1-1-1898

The Anchor, Volume 11.04: January 1, 1898

Hope College

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor_1898

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation


Volume 11, Issue 4, January 1, 1898. Copyright © 1898 Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Anchor: 1890-1899 at Digital Commons @ Hope College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Anchor: 1898 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Hope College. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.
January, 1898.

THE ANCHOR

Published at Hope College, Holland, Michigan.
HOLLAND CITY NEWS....

and CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

For one year $1.50.

J. C. HERKNER
JEWELRY CO.

The Leaders.

Manufacturers of
EMBLEMS and
SOCiETY JEWELRY.

All kinds of games for....

Parlor Amusements

Sold at

VAN TONGEREN'S
CIGAR STORE.

A. V. LOOMIS.

Watchmaker and
Jeweler,

FINE WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

New Walsh Block, 21 E. Eighth St.

Nuts, Candy and Fruits.
Oysters.

Staple and
Fancy GROCERIES.

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

CITY GROCERY.

Will Botsford & Co.
The scheme of the stanzas of the Hymn is very peculiar and is particularly happy in producing the intended effect of a quiet expectancy. The metre is iambic, the first, second, fourth and fifth lines being trimeters, the third and sixth pentameters, the seventh a tetrameter, and the eighth a hexameter. The last two lines of each stanza seem like a refrain to the melody of the rest; the last line has a similar effect to the Alexandrine in the Spenserian stanza.

The poem throughout is wonderfully rich in poetic epithets: "innocent snow," "amorous clouds," "mild ocean," "stringed noise," "shamefaced Night," "scaly honour." And also in tone-color: witness:

"The words with wonder whate Smother the waters list."
"Safe simply chattering in a rose tone..."

"The wakeful trumpet roars thunder through the deep..."

The movement of the poem is that of subdued, holy joy, and the atmosphere is a great calm and peacefulness so beautifully expressed in the third stanza.

But such treatment of nature does not detract from the poem, but adds to its dignity and charm, and is in full harmony with its spirit and purpose.

Although this poem is Milton's earliest important composition, we can discern, here and there, promises of the power and majestic swell of the rhythm of his mast-ripece, especially in the eleventh and twelfth stanzas, with which we conclude our study.

The Deterioration of the Drama

The drama, notwithstanding the present corrupted condition of the stage, is favorable to morality. We admit that it has been polluted by the hand of the vile and corrupt, it has been put to uses which excite the depraved nature of mankind, it has led many a soul to blank despair and utter hopelessness; but, during the years of its early history, was it not a great boon to the Ancients and an important factor in their literature? Through all the ages the drama has been a suitable companion to literature, and has become woven into its texture. Aristotle, speaking of the drama once said, "It is intended to purge our passions by means of pity and terror." Although it is covered with the accumulated filth of a score of centuries, we, to-day, often feel our passions rise and all our virtuous emotions struggle within us, while listening to some intensely dramatic performance.

The drama of the Ancients, like the sphynx of Egypt, stands out before us in bold relief. The mighty structure challenges our awe and admiration. Such sublimity of form, such symmetricture, and such advanced development of art demands our veneration and respect. The drama first originated among the Indians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Chinese. The first dramas were but songs and responses sung at the festivals of the Gods, but time brought with it many changes. Narrative recitation was added, dialogue, both in speech and in song, pantomime and the ancient play succeeded one another until the climax was reached. Then Sophocles and Euripides wrote their tragic and patriotic dramas; then Nahes wrote those love lyrics of such surpassing beauty; and Accius his highly prolific dramas. The ancient drama rose, cast a brilliant lustre across the pathway of the Ancient, and sank together with the corruption and decay of ancient Greece and Rome.

But true, the drama received an awakening during its Medieval History, when the Revival of Learning wrought such marvelous results in forming our modern languages and in preserving our classic literature. Nevertheless, the effect on the drama was not permanent. It gave us the dramaticists, but had little effect on the stage. The prejudice and superstition of the Gothic, Frankish, Saxon tribes was not conducive to the best interests of the Mediaeval drama. In England, as in ancient Greece and Rome, the drama originated from religious services, and slowly disgrossed from the early religious drama, taking the following steps downward: the Beverly Plays, the Miracle Plays, and the Elizabethan Age until our present condition was reached.

The Modern Drama is comparatively the same as the Mediaeval. That is to say, the Modern Drama is but a continuation of the corruptions and general decline of this histrionic art as experienced in the Middle Ages. The drama, rising and falling in accord with the tide of human events, immorality and religious prejudice have beaten with unrelenting fury upon its every joint and timber, but it still sails calmly on. We admit it to be in a state of putrification: its hull has become water-logged; the devilish ingenuity of the American, the obscenity of the oriental harren, and the vile imaginations of the lewd have formed a solution which has soaked into every fiber of its anatomy, and caused it to be condemned by the clergy, and but little patronized by the more conservative.

In close affinity to the drama of today we find the art of music; separately they enjoy the height of pros-
perity, but blend them into comedy and you meet with disastrous results. Why? Has the musical drama lost its influence? Has it lost that potent and universal power over the hearts and minds of the people which was so characteristic in the Greek lyric, and in the Roman grand \\
and free plays of mediaeval life? No! It is corrupted by the bad company into which it is thrown. The clergy denounced the drama and the elder shuns it. The pew-holder murmurs against it, and the minister’s son and the deacon’s daughter attend it only on such occasions as they feel that they are free from suspicion. Thus the drama, rejected by the moral element of our people, floats about, shifted by every current. Robbed of the beauty of the past, and robbed in the fifth of the present, the ordinary drama of to-day stands asking for recognition. A

Avrable Cerberus in form and features. Three heads—immorality, immo
desty and artificiality: and a body much deformed but bearing traces of past prosperity. Such a demon is the low grade drama. The variety theaters, reeking with tobacco smoke, resounding with the click of the wine glass, and re-echoing with the hoarse laugh of drunken mirth, stand as the monument of many, who, through the kindness of Cerberus have received admission into a continuous performance of such grandeur as the Casino and the Hopkins theater of Chicago never conceived of. Why such a condition of the stage? The people demand it. They patronize it. They drown their sorrows and ruin their souls at its altar.

Why are no great plays written at the present time? The same answer again, stated negatively, will suffice. The people do not demand it. They ask for something light, something thrilling, and the stage has supplied the want of each. The dude enjoys the comic opera. The costumes suit his taste. The Amazon March excites his perception of form and symmetry. The light music carries his lighter head into perfect contentment. “The upper crust of society,” that most hypocritical class of people known to mankind, spend their evenings at the theater where “Trilby,” or “The Clen

sian Case” are having a run. Here they would betray their mind into believing that the harlot Trilby, is really virtuous; and with dainty gloved hands they applaud the suc-

cesses of the depraved over the virtu-

ous. Thus every nature is supplied with something to suit its taste. The adventurous enjoys the border-drama, the musician, the opera; the realist, the tank-show; the humorous, the comic; and the reckless and daring, the tragedy.

But now in conclusion we would re-

peal what was said that the drama was intended to be, and has been, of great use to mankind. While the variety theater and dime museum are doing a great deal of harm, the first-class theater is counter-

acting this baneful influence. The drama is a mighty power and should be utilized and patronized by our allies; and not left to be robbed by our ene-

mies. As a stone uncouth and un-
sightly may contain many gems of rarest value; so the drama, rough and unhewn, conceals many a true artist.

Let us therefore look with respect at

the names of those who represent the stage of the nineteenth century. While we condemn the corruptions into

which our drama has fallen, let us in the same breath lament the names of those who have attempted to elevate it.

Immortal Rome.

T

HE great Empire of Rome has risen and fallen, and yet its influence remains. She was the fourth universal empire. The Babylonian and the Medo-Persian empires, each in their turn, had attained a great height; had acquired renown and fame; had swayed the scepter; and, at last, had fallen. Greece then rose up in all her stateliness and grandeur; and, when finally her reign was done, Rome stepped forth to receive the imperial crown and throne.

In looking backward over the histo-

ry of the past, Rome, in all her mag-

ificence and splendor, stands out most prominent among all nations of the world. Like as a child, she was weak in her infancy, but as the years passed by, she developed and waxed strong. Although she had but a small beginning, she steadily advanced step by step, until finally she towered high above all other nations in power and strength. She formed for each new mile stone a firm foundation, so that, in after years, it was not necessary that she retrace her steps to strengthen weak places.

During her first years, her struggle for existence was severe. The state of affairs under the Republic was for a long time unfortunate, and wars were only ended with one warlike na-

tion to be begun with another. In addition to these troubles from within, the young republic had to meet with serious internal disturbances.

Secessions from it had taken place, until it seemed that Rome was destined to fall in her infancy.

Leaving aside the familiar details connected with her infancy we shall pass on. Up to the fourth century, she was but a small nation; but soon she began enlarging her domain, not only by the conquest of the Italian peninsula, but also by conquests in distant lands, until, in the time of Augustus, her boundaries included all of the civilized world. Thus, conquest had followed conquest, until Rome rose from being one of the few “Great Powers” of the world, to become the one “Great Power.”

We shall now turn our attention to the great influences this mighty Empire produced, influences that have made themselves felt throughout the whole world, and for all time. Cer-

tainly, the Roman government, when in its zenith of power, was not to be excelled. Years had been spent in re-

search before they adopted a code of laws. Have not those laws exerted a wonderful influence? Not only did the Medieval nations form their laws after the fashion of the Roman code, but even the laws of nearly every prosperous and civilized nation to-day have been founded upon these statutes as upon a firm foundation. Although many objections can be raised against the Roman code as a whole, it was very good, and even to the present time, it affords a good ex-
ample to modern nations. While the Empire existed, there was unity and strength, and the affairs of the government were executed with great care. It was by means of this strong form of government and by the centralization of power, that its incoherent forces were bound together, that the atrocious misgovernment of the provinces was ended, and that the great strength and influence of Rome arose to so great a height.

Among the innumerable monuments of architecture constructed by Romans how many have escaped the notice of history, how few have resisted the ravages of time and barbarism! And yet, even the majesty ruins that are still scattered over Italy and the provinces, would be sufficient to prove that those countries were once the seat of a powerful empire. Their beauty and greatness alone deserve attention, and have exerted a great influence even to the present day.

The Romans were a peculiarly religious people. They did everything under the direction of their Gods. Never did they undertake anything without invoking a divine blessing. They always fulfilled their vows, no matter under what circumstances they were placed. It is true that we do not agree with their religious beliefs. They believed that, since the former ages had been crowned with glory and prosperity by heathen worship, and, since devout people had frequently obtained blessings which they had solicited at the altars of the gods, it was advisable for them to persist in the same practice. What would these people have become if it had not been for the belief which they possessed? Was it not better for them to believe in idolatrous worship, than in no worship at all? Certainly, in many respects they afford us a good example of piety, reverence, sincerity, and devotion.

Were not her citizens patriotic? Their patriotism was derived from a strong sense of interest in the preservation and prosperity of a free government. This sentiment rendered the legions of the nation almost invincible. No better exemplifiers of true patriotism can be found, than were her great men. She had many influential statesmen, who showed by their deeds and words that they labored for the good of the state, and not for self-aggrandizement.

Does not her literature exert a powerful influence upon the people of to-day? The works of her great authors are studied in nearly every college in the land. There were many very able poets, historians, philosophers, and orators, who cannot be excelled even by men of to-day.

Thus, we have seen the great height to which this Empire arose, and the potent influence which has been exerted by her. The struggles which this empire was compelled to endure are innumerable, and yet, as the majestic ship that sails the sea endures for many years the tossing and angry billows, but is finally engulfed by the mighty deep, so Rome, in all her stateliness and grandeur, survived for many centuries all contending foes, but at last sank beneath the waves of contention and strife. And thus, imperial Rome, after all her glory, was broken in fragments—strong, weak, large, and small: the strength of her kingdom did then decay, and like the three mighty empires which preceded her, she passed away. Here we stand, where we can look over the past and note what has been; and where we turn toward the future to inquire what shall be. The future we cannot penetrate; but can we ever expect to behold a mightier empire than Rome? can we ever expect another nation to immortalize herself as Rome has done.

Social Culture Among Students.

ought a student, while at College, develop his social nature and keep in touch with the ever-modernizing ideas and methods; or ought he to keep aloof from society during that period and confine himself exclusively to books? This question confronts every student. A few thoughts on this important phase of a student's life may not be amiss.

Society, as defined by Webster, is: 'The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way: companionship; fellowship; company.'

Man by nature is a social being. He has an instinctive aversion to solitude. Observation teaches us that it is a faculty capable of being exercised and developed, and hence, by disuse it may lose even its natural strength and energy. A writer once said, and it seems quite applicable to social culture, 'Whatever tends to promote the principles of virtue, and strengthen the bonds of brotherhood—whatever tends to calm the ruffled feelings, and regulate the passions, is undoubtedly a source of happiness.' While this statement is applicable to men in general, does it hold in the case of students who are a class peculiarly situated, surrounded by peculiar environments? We think it does.

This naturally leads us to the question, 'Who are students?' Are they some extraordinary beings gifted by the Creator with a nature different from that of others? Have they not everything in common with everybody else—mind, body, and soul? Do not the same passions move the student that move people in general? Or in other words, are they not like all other men,—mere handfulls of mother-earth borrowed and animated for a time, destined again to return to the bosom whence they came? Why then should they be discriminated against; or rather, why should a student discriminate against himself? For if a student will not avail himself of opportunities, he is to blame rather than those who are placed in authority over him.

Many a young man, when he crosses the threshold of a college or university, seems to labor under the mistaken impression that now, although in the world, he is no longer of the world, and seems to say to the world without, —'For a period of eight or eleven years, whatever the case may be, leave me alone.' During all these years he has little or nothing to do with society. When the time has elapsed, he stands on the threshold of active life, and is presented to the world as an abnormally developed being. His head is a storehouse of dates and facts; his body, as is often the case with that type, is a mere shadow of phys-
ical manhood; and his social nature is blunted by long disuse. "At," say some, "but a student that gets a taste of society is very apt to fall prey to its alluring inducements." There is as much sense in such a statement as to tell a man who takes physical exercise that he must stop for fear that it may give birth to pugnastic desires.

The Nineteenth Century will go down in history studded with reform movements; but what reform could bestow a greater blessing upon society than a system of education which eliminated that criminal carelessness which is practised by so many promising youths?

It is a duty which we owe not only to ourselves but to society as well, that a person who is being trained to become a leader in society should be developing as well in his social as in his physical and intellectual nature. Who are the most successful men in church and state? Are they not those who are most harmoniously developed? And how can one develop his faculties without exercise and use?

Another part of the body deprives that body from just so much ability to perform manual labor. Likewise the influence of a person upon society is proportionally as he has command of one or all of his faculties. If one is immature, or has fallen into disuse, the others suffer also. It is often said of the material body that if one member suffers, all suffer. If that is true of the material body, will it not just as well hold in respect to one's physical, mental, spiritual, and social development? While all should be developed, it is however conceded that a student, by reason of his peculiar environments, stands in a more limited relation to society in general than one not thus situated.

Hope College, as an institution, recognizes the necessity of developing these various qualities. Hand in hand with mind, culture goes physical, spiritual and social culture. Of the latter, notwithstanding that it is necessarily limited, the students do not all avail themselves. To promote this culture there have been established various societies where from week to week many of the boys are absent, and we are sorry that we cannot say all, gather to exchange ideas, discuss the questions of the day, and promote good fellowship generally.

In addition to these societies, now and then a reception or social is given, which are other factors to promote friendly relations and bring all in closer touch with each other. Note what a certain writer said of Schiller, "Among all the great modern bards whose mighty intellects have thrilled and electrified mankind, Schiller towers pre-eminent. Not that we should ignore the just claims of others who vie with him in spiritual mortality, yet we may truly say that none of his great rivals did as much as he for the cause of humanity. With the loveliest genius he combined the greatest moral purity, the glowing fervor of the reformer, and the world embracing love of the philanthropist. He was the divine spark that kindled the aesthetic fire of thought and feeling; his were the soul-lifting strains that animated every bosom with love of virtue, truth, and liberty. His great heart was all aglow with love for his fellowmen. Their sorrows were his, and his their joys."

"We cannot all become like Schiller in influence; but we can all develop the innate qualities of our being. Let us then not retard the faculty which tends to bind men together and cement them into a more homogenous society."

Notes and Comments.

The new year is upon us. The old year with all it has brought us of hopes realized or hopes disappointed, of joys or sorrows is past. Our opportunities, too, have gone by, and whether we have used or misused them they cannot now be recalled. Now is the time of the year when we are accustomed to make new resolutions, but is it not well in the midst of our good resolutions to stop and look backwards and see with thankfulness what blessings have been bestowed upon us?

Truly, our College has prospered beyond what might have been expected, though we have learned to expect progress from our experience in the past.

First, the College graduated the largest class in its history. Twenty-one young men left Hope last spring, of whom eighteen had taken the full classical course and the other three were shortly in a few branches. Of these twenty-one, seventeen are now fitting themselves to be ministers of the Cross, of whom five have the foreign field in view, and hold themselves ready to work for their Master in other lands, whenever He shall call them.

The privilege of graduating eighteen students from a Classical Course is surely something for which the College may be deeply grateful.

Then, there is the endowment. One of the greatest difficulties of the College has been its financial trouble. To make both ends meet has cost more labor and work than almost any other branch of the College work. While the work can never cease, the addition of a hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund cannot but in some measure ease the labor of providing for the current expenses.

It is more than likely that the gift of Dr. Graves, which has been so long expected, will soon be in the actual possession of the College. A large addition to our library has long been a desideratum and almost a necessity for the College work. The present library is well-known to be extremely incomplete, and the large library of our benefactor will be received most joyfully when it actually arrives on the campus, as we are assured it soon will.

A change in the program of the College has been begun by establishing four parallel courses, namely, Classical, Latin, Scientific, and Normal. It has been thought important that those who wish a Scientific course, or a State Teacher's Certificate, should have the means offered them of accomplishing their desires. At the same time the College as a Classical institution, and the fact that all the students in the B' class of the preparatory school, where the course separates into Classical and Scientific, are taking the Classical course, may be taken as an index of the spirit of the institution. While undoubtedly more Science is needed
in our course, it seems to us that the Classical Course should be the pride and special aim of the College, and that the other courses, if allowed, should be auxiliary to that.

Even the sorrows that have come to us are mingled with joy. Two, who were with us at the beginning of the year which has closed, are here no more. Their Heavenly Father has taken them to their Eternal Rest, and while we sorrow because we see them here among us no more, we joy for their sakes, because their sorrow is past.

Educators are generally agreed on the proposition, that, since the colleges of the country have a common purpose, they should be intimately associated. The best results in any department can be obtained by a comparison of the methods employed by one with those employed elsewhere. For the students, there are various ways of thus becoming acquainted with the work of sister-institutions. The one we wish here to mention is the reading of college exchanges. These periodicals you will find in the reading room; and the time spent in their perusal will be both interesting and profitable. These papers reflect largely the thought and inner life of the schools. Acquaintance with this thought and inner life will increase our interest in them. It will lift us out of our local enervations, and make us more truly cosmopolitans. Every school has its distinctive character, and is somewhat different from every other school. Consequently this reading can be made a character study of the thought and spirit of the college world. We as students cannot afford to neglect the cultivation of this one essential—viz., broadmindedness.

The competitors for the home contest, which is to determine who will be our representative at Alumnae Convention, have been chosen. The Faculty appointed two men from each of the three higher classes in the college department. They are to engage in "mortal combat" on February 22nd. The basis of selection was the highest average standing in the oratorical work of the past term. From this time on, the basis will be the highest average standing for the whole year. It is the object of the Faculty to identify, as much as possible, the proposed contest work with the regular Rhetoricals. This will give a general impetus for raising the oratorical merit of the school rather than only a particular impetus for the annual contest. If the scheme of selection had been known to the students at the opening of the school year, we believe that the excellence of the class orations would have been much greater. However that may be, the Faculty is to blame for this neglect. But the matter has been carefully considered by them, and the above-named method was decided to be the most practicable for Hope College.

At the opening of the New Year it is appropriate that we take our bearings, in other words, that we bear in mind, "where we are." There is a reciprocal relation which exists between the citizens of Holland and the college. Through the patronage of so many of the merchants, the Anchor is largely indebted for its financial support. Money is by no means the only consideration with a college paper, but it obviously is an indispensable part. Does it then not follow that the students should patronize the advertisers? We can but recommend, other things being equal, that you trade with those whose names appear in your paper. Another instance of this reciprocal dependence is easily found. It is through the untiring efforts of the Professor in English, together with the response of the studentry, that the present lecture course has become a reality. But the fact is equally evident, that the hearty assistance of the town people is needed to secure the success of the undertaking financially. So we see that the Town and the College cannot prosper without each other's aid; and a rational way, in which the College may show her appreciation of that condition, is that she discharge her own obligations, and the good sense of the Town will not be slow in responding.

BETWEEN the two great schools of poetry in English literature, the Artistic and the Lake School, there rises what is known as the Romantic School. One of its most able writers, and who, to a certain extent, was the harbinger of the Lake school, is Robert Burns. His poetry breaks away from the artificiality of Pope, is of a high passionate order, and through it breathe the sweet, silent zephyrs of nature. If we may believe that poetry is the creative power of one's soul, we can better understand the works of this inexcusable author. Viewing it in such a light, let us examine one of his best and most characteristic of poems, "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

BURNS' COTTERS SATURDAY NIGHT.

This poem has in it a sweetness and melancholy, yes, even a sadness, which words cannot describe, but hearts alone can feel. It is the impulse of a deserted wanderer, yet, we have reasons to believe, a kind hearted man. The poem was dedicated to his intimate friend, Robert Aiken, a lawyer in the town of Ayr, Scotland. It is written in the Spenserian stanza, that is to say, nine lines, the first three iambic pentameters, and the ninth Alexandrine, while part is written in couplets, and part in English. This seemingly detracts somewhat from its beauty to those not versed in that language; but in reality it adds
sentiment and beauty.

In studying this form, we are essentially drawn into the peasant's house, and become one of the occupants. If it be true that a true poem is a gallery of pictures, then certainly this is an ideal poem. Notice how vivid the scene is immediately presented:

"November chill blows loud wi' angry sighs;
The shortening winter day is near a close;
The misty house retracing the plough,
The Huckecking train, as they by their spes;
The boil-sorn Cotter frae his labor goes."

We are very apt to misjudge Burns for the wayward life he led, yet, through this poem runs a deep moral sentiment. What we said at the beginning, we would repeat, that the beauty of the poem must be felt; rather than described. As a final tribute to the author, we know no better way of closing than saying with Carlyle: "While the Shakespeare and Milton's roll on like mighty rivers through the country of Thought, bearing fleets of traffickrs and assiduous pearl fishers on their waves, this little Valcusa Fountain will also arrest our eye; for this also is of Nature's own and most cunning workmanship, burst from the depths of Earth, with a full gushing current, into the light of day; and often will the traveler turn aside to drink of its clear waters, and to muse among its rocks and pines."

**Ernest.**

**Louis XIV.**

The middle of the XVIIth Century was very influential in shaping the nations of modern Europe. In one sense it may be called a transition period. All traces of feudal ownership had not yet passed away; the new system of absolute kingly government was fast coming into power under the guiding hand of Richelieu, and was advancing to a prominence which was to culminate in the person of Louis XIV. In 1661, at the death of the Cardinal Mazarin, who had held the affairs of state since the death of Louis XIII. eighteen years before, the young Louis himself took the reins of government and showed a disposition which presaged his future absolutism. It was at this time that he made his famous declaration that hencforth he would have no prime minister, and distrusted all state papers to be brought to himself for signature. The king was by nature pleasure-loving and by no means did he intend to sacrifice the pleasures of his youth for the business of the throne, but no more did he intend to sacrifice his business to his pleasures. It was his purpose to make himself supreme in France and, to accomplish this result, he was willing to go through the weary routine of statecraft and the intricacies of diplomatic relations.

During the long reign of Louis XIV. two things were especially prominent, his love of war and his delight in magnificence. War after war engaged his attention. He fought the Spanish Netherlands, Holland, the Empire, more than once was all Europe leagued against him. During the first years of his reign he was almost always successful. His generals would take the field, Louis would go to the army, watch the battle, and return and celebrate a glorious triumph at the Capitol or at one of his many palaces. Then he would refit his armies and look for fresh fields to conquer. But not always was the task so easy. During his war with the Hollanders, it was all well at first, but the resolute courage of the Dutch, when once aroused, proved too much for the armies of the French king, and he was forced to retire. It is a noticeable fact that even at this time, when he was so badly beaten, Louis managed to make some profit out of the war. Though he obtained no footing on the soil of the Netherlands, he did obtain several cities in Flanders and the province of Franche-Comté. Alarmed at his rapid and great successes, the Empire, Holland, and England banded themselves together to be brought to himself for signature. Here his fortunes began to wane. The natural result of all his extravagance was beginning to make itself felt. His famous ministers were passing away. Louvois, his great minister of war, died. Colbert, who had so much to do with the finances and through whom came the immense sums which Louis' extravagance required, was gone. Fouquet had been degraded at the beginning of the king's reign. The second generation was coming into power, and they were forty different men from those of the first. France, even with her almost matchless resources, was beginning to be drained of men and money. Yet the king went on as if it were still the time of the commencement of his reign. He placed his grandson on the throne of Spain, and declared that no longer would there be any Pyrenees. This brought on the last great war of his reign. The house of Austria had its candidate for the Spanish throne, and stirred the allies in his favor. Again all Europe was plunged into a long and bloody war. For thirteen years the French armies battled with the combined hosts of Europe, but at last they were forced to submit and sue for peace. But even at this peace France contrived to add a little to her territory. Though Louis loved war and conquest, though he plunged France into the deepest intoxication of the pride of victory, yet, as the result of these wars, the unity and power of the kingdom were more and more...
Consolidated. Guizot says, "This fatal passion which had ruined France had not remained infracose. Her glory has more than once cost her dear, it has never been worth so much and such solid increment to her territory."

Louis' love of pleasure and splendor has been mentioned. All the time that could be spared from war and conquest was given to the beauties of the court, or passed on the hunting grounds, or in planning some new addition to his palaces. The court of Louis XIV, was the most splendid that the historian of France, we might almost say, the historian of the world, can record. During the time of Richelieu the nobility of France had lost the greater part of its influence, and now they were to the royal court and were glad, as the pensioners of the king, to find a place in the continually recurring splendors and pageants and triumphs of that court. The magnificence of the royal pleasures of this time can hardly be described. No expense was spared, no matter how enormous the demands might be. The court itself consisted of more than fifteen thousand persons, whose duty it was to wait upon the person of the king. All France was regarded as his property and his private possession. Among the king's greatest architectural works was the vast and costly palace of Versailles, by far the most expensive and beauti- ful royal dwelling place in Europe. It was built of the richest materials and its interior was decorated with the choicest collection of curios and paintings and other works of art that could be obtained at any price. The accounts of the palace were destroyed at the king's commands without being made public, but it is thought to have cost at least half a billion francs.

We may well wonder whence came and continued to come such enormous sums of gold and silver. When Louis first came to the throne he abolished the infamous system of farming out the taxes. At this proceeding the people rejoiced greatly, but they soon found that it brought them little relief. It simply gave the king more money by diverting some from the pockets of the collectors. Louis never failed to find a way of spending whatever money he had in his path. His treasurers were continually in trouble to obtain sufficient to meet his expenses. New and more oppressive taxes were ever being devised to force the people to furnish more funds to replenish the treasury of the king. The people of France, the laboring, toiling masses, were the source whence came Louis' support. The immense estates of the Clergy and Nobility, more than half of the whole of France, were without taxation. While the king and his court of high-born lords and ladies were reveling in the highest magnificence, the people of France, the poorest hovels, were subsisting on the coarsest food, were reduced to the lowest possible extremities, to furnish the means for the luxury at the other end of the social scale. Wretched indeed was the condition of this people, whose only food was that they did not happen to be born into the world in palaces. No share in the government was permitted them, their only duty was to obey the commands of their king. Perhaps at no time in the history of the modern world has this difference between the extremes of the social scale been so prominent.

In religion Louis was a bigoted Roman Catholic by profession, in fact he had very little religion of any kind. It was he who caused the reivation of the Edict of Nantes, which brought such untold hardships to the Hugue- mots of France. He decreed that all the inhabitants of his kingdom should turn Roman Catholic, and was much surprised that on account of religious scruples any should disobey his royal commands. Through his great minister of war, Louvois, he instituted the dreadful system of dragonnades, by which soldiers were quartered on the Protestants and ordered to treat them most shamefully, and make the most exacting demands until they should turn to the Catholic faith. In the face of all these grievances and troubles it is remarkable that his subjects did not rise in arms against their oppressor, but their respect for their king as ruling by Divine Authority had not yet been shaken to that extent. The people suffered themselves to be led to war for the glory of the reigning house, they permitted themselves to be unjustly taxed for its support, without doubt because there was no help for it, but their belief in kings had not yet been given the blow that it was to receive in the reigns of the two following sovereigns. And yet it was the policy of Louis XIV., carried out by men who were not as strong as he, that plunged the people into the excesses of the French Revolution. Well might even Louis XIV., have said, as one of his successors did say when contemplating the enormous extravagance of the royal policy of the kings of France: "After us, the deluge." Louis.

Among the Societies.

On Dec. 2nd, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Kollem on the subject, "Domestic Missions." In an able, forcible, and impressive manner, the conditions, needs, and prospects of this phase of our church work were clearly set forth.

The following week, Dec. 9th, Rev. J. M. Van der Meulen, of Kalamazoo, treated the subject, "Man's Fall." The unusual large attendance of not only college but also seminary stu- dents gave evidence that something good was expected, and in this they were not disappointed. Unique in the way of presenting the subject, forcible in delivery, rich in apt and vivid illustrations, Mr. Van der Meulen held the closest attention of his audience.

The last meeting of the term, Mr. Post, President of the city Y. M. C. A., entertained the students with his gramophone. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and THE ANCHOR extends thanks to Mr. Post for this token of kindness.

May the work done during the past term yield an abundant harvest, so that next term sheaves may still be gathered in for the Master's garner.

Elizal.

According to our constitution, the last meeting of the term is set aside for the election of officers. The fol-
showing have been elected for the ensuing term: President, C. Kuyper; Secretary, W. Bekkering; "Penningmeister," H. Telman; "Bedel", Jno. Nywening." The past term was very profitably spent. Many valuable suggestions and excellent criticisms were offered by the Honorary President, Prof. C. Doesburg, who is ever on the alert to correct grammatical errors. With the newly elected, who are well qualified to fill their respective positions, we may feel assured of another term of useful work.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Earnestness alone makes life eternity.—Carlyle.

Although the Cosmopolitans have no written motto, yet the above quotation has been truly exemplified during the past term. With pleasure we look back through the vista of the past as we reflect upon the meetings held and the programs presented.

It is true unknown poets have vainly attempted to immortalize our works and eulogize our deeds in untruthsong; the Fates seem to have conspired against us, endeavoring to cut the thread of life in the full flush and vigor of our youthful growth; unearthly noises, at times, are heard above us; but, in spite of these opposing forces, our meetings were indicative of work, and we are ready to give a full program the first meeting of the coming term.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected: President, E. V. Debs; Vice-President, T. B. Macaulay; Secretary, Oly Olson.

FRATERNAL.

It is always with pleasure that one sits down and reflects on the deeds of a day well spent; so it is with the members of the F. S. The term is ended. Each member can look back with pleasure upon this term's work, for perhaps, never in the history of the society, has such faithful work been done. The F. S. walls have frequently echoed and reechoed with the amateur bursts of oratory, as one member vied with the other in his production.

This term has also been witness of growth in the society. When we began our work our numbers were few, but the last meeting showed that soon new chairs must be procured, or we shall not be able to furnish our new brothers with seats. Surely, an indication of prosperity. If it be true, that "History is a criterion of the past and a gauge for the future", then indeed, there is encouragement for the F. S.

It is sometimes asked, what pleasure is there in society meetings? What is more pleasant for a lonely student than to meet persons whom he can address as brethren and in whom he can trust when others fail him? Or what sends a greater thrill of delight through his being, as when in this cold world, he meets an ex-society man, who gives him that old society hand-shake, which means to him, "Lad, we are brothers?"
that his knee does not become lame here.

Dr. De Bryon and Kromers, two enthusiasts in Chemistry, have entered upon quantitative work.

Take a lesson on economy from Bekkerinck and Arends. No barber bill.

Ask Wiggers about the lady that visited chapel Thursday, Dec. 26th. Pete says: "Love has again re- 

Afternoon.

Cookies, coffee, green hat. Kleinheesink. Judging from outward appearances, Kleinheesink must have struck the fountain of perennial youth.

Better succeed a half a block away if you can. What do you say M—?—

Kirkler complains that he never finds his name in The Anchor, so here we are—Herbert Kirkler.

Prof. Whitenack, of Lincoln, Neb., sends best regards to all students of Hope.

It was with great gratitude that the students received the invitation of Mr. Dr. Kollen, to attend the reception at her home Friday, December 10. The students came out in great numbers, and all enjoyed a good sociable time. Refreshments were served, and many left the President's home at a late hour. We only hope that many more receptions may be given in the future.

It was in the wee hours of Tuesday night, Dec. 29th, that the Misses Bes- sie Planstiel, Rose Davidson, Reka Woodman, Jeannie Vaupell, Lena Gierman, Mary Basman and the Messrs. Slatyer, Legters, De Bruin, J. De- 

Patee, B. D. De Pree, Vaupell and 

Ganzevoort, returned from Zeeland where they had been royally entertain-

ed by Miss Lena De Kraut. This was an evening long to be remembered by all.

On Thursday, Dec. 30th, Mrs. and 

Prof. J. T. Bergen invited for dinner all the students who, on account of distance, were compelled to remain here during the holidays. Twenty- 

seven of the boys eagerly responded to the invitation. A sumptuous rep- 

past was served, and the evening was occupied with prize ring games, sing- 

ing, piano music by Mrs. Bergen, vio- 

lin music and humorous readings by Prof. Bergen. The boys went home with the assurance that the host and 

hostess are good entertainers, and that the evening will long be a pleasant 

reminiscence of the vacation.

On Monday evening, Dec. 27th, Mr. 

and Mrs. O. Bottens gave a reception to the students and friends at the Hope College Boarding Club. There were fifty in attendance consisting of the fair daughters of Holland and the 

lonely student. The evening was oc- 

cupied with various games, which were enjoyed by all present. Re- 

freshments were served, and the mer-

riment continued until near the small 

hours of the night.

Prof. E. D. Dimment spent Christ- 

mas with parents at Chicago.

The Pursem recently visited friends 

at Hamilton. It is intimated that he is in competition with Jno. Hoopers.

Prof. Yutena made a short business 

trip to Lansing.

Hattie Zwemer accompanied her 

mother on a few day's visit with 

friends in Chicago.

Some of the students took advan-

tage of the opportunity to hear the 

north-pole celebrity, Dr. Nansen, who 

l ectured in Grand Rapids, Friday eve-

ning, December 31.

Born to Mrs. and Prof. Zutphen 

on Dec. 16—a son.

The newly instituted mail delivery is a decided improvement. It obvi- 

ates many an anxious walk to the post 

office. The genial postmaster, Mr. 

DeKeyzer, and his assistants are do-

ing their best to make it convenient 

for all.

The following gentlemen have been 

appointed by the Faculty to engage 

in the Home Oratirical Contest on 

Feb. 24th: of the Seniors, J. Van Ess 

and H. F. Van Sluoten; of the Jun- 

iors, Henry Slatyer and Henry Schip- 

per of the Sophomores. S. C. Net-

tings and C. VanderMolen.

The 

Anchor offers congratulations.

The officers of the Hope College 

Boarding club for the ensuing term 

are: John De Jongh, Steward; J. G. 

Meelens, Secretary; John Nwening, 

Treasurer. Henry Slatyer, Commis- 

sary.

At the Scott House Boarding Club 

the officers chosen are: J. G. Thei- 

len, Steward; F. Mansens, Secretary; 

F. Reevets, Treasurer; G. Te Kolste, 

Commissary.

During the merry holidays the num- 

bers at the boarding clubs were sensi-

tively diminished; in one club it was 

from 20 to 20, in the other, from 24 

to 7.

The celebrated Shakespearean read-

er, George Riddle, will appear in Win-

nnton's chapel on Jan. 14th. He will 

be accompanied by the Beethoven Or- 

chestral Club. Secure your tickets early.

The first evening of the year 1898 will long be a pleasant recollection to the students who availed themselves of the generous hospitality of Dr. and 

Mrs. Kollen. The evening afforded much merriment. The host and host- 

ess had planned various games of amusement. Those present did ample justice to the remainments served. Miss Estella Kollen favored the guests with instrumental music, followed by solos by Mr. Sayad and Mr. Genant.

Exchanges.

Upon our exchange table is found the usual and agreeable variety of college and high school periodicals. We recognize, among others, the fol-

lowing: The College Review, M. A. 

C. Record, The Collegian Herald, 

Summery Oak Leaves, The Tenness- 

see University Magazine, The Albert 

College Time, The Echo, The Urni- 

nus College Review, The College 

World, The Mercator, The Glasses, 

The Central Ray, The Student Life, 

The Hendrix College Mirror, The 

Largum, The Seminary Operator, The 

Volante, The Lyce, College Chips, The 

Voice, The Butler Collegian, Eliza- 

beth Aull Student, Cae College Cos- 

mos, Michigan Alumni News, The 

Stentor, The Baldwin, The Helios, 

The Kodak, The College Forum, The 

Mercer, The Junior Helper, The Battalian, The Holcad, Albion College Pleiad, Der Bereneer, The 

Index.

NOTICES

Subscription, postpaid, $1.00 a year, subscrip-

tions may begin at any time, and are payable in ad-

tance. Single copies, 10 cents.

This Anchor will be sent to subscribers until arrange-

ments are made and discontinuance requested. If this 

issue is not marked "sent," post-subscription is 

in effect.

Any subscriber who fails to receive the paper at 

the usual time will endeavor to have a make-up deliv- 

ered by a subscriber or ask the circula-

tion manager immediately. Address all communi-

cations to The Anchor, 1207 Main Street, Hope, Mich.

The name of the author most accompany all commu-

nications.

For advertising rates apply to Advertising Manager.
H. E. REYHER
Is looking for you and when you find him you will look for him every time you want BOOTS & SHOES.

GASH BOOT & SHOE STORE
Tower Block, Holland, Mich.

Geo. Baker, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Special Acute & Chronic Diseases of Children.
Cor 8th and River Sts. Bank Block.

W. R. Stevenson
Graduate Optician.
EXAMINATION FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Office at C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Store.
No. 24 E. Eighth street.

C. A. Stevenson
The Holland Jeweler
Carries the largest and best assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Spectacles, Etc.

MULDER BROS.
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Job Printing

Boys of Hope
Call for
G. Blom's Express
Holland Telephone No. 31
DR. KREMER'S DRUG STORE.

H. MEYER & SON,
HOLLAND, MICH
Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.
At Factory Prices.

If you want neat, smooth work done call on
Arthur Baumgartel
Barber
Shop on South River Street.

D. Milton Greene, M. D
Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat Specialist.
office hours: 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M. Sunday 12 to 1.

DENT'S DIRECTORY
DENTIST

HOLLAND
Fruits.

Central Shoe Store
We have shoes of all kinds and prices to suit.
No poor shoes.
No job lots.
Honest goods for honest money.
We solicit your patronage.

J. ELFERDINK, JR.

The City Bakery
is the place for fine baking as well as everyday goods. In the line of

CONFECTIONERY
We are unexcelled. The finest Bon Bons and the largest assortment of Funke's Chocolates. None better in the west.

The only house in the city that handles Baltimore Oysters Exclusively.

Why don't you smoke the best Five Cent Cigars in the city, boys? We have them!

JOHN PESSION

The Practical Watchmaker

Has a full line of...

Gold and
Silver Watches.
Clocks and Jewelry.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

H. Wykhuyse

The Practical Watchmaker
Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

DEPARTMENTS:
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL.

Studies in Grammar School and College:
Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures; Logic, Rhetoric and Eloquence; Mathematics; Physics and Astronomy; Chemistry and Geology; The Biological Sciences; Philosophy; Sacred Literature, Geography, History, Civil Government and Pedagogy; Drawing and Music.

COURSES:
Classical, Latin, Scientific.

Theological Department:
The Western Theological Seminary has a course of study as full and practical as its sister seminaries in the West.

Corps of Experienced Instructors.

Location:
On the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, 360 miles from Chicago, 25 miles from Grand Rapids.

Expenses Moderate. For further information or Catalogue apply to

PROF. G. J. KOLLEN, L.L.D., Pres.
PROF. C. DOESBURG, Secy.

Students

Buy where they can buy the cheapest. First-class goods at the right prices, such as

Clothing, Shoes,
Gents' Furnishing Goods at

Lokker & Rutgers.

Houseman & Jones
Clothing Co.

Clothers,
Hatters,
Furnishers,
Merchant Tailors.

34, 36, 38 Monroe street,
Cor. Waterloo.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.