and we hope the alumni and friends of this institution will continue to give us their support and assistance in the future as they have done in the past, in advancing the welfare of this paper, the representative and exponent of our institution.

ATTENTION is sometimes called to the fact that subscribers do not always receive their paper. This is indeed a source of annoyance to them, and as far as it lies in the power of the Association is and always will be attended to. Whenever anything of this nature occurs in some unaccountable manner, please immediately inform us and it will be rectified.

We would also call the attention of some of the subscribers to the admirable custom of the Common to paying their small debts immediately. This is of twenty-five years ago is labeled a book is much needed in the line of improvement, and we hope the alumni and friends of this institution will continue to give us their support and assistance in the future as they have done in the past, in advancing the welfare of this paper, the representative and exponent of our institution.

of all the various elements or qualities that most necessarily combine to make a business life truly successful, there is no one more essential or more worthy of attention than the ability to plan and execute. The man who arranges his work carefully, who has his ideas and energies and so strikes an ill directed blow here and another somewhere else, until, failing to do in a given time as much as his more fortunate neighbor, he becomes discouraged and either attempts something else or gives up in despair, thinking that cruel fortune is unfairly against him.

In short the systematic man is the chance man. If he succeeds at all, it is more because "it happens so," as we say, or because circumstances are such that there is such an alternative, rather than on account of his own personal effort on his part.

With some this power or ability to plan and systematize their work seems to be natural, while with others it is acquired only through careful training at home and in the school. In either case it becomes the duty of the parent and the instructor to develop and cultivate in those under their charge a taste for the orderly and a habit of promptness, with care to neatness and proper order, in the performance of each task. No one entrusted with the training of the young, can have this wonderful success, both as a statesman and a farmer, more perhaps to his methodical arrangements and carefully executed plans than to any one else. He feels that the every thoughtful sketch of a letter, a book is much needed in the line of improvement, and we hope the alumni and friends of this institution will continue to give us their support and assistance in the future as they have done in the past, in advancing the welfare of this paper, the representative and exponent of our institution.

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Among the many noble women of our country who have hither so earnestly and energetically to bring power to any cause, one stands out as admirable and exponent of one of the brightest examples of American Statesmen, during the formative period of our government and for sixty years a successful Virginia planter, and who has conducted this part of the student's education without seriously impairing the young man's prospects of success and usefulness in the future. For in these days, when thoroughness is the the every thoughtful sketch of a letter, a book is much needed in the line of improvement, and we hope the alumni and friends of this institution will continue to give us their support and assistance in the future as they have done in the past, in advancing the welfare of this paper, the representative and exponent of our institution.

And we are no less correct in our judgment, when we say of that student, whose record is seldom or never appears neat and orderly, that he will be careless and un-systematic.

If, then our present and future be so intimately connected, it is of the utmost importance that we pay careful heed to the habits and character that cut our work accordingly.

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The Anchor.

THE OYSTER.

It is not often that the mysterious and seductive little creature, bearing the common name of oyster, is honored by becoming the subject of an article; but we would beg permission to sing his praise with the hearty reverence of a connoisseur's idea of oysters.

In his natural state, our friend the oyster first becomes conscious of existence, in depths of ocean wave, far from the turmoil and strife of an active and busy world. How pure and innocent in his infant days, his life one long blissful day, and if we can conceive of an oyster humanized, how delightfully does he pass his allotted time safe in his peaceful hermitage and busy with the affairs of others, living within himself. He is worthy of imitation by many who can but bly bottom Nature has so bountifully bestowed upon him, and in its conception.

Though the wish is but to pass his days in serene and profound enjoyment, our friend lacks that one long blissful day, an insignificant habitation. As be now descends by the steps of epicurean divers to the dear sea of ocean waves, that he may wait for the vender plaees, the remembrance of happy hours in more congenial climes would prompt him, were he able, to hang his harp upon the willows and weep.

But his days are numbered and he is hurried to the existent department of some epicurean purchaser, little does he imagine while he so fast hastening to the termination of his oyster career, that he is the subject of his purchaser's pleasant cogitations, while his heart is sad and sighing in despair his new master is conjuring up before his mental vision, scenes of delicious fires, stews, that already set in motion his gastronomic apparatus, and similar fancies of invalidism.

The last moment of his earthly career has arrived, without a struggle and he prepares for the decrees of fate; and now through the wonderful skill of culinary artists, behold! the metamorphosis that our deceased friend will experience. In his last state of earthly vanity, he is ushered into the presence of epicurean divines by waiters whose very bearing betrays the importance of the burden they bear. And now, O oyster, who can sing thy praise with justice to thy memory; already has thy sweet flavor been the harbinger of thy coming; but now the consummation of epicurean philosophy finds its ideal in thee! A delicious, seductive atmosphere seems to envelop him now, while he lies in state bear his beautiful brown, or perchance oyster de scallop, totally oblivious of his surroundings. As he now descends to the epicure's gullet to his final dissolution, what inexpressible pleasure does one enjoy! what a feeling of indefinable sufficiency comes upon him. And thus, O oyster! too late found thy commission in the economy of life.

OYSTER, '96.

BOSTON HYMN.

Volcano Cretes.

SONG AT TEMPEST TEMPLE, AT THE FIFTIETH BOSTON MONDAY LECTURE, MARCH 5, 1888.

1. When the eagle and the sparrow
Rise to build their only nests
On the hot, uncertain edges
Of unspent volcano crests.

2. What shall praise a poisoned nation?
What slumber in its global sleep?
Who shall calm menacing earthquakes
Boiling under bloody feet?

3. When the land is young no longer,
But grown old in chronic sines.
Who shall still with chisel choose
Both for bread and breath begins?

4. When the poor shall wear with riot
And the magic checks of trade
Stanch between the hungry worker
And the work his hands have made.

5. When the social virtues thicken
And the strong the weak devour,
When the corpses of the people
Strew the outskirts up to power,

6. When loud Faction sends its fumes
Blacken the painted o'er with green.
From the firstfruits of the Furies,
Who shall save a world forloren?

7. Through the ages cribed Wisdom
In the hollow of the ancient brow.
Make the sound of God's own pulses
Every nation's marching-song.

8. Who beholds the hasting Judgment
Who now feels what angels see
Who in God as King has dwelt
Only he may dare to be.

Joseph Cook.

July 5, 1862.

Day after the Battle of Gettysburg.

A Suggestion.

All those who have been connected with our beloved Hope for a longer or a shorter period have at times heard discouraging remarks by students about our institution, that their wishes are not supplied or nor their wishes gratified. We do not intend to give the impression that fault is found with our institution as such, very far from it, but when we see what advantages larger and wealthy institutions offer in the line of physical development, apparatus of all description, imposing buildings which fully meet all requirements, it is not so strange that the absence of all these comforts at times come to the student's mind. We go down the path on our way to a rectification room; we find the Fresnom standing together apparently engaged in some interesting topic. We stop to listen a moment and we find that the necessity of a gymnasium is under discussion. We enter the laboratory, we take a hasty inventory and we wonder how Dr. Scott has managed to meet the requirements with the raw materials we find there.

In this manner we might go on. But the round is completed, and if the saying is true that "one cannot be sympathetic with what he does not understand," the time however this round has been made, one need not be ignorant of the needs of our institution. It is but natural that a rightminded student should feel an attachment to the institution with which he is identified and loves to look upon it with some degree of pride. We do not think that our undergraduates are lacking in this respect, but we do seem to have an idea that whatever benefit our institution is to receive must come from others without any effort on our part.

When we compare the catalogues of the last seven or eight years we find the number of students in attendance each year for that period about the same. If now the number of students could be increased to three or even four times that number it is at present, under the present condition of things, to be utterly impossible to accommodate them all. Under a pressure of this kind we can easily understand that the present order of things would have to change, and that most of the wishes for conveniences would very soon come as an outgrowth of necessity.

But how could the number of students be increased to the number already proposed? We, of course, can offer only our suggestions.

In our institution there must be at least fifty young men who each have three or four friends interested in the choice of an educational institution.

Now, why cannot these fifty men use their influence to direct their friends hither? If this were faithfully done, we feel assured that our wants would be looked after more diligently, and what an unheard-of benefit would we not at the same time confide upon our friends.

Undergraduate, '90.
**The Anchor.**

Dreams.

When we enter the realms of mystery we find among the many things which the human mind cannot fathom, something that gives wings to man and bears him across empires in the twinkling of an eye. Man falls, during the night, from the highest tree-top or from the pinnacle of the loftiest church-spire, not more swiftly than some pavement, feels the painful result that naturally would accompany such a fall, yet in the morning when he arises he is uninjured. A man is murdered during the night, and feels the blood gushing from his wounds, but in the morning there is not even as much as a scar left to mark the terrors of the dream.

How disappointing, on the other hand, that waking with which sinks away sorrow and fright as waking reason which tells us that there is no reality in the scene of distress.

"How disappointing, on the other hand, that waking with which sinks away sorrow and fright as waking reason which tells us that there is no reality in the scene of distress."

The second question is: Does not the mind work faster in a dream than otherwise? If one should undertake to place upon paper some of these dreams, the entire program of a play, which would take several hours to be acted, we would have but a vague idea of what it represented, but if that same play were to pass before us in a dream in about a half an hour, we might thoroughly understand every particular act. This only proves, according to our opinion, that the human mind is capable of doing. The reason of this fast thinking is probably that our minds are not of such a wandering disposition when sleeping as when awake. During these silent midnight excursions, the mind intraventricularly enters into extremes. It is seldom in the happy mediocrity of hope and fear, as when we awake, but it is either in extreme joy or extreme wretchedness. The mind being thus strained, applies itself entirely to the sphere within which it moves, and man can, at least for a few moments, think upon one subject while dreaming, which seems impossible when awake.

We have spoken of dreams when the body seems to be in perfect rest, but a dream is not a very exact fancy, and, sometimes gorged with our medley of groundless fear and joy, we again lay down our head, only to be disturbed by a far greater distress.

Time is of little moment in a dream; for in some mysterious way the experience of an age passes thro the mind in one single hour.

In some philosophical questions arise, which we shall try to examine in our own way. In the first place: Does the mind leave the body? Sometimes the body is apparently in perfect rest, while the mind is on the most wonderful excursions. But the mind at all times belongs to the body, for very seldom anything seems to occur to the mind itself in with the body; there most remain a line of communion.

But the mind cannot be entirely disconnected with the body; there must remain a line of communication between them; for the very moment the body is awakened the mind is there. And if we reason that the mind remains with the body, the question arises whether we can know any-thing without in some way coming in contact with the incarnate entity. This has never been heard of, which seems impossible without any contact of the mind. We therefore come to the conclusion that the mind is a measure, at least, leaves the body.

**The Anchor.**

Game in the Far West.

Many years ago, the wide extending forests of Michigan and the rolling prairies of Indiana and Illinois abounded in all kinds of game, but at the present day in these same regions a flock of wild geese is a rare sight, and the wild chicken has almost become a thing of the past. It is now noticed that far to the west beyond the general boundary of civilization for as certainly as the redman vanishes before the stream of emigration, or the morning mists before the sun rises, game flies from the sound of the squatter's ax, or the sharp report of the deadly rifle. Upon the beautiful prairies of the west and the wild lands of Minnesota and Dakota may still be found an abundance of wild fowl, among which the prairie chicken is the most common.

These birds are about the size of an ordinary domestic chicken. They have a beautiful, mottled plumage of white and gray; the feathers of many are finely marked. At the opening of the spring they gather together upon the highest and duteous parts of the country, and there hold vast meetings, which are always exceedingly noisy. In the early mornings, and the late afternoons and evenings, they may be heard for great distances, and the air is made vocal by their imitative boom, boom, boom. A little later in the season they separate until after the nesting time, and when the young broods are able to fly and care for themselves, they again collect in large crowded flocks. They are valiant birds as they destroy an immense number of insects and thus prevent their ravages. Moreover, they are highly prized by many as an article of food, and it has been found necessary to punish laws prohibiting their destruction during the nesting season, and until the young are able to fly."

The first day of September is looked forward to by the western sportsman with joyful anticipation, the day being appointed as the opening day of the shooting season. Upon that day almost every one that should uncover his gun, is out on the plain, and the innocent spring chickens are killed by the hundreds. But at such times ludicrous and often dangerous things happen. The inexperienced hunter is thoughtlessly wandering through the field, when suddenly a large covey of chickens flies up immediately at his side, and with a terrific noise, he raises his gun high up in the air he pulls both triggers at the same time. It is needless to say that what is their mission, still lies enveloped in mystery.

**Phoebe Morgan, '90.**
How did Adam learn to talk? Was it by imitating the sounds of nature as a child now imitates the voice of its mother? Or was he at once fully equipped with a vocabulary? In either case language is of Divine origin: for God certainly gave man the power of utterance—the power and skill of imitation, if you will, at once and entirely unnecessary thus to hum in God's power.

No doubt the stock of words was at first comparatively small; neither the needs nor the experience of primordial man being great. But words are not dead things. They live, breathe, grow, and our stock of words has expanded and increased in number and variety. Each new era of civilization; every advance or retrogression in moral and social life; all scientific discoveries and inventions; all new thoughts—political and ecclesiastical—and a hundred other influences—have formed new words, re­vised or changed or intensified old ones. Each succeeding age has handed down the ever growing, ever increasing legacy. Skill in the use of words depends to-day upon one's power of selection. Our variety of words is such that now, as in no other age, the true poet can select those whose very sound seems to make us hear and see the thing described. The master genius selects, combines, and brings together the melodious words of Oriental countries and the abrupt, fierce, tongue-torturing words of Northern nations. They are all needed. Nature speaks in many tongues. The roaring and thundering, the cracking and cracking, the hissing and shrieking, of nature's voice is imitated in words as well as in the sound of brooklets, the gurgle of the hidden waterfall, or the moaning and groaning of the pine tree. There are words that startle, and words that soothe. Some words gladden even in the moonlight, and are just as cold. There are others whose influence comes over us as gently as moonbeams steaming over the frozen lake in the thawing pond.

Words are engines of thought, containing internal fires; but outward associations also determine the meaning and expressiveness of the force of a word. The tone of the voice and the expression of the face when we utter them intensifies the original meaning of a word, indeed gives it sometimes a new meaning. To calyсь за "morning," while some one was stabbing us, instead of giving the word its proper force, would be the next thing to committing suicide. Notice also how differently men greet each other. Some say "good morning" as though merely reading the words out of their dictionary; others give it a heartiness which lingers with us long after the person has passed. The words were the same, yet they produced different effects because uttered differently. Then, too, we must be sure to give the word its true sound off a balloon without the basket. Don't speak thoughtlessly, but give each word its ballast of a thought. Don't speak one word as a breeze, and get ahead of our thoughts.

Hence all the more caution to think before speaking. The tongue is like an eagle—hard to hold. When we speak and when not, what to say and what to leave unsaid—has always been and ever will be too great a problem for man to solve; for no man ever had perfect control of himself. Yet if we should constantly compel ourselves to follow the direction of the following little verse, which is old but not obsolete, at least in meaning, I think it is much chagrín and sorrow would be taken away.

"If you your lips would guard from slips.

Five things observe with care:

Of whom you speak, to whom you speak.

And how, and when, and where." J. W. '91

Notes on Hygiene.

Hygiene is that science which relates to public health. I have given the above definition because it is important to know just what is included in the term hygiene; and, as the most important head under this subject is foods, I shall try to discuss that first.

As a food-stuff is the nutritive part of a food, it is in heat to sublimate the minute organs of digestion; and this—Milk is a food, but the food-stuffs of milk are casein, fat, milk sugar, inorganic salts, and water. Thus it will be seen that the nutritive value of a food depends upon the amount and kind of food-stuffs that it contains. Food-stuffs are divided into five classes; proteins, fats, carbohydrates, inorganic salts, and water. Every man needs a certain amount of every one of these food-stuffs every day. The amount required by a working adult in his daily food is 80 ounces of protein; of fats, two ounces; and of carbohydrates, eighteen ounces. A person eating nothing but potatoes, must eat 200 ounces daily in order to obtain the necessary amount of proteins.

One of the many causes of ill health is decomposition of foods. Causes of poisoning from this source are more numerous now than they ever were before. There is more danger from putrefying foods than from adulterations. One very naturally asks the reason, why? Because people try to preserve their foods more rigorously in former times. The first experimental investigations made for the purpose of solving the question whether or not putrefying matter is injurious to health was by Wohlt Von Hellen, a German, in 1736. In 1829, Kummer, another German, found that the poisonous principle of cheese was only found in the putrefied part. In 1835 the yeast plant was discovered and a few years later, M. Pasteur, showed that the souring of milk was caused by some minute organisms. He also showed that when sugar was changed into alcohol and that in turn into acetic acid, that it was due to a minute micro-organism which inhabited everything. Micro­organisms are necessary to putrefaction. These organisms have been classed under a very low form of the vegetable kingdom. It grows and multiplies very fast under the influence. The shape of these and many of these germs are oblong. It was also demonstrated by Pasteur that these micro-organisms were the origin of many other diseases.

Each specific germ produces its specific disease. Thus the typhoid bacillus produces typhoid fever,—the cholera and yellow fever bacilli produce their respective diseases, etc.

As typhoid fever is such a common disease in our latitude, and as the cause of this disease is so intimately connected with the food we use, it may not be out of place to say a few words in reference to it.

We receive the germ into our bodies by drinking impure water and breathing impure air. In 1856 Pasteur isolated the organisms of this disease and produced a chemical poison. He performed the following experiment: Some of these germs were put into some milk, and after a course of putrefaction this was the result. This meat was deiced and then boiled in alcohol for eleven hours, so as to be sure and kill all that perished might have existed in this. After this it was put into water and an extract made of the meat. This extract was injected into the blood of dogs and the result was death. This experiment has been repeated by several others since, always with the same result. A man living in an unhygienic condition is more liable to this disease than any other person.

To show that typhoid fever was produced by drinking impure water and by breathing impure air, would be impossible. We must cut 200 ounces daily. Neither time nor space will allow here. Suffice it to say that very many instances of this are on record in our own State; for instance the epidemic at Iron Mountain, in the Northern peninsula, and at the State's industrial school for girls.

THE ANCHOR.

Professionalism.

I have frequently thought that an interesting essay might be written on what I shall call professionalism. Until recently I have been of the opinion that the word professionalism was a product of the past, and that we should think of none that fits the idea better. What I mean is the effect produced on the character of a man by his calling, and the influence of all the psychical developments that can be traced to the person's profession.

I shall not attempt myself to write the interesting essay above alluded to; for that purpose one would need an extensive knowledge of professional men, which could only be acquired by years of careful observation. My purpose is simply to point out to some extent one of the results which would, I think, he attained by such an investigation. Of course one of the points of the professional character is its influence towards the most determined usury. It is sometimes determined by heredity and environment. Whether this statement is true or not, depends on the reasoning which is attached to it. Certainly they are two great elements in characteristic building. And the profession which is followed by a man necessarily constitutes a large part of his environment.

One of the natural and almost invariable results of professional life is a partial mental callousness. Living every day among similar scenes, the mind "gets used to them." This is no more or less than that the soul loses its susceptibility to ideas, sights and sounds, which formerly impressed it profoundly. It is at once a valuable and dangerous process. A doctor, for instance, by long practice loses the sensitiveness which he felt in cases of danger and pain. That is certainly a good thing, for without it he could not possibly perform even his ordinary duties. But there is a danger in the same instance that with the loss of this sensibility he lose all feeling and regard for suffering, making him care less and less for care.

And there is the same danger, altho perhaps less apparent, in the case of the minister or the teacher. Those dealing almost daily with the same class of ideas must lose in a measure their acute sense of the importance of those ideas to man. And as soon as this is lost he becomes at once less and less interested in impressing others with a due sense of their importance.

When a teacher begins his work he is greatly impressed with a sense of his responsibility towards the future men and women placed under his charge. Afterwards it frequently happens that, while his voice may be heard more loudly than ever at Teach­er's Institutes and on public occasions, yet this sense does not accompany him into the school-room.
and have its proper share in dictating his words and actions towards them. Some teachers are wont to boast that now they know more about children, and that therefore a certain halo of importance has departed from them. In reality they know less. The hand which of old possessed a delicate touch has become calloused. The nerves are now too deep below the outer crust of professionalism to be any longer responsive to the inhalings but yet real fault.

The phegny are by no means exempt from this danger. They deal with the greatest, the most professed and far reaching facts in the universe, and yet they sometimes come to use them much as a machine uses its tools. They have at first felt deeply that the Church is a brotherhood of believers united by the bond of their common love for Christ, and that in preaching he is speaking the words of God to men. The tendency of professional life is to regard the Church as an association of men for mutual benefit, and the weekly sermons as a means of broad-winning. He still believes these profound truths. Oh, yes, and can prove them to you as clearly as that two and two are four. Yet the effect of this professional feeling on his work is apparent. Just as soon as a man needs arguments to convince himself of a truth, he ought to feel spontaneously the power of that truth greatly to influence his life as is.

But this is only one phase of the subject. Circumstances forbid my pursuing the thought any farther. The two before the feature I have mentioned, professional enthusiasm, friendship, jealousy, etc.

Professionalism is not an evil. It is a necessary enforcement of environment on character and, like all necessary things, not in itself wrong. But there is danger in it, and that danger it is well for us to know if we would avoid it.

Elections as Educators.

For such a presidential election as that of 1888, with its fair and open struggle between two natural opposed political principles, and its consequent influence as a political educator for the American democracy, there need be nothing but congratulations for the country, let its cost be what it may. But, alas! we have been elections over which no sugar-coated congratulation could be uttered—elections in which the cost was as great and the educational results nothing or next to nothing; but no such criticism can be aimed at the election of this year. Their are very few voters in this country who have not in Novem-

ber a far larger and more distinct knowledge of the economic principles which underlie their political beliefs than they had six months ago; and whatever is the party result of the election, this educational result is, after all, the fundamental reason for the existence of the presidential election itself. And as we see this result continually coming into greater prominence, we may congratulate ourselves more heartily on the thoroughness with which we gave such an educational force, and on its new proof that democracy is not the rule of ignorance, but a system of self-education. —Century tales of the Time.

CO LLEGE-NEWS.

Up to this date the number of students for the current year has been:

—The Spring Review Class (Normal) will be organized Feb. 18th prox., and will continue for six weeks.

—The Sophomores have begun Analytical Geometry with Prof. Kleinheerer. The Freshmen are taking up Horace with Prof. Zwartgen.

—Both the eastern and western agents of our Educational Fund report encouraging progress toward the securing of the stipulated sum of $100,000.

—The library has received an additional donation of some 300 valuable books from the collection of the late Rev. John Forsyth, of Newburgh, N. Y.

—The roll calls shows that five new students were entered into the Preparatory Department: Flikke, Filton, Ill.; Haan, Grand Rapids; Sharley, Pella, Iowa; Witt, Fremont, Mich.; and Kuit, Holland.

—Hope Church, of this city, which in its origin was intimately associated with Hope College, has, after a vacancy of nine months, extended a call to Rev. J. T. Bergen, of Shokan, N. Y. Rev. Bergen is an '88 of Rutgers.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 12th, the Van Vleck Hall boys awoke to find that the ventilation of their rooms had been cut off during the night by some considerate friend, who had plugged up their keyholes with plaster of Paris.

—The regular term election of the Milpomhe Society, which was held on Monday evening, Dec. 24, resulted in the election of Strengsen, Pres.; De Kleine, Vice Pres.; J. S. De Jong, Sec.; Dykema, Treasurer; Van der Lea, Marshal.

—Mr. Peter Clement, of Pittsford, Mich., who died on the 26th of Dec. last, left by his will a legacy of $5,000 to Hope College. He had already given $1,000 to the institution several years ago by founding the AARON Clement Scholarship in memory of his father.

—The second term began on Monday morning, Jan. 7th. After chapel services an announcement from the Board of Health was read. It stated that, as there were several cases of scarlet fever in the city, all students who were directly exposed to contagion, would be excluded from attending college until a permit from a physician could be obtained. Not many students, however, were obliged to stay away.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Teachers' Association at Lansing, the colleges, denominational as well as State, were more distinctly recognized than usual. One of the morning sessions was devoted to a convention of college presidents and professors. Pres. Angell presided. The University, Normal School, Agricultural College, Olivet, Albion, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Alma, and Hope were herein represented.

—A jolly old Senior from Kalamazoo went home in vacation his girl to woo; But stayed there three weeks instead of two Because his classmates sent word untrue. Scarlet fever is raging—'tis said to read. And concluded by saying: 'Consult your conscience. So the innocent Senior—of course it was mean— Stayed six days or 'ere he learned of the scheme.

—A hornet festive, bright and gay, Has brought to play; He conquered his weak, give him unqiue, On porky's back as heartless victor sat. His weapon bore a rod clean tho. His matchless drill had nothing now to do. But, ah! his lights upon a Senior deck. An hour he drills, it breaks, 'tis—'Teunis'—'check.'

—PERSONALS.

Prof. and Mrs. Boers visited Chicago during vacation.

Martin Van Duy, student in Hope, has been on the sick-list a few days ago.

C. Haan, '91, who was absent during the first term of the school year, has returned to resume his studies.

Hon. G. J. Dickema has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. Kuiper, '89, manipulated the grocer's scale at Grand Rapids during vacation.

Mr. J. Lamar, '88, spent his vacation at Grand Haven, visiting friends and relatives (?)

Mr. R. Bloemondal, '86, has accepted the call to the Reformed Church at North Holland.

J. Vander Meulen, '91, is sick with scarlet fever. We hope that he will soon be able to resume his studies.

Mr. H. Harselmund, '88, passed the time during the holiday vacation by assisting the City Treasurer in collecting taxes.

Married: Mr. Douru B. Yustena, '76, to Miss Mary E. Loomis, St. Johns, Mich. The AANCROM extends its congratulations.

A. Van Zoelen, former student at Hope, at present practical chemist, is with C. Louis, is spending a few days at Holland.

Mr. J. Van Westen, '88, at present studying at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, spent the holidays at his home, Grand Rapids.

A. N. Van Dunia, '89, was absent from his class during the first week of this term, on account of a slight misunderstanding concerning scarlet fever.

T. W. Muilenburg, '89, has a set of valuable New Year's resolutions. All who have neglected to make any at the beginning of this year, can obtain them from him ready-made.

D. J. Walvoord, '93, on his return to Hope was delayed several days by the wrath of the waves; we expect an article for The AANCROM from him soon, describing life on the briny deep.

Messrs. A. Pieters, '87, and A. J. Pieters, '91, have sustained a severe loss by the death of their mother, Jan. 11 last. We were all more or less acquainted with Mrs. Pieters, and would not only express our heartfelt sympathy with those that mourn, but would mourn with them at the loss of a true friend of Hope.
THE ANCHOR.

Two of our hopefuls, who spent a few days at the home of Mr. H. Liduan, at North Holland, during the holiday vacation, report that Mr. Liduan, who is absent this year on account of sickness, is improving nicely. We hope to count him among the Anniks of Hope next year.

G FROM-THE-COLLEGES.

Vassar has three hundred students this year.

—There are 178 American students in the University of Berlin.

—The Yale News pays each Senior editor from $250 to $275 a year.

—Cornell students are prohibited from giving their yell on the streets.

—The Stanford University of Palo Alto, Calif., is to be dedicated in May, 1890.

—The largest university in the world is the Reutron Agricult, at Vienna. It has 5,222 students and 155 professors.

—At Amherst, written recitations given at intervals throughout the year, have succeeded the regular examination system.

—Dr. F. S. Raymond, late president of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., has accepted a call from Wesleyan University, to be its president.—Ex.

—The Jockey's horn has feet of speed. Maud S. has feet of fame. The student's horse has no feet at all. But he gets there just the same.—Ex.

—One of the teachers surprised her scholar by telling him that *Satam finds some work for idle hands to do,* and added: "If I see any of you scholars idle, I'll give you plenty of work."—Ex.

—Dr. J. Laidl Miller, of ShefBeld, Me., has given $50,000 to Williams College, to found a professorship of American history, literature and eloquence. It will be the first professorship of this kind in this country.

—Cornell has an experience that is novel. A recent friend of the institution left to its trust $15,000,000, but as their charter provided for only $1,000,000, and they have more than that already, the court has decided that the will cannot be executed.—Ex.

—The most heavily endowed educational institutions in the United States are:—Girard College, $10,000,000; Columbia, $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, $1,000,000; Princeton, $3,500,000, and Harvard, $3,000,000.—Ex.

—Don't make the mistake of thinking college life solely a process of preparation to do something after a while. What you will do after you get out of college can be pretty accurately prophesied by what you do in college.—Hereforecasts.

—All drinking saloons are excluded from the village of Oxford, Ga. The students of Emory College, located at that place, think it would be a good plan to prepare a place on the campus where a parched tongue can get a little H. O.

—The lowest extremes for expenses in some of the colleges, including tuition, books, board, clothing, and such other expenses as are absolutely necessary: Harvard $710, Yale $650, Tuskegee $500, Amherst $400, Boston University $175, Sylvania $50, Wesleyan $250.—Mail and Express.

—The following endowments have been made recently:—Lafayette College, $10,000; Bowdoin, $15,000; Williams, $20,000; Rochester, $25,000; Sylvania University, $20,000; Dartmouth, $50,000; Wesleyan, $50,000; Amherst, $100,000; Oberlin, $157,000; Sydney, $50,000; Princeton, $1,200,000.—University Press.

—The Agio of the University of Wisconsin warmly advocates doing away with orations at commencement. The faculty of that institution now have the matter under consideration, and it is very probable that, in accordance with the wish of a majority of the students, the *spouting* commencement will be abolished.

—Food, recommended by the Greatest: If two diametrical circles, with octagonal peripherics, should collide with a centrifugal oligarchy—or, to put it plain, we'll say a disenchanted monarchy—what effect would the cataclysm exert on a crystallized cosette suspended by the coadual appendage from the homogeneous rafters of the empyrean?

—From the Alum College Quarterly we learn that Alma has 131 students. They believe in democracy, for the students share in the government of the school, through the College Council, which consists of the president and a representation from each class and society. This body also constitutes their jury, whose jurisdiction covers all matters relating to the peace, rights, etc., of the College community.

—The Harvard professor has made the calculation, that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a University of Pennsylvania paper.—Ex.

BUsIness Locals.

Sexo to Prof. A. Losselt in regard to information concerning his Marvellous Memory Discovery.

ALIX and Gutter's Richmond Straight Cat No. 1 are the best out.

J. A. Friedrich's is the place for Shoe Music and Musical Merchandise.

Address Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Chicago, Ill., for circulars concerning the American School of Politics.

A fine line of Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silversware, etc., at Otto Breyman & Son.

For Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, and a fine outfit, go to J. W. Bosman.

For students desiring Boots or Shoes they can not do better than C. L. P. Speranza.

Fancy Goods, Stationery and Books at M. Kiektintvelc.

Students, remember La Fayette's the place to secure fine Photos at reduced rates.

Go to Stevenson's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches, and repairing.

Boys, whenever you go to Grand Rapids, call on Prof. A. S. Parish, of the Grand Rapids Business College. He will be pleased to see you.

Dr. Vornbeer is always glad to have students give him a call at his office in Grand Rapids.

Remember A. C. Spalding & Bros. whenever you want anything in the Gymnastic and Base Ball line.

Send for Candy to C. F. Gander, Chicago, Ill.

THE ANCHOR.

Class in Butler's Analog. Professor.—Please pass on now to the *Future State.* Student.—Not prepared, sir. Prof.—Well, I would advise you to prepare yourself before the final examination.—Ex.

A Harvard professor has made the calculation, that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a University of Pennsylvania paper.—Ex.

One of the best places in town for Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, is at J. J. Helder.

Whenever you want Books and fine Stationery, go to Eaton & Lyon, Grand Rapids.

For first-class Cabinets and Photo's, for classes and clubs, try Jackson, Grand Rapids.

We advise students to go to John F. Stank & Bros for fine Candies, Nails, Fruits, etc.

For fine Dentistry, Dr. B. J. De Vries, gas administered.

For Nails, Candies, Foreign Fruits, give H. Van der Haar a call.

Students desiring a Hobby Outfit should stop at the Tower Clothing Co., Grand Rapids.

Students in need of medical treatment should read the advertisement of the Alma Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

If you want Letter Hoods, Bill Hoods, or Cards printed, go to H. A. Toren, Grand Rapids.

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HOLLAND, MICH.

STUDENTS should always be of an inquiring turn of mind. Boys, investigate and our word for it, you will profit in the end. Don't confine your research to classic fields; get at the practical herself. It is an old saying, in which there is much truth, that: FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS. W. do not entirely agree with those who declare, that---clothes make the man; but we do believe that a person shown of dress, no matter how brilliant his other attainments, ever will fail to command the respect that another lesser light will through neatness in dress and appearance.

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to The Anchor; if it did we would select some such subjects as those for our essay.—"How to dress in style," 'Economy in dress.' Where can I best replenish my wardrobe, (with two ends in view, style and economy)!

Tower Clothing Co.

and investigate the truth or falsity of our statement, that we can supply you with ready-made Clothing, surprisingly stylish in cut, better trimmed, and superior in make to any custom tailoring work that can be procured in Western Michigan.

You bring your shoulders at the mere sound of the words "ready-made," and will you assent to that class of trash that has been palmed off upon the public many years, by so-called clothiers.

In what respect does the Tower differ from other Grand Rapids clothiers? Oh, says the other clothier, I have not carry exact ready-made. I make to order, and high-priced ready-made would interfere with my custom.

Yes, there's where we are not handicapped. The Tower however collides as follows:

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Now, you that contemplate buying Clothes, Hats, A Furnishing Goods, inspect the finest Clothing in Michigan. It won't take you long to ascertain where your best interests lie, by following our advice—Investigate, and watching your investigation be sure to call on the

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