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Published Monthly During the College Year by The Anchor Association of HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH.

VOLUME IX. HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1896. NUMBER 5.

THE ANCHOR.

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benefited the institution, without the slightest regard for the scholastic attainments of such beneficiaries. This connection of thought concerning the A. M. degree given by this college suggested themselves to our mind. The rule is rendered upon those who continue their studies for three years after graduation, or who may satisfy the Council as to their scholastic attainments. So little discrimination however is exercised in this matter, that we know of no graduate that has yet failed to receive the degree. We would suggest that examinations in at least three standard studies to be selected by the alumni from a larger list prescribed by the Council or Facul-

ty be required to become a master of arts. Degrees thus conferred will be much more valued, and would elevate the standard of the college.

It has always been maintained, and history and experience have demonstrated it thus far, that America is the country of chances for young men. College journals, as a rule, abound in testimonials and essays about the "Young Man" and the wonderful opportunities open to him. We are of opinion, however, that the views expressed upon this subject generally favor of too much idealistic optimism. It appears to us that this favorable condition of af-
fairs for young men has been altered consider-
ably of late years. The prospects for young persons who are destitute of pecuniary means to raise themselves to a humble obscurity to positions of honor and influence are as bright and numerous as they once were. Of course, it cannot be denied that there is always room for men of extraordinary intel-
cultural ability, and indefatigable perseverance will accomplish much. Nevertheless, it is also true that the many unusual circumstances to which students of several years ago were sub-
ject no longer exist. For this reason it is en-
tirely necessary that the student of to-day ob-
servingly minutely what advantages are constantly being taken away, and what requirements are growing up to be added to the so-called profes-
sions. Many a student has been unsuccessful simply because he failed to do this. From an examination have hitherto maintained in New York law was recently enacted which requires that every teacher must not only secure a certain minimum of knowledge, but he must also spend at least two year schools in a reput-
able school for the study of methods. This

means that one who aspires to teach must take a special course in teaching, just as he is obliged to enter a medical school to be trained for lawyer or doctor. It also means that the prospective lawyer or doctor or preacher entrusted with the teaching of a stepping stone to his life work. Just these stepping stones are gradually being taken away from the undergraduate student.

As has already been made known in the pre-
ceeding issue, a public concert will be given in Winant's Chapel some time next month, the proceeds of which are intended for the benefit of the gymnasm. This entertainment de-

serves the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of every individual student, not only for the pleasure, culture and derived from it, especially from the Greek chorus which is to be rendered by a choir in Greek costume, but rather because we will favor a college enterprise. We should also remember that whatever co-operation and aid we may render this concert will be con-
verted into useful improvements for the gym-

nasm, and thus ultimately redound to our own benefit.

But this plan of fostering col-
ge enterprises by public exhibitions is an ex-
cellent one, and ought often to be employed by our students. There are several things con-

nected with this institution that could be con-
siderably improved by such means. The old difficulty of being compelled to incur expen-
ses for renting a hall adapted to such occasions has been removed by the erection of Winant's Chapel, which is sufficiently spacious and suitable for most purposes. Having this advantage, we believe that our college fraternities and Glee Club are pre-
eminently the agencies by which the advance-
ment of Hope College interests should be pro-
ected and executed. It would be a stimulus to higher aims in social work. Furthermore, the students thus taking part in fostering this enterprise would be aroused. It is a well known truth that the more work one expends for the wel-
fare of something the greater is his appre-
ciation for it. Certainly one reason why most of our alumni take much interest in Alma Mater is because in those pristine days of Hope's early history we were always in beautifying the campus and in eradicating some of the buildings. True, the time for benefiting our college in this way has gone by, but there is yet abundance of opportunity for doing good our institution by more modern methods.

LADY MACBETH CONTRASTED WITH MACBETH.

BY JOHN J. BANNING, '98.

Taking for granted that all the readers of this article are acquainted with the tragedy in question, let us examine the question raised by the introduction. Upon reading the play for the first time, the reader is struck by the prominent part which Lady Macbeth takes in all that occurs, and he immediately concludes that she is the leading spirit in everything. In this conclusion, as in many others, "first thoughts are best thoughts."

Our first reason, therefore, for believing that Lady Macbeth is worse than Macbeth, is because she instigates him to do the crimes. From the body of the drama, it is evident that they having become the murder-
dering of Duncan before the Werd Sisters ap-
ppeared to Macbeth, for Lady Macbeth speaks of having done so. She also speaks of his "being too full of the milk of human kind-

ness to catch the nearest way." This, undoubt-

edly, was the conclusion she had come to, af-
ter one of their private conversations. From the fact that Lady Macbeth takes such a pro-

minent part in the affairs relating to the killing of Duncan, we may safely conclude that she also took a leading part in their private con-
sultations, and that it was she who instilled the first thought of murder in his mind, and nursed this thought until it became a deed.

Now notice what Lady Macbeth thinks of her husband's motives when she alludes to their plans. In Act I. Scene V., she says:

"It is the fault of the kill, in whom kindness Forges such purpose."

"But then I think myself.

That would be most advisable."

She thinks him too much of a moral coward to perform the act. He is too conscientious. He is, it seems, too weak and powerless over him. In the same scene she says,

"Thou ha' no more of that. I'll see thee done, If I can catch the bawd."

If she can only speak to him, he will be safe. She has full power over him, and no conscien-
tious scruples stand in her way to prevent him from doing her will. Such is Lady Macbeth's opinion of Macbeth and of herself. She has studied him and knows how to handle him, and she does it very skilfully. To prove her power over him more fully, I need but call attention to the circumstances of the murdering of Duncan. In Act I. Scene V., she instructs him as to how he shall act when the king comes to their home. In the next scene she continues her instructions. Lady Macbeth is in reality the murderer, while Macbeth is only her tool.

She makes the plans, lays ready the daggers, drugs the poison, sends him to give an in-

troduction. Upon reading the play for the first time, the reader is struck by the promi-

nent part which Lady Macbeth takes in all that occurs, and he immediately concludes that she is the leading spirit in everything. In this conclusion, as in many others, "first thoughts are best thoughts."

Another reason for believing that Lady Mac-

beth is worse than Macbeth is that she is wil-

fully wicked, while he is not. Let me here mention a few good qualities in Macbeth's character.

He is conscientious:

"That thou wouldst bide lightly," "That wouldst bide not lightly, "That wouldst bide not lightly."

His hospitality:

"We have in double time," "We have in double time.

We have in double time."

"For young men, quickly for young men, quickly."

"It is the fault of the kill, in whom kindness Forges such purpose."

"But then I think myself."

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She advises the murdering of Banquo: Macbeth. "Thaw known that Banquo and Fleance live," Lady Macbeth. "But that in them nature's eyes not stare out."

In all this we can see that Macbeth must, always force himself to commit a crime, while Lady Macbeth, on the contrary, cannot keep strong, not even within herself. Why is it so? Lady Macbeth probably shows the true characteristics of herself and husband best in the passage when she advises him to play the hypocrite. She knows he will not act that way naturally, so she, out of the hypocrisy of her own character, advises him how he must act. Lady Macbeth also puts forth, as one of the strongest arguments for murdering the king, the fact that he is enjoying their hospitality, as though their doing it would not then be suspected.

The Wicked Sisters do not appear to Lady Macbeth as necessary. Her own evil mind is enough to cause her to do anything. Macbeth needs a spur. She willingy does everything that is necessary, while he shrinks and hesitates, until his wife does everything that is possible. Macbeth needs a character, advises him how he must act. Of the Macbeth's intercourse when she advises him to play the hypocrite. She knows he will not act that way naturally, so she, out of the hypocrisy of her own character, advises him how he must act. Lady Macbeth also puts forth, as one of the strongest arguments for murdering the king, the fact that he is enjoying their hospitality, as though their doing it would not then be suspected.

Poetry is preeminently the creation of the imagination. It treats of the supernatural. It should then be picturesque and at the same time mysterious. It should create its characters out of the phantasms of popular superstition, portraying for us in all their mysteriousness, not the creation of enlightened opinion, but supernatural beings, ghosts, demons, angels, and devils, fiends possessing qualities akin to those of man but exacting from man an awakening in us a sense of awe, sometimes of admiration. Is not old Grecian mythology characterized by such creations? Do not both creations form the chief subjects of our sublime poetry?

"Thick of earth shaking Neptune's stores, 
405 hourly Nereus' critical hair. 
And Curschmann's wizard hook: 
410 And into canyons hissing Initials; 
And anacoluthic solemnities, 
415 Enchanted innumerable entertainments; 
420 Tick of Tho.\'s eliptical feet; 
425 Beat of old Parthia's door coach. 
And half Exton's golden coach, 
430 Whereat we see on the great steeple 
Shocking her soft, adjusting locks; 
435 Yes, think of all the myriad softly dance 
Upon the streams, with wily glances!"

What more fascinating poem does an ancient lore furnish us with than Aesop'schly's Prometheus, "friend of man, enemy of heaven?"

What more illustrative view of the sublime than that of Medusa, "who means aloof and shrewish in her despair, 

Because golden tow'ring of her half 
Are mired by whirligig mosses, from side to side, 
That in the branches mountainous, 
On her breast on shuddering shudders white; 

She, killing lightning, her breath so light, 

Tears her feet, and eternizing them, to live 

Their elbow feathers about her heart?"

Very interesting, too, are the characters of "Baidor the Good" as portrayed by the pen of Hawthorne: "Cupid and Psyche," Tennyson's "Ulysses," Gray's "Fateful Sisters," Lowell's "Shepherd of Admetus," Keats's "Evelyn" and such characters. Are these creations of enlightened opinion? Enlightenment may enable me to analyze human nature, but I have never been able to portray human character, neither will it ever give birth to master poets. History has abundantly shown that with the advance of civilization the poetic faculty declines. The poet's office has had for the last thirty years that of accumulating treasures of the past is an appreciated advantage in the pursuit of scientific study. It has made a school boy of today wiser than some of our immortal Newton. This is not true of poetry. Sculpture and painting have never found their subjects or models in polished circles. "The language of poetry is never the philosophical vocabulary of enlightened society but the rude speech of half civilized men." Their simple words and vivid imaginations are essential to the production of the poetical. Poetry flourishes best before mankind attained to high civilization. Poetry to-day is practically unknown. In this age of enlightened opinion, even the powers of hedonistic enjoyment. He has to learn much of his knowledge and give room for the vigour and activity of his imagination before he could conceive and give utterance to that sublime effort. His success in this proves Milton the great genius that the world recognizes him to have been.

Poetry, further, can be really appreciated only by aid of popular superstition. This must necessarily be true. As poetry is written under the spell of a 'fine frenzy' it must be enjoyed by a mind similarly affected. Real pleasure in the writer's words, requires a degree of credulity amounting almost to a temporary derangement of the intellect. You have offered a gift of an imaginative recital upon the minds of children. They are the most imaginative of all creatures, are easily deceived. Your image of the mind has for them a reality. They tremble at the recital of ghost stories and are afraid in the dark, thinking themselves surrounded by the taints of ghosts and devils. Again, shuddering of the taints of the imagination nor do they produce any illusion which it is the aim of poetry to do. The enlightened critic may admire the way of composition, the mechanical construction of his verse, and the appropriateness of his images; but the composition must not produce its enjoyment unless he be able to view its creations as a disease, not by the intellect, but by the imagination.

To write poetry one must like Scott throw learning and familiarity of the ruins of the Borders, drink in the myths and superstitions of the borderers, indeed, himself become superstitious. To enjoy poetry one must approach it with the super­

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IT WAS BIG ENOUGH.

"I do not believe there is a big trout left in this stream,"—so I said to "Schoon," the guide, though nothing could have induced me to take his word for anything that pertained to Catskill mountain life,—except preaching. Schoonmaker is his ancestral name; and many a beautiful day has he made for the city-born chaps who love occasionally to resolve themselves into primitive condition, and hunt and fish.

We were trotting down the Esopus, the main stream of the Southern Catskills, one August evening. The road was white and powdery with the heated exertion. But left the stream bed and seemed to seek a cooler path for its journey to the Hudson. Its barren lifeless cleaves, mossy, waterless, offered little inducement to the fly-caster.

"I do not believe there is a big trout left in the stream," I said as I whipted out a little, sparkling, illegal trout which Schoon immediately "put back" into his coat-tail pocket. I saw the guide's face drop as I spoke, and,—I lift it once at once that I had touched a tender spot. The big creek which flows past his door is his pet, and he is apt to argue upon it. "Come along," he suddenly exclaimed, as he gathered up his flies by his reel, and plunged into the right into a dense mass of willows. Shortening my line and holding my flies close to the slender rod, I followed, taking advantage of the path which he broke before me. To carry a five-ounce rod, and three flies, and a gantlet of the child's play and is not conducive to good temper, and before we had gone far I heard Schoon talking softly to himself in a language I could not understand. He legitimate only in a theological vocabulary.

Presently he stopped, and there fell upon our ears the sound of the rippling of the trout-fisher loves that sound) and lo, directly before us a mountain brook leaped down from the mossy bank, and flowed away into a long, deep black pool ending, in a huge, washed-out pine stump which seemed like a devil-fish whose spawning grounds are in the little stream in chest and choked its life. Schoon stood still and passed him to look for a place in which to cast. And as my drop-fly struck the water just below the tiny fall, and a great glistening trout leaped in play over it, Schoon could not hold in but fairly hissed into my ear: "Is that big enough?" The excitement was not too great for me to realize that he was having his revenge; but blood was up, and I knew that he had brought me to test. So shortening the stretch of the leader, I guessed the pool opposite, an immense strike, and the next instant, upward toward the light waterfall, leaped a trout fully eighteen inches long, frantically to climb out of his narrow world up into the rocks and riffles above. A worse place to play or land a fish could not be imagined; and as Schoon leaped across the head of the pool to drive the fish into deep water again, before the leader could be entangled in the rocks, he yelled his parting salute—"Is that big enough?"

Now the fish has taken to deep water again and is having everything his own way. He strikes across and up, and up, and down, and I try in vain to lift him, while Schoon runs down to the lower end of the pool and shouts: "Don't let him get under the root!" But what is poor mortal against such odds? The night in the willows is dark and none can tell just where the fighting trout is running. Suddenly the reel sings a farewell song, the mountain beauty is somewhere far down the pool. "Lookout," cries Schoon and I see him divining a hornpipe in front of the great root, wetting himself from head to foot vainly trying to turn the darting trout. A twitch, a tug, a sickening jerk, and a twitch, and through the darkness comes Schoon's half disappeared, half triumphant yell, "Is it big enough?"

That night I was not as cool as I afterward with light buckets, Schoon, who had been si lent for a long time, gradually edged over toward me until I thought them truly his own. Then he slowly unfolded his flies in the moonlight and said so softly and with a wonder that he had been on that feller five times this summer, and I've got five flies less to shor for it.

So I went home happy.

J. T. B.

WANT OF HONOR AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.

BY REV. JOHN HODGE THOMPSON, D. D.

Before this, you will have seen the statement respecting the two students at Union College, Schenectady, that are guilty of systematic robbery. They say that they began by stealing signs, "as all students do," and thus were gradually led on from bad to worse. Of course, it is not true that "all students" steal signs; but it is true that many of them do, and that, in the next case, guilty consorts, no disgrace seems to attach to such thefts. To my mind, however, such stealing is much more disgraceful than that of the Californian student who stole and sold the last drops of the last vial of poison and was inclined to discredit this plea of the burglars in mitigation of judgment. But certain other facts seem to indicate that they may have been thus led on. I have known a couple of students to steal a chicken at the close of their secret society about midnight, and roast and eat it before morning for fun, a part of the fun being that the property stolen belonged to an unpopular teacher. Was this not a student preparing for the ministry of the Gospel?

For years past I have labored with three or four of my college men in order to induce them to publish in the annual catalogue a statement that Law breakers are not wanted, because that such "evil at once be turned over to the civil authorities." I had in mind not only malicious mischief and crimes against property, but also (and more especially) crimes against the person by which life is often endangered and sometimes lost. But my efforts were unsuccessful, and Union College has the honor of inaugurating the better order of things which other institutions will now (happily) be constrained to follow.

President Raymond has publicly stated that for purposes of legitimate college discipline no help from without is needed; but that the moment the line is committed to the civil authorities the offender will be invariably turned over to the civil authorities. The allegiance of students to their fellow students is greater than to the college, because they are not enrolled among law-abiding members and leaders of society unless it recognizes and maintains the majesty of the civil law on all occasions. This declaration on the part of the President commanded the enthusiastic applause of the students.

This event, it is to be hoped, will forever end the "effort of the faculty" which has been so common hitherto, because of the fear of offending a patron or of losing students. Would it not be possible to begin a course of practical, ethical culture, as soon as the young men enter college? Many of them come from Christian families where they have been taught to do right because it is right. But soon, albeit unconsciously, they acquire the "college conscience," or the "class conscience," in place of the "society conscience," which prepares the way for the "party conscience" that says: "There is no right or wrong in politics." In the same way "college politics" are well nigh as corrupt as other, civil life. What are the exceptions for positions of honor for partisan reasons, and sometimes, also, for pecuniary reasons? Is it any wonder that those who buy and sell votes in colleges do the same thing afterward in political life?

I am not raising a hue and cry without sufficient reason. I know whereof I affirm, and can give names and places if necessary.

What discredit can the student have in place even now of corruption in athletic games in colleges? Will not the college students themselves put an end to these things? If not, the faculties must.

All honor to the brave young president of Union College who, by the stand he takes, reflects honor also upon his alma mater.

(The foregoing article was taken from the San Francisco Record of Wednesday, April 11, 1894. Copyright from which paper we do not claim to have taken the liberty to copy it. Though the truths expressed in the foregoing article are those which we heartily endorse and believe that the article is worthy of all praise.)

The editor of The Occident says:

Dr. John B. Thompson, in a communication to be found on another page, calls attention to a matter of grave importance. It seems surprising that the tendency of higher education should be toward lawlessness, and yet judged from the history of our universities and private institutions, such seems to be the case. Two young men, brothers, leave home to prepare for life. The one leaves for the university and enters upon commercial life, the other wends his way to college. The one from the university is to be the director of the State and accountable to the civil authorities for his good behavior; the other from the day of matriculation accounts himself as free from all duties and all obligations, except to the faculty—if caught in some crime. Indeed, whether in the lattest case of official conduct is dependent upon his being detected, and even in this case, however grave the offense, there is no expectation that the civil court will be permitted by the faculty to lay hands on him. It is high time that the students who become breakers of the law should be judged by the law as other citizens, and that college officials should throw about them no cloak of protection.
ACROSS THE DELWARE.

The sun was set in cloud and dusk. The river's water flowed.

The day had been a busy one for the students. They had prepared for the various professions of life, wherein they may serve the Master who shall estimate their labors.

On this day, however, they were to gather in the afternoon in a large representative audience of Hebrew schools and to worship together in the presence of the religious leaders of the world.

The prayer meeting was well sustained and largely attended. During the day, the four Sunday Schools, within a radius of six miles from the city, had been successfully conducted and taught by nineteen of our students. An aggregate number of scholars in these schools was 283.

The day was marked by a stirring and powerful plea to adhere to the religion of our forefathers, the Scotch, the Pilgrims, and to reject all theories of modern theology to impair the soundness of the Scriptures and to make the way of salvation easier. By the masterful treatment of his subject as well as by his effective and persuasive delivery, interspersed with expressions of terse Scotch plausibility, he held the undivided attention of the audience for forty minutes. After further singing, and prayers by Dr. Winter and others, Dr. Beardslee dismissed the meeting by the pronunciation of the benediction.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF HOPE COLLEGE.

The annual Day of Prayer for colleges has again passed. But in Hope College the usual appropriate observances. The regular college duties were suspended that the students might be enabled to observe the day, and the more than usual interest manifested by them in their...
Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Hope College Y. M. C. A. has begun this year's work with renewed energy and courage, and "abundant showers of blessings" on the blissful participations of the future. Unity of purpose, the first requisite in all cooperative efforts, but especially the essence of Christian fellowship, has closely knelt the association together to strive for the advancement of the cause of Christ even among the boys of Hope. Christian fellowship, in which lies the power of the studentship, is it not the ruling power of our college? Students, let Christ always be our ideal!

At the first meeting held this term the Rev. Dr. Beardslee of the seminary gave a very interesting lecture on the subject: "The Two Paradoxes." Dr. Beardslee is a hearty supporter of our Y. M. C. A. Dr. Winter addressed the association the next week on "Taurus." It was a fine practical talk. This initiatory talk was a fine introduction to other addresses which we hope are in store for us. The meeting on Jan. 31st was omitted on account of the Day of Prayer for Colleges. The monthly mission meeting held last Thursday evening was addressed by Rev. Poppen, Poppen, P. D. His remarks were very touching and striking and we believe Dr. Poppen to be pre-eminently fitted to enter upon his missionary work. May God bless the work of such a noble son of Hope.

To the annual State convention to be held at Kalamazoo Feb. 27th to March 1st, the following were elected:

S. Van de Borg - F. Lubbers.
G. Theilen.
O. Oesevaarde.
H. Schippers.
H. Stuer.
J. Nuyenning.
H. Boedt.

The Association is continually increasing its membership. Since the last issue of the Anchor nine new members have been added to the list. The enrollment is now larger than it has ever been before. We hope the good work will go on with increasing love and zeal.

DE ALUMNIS.

"71. Rev. Wm. Veenkoten is located at E. Stroudsburg, Penn.
80. Rev. E. Van den Berg has accepted a call to a Christian Ref. Church at Englewood, N. J.

The Association of Alumni and Students is one of the editors of the Targum, published by the students of Old Ragers.

Skating is a thing of the past.

"Spice Root! Geneva pudding"?

"I have to come down on you.

Take your friends to the Gym Benefit.

The Prohibition Club boasts of twenty members.

"Maryland Club Mixture" is all the go this month.

A. T. Godfrey daily appreciates the use of a good rag.

Amor anima victi.

81. Rev. B. Smits, pastor of a Congregational church at Ypsilanti has declined the charge of a church at Benton Harbor recently tendered him.

82. Charles T. Steffens formerly of Chicago has taken a position as bookkeeper with the Burdette Organ Co., Freeport, Ill.

82. Rev. J. Poppen has just received the degree of Ph. D. from Princeton. The subject of his thesis was, "The Relation of Faith to Certainty." Dr. Poppen will soon leave for Tokio, Japan, where he will be professor of the Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in Royal College at that place.

91. D. Glyensteen, M. D., has left Sheboygan, Wis., and now practices medicine at South Holland, Ill.

92. Rev. C. M. Steffens of Rochester, N. Y., was on the campus recently shaking hands with the boys. He was on his way to Dubuque, Iowa, to visit his parents.

93. W. T. Jansen, senior at the West, Theol. Sem., has been tendered a call by the church at George, Iowa.

94. Wm. Zoethout is again pursuing his post-graduate studies at the University of Chicago.

95. Wiley W. Mills, ex-editor-in-chief of the Anchor, is a member of the law firm, Ivey & Mills, Chicago. Mr. Huy was born in Cape Town, S. Africa, was a class-mate of A. Visscher at the University of Michigan, and began the practice of law in Utah in 1875.

"A class of '92. Jacob Schepers is studying at Big Rapids, Mich.

L. P. Peerce, formerly a member of the present Senior class, is one of the editors of the Targum, published by the students of Old Ragers.

1. Palmer, '99, as wishes to inform the students that he is not a professional equestrian when Latin is in question.

When city boys besiege the gymnasium give Telerga a try, Indian brand; the tobacco the Indian brand; the tobacco that accident he experienced with a certain lady on the ice.

The Juniors have decided to maintain the custom of giving a public exhibition. Accordingly, an interesting program will be rendered in Winant's Chapel on the evening of Feb. 21. All are cordially invited to attend.

Profs. Sutphen and Nykerk have invested in lots on Fourteenth St., upon which residences will be erected in the near future. Prof. Sutphen's will cost not less than $1800 when completed. Quid cura, mi registris?

ATTENTION.—That much-longed-for concert for the Gymnasium Benefit will occur March 6 in Winant's Chapel. No student should fail to attend this, nor should he fail to bring somebody along. The program to be rendered will prove to be extremely interesting.

79. Palmer, '99, has been compelled to abandon his studies for the present on account of poor health.

The Seniors re-organized by electing the following officers: Sheldon Van den Burg, Pres., and E. D. Dunne, Sec.

Last week G. Watermuelder, '97, was appointed the sad intelligence that his father was seized with paralysis. According to later reports he is convalescing.

We don't know whether Mars is inhabited or not, but we do know that you will miss half your life if you don't go to the Gym Benefit.

Barney Luben of Coopersville who was compelled to abandon his studies this term owing to ill health, recently visited his classmate.

The Republican Club is presided over by the following gentlemen: C. Kayper, '98, Pres.; J. G. Meongs, '98, Vise Pres.; and H. Sluyter, '93, Sec. Weekly meetings are held.

The Misses Gertrude and Jennie Van Zanten of Grand Haven were visitors at the college the 27th ult. It is said that a certain Freshman is personally acquainted with them.

Brain—H2O—Phosphates. An excellent brain food and health food, this which has been served in Catsup bottles. J. H. Eefting, local agent.

To the inexpressible delight of the students the great work of cataloguing the library has at last been accomplished. For the present these books can be drawn every Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

All the "staches" of the boys have suddenly disappeared. Wiersma, '99, it is rumored, started it by having his removed directly after that accident he experienced with a certain lady on the ice.

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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, TEXTBOOKS, FINE STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, ETC.
Prof.—What is one of the most important dates in our history?

Student.—March 6th.

Prof.—Why. Student.—It's the date of the Gym Benefit.

Prof. Harvey has recently been admitted to the preacher's guild by his Methodist brethren. This makes three dominies in the Faculty.

Sydney Smith Cushing, '99, has severed his connection with Hope to continue his studies at the University of Chicago next spring.

The itinerant Cosmopolites have at last settled permanently in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Heardslee, which will now be called Cosmopolitan Hall. They are surprised that they don't even hear the "children playing in the attic."

The officers of the Philomathem sect of the Melipone are: A. T. Brook, Pres.; G. Hasling, Sec.; J. Van Houte, Vice Pres.; J. De Don, Treas. Of the Alpha section they are as follows: A. Van Oeveren, Pres.; E. Fisher, Vice Pres.; J. S. Dineeloo, Sec., and H. Sleeter, Texas.

The musical event of the season was the production of Handel's Crucifixion on the evening of Feb. 7, at Winant's Chapel. It was under the direction of Mr. Campbell, assisted by Mrs. Davis, both of Grand Rapids, while the chorus was composed of local talent. All present pronounced it excellent.

That canine-poser, was managed by the preacher's guild, apparently with the understanding that canine posers don't pay rent. The dandy dog made a complete appearance, that is, he removed his tail, which is called the hind quarter, and his whiskers, gained the hope of being a student. —E. Hope to continue his studies at the University of Chicago.

Several of the students paid their frequent visit at our chapel exercises. Ther e was a complete cure from headache, and a hoping for the welfare of the Philomathean section of the Grand Rapids, while the church is pronounced excellent. The doctor is from the old school, well known for his unorthodox methods. Headaches.

The COLLEGE SOCIETIES, Etc.

S U P P L E M E N T, churc h mer es every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher's guild.

MELIPONAE, met by every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Alpha Station. President, J. B. Brook. Secretary, J. S. Dineeloo. Treasurer, A. Van Oeveren. All are invited.

PRELIMINARY MEETING, every evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

FRATERNAL MEETING, meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in the Parents' Guild's Hall. President, Geo. E. Ubbink, Secretary. Treasurer, Wm. Fukken.

Y. M. C. A., meeting every Thursday evening at 1 o'clock. In the Parents' Guild's Hall.

For the benefit of the preachers' guild, the number of late students is increasing. He has recently been admitted to the Methodist Church.

' Another chronic sufferer from nervousness and cold is a student. It was almost too much for him, until I used a new cure. Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles has been treating the Hope College Glee Club, which meets every Friday evening.}

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen: I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has saved my life, for I had almost given up hope of ever being well. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and cold, and could not sleep. It was also treated with nervous headaches, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used Nervine. Dr. M. Wood, Bloomfield, Ill., has been my physician for five years. Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

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