FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Anchor

Published at Hope College. Holland, Michigan.
The Object of an Education.

By Grace Hendershot.

An education, in the larger meaning of the term, is not merely the study of certain subjects, but a training of the mind to do independent work in the world and to use all its faculties to the best advantage. I recollect an anecdote I read some time ago, which well illustrates the value of an education. A teacher, when trying to impress upon one of his pupils the importance of training his mind, pointed out to him two different fields, the one was barren, rough and unsightly, the other was luxuriant, well cultivated and pleasant to the eye. Then he said to the boy, "Your mind is now like that unfruitful field, but if you earnestly apply yourself to your studies, it will become like that fruitful and cultivated field." What a farmer can do for a field, education should do with the mind, it should mould and form it until it can do the best work of which it is capable.

Such is education in its general character; now let us consider some of the objects of an education.

One object—and the most common one—is the training of children for some definite work in life by which it is hoped they will be able to earn their living. This is a very practical object of an education, but it is often acquired more by the will of the parents than by the personal ambition of the child. And this is not to be wondered at; for when, as is often the case, the natural talents and tendencies of the child are not at all regarded, but, on the contrary, trampled upon and the child forced to devote himself to such studies as he intensely dislikes, it is only to be expected that the result of such an education cannot be a true success. How many noble minds have thus been hindered in the accomplishment of the work for which God had intended them. It is a sad sight to see a man plodding along wearily in life, doing very commonplace work, when, had he been allowed to follow the bent of his own mind, he would have made a great success of life and have been a leader among men.

Another object of an education is the gratification of a laudable desire for knowledge and general culture.

The aspiring student pursues his chosen course of study with true pleasure, daily adding to his store of knowledge and acquiring that broad-minded sympathy, which is such a valuable aid in dealing with his fellow-men in the world.

The inspiration of being in a large and able class of fellow-students is a great aid to true development, for it gives rise to a worthy emulation which causes the student to exert himself to...
the utmost so as to excel, and then when the graduation comes, and he can look back upon long years of faithful study, he probably enjoys his well-earned triumph more than any which will come to him in future years.

Thus, if he has made good use of his many opportunities, he will find at the conclusion of his course, that he has attained his object, in a measure at least, for in reality, the whole course of his life is a time of training and education, which if used as God, in His word, has taught us to use our time on earth, will fit us for the enjoyment of the boundless eternity which follows this life.

Wellington, Cape Colony.

Itself.

Emerging from the sleep in which it was not, is placed before the task of nominating the expanding world unfolding about him. This consumes years at school. May we call all education an induction of learning names, which in us is not finished?

Every language labors to express its environment and aims at completeness, which accumulates in a reliable tradition and is embodied in the dictionary, or book of words. This is a wonderful volume, seeing that all books are its paraphrased extracts. The first condition to study a language is to ignore, for the time, every other. We must be mute blanks, with one absorbing desire to learn the new speech and to hear naught else. A child has no words, but waits for the verbal revelations that drop from the lips of father and mother. We are in a world without names. If the first or only of our kind, we would formulate our own interpretation, but have now decided to adopt the prevailing mode of utterance. Objects are presented, thoughts and emotions stir, a vocabulary is required. Passing by some elementary processes, the ruling aim is to lead the pupil to the dictionary, which is the fountain. An illustrated edition is excellent. Can he actually use this book? Let it define its own difficulties. Some words known suggest what others must or may mean; in the latter case accept significance with reserve. With a very small number of words the dictionary can be begun to be profitably used. The few will multiply miraculously in geometrical ratio. Parallel with the acquisition of a vocabulary must run a constant communication with matters signified, material or abstract. Words and things are not brought together. We compare words of one language with those of another. It is found that maison means house, and only then an edifice emerges. It was allowable if this be done once for all; the harm lurks where these triplets are retained so that maison never reaches home but by way of house. Suppose sentences and imagine the double weariness. Words may legitimately beget other of their native genius. But always must they vivify thoughts, feelings, objects, ideas.

Instead of dictionaries we use lexicons, Greek English, Dutch-English, French-English; vice versa for composition. They are, from the present view, anomalies, like the being Poe saw in the steeple. They are neither man nor woman; they are neither brute nor human; they are ghouses. Or is there really a French-English language? The hyphen is a man on a bridge between Calais and Dover, whose citizenship was questioned. Dictionary and lexicon represent wholly different modes of study; an immediate, internal, sympathetic identification, and a mediate, external, inductive comparison. The one reads, the other translates. Be the latter valuable, as a habit it excludes from the secrets of a language. Is it not a violent perversion and systematic confounding of the co-operation of the senses to see a sentence in Latin and to say it in English? It may train to swallow the contents of the dice-box and to pour a glass of wine upon the board. To say the least, we are not reading Latin at all though we see it, and English poorly; though we speak it. It is injustice to both.

Shall we put our lexicon away? In modern languages they ought at least to prepare for, and at last to yield to, the dictionary. Pupils should read their surroundings from this hand-book. An American in Switzerland needs a guide who knows the Alps, most likely not the Rockies. "Do in Rome as the Romans do" and "Howl with the dogs in the woods." The words of a language must define each other, and the dictionary itself.

Every language has its own grammar, which is an inherent affinity and repulsion. There are also two methods of grammar: the comparative and the intensive. German grammar is the subject: rules of resemblance and of difference are given and we are unaware beguiled into the old duplicity of English-German. Pure German grammar conjugates, declines and has syntax, but it measures exceptions from its own rules, while we make the very rules exceptions—to our own. Hebrew conjains by the democratic equality of and; we say it must be and, and sacrifice the charm-
Honesty is the Best Policy.

An old adage this, and as true as the field it covers is vast. We are painfully aware of the impossibility of exhausting even one phase of its field, hence our purpose is simply to confirm the truth of the adage in the life of the student.

A discussion of honesty naturally leads us to a consideration of dishonesty. Does the suggestion of dishonesty among the student indeed stare the one? Ah, would that it were stranger to all! Far from being that, sad to say, it has wormed its way into many a life, and is undermining the solid foundation of character. The dishonest student does not scruple to have his book open before him, contrary to the rules of the class-room; he does not hesitate to use his "pony" in preparing his lesson; when called upon to recite, he boldly rambles to conceal his ignorance of the subject.

He even boasts of these seemingly small dishonesties, yet even with flushed cheek, or a guilty smile upon his face, he seems to have the world at his feet.

How can we account for the existence of this evil? There is a feeling among even Christian students that these little dishonesties are not so bad after all. They deify the dishonest banker and merchant; they deprecate the action of the dishonest politician. Yet they fail to see that the evil habit is growing upon themselves, just as the habit of excessive indulgence grows upon the drunkard. But we believe the main cause for dishonesty in the life of the student is a lack of sufficient study and consequently due preparation. This lack may be voluntary or unavoidable, but in either case there is no excuse for dishonesty.

The results of this evil are most deplorable. For, as "murder will out", so the evil influence of dishonesty is bound to assert itself. The memory of the di-honest act will some day loom up like Banquo's ghost, and cause the offender to tremble. He who indulges in dishonesty robs his own character. Every time he yields his mind is the weaker for it. Prof.
De Motte's lecture on the "Harp of the Senses" may not be well grounded physiologically or psychologically, yet his idea is excellent, and the actual facts would seem to confirm the theory, or, at least justify its use to illustrate a great truth.

Why should the student not be dishonest? Because it brings him no satisfaction. The advantage he gains is but momentary, and is bound soon to become a disadvantage. He who indulges in it shirks his noblest duty to society; his own moral character has taken a step backward; he deceives himself. Let us raise a degree higher. Is the offender a Christian? Then we have a basis to work upon. Does not the Scripture plainly say "whatsoever things are honest . . . . . . think upon these things?"

How different are the cases of honesty and its results. Yet even honesty may be positive or negative. For, can we speak of positive honesty in the student, who remains silent, when to speak would mean total failure? (Rather no honesty at all.) On the other hand, how wholesome is that honesty which prompts the student to give in when he has made a mistake. The honest student strives to get his lessons regularly and faithfully. He manifests his virtue not only in speech, for often a shake of the head, a look in the eye, a motion of the hand, is all that is needed to prove his honesty or its contrary.

All causes of honesty, however, do not spring from virtuous sources. For they may be selfish or unselfish. Some are honest to avoid trouble; some for appearance sake; some for the personal advantage they receive. But we believe the great majority are so, because they are impelled by that highest motive — right.

He who is honest resists a certain advantage, be his motives good or foul. But he who is so for right's sake, gains also a deep and intense satisfaction. And why be honest? Every man is a character builder. Every honest act is a sound brick which helps to strengthen the structure, while every dishonest act adds a point of weakness. Honesty in our actions is our moral duty to friends and to society in general. We have no right to presume upon the confidence which others put in us. It is hardly necessary to state that it is one of the great Christian principles.

Certainly every student has experienced the intense satisfaction that follows when he can say, "Here is something that I have done." There is more compensation in one such deed than in a score of others, for the accomplishment of which we employed dishonest means. Fellow students, let us rally round the golden standard of honesty, and either shun the triumph of the noble principle, or fall in its defense.

The Crimson and the Black.

CHAPTER II

COMPLETE victory for the Freshmen was prevented at this moment by the appearance of the Dean coming up the walk. The Freshmen fell away jubilant; the Sophomores sullen and revengeful. Before hours were over however, the Crimson and Black had become the possession of the Sophomores who did not hesitate to commit their spoil to the flames.

Mocked by the repeated challenges to a game of foot-ball, the Freshmen at last managed to get their team in the field. With the assistance of the friendly Juniors, a sufficient degree of skill and system was attained to venture a battle. November fourth was scheduled as the day of contest. Class spirit ran high. The Sophomores made a great display of color and confidence. At the north end of the ground they pitched quarters. Beneath a canopy of purple and white, stretched in the form of a quarter sphere, sat a brass band playing triumphant airs. From two poles entwined with class colors streamed two banners: the one purple and white with Victory represented giving laurel wreaths to their victorious eleven: the other was the plain deep purple of the Irreconcilables. It was rather depressing to note the sparseness of these colors in the general crowd.

At the other end of the field stood the Freshmen, looking small and feeling rather dubious in spite of all efforts to seem hopeful. There was no band there, no tent, no banners, simply long streamers of crimson and black.

The players took the field. Watchfully the Freshmen awaited the ball. Each one trembling under the weight of individual responsibility. This suspense is more dreadful than the fiercest smashing and most fearless tackling. Suspense dies in action and fear vanishes amid the conflict. The Freshmen were playing fast ball and well. The halves waded into their opponents' lines with great vim. Van Duss at tackle broke up interference in a way that caught the eye of Capt. Quinn of the varsity team. The sweeps of McDowell around end drew the warmest applause. Swift at quarter and Dwight in the rear were regarded as future stars. There was strength,pluck and resource among the Crimson and Black, but a lack of that harmony which is so essential to effective movement. The Purple and White bore away the palm ingloriously with a score of six to five.

Amidst the cheering and congratulating in the Sophomore quarter, two Freshmen crept unobserved behind the gay tent. Suddenly there was discord and confusion among the musicians. They made an unceremonious exit as flames leaped spontaneously from the earth. The spectacle was heightened by the sight of two Freshmen with banners streaming after them, tearing across the field to head off a passing trolley car, a dozen or more belated Sophomores following in full pursuit. The car bore away the fugitives and pursuit was useless.

The autumn days were drawing to a close and Old Tecumseh had not yet been despoiled. The Sophomores had been especially vigilant and the Freshmen took all appearances in good faith. Old Tecumseh should remain unmolested till Thanksgiving recess was a thing unknown at MUSEFIELD. That he would escape mutilation till the Christmas holidays, was a violation of all tradition.

Old Tecumseh was an ancient elm, the trysting place of the upper class
men. It was a relic of pioneer days and dear to every student of Musefield. The privileged ones lounged in its shades by day and collected around its shadows by night. This paragon of trees, eulogized in song and sonnet was entrusted to the care of the Sophomores. For the boon of sitting in the outermost circle they kept its sacred precincts free from weeds, tobacco wrappers and like accumulations. No Freshman might approach it. Small wonder that the forbidden shrine was the object of Freshman curiosity and sport. To carry off without trace of discovery the iron railing about it was the one requisite for admission to fellowship and fraternity: that one thing done, a hundred privileges were gained; but woe to the Spartan caught in the unsuccessful attempt. He never smiled again at Musefield. Scorn and neglect henceforth marked him for their own.

"Don't stray out tonight fellows. A meeting of the Shield tonight", said McDowell coming up with a group of Freshmen.

"What's on foot?" asked one of the number.

"Tecumseh"tonight or never. Have sweaters and waterproofs in readiness. It may cost a drenching. Keep it dark, caution and less curiosity. Hush! a Sophomore", hissed McDowell as that dangerous person appeared up the walk. The conversation immediately took a geometrical turn and no suspicion was aroused.

"Inform the other fellows of a meeting tonight at 7:30. I must see Dwight. He is cognizant of secret movements on the part of the enem-

my", said McDowell hastening away.

"Come in! Hello Lu. Just the fellow I am looking for", cried Dwight spinning a rocker toward his caller.

"Any further developments?"

"I have their plans, but could not learn their destination. It's out of town but when and for what length of time I could not ascertain", answered McDowell.

"Burwell, on soiree, on the 7:15 train, back on the midnight flyer", replied Dwight laconically.

"Time and tide! we are on to them with both feet", exclaimed McDowell whose proficiency in slang was but another phase of his versatile nature.

"Their plans are", he continued, "to have Old Sim turn off their lights at different intervals of the night which plainly shows that none of them will remain on the grounds. If it continues to pour as it does now, Old Sim will not be trotting over towards Old Tecumseh every half hour either. With watches properly placed, we can manage it beautifully. O the foxes! the cunning foxes! We will outwit them yet. I heard them talking it all over in the stockroom. I was in the Magazine Stall when two of them came into the adjoining one. I crept behind that green curtain at the farther end. They were so shy of proper names that I had to supply a great deal to make a connected whole. It's bad to be an eaves dropper, and it is my one besetting sin here", he concluded with a peculiar lowering of his nether maxillary.

"It is a serious fault with you", replied his friend in mock earnestness.

"What are your plans? McDowell asked.

"We will have a meeting this evening. You go to the depot and see how many of the foxes take shipping. Craig will secure a dray. I will procure the necessary tools and do a little inspecting on the quiet", answered Dwight.

"What shall we do with the spoil? I think it a good idea to sink it in the river", suggested McDowell.

"Not the best", said Dwight. "We will take it to the depot and send it to Burwell on that 11:00 o'clock express. We will plead an urgent case and I think the express will take it. It won't cost much for those ten miles. We will address it to their class president. His name is at Burwell. In all probability the stuff will be set off on the platform and left till the owner claims it. When the maro-sophists take their return train for Musefield, the precious treasure cannot escape their notice."

"Capital! Consummate!" exclaimed the other. "Dwight, you will be a strategist of the first magnitude. You owe service to the Boers in Africa."

[To be continued.]

The visit of this eminent servant of the Cross should be an important event in our midst. It should especially give an impetus to the mission class to have seen and heard this venerable missionary. The event should find a place in the diary of the volunteers, as some day they may have special reasons to thank God for having heard this pioneer who may be ranked with Carey and Judson.

The local oratorical contest will be held in February. Let us see to it that there be a pro-

Notes and Comments.

The Twentieth Century. Jan. 1, 1900, or will begin with Jan. 1, 1901, we cannot let the subject pass with a question mark. There are "authorities" on both sides. Both sides so persistently claim the authority of the Pope, that his position reminds us of the ass midway between two hay-stacks.

If it were to be decided by arithmetic we would all agree that the new century will begin with Jan. 1, 1901, as the year 1900 is needed to complete the hundred years.

The historical question involved no one can settle. No one knows the exact year of our Lord's birth. We
may have been in the new century for several years. But to have uniformity, it is generally admitted that the new century begins with Jan. 1, 1901. Since arithmetically and by common consent it is thus, and since the historical aspect is in a mystery of uncertainty; we shall wait one more year for the birth of the twentieth century.

Modern christianity does no longer rely on sword and fagot to maintain the purity of the faith, but the true spirit of toleration is still far from being realized. It is hard for man to learn that his neighbors have each as much right to their opinion and way of looking at things as he has himself. Theology no more than philosophy, for so far as it is a matter of interpretation, can have any ipse dixit foundation. No man is specially called to enforce his views or those of his sect or denomination on his fellow beings. That would be spiritual despotism. Each one stands or falls on his own lord. The attempt to prescribe or prevent men from reading certain books because they do not happen to agree exactly with our opinion is an imposition on the rights of the individual.

It is gross presumption that finds its origin in the most dangerous self-conceit. "To destroy a book is to destroy a man." We have no more right to use arbitrary means to destroy the influence of a book than we have to injure an honest man's reputation. Of course, this does not mean that all books have an equal right to be read. The author whose purpose is to ridicule or by any unfair means to enforce his opinions certainly has no right of recognition. But the honest man who writes the truth as he sees it, whether we call him orthodox or heterodox, may under no circumstances be proscribed. Dishonesty only can disqualify an author's work for being recognized. Such are the rights not only of the author but also of the reader. It is everybody's privilege, nay, duty to consider all sides of a question, and thus ascertain the whole truth of the matter. A man that will read nothing but so-called orthodox books, will never be a strong man, much less, a fair man when in after life he comes to meet different opinions. Truth does not flourish in the hot-house; as a plant, it needs the open air and the direct rays of the sun. Prof. Drummond says: "Much of the good to be got from books is to be gained from authors often classed as dangerous, for these provoke inquiry, and increase one's powers." The great danger in reading books of whose "safety" we know beforehand is that we simply take things for granted without further inquiry, and thus become parasites on the substance of others.

**Among the Societies.**

*Y. M. C. A.*

On the last Thursday of the fall term we held our farewell meeting. Dr. Kollen addressed us in his usual practical manner, telling us of the great importance of fidelity towards God in our daily life. The remainder of the time was spent in song and in prayer for a blessing during vacation.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 13, we had the pleasure of hearing the inspiring words of the Rev. Dr John G. Paton, who for the past forty-one years has been a missionary in the New Hebrides Islands. The meeting was opened with song, after which Dr. Beardslee led in prayer. After a brief introduction by Dr. Kollen, the well-known missionary spoke about his work. His address was full of his own thrilling experiences and miraculous escapes, as well as those of others. He denounced the exportation of such articles as dynamite, opium, and liquor, by men of our own race, but, on the other hand, spoke of the wonderful progress of the gospel in the land of previous heathen darkness.

Mr. Paton's words were full of earnestness and convincing power. Especially strong was his plea for converts to Christ, and for workers in His kingdom. The old Doctor has a fine appearance, reminding us of Prov. 16: 31. After the address, a collection was taken. For Mr. Paton we wish many more years of service in his glorious work.

On Thursday, Jan. 18, Dr. Winter addressed us on the subject, "Our Duty to the Reformed Church." Dr. Winter first spoke of the coming of the Universal Church, and then dealt more specifically with the teachings of our constitution. The Doctor was enthusiastic and logical in his praise of our Church, telling us to "Seek to know Her; love Her; and work for Her."

**FRATERNAL SOCIETY.**

At the term's election, the following officers were chosen: President, Gerrit Hondelink; Vice-President, Harry Boot; Sec'y and Treas., Henry Telman; Marshal, John Van Zoeren.

On Friday night, Jan. 19, we enjoyed another one of those pleasant joint meetings with the L. L. L. A. good programme was rendered, followed by an informal reception, after which we spent the evening in games. Altogether, we had a good time, and we heartily thank the young ladies for their entertainment of our society.

**COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY.**

We elected the following officers for the term: President, John Wesselink; Vice-President, George Korteling; Sec'y and Treas., J. Van der Beek; Sergeant at Arms, J. Wayer.
This term we shall confine ourselves to special studies in Goldsmith and some other author. In this line we take up biography, essays, and general criticisms of the writer. A strong feature of our meeting is the voluntary speaking. The evening is enlivened by music, both instrumental and vocal.

Our officers for the ensuing term are:
President, Dan Bekius;
Vice-President, Henry Nabershuis;
Secretary, Fred Miles;
Treasurer, Albert Wubbena;
Sergeant-at-Arms, James De Pree;
Marshall, C. Poel.

Philomathian Section.

Though small in number, the Philomathian section hopes to make this term as successful as the first term was. At our last meeting the following officers were elected:
President, E. Krusinga;
Vice-President, S. Blocker;
Secretary, A. J. Muste;
Treasurer, B. Masselink;
Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Verwey;
Marshall, H. De Witt;
Member of the Executive Committee, A. C. Dykema.

Last term two original stories of considerable merit were read. The members now respond to the roll call with suitable quotations. All who have not yet united with us will find it of advantage to visit our society.

Seminary Notes.

After a pleasant Christmas vacation, the studies at the Seminary have again been taken up with the usual interest. Since this is the last term of this year, we all feel the importance of close application, thus fitting ourselves for the Summer's work.

The first half of the amount of money pledged for the support of our own native missionary in India, has right cheerfully been paid to the committee in charge. Relative to this movement we hold a monthly prayer-meeting, which is well attended. This is a cause that binds us very closely together.

Great was our sorrow when the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. B. Van Ess reached us. The funeral was attended by Dr. Beardslee and the undersigned. The bereaved family has the sympathy of us all, and we pray that the Lord, who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, will pour the oil of comfort into those bleeding wounds. Death has also entered the house of a member of the Senior class. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cook has been taken to mansions above. The family may be assured of our sympathy and prayer in this loss.

John Verwey of the Junior class has been ill for some time. He has consulted a specialist of Grand Rapids, who has given him, however, good hopes of a permanent cure.

With these facts before us we exhort ourselves to keep our eyes fixed upon our Master, and to resign our will to His.

F. M.

Alumni Notes.

The Rev. G. J. Hekhuis, '84, and Rev. G. H. Dubbink, '92, delivered two very interesting and instructive addresses before the students on Prayer Day for Colleges, Jan. 25.

The Rev. J. Luxon, '32, has left Kalamazoo to take charge of the First Reformed Church of Muskegon.

The Third Reformed Church of Kalamazoo has extended a call to the Rev. P. Swartz, '95.

The Rev. W. H. Bruins, '90, spent two weeks with friends and relatives in Holland, before leaving for his new field of labor at Marion, N. Y.

The Rev. J. W. Te Selle, '95, has received a call from the Reformed Church of Hoppers, Ia.

We extend congratulations to the Rev. D. Ruigh, '96, who was recently married to Miss Jennie De Vries, of Holland. Mr. Ruigh has charge of the Reformed Church of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Mr. N. Boer, '97, who will graduate from the Western Theological Seminary in April, has received a call from the Reformed Church of Grand View, S. Dak.

The Day of Prayer at Hope.

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The students and faculty of Hope College observed the day of prayer for colleges on Jan. 25, 1900. The regular exercises were suspended for that day in order to give an opportunity to all to attend the services that were held in the college chapel and in churches of the city. In the afternoon the following program was rendered in Winants' Chapel:

Singing.

Reading of Scripture and of religious statistics of the College, Dr. Kollem.

Prayer, Dr. Dosker.

Singing.

Address, Rev. Dubbink.

Singing.

Address, Rev. Hekhuis.

Singing.

Prayer by several students.

Singing.

Prayer and benediction, Dr. Dosker.

From the reading of the religious
...conclusion... The conflict. The kingdom of Christ... Coll... he story...
...physically. The "car of civilization has constantly dripped with blood. No important victory has been won in the world's history without bloody sacrifice. Progress means sacrifice. This is true intellectually and morally as well as physically. The war cry heard in the Garden of Eden has rung through all the ages, and today the battle is still on. This warfare is even more severe and momentous than any strike of arms the world has ever seen. It is light and darkness, a life and death conflict. The kingdom of Christ does not always mean peace. Its coming is often war. Christianity means warfare—a struggle with the powers of darkness. To meet this enemy as Christians we need the armor of God.

"Our duty is to attack the stronghold of the Evil One. As Roman civilization was the expression of conceptions antipodal to all the laws of Christ, so we find systems of philosophy today. Their strongholds must be cut down. Then too, there are enemies within. Evil thoughts, evil imaginations are crowding upon us from all sides.

"The strong must fight as well as the weak. Paul had to struggle till his very last. The only road to victory is under the banner of Christ, by the way of the cross."

Rev. Hekhuis spoke on the covenant of God with his people. He said among other things: "The atonement of Christ is the foundation for all God's promises. He will put His law into our minds on no other condition than that we accept His atonement. These laws are a force from within not from without. And in our struggle for a better and more perfect life, God is as willing to help us as He was to help Jesus. Our lives may be perfect if our obedience to the covenant is perfect.

"They shall be taught of God." The reason why we often manifest the thoughts and actions of the Evil One is because we follow other teachers. We often turn to our commentaries before bending our knee to Him who is the source of all wisdom.

"Our part is faith. The 'I wills' of God do the rest. Trusting these promises, meditating on them, can but purify and cleanse our lives from the ways of sin. Thus the close relation of sons and daughters of our heavenly Father is established."

A Good Showing.

Of the sixty-four students who sent reports to the Mission Board, seven-

...College Jottings.EDITED BY ALISON T. GOODHEART, '90, AND HENRY DE PRE, '72.... De Kleine's supplement to the L. L. L. budget Jan. 19 was exceedingly stale.

Do any of the college ladies know Leslie Douglas Anderson, who is at present at the U. of M.?

Dinkeloo says love is nothing but a game of chance.

Prof. R. to Brock and Legters leaning together with their arms around each other. "Is that position a result of habit?"

Cooper—no longer in doubt. Arens claims that he had splendid company at Tyrell's lecture.

Hoffman, at the phone at 10:30 p.m., "Is this Miss K—?"

Male Voice: "I?

The Freshman class lately visited the sugar beet factory. No trouble is expected with the Freshmen this year. Has Ruisaad made a vow, or is it the barber's mistake?

DeK—and S—formed themselves into a relief corps when the F. S. met with the L. L. L. By a previous arrangement, they were to wait patiently outside until two of their classmates went home. They found fishing for "minnies" rather tedious work.

"If you refuse me, honey, you lose me", is the sweet refrain by which Van der Mool is sung to sleep of late.

Verwey, Kleinhesselink, J. Brouwer, and one silent partner, have formed a company for mutual protection, and can be seen very frequently carrying on business on South River street.

Legters, the Senior photographer, is doing a rushing business.

Brink's latest thought—"Don't be worried when a girl says 'because', for she always wishes to finish with 'I love you', but not daring to, she simply says 'because.'"

The street railway company's loss will be felt most keenly by its Sanga-tuck patrons.

Henry Arens has suddenly changed his intentions and, after spending a...
few days among us, has decided again to return home. We were, therefore, cut short in our attempts to determine whether a year had effected any change on his upper lip.

Kleinheesselink claims that he enjoys the study of Biology but prefers to study the highest forms of life, yet is quite particular as to who it shall be.

Van Zante is destined to win his reputation with the same selection that did Poe, whose fame is largely due to "The Bells."

Hondelink's facial appearance is slowly changing.

W. H. C.—In unity there's strength.

It was difficult to decide concerning Tyrell's meaning of "The New Patriarch", for directly under these words on the ticket it read, "Void if punched."

Tanis won his reputation as a pugilist at the joint meeting of the L. L. and the Fraternal, Jan. 19.

We would inform those who think they have heard a calf's melodious voice upon the campus, that it was only De Witt's zobe.

Sluyter spent Jan. 6 in Zeeland to learn the price of brick.

VerBurg is showing letters as proof that he is still enjoying the light of his candle.

De Kleine and Steketee seem to have another object in going out walking before supper than mere exercise.

VerWey—still pleading Giebel's case.

J. J. De Frie, '99, of Sioux City, Ia., is visiting friends in Hamilton and Holland.

Pelgrim to Cooper—"What is the greatest attraction at Hope College?"

Cooper—(Pelgrim becoming anxious for answer)—"Give me time: I won't give her up yet."

The Freshmen are going to give a street parade in their new "Gym" suits in the near future. Watch the papers.

Brink denies that his horse ran away last vacation.

Kleinheesselink says the girls tell him he looks perfectly lovely with his hair parted in the middle.

Strick is contemplating running a college barber shop.

On the evening of Jan. 22, Miss Grace Yates entertained the Senior class, together with a number of young ladies. Progressive anagrams was the chief feature of the entertainment, after which very dainty refreshments were served. Brink and Miss Vischer took first prize in everything.

Stanton—As long as there's life there's hope.

Because—is a great source of anxiety to Blokker.

"My dutiful husband."

O, who will rush the college girls since Arends has gone away?

Mr. C. Van der Meulen, the Society editor, resigned because it was inconvenient to attend the various meetings. Mr. Hoffman was elected in his place.

The orators for the local contest are the following: Wm. Rinck, S. Nettinga and C. Van der Meulen of the Seniors, J. Wesseling, J. Weersing and J. Wayer of the Juniors. The Sophomores have not as yet appointed any.

The many friends of Miss Grace Hazenberg will be glad to read an article of her in this issue. She is now attending college in Cape Colony.

It is now nearly ten years ago, Mr. Editor, since I used to roam on Hope College Campus. Those were good old days, and the Esprit de Corps of both Faculty and students was something to be proud of. On a business trip I had to pass through Holland, and so could not refrain from visiting my Alma Mater; for there are events connected with a college course which become dear to a graduate, even in after years.

But how changed everything looked to me! The old dilapidated printing house, which used to stand on the west side of the campus, is moved to the east side where it now stands, a neat looking building. The original purpose of the old chapel is now realized, i.e. to serve as gymnasium. The schedule has undergone a great change; and so has the Faculty,—certainly, all this is encouraging for Hope.

The building in which we as students were greatly interested has also undergone changes. I refer to Van Vleck. It was my privilege to stay a few days with one of the present inmates, who is a relative of my wife. To my regret I must say that the attitude of the students toward one another is far different from what it used to be. Each one seems to think himself more important than another.

For his reason, too, perhaps, my cousin informed me, the amusing and genial initiations have been interrupted; and on that account the social status of the inmates is by no means what it might be.

As in our days, so now, Sunday morning always presents a curious spectacle. My cousin, being not used to having company, woke up early; thus I had no choice in being late. At the breakfast table, however, several were missing. But on returning to the Hall we saw them busily engaged in some necessary work. One had forgotten to blacken his boots; another was sharpening his razor; a third was singing Psalms; Yankee Doodle was the tune of another; still another, whether in his dreams or in a moment of despondency, was trying to sing: "Where is my wandering girl tonight."

Here I must digress a little. Esteemed reader, whoever you may be, and you who like to find fault with students' ways, do not blame them for such actions; but see whether you are free from them, lest it be said of you:

"He blamed and protested, but joined in the plan; He shared in the plunder, but pitied the man."

For which is worse their actions, or yours in ordering your hired girl to get an extra dinner for Sunday. This you call your custom; I call it an extra burden upon your cook. Again, which is worse their actions, or your taking your Sunday drive? This, you say, is innocent pleasure; I call it a defiance of your faithful pastor's warning.

Stop That Cough!
A bottle of Pine Tree Ecar and Cherry Expectorant will do it. We make it ourselves and we know it's good. 25 cents a bottle at Con. De Frie's Drug Store, Corner 8th St., and Central Ave.
Downstairs, too, Van Vleck has changed. The old library room is now devoted to the English language, and on crossing the channel, one arrives in Dutch territory, where the Holland language is now receiving due attention. This is a happy feature.

Crossing from these, one arrives in a parlor, called the L. L. L. Hall, where the old piano is doing efficient work; for its melodious tones resound throughout the Hall. Then, too, the latest song, "Just One Girl", is skillfully executed by an expert; and so its sonorous tones arise as a sweet melody, much to the enjoyment of Abraham above. Add to this that the whole Hall is beautifully lighted by electric light for which the College has kindly consented to pay, and you have a fair idea of the changes that have occurred.

Your Friend,

HENRY.

At least the Seminary students should read that admirable article of Ian Mclean in the January Ladies Home Journal on the Minister and the Organ.

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NEW LAWS OF STATE

As Enacted by the Michigan Legislature in Special Session.

TO TAX MEASURES ARE PASSED.

Before the Extraordinary Session was called to order, Governor Fister, on the 17th day of December, 1879, came to an end at 3 o'clock on the 6th day of January, 1880. It lasted exactly the twenty days, taxed by the constitution as the limit of time for which legislators can draw pay or services at an extraordinary session.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent the legislators from continuing to work as much longer than the twenty days as they see fit to do their duties, and their acts would be entirely valid, but it is not recorded that the limit was ever exceeded.

The result of the session was the passage by both houses of nine bills, joint and concurrent resolutions. None of these are of very general importance, unless it be the one providing for an additional fund for the relief of widows and indigent soldiers of the Spanish-American war. None of the tax measures recommended by Governor Fister in the special messages were passed. This was no surprise, as it was generally conceded before the session was called that none of them would become laws.

This last session was approximately $25,000. The aggregate per cent of the business of members and employees of the house already been paid was $17,509.29. In addition to this there will be the cost of printing the daily legislative journal and the official publication of the laws enacted. This is estimated at $60. The general laws enacted will be published in Michigan newspapers, and it is estimated that this feature will cost $7,000.

Following are all the laws passed at the special session:

New Boilers at Soldiers' Home.
AN ACT to make available an Appropriation to furnish new boilers to replace those now in use at the Michigan Soldiers' Home, being act number one hundred and seventy-four. Public Act of one hundred and ninety-nine, approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, for the following purposes, viz: The erection of a two-story Boiler House; the erection of a Brick Chimney; the purchase and setting of Boilers including breathing to connect same with Smokestack; pipes and connections; one new engine and one new dynamo.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by section one of act number one hundred seventy-four, public acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, be and the same is hereby made available for purposes and amounts as follows: For the erection of one-story boiler house, three thousand dollars; for the erection of one brick chimney, fifteen hundred dollars; for the purchase of new steam boilers and setting of same, including breathing to connect boilers with smoke stack, six thousand seven hundred fifty dollars; for pipes and connections, two thousand dollars; for the purchase of one new engine, one thousand dollars, and for the purchase of one new dynamo, seven hundred fifty dollars; Provided, That if the amount designated in this section for any of the purposes stated be insufficient to complete the work or purchases, any surplus remaining after the completion of the other work or purchases specified in this section may be used in the account or accounts where such deficiency exists, the intent of this provision being to make the entire fifteen thousand dollars available for the purpose stated herein.

Section 2. The amount appropriated by the said act number one hundred seventy-four shall be paid out of the general fund in the State treasury to the treasurer of the Michigan Soldiers' Home at such times and in such amounts as the general accounting laws of the State prescribe and the disbursing officer shall render his accounts to the Auditor General thereon.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved December 21, 1889.

Limited and Standing Appropriations.
AN ACT to amend section two of act
number one hundred forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the Uniform regulation of certain State Institutions, and amendments thereto, being section two thousand four hundred thirty of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and to provide for a change from the Calendar year to the fiscal year for all Limited and Standing Appropriations where the specific act of the appropriation does not so provide." The People of the State of Michigan enact:
Section 1. That section two of act number one hundred forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the uniform regulation of certain State Institutions, and amendments thereto," be and the same is hereby declared to be a commission for a revision of the statutes, which, on account of the general demand for reform, is found to be so much out of date that it has become a law; therefore
Resolved, that the legislature direct the assembly to continue the following:
1. That our senators and representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence with the appropriate committees of both houses of Congress to secure the appointment, as a member of said commission of revision of said compilation of laws, and that the board of revising and revising the laws of the State, shall hold a committee to enable the legislature to extend the work of revising the laws of the State, which nonessential clauses, for the benefit of sick, disabled, and needy ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish-American war, as may be properly amended, allowed and filed with said Auditor General on or before the thirty-first day of January nineteen hundred and thirty, and four years of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish-American war" the same to be paid out of any moneys in the several funds of the State, not otherwise appropriated. Provided, That a majority of the selectmen of said city voting on the question at any regular or special election shall be required to elect them, and that the number of persons to be elected shall be submitted shall so determine in the discretion of the legislature. This act is to take immediate effect.
Approved January 3, 1900.

To Recover Value of Property.

JOINT RESOLUTION Empowering the Attorney General to investigate and bring such legal proceedings as the law may warrant to recover the value of property alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the State or its officers, and to compel the impressment of the property for the period ending June thirty following.
Resolved, That no property herein mentioned shall affect the proceedings herein made for the University of Michigan.
And Provided, Further, That nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of section four of act number fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved December 21, 1900.

Request for an Appointment.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Relative to the Appointment of Lewis M. Miller as Commissioner on the Revision of the Laws of the State.

Whereas, There is a proposition pending before the Congress of the United States for the appointment upon the treasurer of this State upon proper vouchers therefor, signed by said Auditor General, and the State Treasurer, of all costs necessitated herein, and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay said warrant out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ay, upon the recommendation of A. E. Smith, Captain of the 24th Michigan Regiment.

For Relief of Soldiers and Sailors.

AN ACT Supplementary to act number fifteen of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the relief of sick, disabled, and needy ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish-American war, entitled, "An act to authorize the city of Grand Rapids in the county of Kent, and State of Michigan to hereby authorize and empowered to borrow money on the faith and credit of the city, and to bond the same, to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, provided that the bonds of said city will be paid as and when the same shall be issued. This act is to take immediate effect. Approved January 5, 1900.

To Reclaim and Riddle Water Runs.

AN ACT to authorize the city of Grand Rapids to enter into an agreement with the United States to cease the further use of said water runs.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:
Section 1. That the city of Grand Rapids in the county of Kent, and State of Michigan is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the faith and credit of the city, and to bond the same, to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, provided that a majority of the selectmen of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election shall be required to elect them, and that the number of persons to be elected shall be submitted shall so determine in the discretion of the legislature. This act is to take immediate effect.
Approved January 3, 1900.
To Pay Out a Sum of Money.
An ACT To authorize the Township Board of the Township of Springwells, in the County of Wayne, to borrow a sum of money not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred, for the purpose of paying its proportion of the cost of constructing a bridge over the Rouge River on Fort Street in said Township, and to pay the present outstanding obligations and indebtedness of said Township, and to issue Bonds therefore.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The township board of the township of Springwells, in the county of Wayne, shall have the authority and power and is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the faith and credit of said township and issue Bonds therefore in a sum not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred, for the purpose of paying its proportion of the cost of constructing a bridge over the Rouge River, on Fort Street in said township, and to pay the present outstanding obligations and indebtedness of said township, and issue Bonds therefore. Provided, That a majority of the qualified electors of said township, voting at an annual or special election, be called in compliance with chapter sixteen of Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan and the acts amending theretofore, shall vote in favor of such loan or be a. issue in the manner therein specified and otherwise.

Section 2. If such bond issue or loan shall be authorized by a majority of said qualified electors, said Bonds shall be issued in denominations of five hundred dollars each, and shall be payable at such times and at any time within twenty years from the date of the issue as fixed and determined by said township board, and with a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent, per annum, and such bonds shall be signed by the treasurer and clerk of said township, and be negotiated by and under the direction of the township board of said township, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be deposited in such manner as said township board shall determine for the purpose aforesaid and not otherwise, and the said township board shall have the authority and shall be its duty to raise by taxation upon the taxable property of said township such sum or sums as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of said Bonds and the interest thereon as fast as the same shall become due, as herebefore stated.

Section 3. The vote upon such proposition shall be by printed ballot and shall be in the following words:
For the issue of township bonds,
Yes, ( )
For the issue of township bonds,
No, ( )

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved January 8, 1900.

Repeal of an Act.

An ACT To repeal act number four hundred seventeen of the Local Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled, "An Act to change the name of the fractions school district number two of Plymouth and Novi townships in the Counties of Wayne and Oakland, in the State of Michigan, to fractional school district number one of Northville and Novi Townships and to add new territory thereto."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That act number four hundred seventeen of the Local Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to change the name of the fractions school district number two of Plymouth and Novi townships in the Counties of Wayne and Oakland, in the State of Michigan, to fractional school district number one of Northville and Novi townships and to add new territory thereto," be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved January 8, 1900.

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Published at Holland, Mich., January 29, 1900.
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