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THE ANCHOR.

"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xlii. 5.

VOLUME XI.

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., APRIL, 1889.

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THE Anchor.

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EDITOR-IN-CHEF:

L. VAN KAMPEN, '90.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

ALBERT J. McMAHON, '90.

REV. J. W. WRIGHT, '90.

VANDER WARP, '91.

ASSISTANT MANAGER:

HARRY KREEMERS, '90.

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ONE more we enter upon another term, after a few weeks of respite from studies, and the arduous duties devolving upon student life. The vernal freshness that animates all Nature at this delightful season of the year, seems even to find a reflection on the smiling countenances of the students, especially a few of the recent arrivals, all along the line, even up to the grave and reserved Seniors, who soon will make their exit from the stage of college life. Tis now that the festive Junior hires himself to woodland dales and vales, to unlock the storehouse of Nature, in the shape of botanical treasures. As it is not good for man to be alone, think not that he goeth forth unattended, accompanied by some congenial mind, together, they sip the sweets, that, only intellectual enjoyment in sylvan shades can yield. Now too the marks of care and thought are becoming visible upon the Senior's brow. Examinations are approaching, the midnight oil, that so long has been wasted to build the morning fires, once more feeds the flame, by whose aid we must persevere, to fill the minds of our hero, as did the virgins of parable fame, who were the only ones to light his mental torch. Nightly forms may be seen floating about, like Banquo's ghost, armed with parchments and papers of a pardonable nature, all indications of preparation for the coming strife. And thus, as coming events cast their shadows before, so, too, future events of this term are anticipated and prepared for on the part of the boys.

The attention of the students is frequently called to the fact that there are persons, both in and out of the college, to whom Nature has bequeathed propensities of a decided destructive tendency. Now there is no doubt but the old Norse fierceges for destruction, inheriting these vandals, is still at times seeking to be satisfied in the little acts of depredation that so frequently occur, this may be overlooked, as a case of necessity. But when these barbarisms are carried beyond the pitch of endurance, and attended with the destruction of property, they become acts of a most reprehensible nature, and worthy the condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceful citizens.

The recent destruction of the old "Orphan House," by the hand of some fiendish incendiary, possessing, in a marked degree, more villainy than brains, is an action that can be of no benefit or satisfaction to the perpetrator, and is a cause of considerable loss to the college. No doubt these individuals look upon their deeds as savors of the heroic, but if they fully realized with what utter destruction their actions are regarded by the majority of the people, they would certainly reflect before entering upon their nefarious deeds. P. S.—Boys, keep off the grass.
The Anchor.

My son, beware of wit. Let thine eyes sparkle with humor, and let thy tongue speak forth mirth; but use thou wit sparingly. For know, my son, that wit is beautiful to the eye—even as cranberries are beautiful, especially when they are harvested. Therefore practice thou rather charity when thou cement. For the world also is not mocked. It will humiliate thee some day even as thou hast degraded another by the sharpness of thy tongue. Wit liveth on another's mistakes. My son, thou also art imperfect. Makest thou poetry about thy school fellows? Rather make thine own imperfections food for thy wit. But thou dost it not; therefore judgest thou thyself, my son, for thy seeking to harm or correct others by wit, showest contempt and lack of sympathy.

Solomon.

One of the causes that fill the lives of our editors with grief, and one that threatens to bring their grey hairs in sorrow to the grave, is the number of indefinite promises from many of our alumni, when requested for articles. These promises seem to contain within themselves elements, that remove them to our ignoring. But, for the last time we pace the gravel walk leading from these classic halls. And ye lovely campus, and pines that have often cast your refreshing shades upon thine brow, in the anguish of examination hours, and who have ever sympathized with them from the very moment when they for the first time entered thy shade in rustic apparel, raising their longing, homesick eyes to behold thy majestic beauty, let them feel they sympathize even now, and thry the merry, rustic among thy graceful boughs, requite them a glad—Farewell.

This "A" class improved the vacation by having present aspect of its members, from...
some way, he might be able to gratify the promptings of his chosen ambition.

It matters not how, but God brought it to pass. Thousands upon thousands have thus been led on through the sea, and in the "impossibilities" have vanished when the Lord guided. Clarence had, as a matter of fact, matriculated as Freshman, at Western College, and at the age of twenty-one, was graduated with the highest honors of his class.

We know not the bearings of his education upon the future of his life, but as the years passed on, it became most manifest, that the choice of his boyhood was good of the wise and providence of God, making his soul a garden, when it might have been an orchard.

Is there not a lesson here for some homes in the vicinity of Hope College? Fathers, like Mr. H., may be of the same opinion of the son, but when a son or a daughter truly hunger for an advanced education, let them give to the child all the encouragement in their power. No better legacy can enable their memory. Boys, like Clarence, may be tried and tempted by offices, and banks, and salaries, by cadetships and commissions, by rank and position, but let them from the heart say: "Learning to me is the best of earthly homes, and for it I sacrifice and entertain." May there be all around, more general and higher, and nobler aspirations for an education. Said the wise man, and it well applies to our subject: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." Sometimes our students make comparisons and choose the amiss, but again let Solomon speak. "The merchant found of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

Our Responsibility.

A man cannot choose the age he is to live in. He must accept the age he is cast in. But he can, and ought to be thankful for the blessings which characterize that age. And this thankfulness should be such that he leaves such an influence for good on succeeding ages, that future generations may be glad, that they live in the brighter light and increased privilege; which each effort has secured for them.

The Israelites, of the time of Moses, knew more of idol and possessed more of His revelations, than did Abraham. They had reason to be glad that this clearer knowledge had been given to them.

But this very joy enabled them to cherish the Mosaic institutions in such a manner, that the way was prepared for the revelation of the Gospel, and consequently we are rejoicing over the fact that we did not live under the Old Dispensation.

The same principle holds true in regard to nations. The privileges we possess should be enjoyed in such a way that other nations may be benefited thereby. All blessings received by us have a twofold design; to benefit us and others as well.

This principle applies with especial force to Foreign Missions. We are all glad that we were not born in the time when our forefathers offered human sacrifices in the forests of Holland and the Rhine. But what would have become of us, if the early missionaries had been content to rejoice in the possession of the Gospel, with no attempt to reach those who had it not?

Would we then be any less privileged as we are now? They looked upon their own privileges as an incentive to missionary effort, and as a result all Europe was Christianized.

May the spirit of Boniface and his co-workers fall upon us! Vastly the larger part of the human race know as yet nothing of the gospel. They did not choose to enter the world under such great disadvantages.

But we are appointed to bring them the light. So that succeeding generations may look back upon the nineteenth century as we are looking back upon the middle ages as "Thank God that I did not live in such a time."

It seems to us that these considerations apply all the more with especial force to young men who enjoy the privileges of a higher Christian education.

We leave it to those who recognize no overruling Providence, to think as they please in life or no responsibility to their fellow men.

But if we believe that all these things have been given to us by God, they must have been given for a particular purpose. And what is this purpose but the elevation of humanity? And the elevation can be accomplished in but one way, through the Gospel.

We rejoice in our strong vigorous life, in our splendid education and in our glorious Gospel privileges. But all these things lay upon us such immense obligations to our enlightened brethren. All these things testify against us, if we fail to use them for the benefit of mankind. That pleasure which fills our lives pleads with us eloquently in behalf of those who sit in darkness. We who enjoy these gifts of God are in a measure responsible to the gloom, which covers the nations. It is our duty, who have received light, to become again the dispensers of light.

There are reasons why the students of Hope College should be especially interested in Foreign Mission work.

Our graduates, eleven already given their lives to the work of spreading the Gospel where it was never heard.

These have died in the work, two belonging to the Arrot mission, and one among our own Indians.

The remaining eight are now in the field. Some are preaching, some teaching, and others healing the body, but all are making their influence felt in heathen lands as disciples and heralds of Christ.

Germany, Portugal, and India are repossessed for good on succeeding ages, that future generations may be benefited thereby.

And unless we believe that that person must be a fool who does not still hear the report of the rife and shotgun in the South, whose ears can not discern the audible war cry of the Anarchist and Socialist: "Destruction to Government and Social Order; who does not interpret that distant rumbling noise as the dissensions which will agitate the South, and can not hear above the noise and din of all this the mournful cries of thousands of starving, emaciated women, and orphaned children, whose mothers are victims of the saloon, of women calling to heaven for protection and support.

It will at once be seen that it is utterly impossible in the compass of this article to fully describe, or enumerate all of these dangers, and we must therefore limit ourselves to a few of them.

The most sacred charge entrusted to every adult male citizen of these United States, is the charge to intelligently and conscientiously cast his ballot. The highest qualifications as well as the greatest liberty are certainly necessary to fulfill such a privilege and duty aright. And, whilst we shudder at the thought, yet we do not hesitate to make the statement, that of those emancipated slaves who now constitutionally have the right to cast their ballot, along with that of the foreign born, the adult male citizen of these United States is the charge, and those whose clanking chains may be heard every presidential election. They are restrained by the shotgun and withheld by bribery from doing their duties as citizens of this great republic.

Suffrage, we hold, has been extended to its utmost period. We have reached the danger line. And unless we educate our Southern people faster than we have been doing during the last decade, we are in danger of receiving serious injury from this direction. Since the safety of our government depends upon the people, this wrong should immediately be amended.

Ever since Columbus discovered America has it, and, especially what is now known as the United
States, been a place of safe retreat for those persecuted with faith, yes, even for such as fled to escape the punishment of crime. For nearly four centuries has liberty, the spirit of which created the Atlantic republics, Hollanders, Pilgrims, and Quakers, been wafted to the four corners of earth, with the effect that when France beet the Liberty bell, she offed the storage trappings of feudalism, and enrolled herself among the republics of earth. Nations, ruled by tyrants, made their throne quake with the voice of protest. Austria compelled her emperor to abdicate. A Pope, claiming to possess what no man can show, infallibility, was forced to flee from his pontifical hall; and Italy being aroen from her long slumber, became an awakened nation.

Americans liberty, truly, thou hast enlightened the world; the American citizen and firm that this be, is far from being a "Utopia" as described by Sir Thomas Moore. For not alone have the good and virtuous come to our shores to enjoy the liberty which our government affords; but the vicious, and criminals, and fugitives, and outlaws also have come to us to use our freedom for evil purposes. With President Harrison we believe that immigration ought not to cease, but yet that it should be so restricted as to make it impossible for any foreseen power to cast upon our shores such who are, so we, the connecting link between the savage and the bena. The emigrants of America have come to us from Russia and Germany and their hideous war cry has for some time past been reverberating through our nation, so that we are saddened by the sound thereof. Yet what do we? We not only allow them to come, but even permit them to hold Sunday schools, and thousands are taught on every Lord's day, not to save life but to destroy it. From this foreign element, so averse to our form of government, we stand in imminent danger of receiv ing sections hurt. Our legislators, which once with rigorous hand excluded John Chisham, should now, also, the it be difficult, yea, even unjust, as claimed by some, immediately pass like laws with regard to immigrants hostile to all well directed forms of government.

This blasting of noise, which is nothing less than the dissensions between Capital and Labor, is but the child born from that immense influx of an unenlightened population during every day of the year, for quite a number of years back.

The amount of wages which a person realizes is, almost in every case in proportion to the demand for his labor. And, if now, then, we remember that one million skilled and unskilled laborers are cut out of employment, or employed at wages insuf ficient to support themselves and families, society seems to have forgotten that man was made to be able, in a measure, at least, to understand the sad differences between the employer and employee. From this foreign element, so averse to our form of government, we stand in imminent danger of receiving sections hurt. Our legislators, which once with rigorous hand excluded John Chisham, should now, also, the it be difficult, yea, even unjust, as claimed by some, immediately pass like laws with regard to immigrants hostile to all well directed forms of government.

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A Dutchman's Difficulties with the English Language, as experienced by Mijnheer Steven Van Brummelendam.

From "Good Words."

One evening when a party of friends were spending the evening in a corner house, we had a conversation about the Dutch and the English languages, which soon grew into a friendly and amusing controversy. Steven, in his usual humorous mood, held that the Dutch was the best and most perfect language in the world. He believed it was spoken in Paradise. One of our friends agreed with him there, but he believed it was spoken by the Serpent. Upon this Steven quickly answered:

"Natural, for the cunning animal knew that in English, which was its own language, it would not be understood."

However little complimentary this explanation was to our English feeling, yet Steven earned the applause of the whole company thro his adroit application. To prove his assertion about the perfection of the Dutch language, he pointed at the various sizes of its words.

"If you come to us for words," he said, "we can serve you in all manners, we have words so short, that they only exist in two letters, for example; v2, which in English is eug. Here, you see, we are thirty per cent. shorter than you. On the contrary, if you want words longer, take this:

Verbhaalwenschonstabiliteitsverkennende, which means: Operations for the development of the power of imagination."

Mirokeenervormantijdtuigdopprageroepen, which means: Intercourse for shortening the time during the excursions in the middle of the winter.

He wrote the words down on a slip of paper, and we could not help confessing that we were unable to pronounce English words equal length against them. Then we tried to imitate him in pronouncing them, by which means the whole company assumed the appearance of an assembly of people who were suffering from some sickness, or whose food had got into their windpipe. We gave up the experiment, declaring that our throats were too refined for such barbarous proceedings.

"Barbarous proceedings!" Steven exclaimed, cheerfully. "So, you are barbarous!"

"Barbarous!" cried the whole of us.

"Ah, Steven," I said, "you must know better, since you experienced that neither the landlord at the 'Entire' nor the clerk at the savings bank, was able to "race" you."

Steven looked into his dictionary.

"Excuse me, I mean, you are barbarian," he answered. "Nothing is so barbarous as your pronunciation. You speak out words with an English accent with an r. Is that not totally un-American? Yester­day I met a gentleman who told me that his name was Dukel. He gave me his card, and I read, Mr. Dukel. You swallow your words up like oysters, shell and all. Cholodnella becomes Chomly; Leicenter evaporates into Lower; Clubhouse melts away into Koboom. What in the world do your letters serve for if you don't speak them out? If you meet with a word of some length, you pick out one syllable, which you pronounce with a strong accent, while the remaining syllables are rattled away with such a speed that no human ear can understand them. Some days ago I heard two gentlemen talk of the American war. As far as I could make it up, they disagreed over the question, whether the broken union could be restored. In this discussion one made frequently use of a word which apparently existed in many syllables, but the only one I could understand was rap, or rap. At length, after much sharp listening, I discovered that it was irraparable. Now! I know this word wholly good. I have heard times the word irraparible in Latin and read and written. But, with such a pronunciation, would even Cicero, with all his knowledge of Latin, tumble into the ditch. And then, what a ridiculous way of putting the accents! You place it exactly there where nobody thinks of to place it. Photog­raphy is composed of two Greek words, phos, light, and graphos, writing. The to is merely supplied for to link the two together. It has no mean­ing of itself. Yet you leave the phos and the gro alone, but you place your accent on that middle good-for-nothing to. It is just like building a spire on the roof of a fire-engine house. So I heard yester­day two ministers in full earnestness discuss the question, whether, in bicentenary, the accent ought to be on cen or on cru?"

Steven here paused, but, no one wishing to inter­rupt him, he proceeded:

"And were you yet but regular in the placing of your accents! But you are upon this point so dis­po­site that even the Turkish sultan, in particular, would have understood you. In photography you place the accent upon to. Very good. We must allow it, because we can do nothing against it. But in photopraphy you at once without any omission or replacement place the accent upon gro. This is really inhuman. I protest against such arbitrariness in the name of all the nations who once had the right to expect that your language, be speak..."
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outable, following rules which are learnable by men. But your pronunciation is like a ship without a helm and compass in the open sea. I believe it is lighter to set the cackling of ducks and geese upon notes, than to struggle for the pronunciation of the English language."

In this way Steven scolded us in his Anglo-Saxon Debt, but I always tried to give you an idea. While reading over what I have written, however, I find I only have given you a poor copy. Sometimes he was quite unintelligible, by translating a Dutch word wrongly, or taking a wrong word from the dictionary, I had then to come between as interpreter, and with the aid of my knowledge of the language, to try and put him on the right track again. I recollect he said: "In this supervision, instead of "in this respect," to traduct for "to translate," for a "supposition," to "come over one" for "to agree," and "under-separation" for a "distinction."

To a lady, who made an objection to one of his statements, he said, "I believe I can easily over­

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be the prevailing medium of communication be­

 tween the nations, the English language has a larger promise in it than any other. The Anglo Saxon tongue is heard in every land; in America, in the distant ports of China and Japan, all over India, and in the interior of Africa, in Aus­

tralia and in the South Pacific islands. Thus this language is fast becoming the prevalent tongue.

The inventive genius of the race marks another characteristic. Since those great discoveries which changed the world, the compass, gunpowder, and the printing press, made by men of other races, the great inventions, which have made forever memora­

ble the last century, have been largely produced by races who speak the English language. This com­bination of elements never seen before in intellectual abi­

dity and power of abstract thought, together with the very skill of every discovery and the result of every research into immediate use for the benefit of man.

Commercial enterprise may be named as a characteristic of the race. Beyond any other its mer­

ants and its production are found wherever man is found, no climate is too rigorous or too
deadly, no isle far too away, thither go these people bearing in their hands whatever shall clothe or feed, help the laborer elevate the condition of any people up or any land. Not the least distinguishing character­

istic of this race is its spirit of civilization. Grudually and for a century and more nations ring famous for sending out colonies, such as the Spanish and Portuguese, have ceased to do, but this people for two hundred and fifty years have been making colonies, and nations all over the earth. They are doing it with greater activity and success than ever before. Instead of becoming colonists, this sping of races has been made up of men of other races, the

language has a.

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The Anchor.

The Apple Tree.

Now, while wild winds are on their battle-field, with wild whirl, and slant, and rain, and howling storm-demons shriek about our dwelling-places, constraining us by no gentle persuasion to seek the comfort within. No, lady, do not strive and work and place to bring a word of tribute to our friend, the apple tree, for no small portion of our winter's cheer we owe to it.

Not for the vine, of whose purple fruitage poets have drunk and madmen have partaken, nor for all the ephemeral luxuriant flavors of a foreign clime, would we exchange his simple honest worth. Nor when we speak his praise are we without most thy precedent, for did not the wise man rank him chief and before all the mighty monarchs of the woods. Nay, did not every arch-tempter bear unconscious tribute to his power? For when by all alluring phantasms of good and beauty he labored to bend him not, I do not lodge the visible representation in an apple, finding no worthier emblem? But if the innocent cause of the first great evil, with all its train of sin and sorrow, most nobly has he ever striven since then to solace man's forlornness, and alleviate his woe. But especially is he, to him, as a glass wherein the light of safe security the bee on the ripening fruit of love was ever with ecstacy; and thro summer's fiery heat do sweet throated warblers make his to his sheltering defenseless creatures bravely does he don plain working livery of green, in the name of the mighty monarchs of this same apple-tree when with chilling gloomy clouds and biting cold and drizzling rain, he ever labored to promote the rain, and with chilling wind, and with chilling ice, holding the destiny of our heart's best hopes, of our heart's best desires.

In all, there are signs of approaching spring. We students owe our philosopher to seek repose beneath its spreading arching boughs, his soul to contain within the sweetest sweetest notes, the young womanly spirit of last term. It is a very nest-affair, and contains several marked improvements over previous issues. The college catalogue was issued during the last week of the term. It is a very nest-affair, and contains several marked improvements over previous issues. The college council held its annual meeting in the parlors of the Fraternal society, on Wednesday, April 25th.

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April 25th.
—Ullas Club elections, which were held on Monday evening, April 15th, resulted as follows: President, Vander Meulen; Vice President, Luxen; Secretary, Veldman; Treasurer, Rievers.

Dr. J. W. Bosman, who is at present staying in Holland to recuperate, is improving nicely.

Henry Op 't Holt, we are sorry to say, has had a relapse and his recovery is now extremely doubtful.

Mr. Holleman, '86, medical student at Ann Arbor, spent his spring vacation at his friends in Holland.

Rev. J. F. Zweren, '70, has received a call to the position of principal of the Academy at Orange City, Iowa.

Dr. Kremers, '84, has been elected mayor of the city of Holland. The Anchor extends its congratulations.

Prof. Dossburg entertains the new minister of Hope Church, Rev. Bergen and family, until the parsonage is prepared.

Lamar, '88, expects to spend his summer vacation, taking charge of the Second Reformed Church at Grand Haven, Mich.

Mr. Pieters, '87, leaves Holland this week for Chicago, to attend Mr. Moody's instructions on practical Christian work.

Henry Luidens, formerly a student at Hope, and who expects to return next year, was re-elected as school inspector in New Holland.

Soulen, '92, has been visited by his father, Mr. Soulun, from Milwaukee, who claims to be very much pleased with Holland and vicinity.

We were glad to see the ex-editor-in-chief of The Anchor, Keppel, '80, back again in our midst. He attended recitations with his class a few days, and is now again gone to Ann Arbor, where he will study till the commencement of his class here.

Professor Kleinheeskert, according to reports, bought the house in which the Rev. H. E. Duker lives, opposite President Smith's residence.

Prof. Humphrey expects to take a vacation from his busy labors; we wish him much pleasure on his intended trip through the South and West.

Mr. Geelings, '88, has been visiting Holland for a few days, but has left for Elwood, Illinois, where he has taken charge of a church for the summer.

Mr. De Witt, former janitor of Hope, has been sick four weeks, but is now again recovered, or recovering. He purposes to take up his abode once more in Holland.

Towne, unclassified student in the preparatory department, who left Hope some time ago, has again returned, bringing a wife with him. Mrs. Towne is now also studying here.

Workman, '89, who went home a few weeks ago because of the death of his mother, did not return to attend the final examinations of his class, but expects to be present to graduate with them next June.

One of the several new students who begin their studies at Hope this term, is Foss, from Kalamazoo. He wishes to study here a couple of years, and then complete his course in Massachusetts. His object is to prepare himself for a M. C. A. work.

—A new language called Spelin, it is said, will probably supersede Volapuk.

—Essays upon "Robert Esmee's Religion" are no longer accepted at Washburn College.

—Pictures of the Yale athletic teams will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

—Cornell is to have an $80,000 chemical laboratory.—Ex.

—The annual income of Oxford University is $6,000,000.—Ex.

—News from Cornell—Forty-four Freshmen were dropped at the recent examination.

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AN ESSAY ON WEARING APPAREL!

STUDENTS should always be of an inquiring turn of mind. Boys, investigate! and our word for it, you will profit in the end. Don't confine your research to classic fields; Get at the practical betimes! It is an old saying—in which there is much truth, that: FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS. We do not entirely agree with those who declare, that—CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN; but we do believe that a person sloven of dress, no matter how brilliant his other attainments, ever will fail to command the respect that another lesser light will through neatness in dress and appearance.

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to THE ANCHOR; if it did we would select some such subjects as these for our essay:—‘How to dress in style.’ ‘Economy in dress.’ ‘Where can I best replenish my wardrobe, (with two ends in view, style and economy?)’

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and investigate the truth or falsity of our statement, that we can supply you with ready-made Clothing, surpassingly stylish in cut, better trimmed, and superior in make to any custom tailoring work that can be procured in Western Michigan.

You shrug your shoulders at the mere sound of the words “ready-made,” and well you may to that class of trash that has been palmed off upon the public many years, by so-called clothiers.

In what respect does the Tower differ from other Grand Rapids clothiers? Oh! says the other clothier, I dare not carry extra fine ready-made. I make to order, and high-priced ready-made would interfere with my custom.

Yes, there's where we are not handicapped. The Tower however soliloquizes as follows:

For 20 years we have manufactured and wholesaled fine ready-made clothing to the leading dealers in all the large cities in the country. We are enabled thru our immense consumption of cloths and casimieres, to buy direct from the mill and thus save 30 percent. over our less fortunate competitors. The magnitude of our sales enables us to employ artist designers at large salaries that the ordinary retailer cannot afford. The so-called tailor in small cities or towns makes an overcoat one day, a Prince Albert the second, then a single-breasted, then a blouse;—thus he jumps from one style of garment to the other in order to keep employed, and is proficient in nothing. Our factory-help work at their specialties for years. An overcoat hand becomes a perfect overcoat maker. He, by constant practice upon one single style of garment, becomes an expert, and thus produces a perfect garment. But how can we fit you? We carry 44 sizes of coats, embracing every known shape in man's anatomy. Come to us for your clothes. We rip our garments and conform them—to fit you perfectly—a little off here, a shoulder raised there, and go thro the same routine that does your tailor, and we give you more style at less than half the money charged by that individual.

Now, you that contemplate buying Clothes, Hats & Furnishing Goods, inspect the finest Clothing in Michigan. It won't take you long to ascertain where your best interests lie, by following our advice.—Investigate, and during your investigation be sure to call on the

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