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The Anchor

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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 day 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 lurches 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 genus. 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 beings Poe saw in the steeple. They are neither man nor woman; they are neither brute nor human; they are ghouls. 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 immen-

diate, internal, sympathetic identification, and a mediate, external, indecisive 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 through we speak it. It is injustice to both.

Shall we put our lexicons 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 "How 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 conj unls by the democratic equality of and; we say it must be but, and sacrifice the charm-
ing synthesis of the Orient to Occidental logic, though, on the other hand (de), the Teuton is too dull to catch the brilliance of sparkling particles on which as on diamond hinges—often double—the sages of Athens contrast, compare, balance, weigh, and swing their reasons to fling the portals open into galleries of crystalline ideas. Comparative grammar is for the philologist who surveys general phenomena; it is by us adopted prematurely. We must not open the eagle's eye before the bird has had a view. Choose the inner method. When at all practicable, study grammar in the original; it enriches the vocabulary with technical terms and definitions. It increases like a snow-ball into a snow-slip, sweeping the slope bare.

Every language has its own literature. We, hence, let each people paint its sunsets, anticipate its dawn—with rosy fingers from the Aegean or veiled in mists of New-Foundland—praise its prairies, deserts, or dikes, chronicle its history, construct its psychological physiology, and approaching their language in their literature endeavor to see with them. We shall plunge into the stream, read fairy tales and orations, stroll through many lanes of intellectual activity, and even study arithmetic and geometry with them. These latter are not to be omitted. The course of thought being familiar, since universal, words leap out from the constructions and from among the signs of Arabia.

To conclude summarily: the study of language must be internal not exterior; indentification, not comparison. purse words, idioms, and literature in dictionary, grammar, and reader. A native environment must be created even as temperature, soil, and moisture are adapted to exotics; for though in northern zones the orange grows diminutive and pale with homesickness, its existence there at all is from what memories of home can be eked out of the frigid surroundings. And who has his heart set on rearing oranges, in spite of unkind circumstances, cherishes this nurseriesounding than a full grown melon.

Ought we not to study any foreign language as the natives do? Americans are acquired among us, through American instructors who can not translate, but define, by children who hardly hear it on the school grounds, never at home, from a series of progressive readers, in about five untrained years. If this is done actually and practically in communities where the atmosphere is a solid block of European conditions, what might be expected from students with educated faculties? Let the scholars be drilled on vocabularies and paradigms; there should be spelling and pieces to learn; thus by portions of choice poetry and prose the real bread should be given to nourish the new growth within.

This is a natural and consistent method—not natural as sometimes proposed, to ignore grammar, to just take up at once a classic work which must be read until the words, weary from the ignorant gaze, in pity betray their meaning. Milton taught his daughters to pronounce fluently ancient and modern tongues so that they read for him any passage, of which they understood over a word.

Seek the inner standpoint of apprehension. This must be goal, if never reached. If translation be necessary, let it never become habit and final design; it must decrease. Languages are not dead; we are dead; their sense is still there; our senses are sealed. Let a language be regarded as a living reality of its own relations and be studied itself.

Every people's speech is a separate realm with laws to be obeyed and with walls not without gates. From the distance one may be guided by the light on the bridge of translation once within, the streets have their own illumination; but—be it reverently under stood as grandly true in attainment of ought deserving noble exertion—Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter in. In this spirit Loyola could, at the age of thirty-three, sit down among boys to learn the elements of Latin, whereas many bar themselves from school and wisdom simply because they will not stand with the little ones. B. D. D.

Honesty is the Best Policy.

"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 some 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 under-morning 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.

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 the contrary.

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 football, 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 triumphal 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 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 flabby, tearing 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 trolly 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 to all appearances timid. That 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 trypling 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 spite. 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 enemy", said McDowell hastening away.

"Come in! Hello Lu. Just the fellow I am looking for", cried Dwight spinning a rooker 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, an 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 proficieny 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 Mc Dowell.

"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 home is at Burwell. In all probability the stuff will be set off on the platform and left till the owner claims it. When the muse-sophi 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.]

Notes and Comments.

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-

The Century began with 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
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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 has certainly 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.
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.

L. L. L.

Our officers for this term are:
President, Amy Yates; Vice-President, Bertha Veneklasen; Secretary, Fred Miles; Treasurer, Albert Wubbena; Sergeant-at-Arms, James De Pree; Marshal, C. Poel.

Philomathean Section.

Though small in number, the Philomathean 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; Marshal, 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.

Edited by Benedicta J. Emmer, '86.

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, '82, 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.

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. Kolven.

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
statistics by Dr. Kollen we quote the
following as to church and Y. M. C.
A. membership:

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<td>Juniors 18</td>
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<td>&quot;D&quot; 20</td>
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Y. M. C. A. members: Active, 64. Associate members, 17. Average attendance, 44. Average attendance at college prayer meeting, 38.

Rev. Dubinin spoke on the enemies
that encounter student life. He said:
"The car of civilization has constantly
ripped with blood. No important
victory has been won in the world's
history without bloody sacrifice. Prog-
ress means sacrifice. This is true in-
tellectually 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 se-
vere and momentous than any strife
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 war-
fare—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 strong-
holds of the Evil One. As Roman
civilization was the expression of con-
ceptions antipodal to all the laws of
Christ, so we find systems of philoso-
phy 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 vic-
tory is under the banner of Christ, by
the way of the cross."

Rev. Hekkis spoke on the cove-
nant 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 commentators
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.

De Kleine's supplement to the L. 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 B. to Broek and Legters
leaning together with their arms
around each other, "Is that position
a result of habit?"

Cooper—no longer in doubt.

Arends 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, : : : :

The Freshman class lately visited
the sugar beet factory. No trouble is
expected with the Freshmen this year.

Has Ruissard made a vow, or is it
the barber's mistake?

DeK——and S——formed them-
selves into a relief corps when the F. S.
met with the L. L. L. By a pre-

viously arrangement, they were to wait
patiently outside till two of their
classmates went home. They found
fishing for "minnies" rather tedious
work.

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

Verwey, Kleinheselink, J. Brou-
er, and one silent partner, have
formed a company for mutual protec-
tion, and can be seen very frequently

Campaigns for the promotion of
mission libraries have been sold. The
executive committee of the Board of
Foreign missions at its meeting of
Dec. 13 adopted a resolution author-
ing the Corresponding Secretary
to take measures for the organization of
another campaign in the summer of

1900 on the same conditions as last
year. A new superintendent and the
necessary local committees will be ap-
pointed in a short time. The aim
will be to help the students prepare
themselves more carefully in advance
for the summer work. Why should
not every student enlist in this cam-
paign, and do mission work for our
Church at least in his home society of
young people? Let us maintain this
good record next summer.
The Freshmen are going to give a street parade in their new "Gym" suits in the near future. Watch the papers.

Strick denies that his horse ran away last vacation.

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

Stuck 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 Arens 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. Nottinga and C. Van der Meulen of the Seniors, J. Wesselink, 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 delapidated printing house, which used to stand on the westside of the campus, is moved to the eastside 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 intermit-
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 tunes 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 Macclaren 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 It Was Conceded That None of the Pingree Bills Would Become Laws—Additional Fund for the Sick and Indigent Soldiers of the Spanish-American War—Session Cost About $25,000.

The extraordinary session of the legislature, which was convened by Governor Pingree on the 18th day of December, 1899, came to an end at noon on the 6th day of January, 1900. 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 at work as much longer than the twenty days as they see fit to devote their services, 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 an additional fund for the relief of sick and indigent soldiers of the Spanish-American war. None of the tax measures recommended by Governor Pingree in 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.

The cost of the session was approximately $25,000. The aggregate per diem and mileage of members and employees already paid was $17,594.29. 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 $500. 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:

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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 In- stitutions and amendments thereto," being section two hundred sixty-nine of the General laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, and to provide for a change from the Calen- dar to a 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 In- stitutions and amendments thereto," being section two hundred sixty-nine of the General laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, and to provide for a change from the Calendar to a fiscal year, for all Limited and Standing Appropriations where the specific act of the appropriation does not so provide" be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. The Auditor General shall keep under record all appropriations made for any State institution or board by fiscal years, and whenever provisions thereof are not contained in the act appropriating the same, the accounting officer shall determine the appropriation to be made, and the auditor is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the presentation of proof satisfactory to him of the correctness and justness of the claim, to draw warrants thereon in the name of the State for an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city. Provided, That a majority of the senators and representatives of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election for members of the Board of Control shall be submitted to the provisions of this act, and otherwise this act is to take immediate effect."

Approved January 5, 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 of Michigan, upon the sale of Equipment and Supplies, and to reimburse the State of Michigan for damages occasioned by a fraud alleged to have been perpetrated upon the State in the sale and purchase of Military Supplies.

Whereas, It is alleged that in the sale of certain military goods and supplies of the State of Michigan made by the military board of this State on or about the thirtieth day of November, in the purchase of said goods and in the subsequent purchase of military goods and supplies by said military board for the National Guard of this State, certain frauds have been perpetrated by which the State of Michigan is alleged to have suffered damages in a large amount.

Resolved, That the Auditor General of this State be and hereby empowered to investigate the said legal proceedings as he may deem best, and to protect the interests of the State in all defalcations of the Auditor General of this State is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the treasurer of this State upon proper vouchers, therefore, signed by said Auditor General and certified by the controller of all costs necessitated herein, and such warrants shall be surrendered to the treasurer of the State for payment of the same or the money so paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For Relief of soldiers and sailors.

An ACT supplementary to act number one hundred forty-two of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers of, and needy Ex-soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Spanish American War."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The Auditor General is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the presentation of proof satisfactory to him of the correctness and justness of the claim, to draw war- rants on the treasurer of the State for sufficient amounts to pay such claims for the loss of life, sight, disability, and needy ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish American war as may be properly amplied, allowed and filed with said Auditor General before the thirty-first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-four, and in all cases to be paid out of any moneys in the general fund of the State, not otherwise appropriated. Provided, That a majority of the senators of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election for members of the Board of Control shall be submitted to the provisions of this act, and otherwise this act is to take immediate effect."

Approved January 5, 1900.

To Rebuild the Water Boom.

An ACT to authorize the city of Grand Rapids in the county of Kent, and State of Michigan to hereby authorize and empower to borrow money on the faith and credit of the city, and to issue bonds of said city to amount not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city. Provided, That a majority of the senators and representatives of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election for members of the Board of Control shall be submitted to the provisions of this act, and otherwise this act is to take immediate effect."

Approved January 5, 1900.

Bridge Across Grand River.

AN ACT To amend section one of act number one hundred forty-two of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Grand River in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, to bor- raw money to be expended in the con- struction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred ninety-nine.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That section one of act number one hundred forty-two of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Grand River in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, to bor- raw money to be expended in the con- struction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred ninety-nine," be amended to read as follows:

"Section 7. 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 issue bonds of said city to amount not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city. Provided, That a majority of the senators and representatives of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election for members of the Board of Control shall be submitted to the provisions of this act, and otherwise this act is to take immediate effect."

Approved January 5, 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 therefor.

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 therefor 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 therefor: Provided, That a majority of the qualified electors of said township, voting at an annual or special election, to be called in compliance with chapter 119 of Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan and the acts supplementary thereto, shall vote in favor of such loan or bond 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 amounts 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 supervisor 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 will otherwise, and the said township board shall have the authority and it 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 hereinafore 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. 0

For the issue of township Bonds, No. 1

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 fractional 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 fractional 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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