THE ANCHOR

"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xlii. 5.

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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 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 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 today is as closely related to ancient Greek as our English is to the English of Chaucer's time. Socrates and Plato would find little difficulty in reading the modern newspaper, taking this view of the matter, Greek is not so deserving to be called a dead language. Athens is the Mecca of archaelogical students; Dr. Schliemann lives and is making joyful discoveries. A very interesting descriptive account 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.

It 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 sessions which have recently been established in the College by Mr. George Birckhoff, 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 alumna 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. More Latin and Greek changes have also been made for more ample endowments. May the future show more and more clearly that this is indeed a 'College of Hope.'

THE SPRING TERM.

The spring term has now fairly opened, and most of the students have returned, and resumed their studies. It gives us pleasure to see their familiar figures here and there. A few have left for this term, as is the custom of some, to secure employment for the summer months, and thus enable them to study the rest of the year. And now as the warm balmy days of spring are coming on, a time, as the saying runs, "When the young man's fancy wanders," students will naturally have a strong inclination to enjoy the beauties of nature. It requires no small amount of self-control for students to apply themselves diligently to their studies, when smiling nature seems to invite them to come out and sit at the fragrant air. To the lover of sport, while crowning over pages of Greek and Latin, coms floating before his mind's eye the visions of the little terns speeding through the air, of splendid home-runs, sharp catches on first base. If the student is of a gentler turn of mind, he beholds in the perspective moonlight excursions on the bay or river, botanical excursions in quest of the early spring flowers and trailing arbutus, which nature sends to gladden the heart of our poetical friend. And perchance fairer forms come floating before his mental vision, but how utterly at variance are these visions with the Greek roots he is mechanically endeavoring to master. And thus we might mention many attractions that are but allusions to the student. The spring should not be the winter of discontent to the student, but he should rather strive to cultivate a love of nature. And thus we might mention many attractions that are but allusions to the student. The spring should rather be the winter of discontent to the student, but he should rather strive to cultivate a love of nature. And thus we might mention many attractions that are but allusions to the student.

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And turning thence to pour upon mankind
The crystal streams of wisdom, which they sought.

Hail then, thou whose is the treasure
Of this heaven-descended gift.

By scouring measures:

Other souls on high to lift.

May thy pen be ever flowing,

Nay, in thy heavenly flight.

Ever true and always showing
What is pure in thought and style.

May thy vision ever clearer
See the truth in beauty's dress

Everymore thy pictures nearer
Grand realities express.

Let thy flight be ever higher
In the realm of things unseen.

Bring us distant objects nearer
Through the space that lies between.

False pride and false learning
Join thee in thy heavenward flight.

Sure, through regions never ending.
Basement, roof, and attic.

But short-winged, cold and heavy
We below our knees shall bend.

Waiting till thou with new treasures
To enrich us wilt descend.

Vrieland, Mich.

The above poem was read at an Annual meeting in June, '76. — End.

HEALTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

By DR. J. W. Homan, '82.

The health of our college students is a subject around which clusters the deepest interests, and which demands from society at large and from the college itself a twofold mental and physical care, we are apt to forget the worm which undergrowth was sapping its very vitality.

Such, alas! is oftentimes the fate of our college students: In every college, with the possible advantage of training and discipline, culture and refinement, 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 death, vainly seeking to unravel the mysteries of a life so short and of a death which blighted the brightest anticipations, we cannot think of aught which caused him to be laid low, when indeed the physical sins of student life slowly undermined his vitality and health.

In making mention of physical sins, I do not refer to any particular violation of human rights, no downtrodden wickedness, no licentiousness. Students, especially of denominational schools, have a high sense of truth and right, and meet occasionally and with full developed honesty and disinterestedness, successfully avoiding all using his power 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 while 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 imparting to his person a manly, and case, strength 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 direct influence upon the student's life and being. To mention and expatiate upon them all, time would not permit. The student himself knows 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 poisonous fumes, will be a quiet but powerful energizing power in favor of the student to do his work.

Another fault to which the student exposes himself is a too hasty and rapid eating. He rushes from the class-room to his table and thinking of his work takes oftentimes little or no time to matriculate his food. He wastes his strength and energy, and that of the digestive system, on the least nourishment, or on the most indigestible food, under which physical and mental tension is to be multiplied through every organism of the body. So much is our life, that we do not think wisely of those whom we have thus wronged. The digestive organs and the more educated classes of people! The student, should take plenty of time to eat, and he should give himself some time to digest, and he can apply to do any mental labor.

As to the use of tobacco among students, to my mind it is one of those physical sins which rob the student of health. And when every power of his body should be at his command and every faculty awake. I know that entirely different opinions have been entertained by learned medical authorities on this subject, but the weight of opinion will bear me out in saying that the use of tobacco, especially to nervous, sensitive, and delicate organizations, is detrimental; that it retards bodily development and lessens mental vigor. It should therefore be aban-

Donned. But by far the greatest fault which the student has, which is detrimental to his health, is, that he studies too much and exercises too little. Not that intellectual pursuits are hurtful or that they have an insidious tendency to undermine mental vigor, the well-being of the teachers is, that intellectual pursuits are healthful if conducted with reason, but when sought to the exclusion of everything else, it becomes a crime suicidal to one's own well-being and happiness. Say, not therefore when pale and wan from over-exertion and midnight toil, that this is the case. Lay not to such a noble exertion such miserable results. That pallid face and loss of vigor is more due to work which is not done than to work which is done.

To study is simply to perform your whole duty. To study and attend to your physical development, is to perform your duty; to exercise daily will usually suffice for the brain worker. It will favor the elimination of effete matter, will increase the activity of the heart, and will render the food more delicious, more easily digested, and far better assimilated.

There is often found in society a false admiration for the individual who has lost his health in pursuing his studies with particular assiduousness, and we are apt to point with a degree of pride, to a gentleman so devoted and diligent that even the interest of his health was not spared to gain his desired end. And it frequently happens that such a person himself before the world as a martyr in a noble cause. There is, however, creeping into society a feeling that the preservation of health is as much of a duty as the gaining of knowledge, and that the health of the individual who is committed against one's own well-being must necessarily be followed by just and stern punishments, which, when they come from society that feels of pity which would be given to those who are suffering from effects for which they had not given just cause.

Students should remember that their education is twofold, mental and physical; and that, they, no matter what their future field of labor may be, will find ample opportunities to use not only a well de-

Kalamazoo, April 14, '88.
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-deception is a trait of character.

A self-dependent person may, spiritually considered, be in the wrong, when he does not respect or acknowledge, in a proper sense, when he does not respect beings naturally superior to him, or who possess power superior to all beings, not remembering that he is a weak and spirituell being and he may be, eventually dependent upon One Power.

Something more amiable to the human mind do not enter his thoughts. 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, breaks 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.

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The last consideration of 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 feel that he is inferior to them. He acts boldly, though quietly, with all little noise and excitement as possible, in a straightforward manner, knowing that he is right. The second is, that on the other hand, a man of great learning and accomplishments, will wait a while to see what others do, although what he believes to be right. The third is, that after he has carefully watched the general opinion, he will follow with a great deal of affected enthusiasm.

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 all little noise and excitement as possible, in a straightforward manner, knowing that he is right. The second is, that on the other hand, a man of great learning and accomplishments, will wait a while to see what others do, although what he believes to be right. The third is, that after 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 knows that the general opinion has changed. He rests, as it were, upon a pivot, and acts 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, of any importance. Great is the man who is daring enough to stand up for the right, and for his rights, with a doughtless spirit, and who stands thus as the principle of Diogenes, of Peter of Russian, of Franklin, of Adams, of Jackson, and of Clay. They all acted as 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 paying upon others. He is, who is able to appreciate the sublimity in the human mind, in comparison with the intellect or rather the imagination of the deified animals, how beautiful it is, constituted, how it made a little lower than the most perfect creatures, is thereby filled with self-respect, and consigns 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 him firmness of character and a doughtless spirit, urging him onward to his object. It gives him comfort, peace, rest, and great influence among men. Though this does not always, so to speak, agree with what the general opinion is, it is the time to come, and since it makes others feel comfortable with him, self-dependence gives happiness.

A. G. G. H., '91.

A NEW PARTY.

We are all sick with drinking on's.

We fear we'll die with drinking on's.

The elephant ride the bicycle

And I can't for thinking on's.

On an island named Shivauna upon a certain day two young men went out walking; the one, a member of the conservative party, the other, a liberalist. These two 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 not young men and would blush to see their names in print; but it will be sufficient to consider them clowns.

Their learned discourses and their philosophical reasonings had caused them to agree upon all things save that which had reference to their different political opinions. The day before the discussion, the young speaker, feeling somewhat encouraged, thought to cap the climax by another argument and thus turn his opponents into elephants, for they are useful animals."

Here was he interrupted by so much applause and acclamation of all classes. 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 astonishment of the conservatives failed to pass. The next subject of consideration was the new platform which, however, was soon adopted. Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Adams more asked the floor and with tearful eyes begged the assembly not to report his opinion on the

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two men now called a mass-meeting, for there were not many inhabitants, Nippon, and on a certain day all met at 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 to a part of an elephant to thus elevate itself to the height of a man.

This amendment caused a great discussion, which soon grew so great 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 considering the small space alloted us, we can only touch upon one or two of the most important ones. The first ran somewhat as follows, "Man is a great quality is mainly strength, an elephant's greatest characteristic is submissiveness. Now if man does not keep the elephant under his thumb, but even, on the contrary, makes him change masters, by making him a manufacturer of bicycles, instead of the elephant himself being a servant, he would make him lose his position, and be stripped of the royal garments with which nature's god has adorned him." The young speaker, feeling somewhat encouraged, thought to cap the climax by another argument and thus turn his opponents into elephants, for they are useful animals."

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

The people now all went to their homes pleased with their victory, and proud of their new name, Lovers of Social Power.

We pity the poor young conservative friend, for we know that it is hard to turn it so bad. While others are having pleasant dreams, he often is in deepest agony, thinking that there are about him herbs of elephants, with uplifted trunks ready to crush him; and he even trembles at mid-day, whenever chance brings one of these animals across his way. This, however is something in his favor, for it causes all creatures, both man and beast, to consider him a regular bundle of modesty, an article very much valued on the island.

SCHOLE. * 90."

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 sun-set are pleasing to the eye, and the moonlight, the silence of the breeze or the roar of ocean waves, has an elastic quality which is pleasing in proportion as it is appreciated. Nature furnishes us with elastic metals and a sonorous atmosphere, and with their aid man attempts to imitate the music of nature.

Hence our best musical day, and all the productions are but representations of thunder-storms or ocean breakers.

There is no one who has not written on the staff. There is a sublimer music which has been produced by man, to hear which we need the more subtle power of imagination. The waving forest or the surging billows may sing a song of joy or an anthem of praise.

Of what then does this music of nature consist? All music has two essential features—harmony and power. A proper agreement of the vibrations of the air produces a harmony. A series of harmonics is music.

Again, music to be pleasing must have power—either the power of the great Harleian organ, causing the huge marble pillars to tremble, or the more subtle power of the writer of the virus of Jonny Lind, who could move an audience to tears.

By these two essences we recognize music. Can the same be said of Nature? Watch the ocean in its fury. See wave following wave, making mountains of water. If these mighty surges should war with each other, the very ocean would be evaporated by the heat produced. But, instead, the grand swell follows each other in harmonic action until they reach the shore where they erode the rocky cliffs and sweep their vast weight through the millions of miles of its orbit, or calculate the power of the sun holding and guiding the eight huge planets, journeying itself perhaps at a prodigious rate without a moment of rest or danger of a collision. The harmony and power of nature, then, constitute the music of the spheres.

This music commenced at the creation. At first all was void—chaos, no sound, no stir, except perhaps the earth was already in a diurnal motion, until God struck the keynote of the music of the spheres, when He said, "Let there be light."

And thus we may go on and follow out this wonderfully grand music. The earth boils and foams and the hardest granite is folded into the Rockiss or the Alps. "Waters are divided from waters," and the wild Niagara echoes the roar of the ocean, and the Mississippi view with the Amazon in the grandeur of her music. Meanwhile the earth sweeps round the sun at a stupendous rate without a break of an axle or a rattle of a豌豆. Look up on a frosty night and listen to this harmony. Venus alternately utters her vespers or sings a morning anthem, while all the other planets move on in majesty and power.

Thus we see the remote Neptune keeps time to the music. Perhaps a comet with its vixen, racing through the vastness of space, is creeping into view as uncalculable velocity it approaches, until its telegraphic message, and again returns to some unknown region far beyond like a role played on the stage, which commences with the deep bass rumbles, runs up to the highest key, and again returns to the lowest, until scarcely audible in the low regions of the bass.

Then listen to the teachings of the fixed stars, each having its own part in the celestial music. In order to have a whole concert for a while, we must have concert and play, and listen to the music of the spheres.

But, to appreciate the music of the spheres, one must have some knowledge of Nature and her laws. The mason as he handles the blocks of granite does not think upon the metamorphoses which they have undergone, and the biscuiter looks to the moon only to see if the upwarding of the crescent promises rain. But one who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms, may find "sermons in stones" and music in the stars.

Since Pope uttered the half-truth, "The proper spirit of a man is found in his regular habits," much 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 a characteristic of our age of discovery and advancement that the sciences are receiving more attention than ever before? It is high time that science should be ranked as least equal to history and the classics.

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 them is founded on prejudice. We are not only deprived of ourselves of the pleasure and inspiration of history, but ought not the sciences to have a more prominent position in our curriculum of learning? Would it not be well to have a change of music in the opera, education, and instead of the rhythmic strains from the lyre of Homer, listen to the sublime music of the Music of the Spheres? P. J. Z., 88.

ARE LEAP-YEAR PARTIES MODEST?

Taking up the last issue of the Ancnon, I notice on page 89, two articles—"Are Leap-Year Parties Modest?" and "Applied Astronomy." As I perceive them both and think on the arguments of the one, and the truths of the other, the thought involuntarily comes to my mind that the writer of the first had studied the subject of the second, his production being more an improvement necessary to good sense, or would never have appeared in our paper. It seems to me that if this "lover," while gazing through eyes of wonderfully great tele-scope, or peering into space, perhaps thought of the words which stood in the milky way of "social power," had discovered in his observation the reason for a leap-year party to marriage, we should do vastly better if, instead of vainly discerning upon the nature and precedence of matters pertaining to overtures in marriage, be shown to mortals not so blessed with a penetrating vision in such things, the great discovery made, viz.: the relation must be a social power. But, to appreciate the music of the spheres, one must have some knowledge of Nature and her laws. The mason as he handles the blocks of granite does not think upon the metamorphoses which they have undergone, and the biscuiter looks to the moon only to see if the upsighting of the crescent promises rain. But one who in the love of Nature holds community with her visible forms, may find "sermons in stones" and music in the stars.

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"BEWARE ALL YE OF THE OPPOSITE SEX, SPEAK TO ME, AND I AN YUES FOR LIFE."...

The article protests against the idea that woman should in any respect desire man to be the "helper." For her, and attempts to make her stand and the life of her battle. These terms mean to apply to married life, but where, in the name of reason, does the "beauties of life's battle" come in a leap-year party or anyone else's life, and how can an unmarried lady there be a "helper," for any unmarried gentleman? Must man and woman be constantly tormented in their association together, for fear that possibly he may not hold good of her, or might be losing his "place in the divine plan," or that they might be exchanging positions in life? We have not the sciences to prevent us from knowing what strange possibilities there may be in this unknown source of wisdom, to demonstrate the necessity of it. But what a fine opportunity for this lover of humanity to enlighten mankind on this point! It is unnecessary to consider the article farther. To prove what is vital in drawing his conclusion from his premise, that a leap-year party is a matter We could truly, for the author has unsigned it. The point essential to the argument he has left untouched. Was it done purposely? It is unnecessary to consider the article farther. To prove what is vital in drawing his conclusion from his premise, that a leap-year party is a matter We could truly, for the author has unsigned it. The point essential to the argument he has left untouched. Was it done purposely? It is unnecessary to consider the article farther. To prove what is vital in drawing his conclusion from his premise, that a leap-year party is a matter We could truly, for the author has unsigned it. The point essential to the argument he has left untouched. Was it done purposely? It is unnecessary to consider the article farther. To prove what is vital in drawing his conclusion from his premise, that a leap-year party is a matter We could truly, for the author has unsigned it. The point essential to the argument he has left untouched. Was it done purposely? It is unnecessary to consider the article farther. To prove what is vital in drawing his conclusion from his premise, that a leap-year party is a matter We could truly, for the author has unsigned it. The point essential to the argument he has left untouched. Was it done purposely?
The Anchors.

College News.

The Council of Hope College will meet April 26.

The boys are beginning to think of playing baseball again.

The Senior examinations will be held on Thursday, April 27.

The Freshmen have begun Trigonometry and English Literature.

The A class has finished the Excelsior 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 evening, April 26.

Arbor Day was not observed at Hope this year. It 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 discovered 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 Ultima Club, held Apr. 10: G. H. Haan, Pres.; A. Roots, Vice Pres.; M. Flipse, Sec'y; H. Luidens, Treas. The Club resolved to have an exhibition 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 contempt and disdain, and even with insulting words. May no class ever graduate from Hope with such a spirit. Brotherly love is abominable 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 23rd and 24th of last month. Some of the enterprising students kidnapped a calf from one of the citizens of Holland, and a mule from another, and quartered them in the rooms of two of the professors. They then fastened the doors and windows. Friday morning the janitor proceeded in opening the door and removing the occupants before the close of chapel exercises. 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 from so unpleasant a lodging place as the upper room in the same building.

Personals.

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

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

The parents of M. Osewaard, '88, have left Holland and removed to Kalamazoo.

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

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

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

Luidens, '91, has been elected chairman of the Board of School Inspectors of Otsego 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, recently held at Philadelphia.

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

Van Dusen, '93, has accepted a position with Voigt, 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 creditable examination before Hon. R. M. Montgomery, at Grand Rapids. The judge complimented him highly upon the ability he had displayed.

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Krooster, '88, had rather an unpleasant experience during spring vacation, in the shape of a runaway. 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 movement under extreme circumstances.

The Gulf which recently found a night's lodging in one of the professor's rooms, has departed this life.

-Ed.

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 Secretaries 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 International Committee, Mr. L. D. Wishard, 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 Fotta-Merryman Entertainement for the benefit of the Holland City Y. M. C. A. Library, will take place on Friday evening, April 27. Mr. Fotta is editor of a Grand Haven paper, and is a fine speaker. Miss Merryman is an elocationist from Chicago. The entertainment will be first-class, and in view of the fact that it is held for such an excellent purpose, should be patronized by all.

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THE ANCHOR.

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 University at present is 2,180.

-The number of students at Amherst College will hereafter be limited to 500.

-The library of the University of Michigan contains over sixty-two thousand volumes.

-The students of Lincoln University recently hung in effigy five members of the faculty.—[Ex.

-Mrs. Cleveland has been elected President of the Eastern Alumni Association of Wells College.

-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. Hinshale, ex-President of Hiram, has been elected President 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 Bapistine 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—Cardinal.
Dartmouth—Green.
Hamilton—Pink.
Harvard—Crimson.
Kenyon—Mauve.
Lafayette—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 azure-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.

Subscriptions for the year will also be taken at 50 cents.

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(See Advertisement on last page of cover.)

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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

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