Our college campus is again assuming the beautiful green of spring, and the thought that it will remain so only for a short time causes us to appreciate it all the more; it is indeed a pity that before three months are past this cheerfulness should all be gone. The fact is, that most of the grass on the grounds is what is commonly called June grass, which is ripe by the beginning of July, and consequently gives to the surroundings of Hope a somewhat dismal appearance in the latter part of the summer. If we should ask some intelligent farmer, he might suggest the following as a remedy, viz.: turn the sod, work it for one or two years, and then seed down to lawn grass. This would at the same time level our campus and give it a pleasant appearance throughout the entire summer.

It has not been customary to observe Field Day in our institution, but we believe under the present circumstances it would be very desirable to institute such a day. Recent “rules and regulations” have, to a certain extent, limited our base-ball playing and somewhat checked the interest which our students formerly manifested in athletics. An appropriately observed Field Day would therefore somewhat atone for these restrictions and, we doubt not, be very beneficial to the students. Of late the secular and religious papers have been discussing the question of college athletics, and all who have closely followed the discussion will feel satisfied that the little time which students spend in athletic sports is not wasted, but on the contrary tends to make them better students. Statistics of the past few years plainly show that the students who excel in out-door sports generally head the class in scholarship and deportment. The “students’ movement,” which is doing such a good work in our eastern colleges, is almost entirely conducted by college men, prominent in athletics. College sports should therefore be encouraged, and we hope that Field Day will become a regular institution in Hope College. To make these athletic contests between the students a grand success, prizes should be given to the winners, but even without these the day could be made very interesting. If the students in general will show an interest in the observance of this day, undoubtedly friends will be found who will gladly give some financial assistance. We trust the students will take the matter in hand, and make Field Day one of the red letter days of Hope College.

The lecture of Professor Martin L. D’Ooge, of the Michigan State University, was very pleasing and instructive. Prof. D’Ooge spent most of last year in Greece, being Director of the School of Classical Studies at Athens, and his lecture on “Life in Greece” was therefore a narration of what he had seen and heard. In a pleasant way the speaker described the customs and manners of the modern Greeks. They are a very hospitable people and especially do they admire Americans. As in the days of the apostle Paul they
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love to gather in the market places to gossip and gather news. The government is a constitutional monarchy, and the symbols of the leading parties are the red and the green olive leaf. As in ancient times, the voting is done by black and white marbles or pebbles, each person voting twice, both for and against the candidates. Greece spends more money than any other country of Europe. The University is fifty years old, and has departments in Theology, Medicine, and Law. The Greek language as it is spoken to-day is as closely related to ancient Greek as our own English is to the English of Chaucer's time. Socrates and Plato would find little difficulty in reading the modern Greek newspaper; taking this view of the matter, Greek education deserve to be called a dead language. Athens is the Mecca of archaeological students; Dr Schliemann lives and is making Excavations. A very interesting description was given of several recently discovered statues and temples. The lecture was especially full of interest to the students, and we doubt not but that it has helped to awaken renewed interest in Greek language and literature.

SINCE our last issue the new catalogue has appeared. The contents show that Hope College to-day offers better advantages to those seeking an education than ever before. During the year the teaching Faculty has been enlarged to meet the increasing demands. Important changes have also been made in the courses of study. More Latin and Greek are being taught than ever before, and the same may be said of French, German, and Dutch. Several important changes have also been made in text-books. The Normal School has opened under most favorable circumstances, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable adjunct to the college. During July and August a Summer School will be held which promises to be a success. The prices, which have recently been established in the College by Mr. George Birkhoff, of Chicago, are, as we understand, being competed for by a number of students, and we trust that the friends of Hope will continue to offer such incentives to study.

In a concluding note the catalogue says: It will be seen that this school, in almost all respects, has been steadily progressing. Before her is a fair prospect if her alumnae stand by her good name, if her friends are attached to and not alienated from her interests, and if the Council do their duty as Christian men and faithful guardians for the Lord. Greek education is a necessity. She needs and gives far more ample endowments. May the future show more and more clearly that this is indeed a "College of Hope."
In making mention of physical sins, I do not refer to any particular violation of human rights, no downtrodden wickedness of any kind. The student who has been too carefully avoided using all his powers for intellectual pursuits only, and who has used of the sum total of his vital energy a part to exercise, develop, and invigorate the body. That he has utilized his powers so judiciously that he can justly boast of this mental training he can also feel proud of his body, every muscle enlarged and strengthened, his joints supple, his chest rounded and full, altogether importing to his person grace and ease, with care, of carriage, quickness of movement, and dignity.

In the small space allotted to the writer it is impossible to dwell upon all things which have a deleterious effect upon the student's life and well-being must. But there are many of them. Being indoors he should occupy rooms in which ventilation is as perfect as possible. Oxygen with its invigorating power will keep his muscles active, his brain clear, his heart-beat normal, his blood pure, and his work will be correspondingly easy and effective. Every day and night spent in such a room kept free from gases and other deleterious effects, will be a quiet but powerful energizing power in favor of the student to do his work.

Another fault to which the student lays himself open is his failure to develop the student's life and will render the food more relishing, more wholesome, and will render the food more relishing, more wholesome, and will render the food more relishing, more wholesome, and will render the food more relishing, more wholesome, and will render the food more relishing, more wholesome.

The health of our college students is a subject around which clusters the deepest interests, and which demands from society at large and from those connected with our educational system our most careful attention. It too often happens that the plant which has been nurtured with every possible care without success, just at a time when we expected to see it fresh and strong, is stunted and withering, casting its fragrance upon the air; and as we bend over the withered ruins, mourning over its premature failure, we are apt to forget the worm which underground was sappling its very vitality.

Such, alas! is oftentimes the fate of our college students. There is a terrible advantage of training and discipline, culture and refreshment, but when society issues a call to positions of honor and labor, their hearts fail them; they are unable to cope with the demands of the hour; they are physically incompetent to do the work which we had expected them to do. And oftentimes after having vainly sought to remedy an apparent decline in health, they die; and as we mourn their untimely departure, vainly seeking to unravel the mysteries of a life so short and of a death which blighted the brightest anticipations, we cannot think ofught which caused him to be laid low, when indeed the physical sins of student life slowly undermined his constitutional endurance.

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SELF-DEPENDENCE.
This subject may be understood in two ways. It may be considered, as it often is, in a bad sense. We must, in the first place, bear in mind, that self-dependence is relative to man's character. There it may, when associated with other qualities, make a person a most disagreeable being. It also can make of him a most excellent being, when it works upon his mind in a different direction.

If now this quality becomes selfish in its nature, for such in a certain sense it may become, then it must indeed be considered as a most disagreeable trait of character.

A self-dependent person may, spiritually considered, be in the wrong, when he does not respect or acknowledge others, and when he does not respect beings naturally superior to him, or who possess power superior to all beings, not remembering that the same are more strong and spiritual they may be, are entirely dependent upon one Power. Further, that so animate being, is, in the fullest sense of the word, independent of his associates.

A self-dependent person becomes injurious to society, when he, feeling that he is physically strong, or wealthy; or learned, though he may not have common sense enough to use it as he should, begins to look down upon his fellowmen with scorn and disgust, simply because he thinks himself superior to them and is, therefore, self-dependent.

He acts independently, as it is most agreeable to himself, disregarding the position of his fellow beings. He is endowed with certain excellent qualifications, or favored with particular intellectual talents, bestowed upon him by higher Power, he is moved by a feeling of self-dependence and becomes an unattractive character in the social circle, since those faculties of his mind, instead of benefiting others, injure them. Instead of raising the humble in the scale of civilization, he leaves them where they are; or even, through his proud bearing, causes them to shun civilization, and thereby prevents them still deeper into darkness. Believing himself all-powerful, he feels no need of the association or co-operation of his fellowmen; in any circumstance consider it his duty either to aid them in any undertaking, or even to respect them in their efforts. A person with a character as described becomes a nuisance, a stumbling-block, an injury to society.

It might be remarked that this is wandering away from the subject under consideration, because these characteristics of the human mind do not necessarily convey the idea of self-dependence, as they simply explain the nature of a frivolous and selfish character. This may, in some respect, be true, still the underlying idea of self-dependence, which, being considered in this sense, becomes extremely objectionable.

Self-dependence as a faculty of the mind can, however, and more properly so, be discussed from an opposite point of view. This will exhibit it as an amiable, a most excellent, and an exalted feature in one's character.

Let us in the first place consider the sources from which this feature may arise. The first is, a true and honest character. A person with such a character considers it an honor to depend upon himself. He neither looks upon others, nor does he fear for them; he is not afraid of the weakest or poorest, because he knows others do so. What he does, he does entirely on his own account and on his own merit. He acts and behaves as if he were alone, with no thought of others. This makes him a very useful being to society. He is not afraid of being alone, and does not fear the effects of solitude, on account of his not depending on others. This makes him a very useful being to society. He is not afraid of being alone, and does not fear the effects of solitude, on account of his not depending on others.

Next comes a good conscience. A person with a good conscience is a strong person. He can accomplish much, and has no stumbling-block in his way. He feels free and independent. It gives him courage, moral courage. A courageous man does not shrink from doing what is right. He acts boldly, though quietly, with as little noise and excitement as possible, in a straightforward manner, knowing that he is right. The man, however, who, on the other hand, is a person of great learning and accomplishments, will wait a while to see what others do, although what he would like to do is right.

If, however, he has carefully watched the general opinion, he will follow with a great deal of affected enthusiasm. The next day, however, he will do just the contrary, because he has the assurance that the general opinion has changed. He rests, as it were, upon a pivot, and turns as the great magnet draws him. He has not the courage to make at once a firm, courageous declaration. He has not enough confidence in himself to make a determined stand against the greatest enemies. Great is the man who is daring enough to stand for the right, and for his rights, with a daintiness of spirit, and who stands the moment the ground is under his feet; who does not hesitate to make as firm a declaration as the principle of Diogenes, of Peter of Russeif, of Franklin, of Adams, of Jackson, and of Clay. They all acted with an iron will, in the spirit of self-dependence, and this spirit has never put them to shame. Mental strength also makes a man feel independent. Intellectual ability gives a man confidence in himself, and he will, therefore, act more independently.

The last and most important is self-respect. A person who feels respect for himself will not stoop to the degradation of doing wrong upon others. He who is able to appreciate the sublimity in the human mind, in comparison with the intellect or rather the intellectual demands, how beautiful it is, how it is constituted, how it is made a little lower than the most perfect creatures, is thereby filled with self-respect, and considers it a great privilege to act as a self-dependent being.

Self-dependence, therefore, considered from such a standpoint, is a very noble quality, worthy of being possessed. It elevates the mind, and refines and exalts the whole man. It gives it firmness of character, and a certain spirit, urging him onward to his object. It gives him comfort, peace, rest, and great influence among men. Though this does not make him always right, but what is going on above the great subject to come, and since it makes others feel comfortable with him, self-dependence gives happiness.

G. G. H., '91.

A NEW PARTY.
We are all sick with drinking on's.
The elephant rode the bicycle.
And I can't for drinking on's.

On an island named Shriwara upon a certain day two young men went out walking; the one, a member of the conservative party, the other, a liberalist. These were very intelligent men, and were always fond of discussing social and political topics. Being together where opportunity would offer them the privileges of meeting, the world would have thought them twins had it not been for the difference in their names. We will not mention their names for they are nobody young men and would blush to see their names in print; but it will be sufficient to consider them cliams.

Their learned discussions and their philosophical reasonings had caused them to agree upon all things save that which had reference to their different views; for the one was desirous to manage it so as to unite the two parties, was now the great subject of their conversation. After a long time, during which both had passed many a sleepless night, they agreed to compromise, and to establish a platform upon which the two parties might unite. They took their months to draw up a code of agreements at the head of which stood, 'The name of this party shall be, —Lovers of Social Purity.' These two men now called a mass-meeting, for there were not so many inhabitants in Shriwara, and on a certain day all met in an old school-house, since there were, as yet, no town halls on the island, and above the entrance was a motto, reading, 'In Unity is Strength.' Now natural causes had originated and precedence had established a custom on the island to devote every fourth year entirely to the training of animals. This naturally made animals very intelligent, so that it was of common occurrence to hear a parrot make a stump speech, and to see herds of elephants traveling from one city to another on bicycles. The two parties would immediately have united if it had not been for one of the younger conservatives proposing an amendment, prohibiting the use of bicycles to elephants on the ground that it was a usurpation of the position of man, and, moreover, that it was very improper on the part of an elephant thus to elevate himself above other animals.

This amendment caused a great discussion, which soon grew so to a heat that it became necessary to summon the militia; after which the discussion continued for some time in a more pleasant manner. Many interesting arguments were presented in favor of the amendment, but succeeding the small space alluded, we can only touch upon one or two of the most important ones. The first ran somewhat as follows, 'Man's great quality is mostly strength, an elephant's great characteristic is submissiveness. Now if man does not keep the elephant under his thumb, but even cowards, on the ground that he can change his servant, by making him a manufacturer of bicycles, instead of the elephant himself being a servant, he would lose his position and be stripped of the royal garments with which nature's god has donned him.' The second ran somewhat as follows, 'It is a good speaker, feeling somewhat encouraged, thought to cap the climax by another argument and thus terms his own human, and men ought to be taught to obey these animals, because —'

Here he was interrupted by so much applause and cheering for all the reasons of the excitement he forgot the remainder of the argument, and consequently resumed his seat.

The amendment was now put to a vote, but to the discomfiture of the conservatives failed to pass. The next subject of consideration was the new platform which, however, was soon adopted. Before the meeting adjourned, one of the more asked the floor and with tearful eyes begged the assembly not to report his opinion on the
THE ANCHOR.

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

Man is endowed with a sense of beauty and taste. It is this that gives us pleasure when contemplating a beautiful painting or listening to a powerful strain of music.

Nature is prolific in furnishing gratification of the pleasure. An autumn woods or a purple sunset are pleasing to the eye, and the moonlight, the breeze or the roar of ocean waves give us lasting music which is pleasing in proportion as it is appreciated.

Music furnishes us with elastic space. When we are led to think of the relation of the earth to the stars, we remember the music of the spheres, and even thelast music which is pleasing in proportion as it is appreciated;

Music is endowed with a sense of the beauty and taste of the universe.

We pity the poor young man who has not a helping time to his periods of beauty and taste, as the music of the spheres.

As a rule, we all have some knowledge of the relation of the earth to the stars, but not all are aware of the music of the spheres.

THE ANCHOR.

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

Taking up the last issue of the _Athenaeum_, I notice on page 99, two articles,—"Are Leap-Year Parties Modest?" and "Applied Astronomy." As I suppose them both and think on the arguments of the former, I shall not trouble you with the latter.

Nature and beauty come together as the poet says, "weeping into view with uncalculable velocity at its rate", and the remote Neptune seems to be the music of the spheres.

The music of the spheres is an example of the music of the universe, and it is the music of the stars.

Telling the teachings of the fixed stars, each having its own part in the celestial music. The music of the spheres is not the music of the concert, but the concert of the stars, and it is the music of the spheres.

But, to appreciate the music of the spheres, one must have some knowledge of Nature and her laws. The moon as he handles the blocks of granite does not feel the mental metamorphosis which they have undergone, and the musician looks to his own senses only to see if the setting up of the crescent promises rain. But one who in the love of Nature holds

The Anchor, amendment, for fear it might come to the ears of the offended parties.

The people now all went to their homes pleased with the splendid display, and proud of their new name, Lovers of Social Poetry.

We pity the poor young conservative friend, for we know not what to say to him, but we must go on. The very fury. See if the music of harmonics of all music is sublimer music than that produced by the vibrating strings, or by the joints of sand-bands—two examples of harmony.

Power can more easily be seen in Nature. Listen to the mighty roar of the ocean, and the wild Niagara echoes the roar of the ocean, and the earth boils and foams powerfully grand music. The earth boils and foams powerfully grand music.

Music of the spheres. The earth boils and foams powerfully grand music.

The thoughts of God as manifested in nature are better than the subtle arguments of ancient philosophers. We must have the classics for development of mind. A plea to abolish is founded on piety. We are not going to deprive ourselves of the pleasures and inspiration of history, but ought not the sciences to have a more prominent position in the schools than in the universities? Would it be not be well to have a change of music in the opera, and, instead of the rhetorical strains from the poets, to listen to the sublime measures of Prometheus?

All music is not written on the same page, the same article, the same subject. We have not the sciences to admire, but the sciences we are left to solitary study of the age of the man who is as yet a helpmeet. Look up on the telegraphic message, "The Thought of God as manifested in the stars, we have a music of the spheres."

THE ANCHOR.

Does this would-be-refomer of the age mean to say, as his sentence expresses, that the ultimate result of all social intermixing of the sexes is union? This may be regular intermating, but such attention has been paid in educational systems to history and the classics, but the sciences were left to solitary men of genius like a Newton or an Agassiz. But is it not clear that the music of our age of discovery and advancement the sciences are receiving more attention than ever before. It is high time that science should be ranked at least equal to history and the classics.

The lives of men and women are divided from the sciences to the social sciences, and the study of the social sciences, but the sciences we are left to solitary study of the age of the man who is as yet a helpmeet.

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THE ANCHOR.
drunken hilarity, while frequently the whole play keeps time to the music of gospel hymns mingled so irreverently with the Bachalian songs suited to the occasion that, making the spirit of them who sing the criticism, they can be distinguished from the other. Our unknown friend may have had something of this running through his head, but does he make no discrimination between good and evil? Does he consider leap-year parties the cause of all this?

In conclusion we also quote Mother Goose:

"Three wise men of Goshen
Went to see in a bowl;
If the bowl had been stronger
My story would have been longer."

Young men are becoming very wise. We speak not alone of this age who seems to be so capable of lifting the veil from this apparently harmless matter. There are others. May we not offer a suggestion merely to these veritable Solomons that, in laying down such wise plans for doing evil, they should consider that possibly humanity may have a right to say something in the matter. Methods that so do all their efforts would become stronger and the story of their success better and longer.

J. V.

ODE TO MY GEOMETRY.

Many a long and dreary evening,
Have I laid thee up before me;
Looked upon the wall-warped angles,
Shuddered o'er thy planes and angles,
Over thy pyramids and prisms,
Over thy cones of revolution,
And thy parallelopipeds;
Wandered really 'twixt the distance,
Shortest distance on the surface
Of a sphere is always measured
By the arc of a great circle;
Tried to find some milder method
Than the method of the author's,
Which might show that two centers
With the three diedrals equal,
Equal can be the diameter,
Are symmetrical or equal,
But gave up in desperation,
Casted the book upon the table.
Curse the man who first invented
Geometric lines and angles.
But the time has come.—We never,
May the pariah be forever! —Ex.

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THE ANCHOR.

COlLeGE NEWS.

The Council of Hope College will meet April 26.

The boys are beginning to think of playing base-
ball again.

The Senior examinations will be held on Thurs-
day, April 27.

The Freshmen have begun Trigonometry and Eng-
lish Literature.

The A class has finished the Exegetics and
has commenced Geometry.

The janitor is busy trying to remove the leaves
from the campus, but meets with rather indifferent
success.

The commencement exercises of the Western
Theological Seminary will be held Wednesday even-
ning, April 26.

Arbor Day was not observed at Hope this year.
This is greatly to be regretted, as the campus has
ample facilities for tree planting.

The last lecture of the Fraternal lecture course
will be given soon. Hon. T. W. Ferry will lecture
on his travels in Europe and Asia.

About nine o'clock, on the evening of the 17th, a
pile of old lumber lying on the campus was discov-
ered to be on fire. The fire burned brightly till
after midnight. Someone suggested that it might
be called "the burning of alumni hall."

The following officers were elected at the regular
meeting of the Ullias Club, held Apr. 10: G. Haan,
Pres.; A. Roots, Vice Pres.; M. Flippe, Sec'y; H.
Luidens, Treas. The Club resolved to have an ex-
hibition at the end of the year, and appointed a
committee of arrangements.

It is a lamentable fact that often the greater part
of a class treats a fellow member, who for some
reason or other is isolated from them, with contem-
pts and disdain, and even with insulting words. May
no class ever graduate from Hope with such a
spirit. Brotherly love is adnianted to all.

One of the boldest practical jokes ever played at
Hope, and one that created the greatest excitement,
was perpetrated on the night of the 29th and 30th
of last month. Some of the enterprising students kidnaped a calf from one of the citizens of Hol-
land, and a mare from another, and quartered them
in the rooms of two of the professors. They then
fastened the doors and windows. Friday morning
the janitor succeeded in opening the door and re-
moving the occupants before the close of chapel
exercise. The mule did not look as if his night's
stay in one of the classic halls of the grammar
school building had greatly affected him, while the
calf was evidently overjoyed at being released
so unpleasant a lodging place as the upper room in
the same building.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mamie De Vries, and D. Plessman, have left
the institution.

H. V. S. Peake, '87, now in Japan, has been sick,
but is well again.

The parents of M. Osewaardt, '88, have left Hol-
land and removed to Kalamazoo.

Louden, '93, will soon take charge of a Dutch
school at sushi-ken, for the summer.

Rev. H. E. Dickins, '76, intends to take a trip to
Europe this summer, for his health.

Rev. William Yeensbotten, '71, is writing in the
N. Y. Independent on Organic Union.

Luidens, '91, has been elected chairman of the
Board of School Inspectors of Olive Township.

P. Soulen, '92, who had been called home five
weeks ago on account of the illness of his father,
has returned.

President Scott has attended the Convention
of the Dutch and German Reformed Churches, recent-
ly held at Philadelphia.

Henry Vennema, a former student here, recently
graduated from the Chicago Medical College. He
will practice at Monroeville, Mich.

Van Dunne, '93, has accepted a position with
Volga, Herps, & Co., of Grand Rapids, for the
summer, but expects to be back again in the fall.

J. H. Rozema, formerly student here, who has
been studying law, recently passed a very credita-
ble examination before Hon. R. M. Montgomery, at
Grand Rapids. The judge complimented him high-
ly upon the ability he had displayed.

Knoster, '88, had rather an unpleasant expe-
rience during spring vacation, in the shape of a run-
away. The horses however were soon stopped.
Our friend received a few slight injuries which
might have been worse had he not displayed his
usual presence of mind and versatility of move-
ment under extreme circumstances.

THE GIIF which recently found a night's
lodging in one of the profes-
sor's rooms, has

DEPARTED THIS LIFE

at the hand of a butcher.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The American delegation to the World's Y. M. C.
A. Conference is to sail July 21.

There will be a meeting of the International Secre-
taries at Grand Rapids, from May 29 to June 3.

New Jersey held its nineteenth State Y. M. C. A.
Conference, from the 19th to the 22d day of this
month.

The Y. M. C. A. of Detroit has received a gift of
$10,000 from the women of that city, to furnish
the rooms of their building.

At Marion, Ala., the Y. M. C. A. celebrated its
sixteenth anniversary. The churches of different
denominations joined in the services.

The College Y. M. C. A. Secretary, of the Inter-
national Committee, Mr. L. D. Wishaard, has left for
England. He expects to return in July.

The Association at Ashland, Wis., has increased
in membership from 30 to 90 during the last six
months. Its average daily attendance has increased
sevenfold.

The Potts-Merryman Entertainement for the ben-
efit of the Holland City Y. M. C. A. Library, will
take place on Friday evening, April 27. Mr. Potts
is editor of a Grand Haven paper, and is a fine
speaker. Miss Merryman is an eloquentian from
Chicago. The entertainment will be first-class, and
in view of the fact that it is held for such an excellen-
tent purpose, should be patronized by all.
FROM THE COLLEGES.

Seven magazines are published by Johns Hopkins University.

—Of the fourteen societies at Albion College seven are secret.

—Of the 31 athletic events since 1889 Yale has won 21 to Harvard 10.

—The number of teachers in the German Universities at present is 2,118.

—The number of graduates to pass an examination in gymnastics.

—Of the current number of 27 University graduates to pass an examination in gymnastics.

—Johns Hopkins University requires undergraduates to pass an examination in gymnastics.

—The Harvard Faculty have absolutely refused to allow the University nine to play against professionals.

—A new physical laboratory is being built at Ann Arbor which will be completed by next October.

—Dr. B. A. Hinckle, ex-President of Hiram, has been elected Professor of the Science and Art of Education in the University of Michigan.—[Ex.]

—The forty-fifth annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was rowed March 24th. It resulted in an easy victory for Cambridge.

—President Carter, of Williams College, lately received a business letter addressed to "The Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, President," etc. Dr. Fitch's presidency ended in 1815.—[Ex.]

—The students at Columbia College have been officially notified that they must wear caps and gowns while at college. The students strongly oppose this and in the last number of their College Annual is published a burlesque of President Barnard's order.

—The President of the Freshman Class at Cornell was kidnapped by Sophomores just before the Freshman Class supper. The faculty have indefinitely suspended six Sophomores who were supposed to be implicated in the act.—[Ex.]

—Johns Hopkins has an institution which is very seldom heard of in this country—a Trump Club. Tramps are taken to various points of interest around Baltimore and no one is admitted to membership who has not walked thirty miles in one day with some member of the club.

—Rutgers College has received a gift of a fund with which to purchase a large collection in memory of Dr. Thomas L. Janeway, '63, Professor Shumway has also been sent to Europe to make a collection of Greek and Roman art treasures. He is making the collection with the aid of Dr. Curtius, of the University of Berlin. Prof. E. T. Tomlinson has resigned as head master at the grammar school and will go into the Baptist ministry. He is a well-known writer of Latin text-books.—[University.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Amherst—White and purple.
Bowdoin—White.
Brown—Brown.
California University—Pink.
C. C., N. Y.—Lavender.
Columbia—Blue and white.
Cornell University—Carnelian.
Dartmouth—Green.
Hamilton—Pink.
Harvard—Crimson.
Kenyon—Mauve.
La Fayette—Maroon and white.
New York University—Violet.
Pennsylvania University—Blue and red.
Princeton—Orange.
Rochester—Blue and grey.
Rutgers—Scarlet.
Syracuse University—Blue and pink.
Trinity—White and green.
Tufts—Blue and brown.
Stevens—Crimson and steel grey.
Union—Magenta or garnet.
Yale—Blue.

NOTICE:—The Anchor is for sale at the News Stand of Yates & Kane, corner Eighth and River Sts. Single Copies 5 cents.

The Anchor.

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Alma, Mich.

(See Advertisement on last page of cover.)

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On Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.
In the place to buy
CLOCKS & LAMPS, BOTH STAND & HANGING.
Novelties and Lowest Prices in
Glassware and Groceries, Tinware, Stationery and Toys of all kinds.

DR. M. VEENBOER,
33, 34, 35 and 36 Wenham Block,
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Sanitary Medication a Blessing: Poison a Curse!
THE TOWER CLOTHING CO.

Begins the New Year by Inaugurating the

GREATEST SENSATIONAL SALE
OF CLOTHING ON RECORD.

You take your Choice this Week of Any

$18, $16, $15 OR $12

ALL WOOL SUITS IN OUR STOCK AT

$10 Ten Dollars. $10

Of all our Cassimere and Cheviot Suits which we sold from $14 to $18, and every other store sells at $18 to $22, we give you your choice at

PRICES CUT IN TWO ON OVERCOATS.

500 OVERCOATS AT HALF OFF.

In order to meet those with Smaller Purse, Choice of Any

$9, - $8, - $7, - AND - $6,

SUITS IN THE HOUSE FOR

$5.00

For Full Particulars See Evening Papers.
Attention!

If you desire to have Photos taken, you are requested to call at

Keller's Studio

and examine specimens of work, and you will be convinced that you can do better, both in price and quality, than elsewhere.

Proof will be shown, and if not satisfactory re-sittings will be made without extra charge.

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Gas Administered.

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Would kindly inform the Citizens of Holland and vicinity, as well as our corps of gentlemanly students, that they keep on hand the largest and freshest line of

Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Etc.

In the City. That they keep a nice clean BAKERY and can make anything to order from a cream puff to a choice party or wedding cake. That they keep the CHOICEST BRANDS of

OYSTERS and Nice Fresh CRACKERS

To use with them. That they sell more and better

CHEESE

than any one in the city. That they are Headquarters for everything in their line and try very hard to please their friends and enemies, if any. The latter being particularly welcome to call on us. And lastly, that they have a Branch Office for the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

The best and cleanest laundry in the State. They do not deliver the washing at your door, but guarantee superior work.

HOLLAND, MICH.