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THE ANCHOR.

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VOLUME V.
HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., MAY, 1892.

THE ANCHOR.

Published Monthly during the College Term by The Literary Association, at

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Holland, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

MADE IN AMERICA.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

84 MONROE ST.

Are you pleased with The Anchor?—then let some one subscribe for it; pleasures are greater if shared.

A little "exercise" is a good thing; but physical exercise is not our purpose here. When, "exercise!" and "society" so invite a student's time that he has no room to think, so much of truth and justice is thrown aside, it is time to call a halt or at least look about.

Last month we received an article on "Marking" which, the more we thought of it, the more we felt it was too splendid and vindictive to reach the tyro student. The immodesty of the "marks" is, after all, among the lesser faults of the system whose most pernicious effects are seen in the motives and habits of study to which it necessarily leads.

Now that the literary building is fully assured, we will speak some additional truths concerning the library. In some respects it is well-nigh priceless; but its value qualities are chiefly those of the museum rather than the library; for, while it contains many books of enduring value it is sadly deficient in works of science, modern works of nearly every kind and age. A complete set of works of writers of all times, "A word to the wise is sufficient."

By the way, men of money might and men of influence, while you are folding your own and leaving back in your easy chairs to chuckle "candy"—yes, possibly, to smugly with delight—over the early prospects of a pride-justifying building, change your foolish "we've done it" into a sensible "we've only begun," and find the laboratory and museum schemes from the dreamy realm of a half-hearted desire to early, useful realization. Reforms are pernicious; the accomplishment of one is always marked by the origin and development of more. Read Dr. Van der Laan's article and catch the spirit of growth and progress.

The brief but inspiring talk given the students by Dr. Maudsley struck the keynote of the faith. "Study and work are
They had saved the money for the purchase of a new stove, and they were excited to have this luxurious piece of furniture. However, when they brought it home, they discovered that it was not the color they had expected. The salesman had assured them it was a perfect fit, but now they were disappointed. They tried to return it, but the store refused, citing a no-return policy. They were left with a stove that did not meet their expectations, and they had to live with it for years. This experience taught them the importance of reading reviews and doing research before making a purchase.}

**THE ANCHOR.**

indispensable to success, success is by no means the irrevocable result of constant labor and care­ful application. Dependence, carriage, consideration and address are found in every edition of the dictionary of success. As Dr. K. B. Tupper once said, "The world gold on the spur;" and, while we should "With mean complaisance ne'er betray a trust, Nor be so civil as to be unjust," it is true that the impatience of the officer under his supervision, and, if it were, they are better known to the majority of our readers than to the present Hopefords. It is, however, a fit reminder to the students—thoughtless, by reason of much thinking no doubt—that they ought to vie with one another in making this last term as pleasant as possible for our beloved President to whom we are ever so much indebted.

**OBJECT OF SOME IN TAKING A COL­LEGE COURSE.** Doubtless there are a few students who, upon entering a college course, have no idea of studying for anything more than to be able to say they have graduated from college, and who look to this high­sounding phrase for an occupation. To such an one the course rarely proves beneficial, for the reason that having no object in view, he does not make what he learns his own. He allows his text book to do his thinking for him, and possibly has a "poopy" to do his work, while he manages to "slide" thro his recitations from day to day with a fair report. What will befal him at examination time? He knows only that the student has put good time a day or more in advance of this event to make up his lost opportunity. In his previous studies did he not look beyond the mere words to see the thoughts and to make them clear to his own mind, but now sees his mistake when time is too brief to remedy it? He prides himself upon his own mind to give the proper attention soon. Sad to say this is soon forgotten. In this slip-shod manner he wastes perhaps his best life-years when he could have laid a firm foundation for after usefulness. He may graduate with a fair standing, yet he is a machine, not original, for he cannot think for himself. Words and phrases often escape the memory but facts well learned seldom do. We each have a mind to develop. Some have a special liking for one branch of study above another and if left to themselves would, without much part of their time, thus making their minds narrow instead of expanding them properly.

Others have no such natural tendency, but by becoming acquainted with many different branches are rewarded by ready, well-balanced minds.

**THE END OF AN ANNUAL JOURNEY.** Travelling is indeed a pleasant thing; but how much travelling is tolerable, the reader is left to decide for himself. The impetus into intellectual fields and educational energy as the student does from year to year? When in the golden days of September we boarded the train, we looked forward to a long and tedious journey; but now May announces to us that our journey is almost over, and like the weary traveller we are preparing to leave the train. Our hearts rejoice as we hear the enginery whistle.

Whenever we return from a long journey we have many sights and experiences to relate. So it is with the student's wilderness walk. We see that, the traveller, we boarded our train at one place so as to step off at the other end, but nevertheless the scowling away the way is often very interesting.

For some of us it will be the last journey we shall take; others will return next year; others will simply change cars—that is leave for other institutions. And so the end of our annual journey tells a different tale to each one of us. Some, who have never travelled this before, perhaps found it very tedious indeed. Others who have accustomed to traveling of this kind, are not so troublesome.

But the brake daw and brakeman's voice tell too plainly that our depot is not far hence and we'll step off on the platform of a new world.

**CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT.** Doubtless the endless monotony of the West ern rolling prairies clothed in eternal green, bared in the breast of our highly esteemed South, is the sight that he might feast his hungry eyes on Hope's flower-decked campus, when the Melaphine Anniversary or "boring" is past. He is the "brakeman" who has not acquired the "brake." He demands his present privilege once here. Such a wish does him credit.

He, as one of the pi-meers who with their own hands labored to build and improve the College, has a right to expect, any one even to demand such an improvement by the present household of mother "Hope." Those old-time painters cut down the trees, dug out the stumps and cleared up the brush, that covered the grounds since the first day of creation for aught we know. They cut the logs, drew them to the saw-mill, had them sawed into lumber and with them built our own Chapel. They paid for it all. They even raked the ashes and ruins of burned buildings and closely surveyed the premises of new ones, in search of nails. And no one that ever examined the Chapel will say it lacks nails. Trees were planted, walls laid out, and terraces arranged. Such artistic, loving, practical devotion for their alma mater filled the hearts of those hardy sons.

But we degenereate offspring of such noble stock sit idly while faithfull Bloomendaial attempts to trim and put in order the scene of this by-gone battle; but we are still, we own, the slopes, kill the tender grass and trees, and, in short, do our utmost to turn the Campus back to a wilderness.

Shame on such indolence and base ingratitude!

In natural beauty the Campus already surpasses any college campus in the State, and with a little care, labor and thought, with here a flower bed, there a rose bush, yonder a few trees, a gravel walk winding thro the whole, a lawn mower with willing hands, and finally with the new library building, rearing its lofty artistic pile proudly above all, it can be made a little paradise on earth that we shall ever fondly remember and to which we will return more eagerly with each succeeding year. So boys, on with the over-alls and up with the sleeves.

**LOVE'S OFFERING.**

Nestled beneath the Memory of their dear soldiers, loving fingers to strive ever to recapture of our dead.

"Nay, the soldiers who fell, let their tears be shed in private, while the rest go on in their work.

For soldiers and sisters are simulating them. What manners the men in the terrible war.

The one wore the blue, the other the gray, in the hush of the night.

And the bayonet flashed the gleam of the dead. Where country and color is to us the same.

They answered the summons, "We're ready to die," one for his country, the other for his love.

Their loyalty equal, their courage in great.

The one would have his head raised, the other would have his down.

From the North and the South, the bravest and best.

The hill-tops and valley, far and near.

The tides of the Red and the Blue.

They whose love was not as great.

When the last of the brave were gone.

And proved that our country was dearer than life.

They bore the sound of their dear country's call, when the hour was hard they stood.

And the brave who have their arms around and fall.

Their ripening bodies, where their love was made, and where their heart was.
The native Japanese syllabary is simple enough, even more simple, in fact, than the Latin alphabet. It is called the "Kana." These being the first three syllables, just like ours is called the "alphabet," from the first letter A to the last letter Z. When we use syllables, we put down only 1 and 2 for katakana and 1 and 2 for hiragana. That is, our alphabet as used consists of letters only. In the Japanese language we have, on the other hand, syllables are used. For example, not only z but a and d are always used just so, they represent syllables in writing and not merely letters. By chance in English we get to, to, and to, but in the Japanese language becomes t, to, and so on thru all the consonants. This method is used in all languages in the English language with the same symbols, so the whole sentence makes Japanese construction look very strange to us at first. Take for example the following: "Maru mata oni (if, him not eat) that thing." The word "that thing" in Japanese is "tachi." Among the more important differences between the Japanese and European languages is the fact that we use articles in English when it would consist of six letters. Taking the Japanese equivalent, it is as if we should spell it scare-scare-scare (riches)!

To learn this Japanese syllabary may be a matter of a few minutes, but to learn the Chinese ideographs so freely employed in Japan is supposed to be a matter of a few life-times. However, there is a system of characters considerably more simple than the pure Chinese, being abbreviated forms of the latter, and representing only those ideographic, but merely the syllables of which the native alphabet consists. These are often written alongside the Chinese characters to indicate their syllabical reading and are also used to supply the arguable portions to the root ideas of Chinese words. This facilitates the matter very much; in fact, it is a practical solution of the difficulty to the ordinary student. An effort to introduce the Roman alphabet into Japanese literature has hitherto not met with much success, though the Westerners, of course, fail to understand how these people can be so dull as not to perceive the advantages of adopting it forthwith. On some further study of the subject, however, serious difficulties in the way of its adequacy become apparent.

The most important feature, characteristic of the Japanese language, its construction, peculiarities, every qualifying or governing word precedes the word it qualifies or governs, which in English is true only of the adjective and its modifier, and that with many exceptions. Depending classes in Japanese precede principal clause, and indefinite phrases those more definite. The verb, or an adjective with a verb of being understood after it, closes every complete statement. Promotions there are none, the lack being made good by inceptive phrases and clauses preceding the noun they modify. It is in English, "the man that came yesterday," the Japanese would "came yesterday man (the)," and for "the ship that appears in the offing," they say, "affair to appear ship (the)." Some word equivalent to our article is at times expressed, the definite article, as we get to, to, to, etc., etc., etc. For "nothing fast" the Japanese say "fast walked," and likewise for all adverbs and adverbial expressions.

The Japanese tongue is shorter in expression than the Latin, and the subject or predicate being in all cases a part of the same sentence.

What Are the Greatest Needs of Hope College?

The Japanese Tongue.

3. That in the natural sciences the comparison is decidedly unfavorable.

The one wore the gray, the other the blare. Each knew how the other wore his gray or blare, his honor as noble, and equally true. The old foresters shades never exceeded.

The excess fire life, and silent rear. The single's head blazed shall never cease. But the role of these three? Their shape shall rise, and appear like the setting sun.

Oh! shall we neglect these, these heroes of ours! With the complete state of the scene. Tell of their deeds as the years shall flow! Their memory gather, and their valor unknown.

How can we forget them, these heroes as brave. And leave them asleep in an unheeded grave! Ah, no, fellow-soldiers, your memory we'll keep.

The young men gathering at Hope, for there have been and usually are every year young men of mental caliber fully equal to those of other colleges. There are, however, other and very efficient causes operating these many years that necessarily must produce the peculiar defect alluded to.

1. Lack of a special, living interest in the natural sciences on the part of the board of management (Council).

2. Very rudimentary methods of instruction from lack of a special chair exclusively devoted to the teaching of these branches, and almost entire absence of teaching facilities.

The board of management being almost exclusively composed of the clergy (whether this is on the whole for the best interests of the college, I am not now to determine; it is but natural to infer that these branches of study should receive the better time and care, which stand more or less closely related to theology. As to the rudimentary instruction, I care not to enlarge upon it; in support of this assertion, I simply appeal to all that have studied within Hope's walls. No chair devoted to teaching these sciences, no laboratory, no apparatus worthy the name, and do we still wonder why the students and graduates of Hope are so lame (comparatively) in these very important branches?

I am asked after all the above is admitted—how can it be remedied when there is no money. Where there's a will, there's a way: a chair of natural sciences, a laboratory with a fair equipment of philosophical apparatus is not as attainable as a $25,000 library building, which latter can not compare in point of necessity with a laboratory, etc.

This urgent demand for more thorough education in those branches which demand so large a share of the time and strength of our colleges can no longer be ignored on the part of those having the management of our college intrusted to their care. Hope College must keep pace with the demand of the times and the requirements of higher education, if she wishes to continue in the good old way of her forefathers— to make of her pupils intelligent farmers, teachers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, intelligent citizens of this republic. It is to be hoped that soon the necessary steps will be taken by the council, alumni and friends of the college to remedy this too apparent evil.

W. Van der Laan.

To be as good as our fathers we must be better. Wm. Phillips.
The French art of tripping lightly over letters and whole syllables even, the Japanese language is most light-footed. It has no silent letters, except that final a after i sometimes treated like our final r in English. In Japanese the pronunciation of the previous syllable is not affected by, or does not result from, such silence. Besides this the a and i between consonants are rarely used in utterance, and the whole written. That the Japanese language provides no terms for swearing is certainly a delicate omission. These people have evidently not learned to use the names of Deity for giving expression to their indignation or wrath, or to back up doubtful statements by pretended solemnity.

Since writing the above I lighted on the following: "By the god of war with his bow and arrows," a quotation from a medieval comedy. Any one acquainted with the fighting propensities of these people can only wonder that "Achilles" (the god of war) is not commonly invoked, but such is not the case.

Of Japanese grammar the native literati (to say nothing of the mass of people) are lastingly ignorant. It is a vivid field upon which native scholars have only of late begun to enter in real earnest and that perhaps because stirred up by foreign scholars residing in the country. Of the latter there are but a few, it is true, but their quality makes up to some extent for lack of numbers. There is still a large and inviting field to be possessed. The native scholars, of course, ought to go in and possess it. But the great hope is with the Foreigners, a lack of logical reasoning power to trace things back to their true origin. Before I have already written more than I am worth the attention of The Anchor readers. Trusting, however, that "nothing that is human is foreign" "Achilles," I shall attempt no further apology for the above.

Rev. A. OLMSTED, '93.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Editor of THE ANCHOR.

In the course of my learning I have been greatly interested in a number of instances in seeing photographs of the alumni, arranged according to their year of graduation, neatly framed, labeled and hung in the library or some other public hall. A gallery of this kind soon becomes a chief center of attraction to all former students and their friends.

Hope College has been in existence only twenty-six years, and such a collection of photographs could very easily be made. In fact, I think it could be done so thoroughly that not a face would be missing. I am sure if each year's classmates were asked to come forward and be taken at or near to his time of graduation, four-fifths would respond almost immediately, and patient effort would in course of time accomplish the others. It would probably be a year or two before the list would be completed; but, once brought up to date, the hall would keep rolling off its own inertia.

I would suggest to the incoming Sophomore or Junior class, or some individual in these classes, to take the matter in hand. It will mean some expense, but some class might make this its o. special project. I am sure a subscription list circulated among some of the "Progressives" by-hone days would meet with hearty support.

Yours truly

H. V. S. PEEKE, '97.

Will Carleton, the "Peoples Poet."

The year 1845 is marked in the practical history of our country as the one in which, after a severe struggle, Texas was admitted as a state, thus forming the extreme southern arm of the United States. At that time the people were not aware of the great acquisition in one of the North-western States. During that same year, on a farm near Hudson, Mich., there was admitted into the Union a chubby, bright-eyed, cheeky-baby, by the name of William, who was afterwards to become one of the brightest stars in the literature of the country.

The parents of the child, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, were among the pioneers of Lenawee County, so that they were not without an opportunity for obtaining a good education, such as those of our day enjoy. William, how- ever, was discouraged by these difficulties, and his thirst for knowledge led him to walk five miles every day to attend high school. At the age of sixteen he taught, other boys and thus obtained a little money, which he used to obtain admission to Hillsdale College. There he was always known as a faithful student, but occasionally given to poetic flights. He graduated June 17, 1869, at the age of twenty-four.

It had always been his aim to enter the literary world as an editor, and two years after his graduation, at the time of the publication of "Betsy and I are out," we find him engaged as assistant editor of the Detroit Tribune. Since that time, Mr. Carleton has severed his connection with the editorial brotherhood, and engaged in writing for various periodicals, besides lecturing in variegated costume, and publishing seven successive volumes of poetry, which have been received by the public with unabated enthusiasm.

His themes are not about the ideal or sentimental, but he picks from out the rubbish of everyday life the purest beauty. That he has written in his verse does not always cling to the rules of poetic art, yet there is in them a propriety, which exactly suits the theme. He takes the homely, every-day side of life, and shows us its humor and pathos, its clouds and sunshine, its sorrows and joys, and thus sets before us in clear distinction how to live and how not to live.

Before publishing any poem, Mr. Carleton has always asked himself the question, "Can I express in English good and in his work, he has always aimed to express the thoughts of the people in their tongue. To this, undoubtedly, it is due, that his poems are universally read and appreciated.

The circumstances, under which he wrote "Over the Hills to the Poorhomne," as related by himself are these:--"While at school I was interested in visiting the almshouse and chatting with the paupers. Among the acquaintances I made, there were two very worthy old people whose children had abandoned them in their old age. The other day I told them the story. The details were not of course the same as re- lated in the poem, but in them was the idea afterward elaborated." (Hillsdale Herald--8th year.)

The above isBurn, and it seems to me to be a poem of the country as it is seen, and what a forsaken parent, who was late- ly wasting away in an almshouse, has found a happiness in his old home, only thru its influence.

"Betsy and I are out" was first published in the Toledo Blade, in 1871, and drew the attention of Geo. W. Curtis, the Editor of Harper's Weekly. He published it with appropriate illus- trations, and at the same time enthusiastically accepted by the public. "Rifts in the Clouds" was read at the graduating exercises of Carleton College, and of his other well-known poems are, "How Betsy and I made up," the "complement of Betsy and I are out;" "Catching the Over," a delightful and touching Decoration day poem, often rehearsed on that occasion; "The Burning of Chicago," commemorating the disastrous fire of 1871; "The Three Lovers," which begins and ends with the precept, "If you're courting a girl, court her honestly and square;""Go with a Handsomer Man," widely known and admired; and many others which I need not mention. He has published his poems in several volumes, the first of which appeared in 1871 under the title, Poems; the second one was Farm Ballads, in '73; then follow Farm Legends, in '75; Young Folks Centennial Rhymes, in '76; Farm Legends, in '81; City Ballads, in '85; and City Legends, in '89.

Mr. Carleton is a very busy man for besides writing these poems, he is a popular lecturer, and is continually pressed to contribute articles to various periodicals. He is a man of high moral qualities and his poems are never written without some moral aim. I doubt he will be one of the brightest stars in the literary galaxy of our nation, not on account of his linguistic excellence, but for his influence which extends over the people, to whose heart his poems bind him with the strongest ties. Michigan has cause to be proud of her poet, and his birthday in her son, Will Carleton.

V. '93.

The Pioneer Fire-department.

Rev. E. H. DUNN, DAVIS, RICH.

In ancient times in the land of ancient, Dutch, Amsterdam, till very recently, an old house was to be seen, with quaint old-fashioned front, and three crumbling leaden-paned, pointed gables.

Over the low door, a symbolic sign was carved in marble, hidden to behold: "lambent firey dragons and serpents, spouting water."

This stone is day to preserve in the national museum and near it the picture of a young man, dressed in the curious costume of the 17th century, with a keen intelligent face, this mustache and imperial, and holding a long painted staff, the emblem of the office of a fire-marshall.

The man lived in the house and was the pioneer of the modern "fire-department", with its scientific apparatus and military organization; and the inventor of the modern alarm system, and its efficiency, the fire-engine with hose attachments.

All we know in the middle-ages fires were cruelly destructive. London was five times largely destroyed by fire, before 1215; York was utterly laid in ashes, in 1137; Carlisle, in 1267; Venice nearly so in 1166; Bremen, in 1378. Thus the list might be extended. A compact
ly built city on fire was a doomed city. The city had suffered dreadfully, spent, through the water-front town was laid in ashes. And the wonder is not that so much was destroyed, but rather that so much was spared. For there was absolutely no protection against fire; may the houses seemed purposely constructed to burn fiercely; built as they were of wood, most of the roof instead of painted, and thatched with straw.

This condition of affairs remained practically unchanged, all over Europe, till well past the middle of the 17th century; and Holland, that mother of art and science, among many other things, can lay claim to the honor of having given to the world the modern fire-engine.

The city of Amsterdam had the first well or- ganized fire department. But the science of fighting fire was of slow evolution. The earliest mode of combat was a discharge of water, reaching from the fire to the water supply and worriedly passing buckets of water down the line. The alarm of a conflagration called the whole population of town or city to the scene and, by order of magistrates, all came armed with pails and buckets or whatever would hold water. Huge fire-hoses to hook on town walls and bridges and unwieldy scaling-ladders were deposited on bridges and marketplaces, to be dragged by the willing hands of passers-by to the scene of danger. Every householder was required by law to have a ladder, reaching to the top of his house, and to have it ready willed. Most of the water was splashed by the wave, especially if the line was long. It was an impossibility to keep the water-pipes from deserting their posts and the watermasters fumed and cursed in vain to keep the water going.

A decided step was taken when Daniel Stalpert, also of Amsterdam, in 1654, invented the first fire-engine.

On top of the tank was a long metal pipe of considerable length, through the water was pumped with considerable velocity, by a force-pump, worked by sixteen men.

The pipe was laid on the tank, and joined the stream of water. With one hand one grasped the middle of the spout, to steady it; with the other, the top of the tank, in order to turn the fire, if necessary, off a monostone, stationary, and a veritable "Jumbo," among syringes. The stream was broken, at every spout of the pump, and all the tops of the very towers could be reached; the clumsy, leaky, splashing spout made anything like efficient water-service impossible. And yet a movement had been made in the right direc-
tion. It was the dawn of the brighter day. The invention was most successfully adopted in the United States; and in a few years the Stalpert engine was found in every city of Northern Europe. But fire after fire proceeded without inefficiency. To do any-
thing at all, the engine must be placed close to the fire and with alarming frequency it was crushed, together with its crew, by collapsing walls. In winter it was of scarcely any use, for the frost at once disabled it; and at all times the flames had to be fought at uncertain distances.

It was in 1670 Amsterdam suffered a dreadful calamity. An entire division of the city was destroyed by fire. The Stalpert engine, which the city possessed, was used and disabled; and the fire burned itself out. The next day, when John Van der Heiden conceived a brilliant idea, and with two things necessary: a constant water-supply, and a fire to fire battle between fire and water. He was a genius of the fire. He had a chance. The engine was small, but it was a fighting engine. He was ready. With an effort of every moment, and the master's mechanical ingenuity was constantly tested for new improvements, and the city was surprise the firemen, and was destroyed by one all this effort, and not in vain. Premiunns and medals for bravery were constantly awarded for excellent service. In a manner of years he became the model in this respect, and delegations from all over came to see and study its fire-department. It is only fair to say that the hand-engines, largely used in Europe, were almost unchanged.

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Illinois stands next to Michigan in the number of students enrolled at the U. of M. The number being 332.—The Vidette. And of Hope too, the number being 22.

Johnston retaining his composition—Every rabbit has four legs and an anecdote. Teacher.—"What do you mean by an anecdote?" Johnston—"A short funny tale."—Ex.

The Literary Council of Ann Arbor has a novel scheme for extending its circulation fifty per cent coupons which can be exchanged for scholarships and so be made to pay tuition in any institution.

The largest salary paid to any college president is that received by President Jordan, of Lehigh University, the amount paid being $18,000.—Rutgers Targum.

A member of the junior class at Columbia has translated into English the Declaration of Independence, and published it in book form.—Ex.

EARLY DAWN.

The quaver told it to the noisy, The noise told it to the seven. Then seven miles to journey, To traverse the winding lane, To terrify, and tantalize, and last till morn!

The higher degrees at Princeton have been so revised that hereafter degrees which formerly were given merely on application will now be given only after graduate study at the college.

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, late President of Brown University, and formerly President of Rochester Theological Seminary, has been elected to the faculty of Philosophy at the Chicago University.

Simon Newcomb, senior professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, has just received his diploma as an honorary member of the Royal Institution of London.—Delineator College News.

The Standard editorials, by Henry George, the noted reformer, afford the clearest and soundest reading of our exchanges. Mr. George is one of our truly great men; his breath is shown by the fact that the variety of subjects upon which writes is surpassed only by the candor with which they are treated.

"Who can expect to live in this time?" he asks. With trembling hand and buried feelings he writes, "for the dear season is drawing on. Though life and death!"—The mild rectitude, the serious face, "I have lived since first we met, "So mine to many more; Because you enroiled a cicatricc.}

We welcome this month a new exchange, The Anchor, of Hope College, Holland, Michigan. Its tone is pure and elevating, and gives evidence of a vigorous editorial management. We feel no fear in entering into an exchange with these. We believe that the occasional introduction of such matter may prove a great source of benefit to the student.—University Herald (Ala., O.)([Thank you: the grubbings do not depress our记录 card; a candid recognition does cheer.—Ed.]

The Unit (Iowa College) gives several pages to the field day notes including this: Senior of 1932. But this event was more to the taste of the seniors. The juniors have a picture of the prom, which shows the class in its artistic colour. They are all dressed in black, with a few reds and pinks. The Unit now begins work on the last three weeks of the school year. The next issue will be the last of the year. The Unit now begins work on the last three weeks of the school year. The next issue will be the last of the year.

The Freshmen have begun the study of botany. The Freshmen have class caps, and are furnished with them.

The "Melicope Rust" is once more a matter of jest and musing. We are told that the Freshmen will play the West Michigan boys on Decoration Day.


Now boys, show your appreciation of reception cake by attending the Y. W. C. A. enterainment Tuesday night. The Hope College Council held its regular spring meeting last month. Much business important to the College was transacted.

Our base-ball nine has so far been victorious over all the clubs in town. No club of boys above twelve years need challenge however.

Another ancient landmark has disappeared in the vicinity of the old pump near the grammar school building. Soon the place thereof will know no more.

Broken pants, torn breeches, ripped pantaloons, and the knotty tree-trunk, the natural curiosity and wonder in the woods beyond the Great Haven bridge.

The Preps, have started a foot-ball eleven. The ball is bought, the grounds leveled, and almost daily practice will soon put them in the front rank of kickers.

While viewing the artistic manner in which the seniors planted a group of trees on Arbor day, the lack of instruction in horticulture became painfully apparent.

The graduation exercises of the seniors leaves a big void in the Chapel roll-call and in the student meetings. It will be long before we cease to look back to the class of 1931.

Needles and pins! Needles and pins! Don Herder, Dikhuizen, Jonker, Takken, Telen and Van De Erve will engage this summer in the needle-and-pin-selling business.

The report that the Pacific Trotting Association has telegraphed one of our students to know whether he would accept the position of horse-caller is probably without foundation.

A delightful leap-year party broke the monotony of study for a number of boys lately. They enjoyed the novel sensation of being waited upon instead of working upon another person. Members of the A class, with caps of oyster shells in their pockets and bags of crackers and other goodies under their coat-tails were lately seen to offer refreshments and warming their way from tree to tree to some place of scenic projection. An oyster supper in May?

On these bright sunny days the woods and swamps are alive with amateur botanists who seek the opening flowers for analysis in the classroom. Some with an eye to the future mark the places where cherry blossoms are and those carefully neglect to pluck them. To enlighten those who nightly hear with awe uncertain, discordant, autumal noises swelling through the halls of Van Vechten, Klass will help to explain the cause to all who may desire to hear it. It is not easy to take my own life, but I have been sick so long. Good-bye, my husband, I love you—your wife." This is but one of thousands that gives up, instead of using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and being speedily cured of their wretchedness. All Druggists will furnish an elegant book and Trial Bottle free.

Jupon T告ones relate coll.
Miss Maggie Kollen spent Sunday May 8th, at the home of her uncle, Prof. Kollen.

Rev. J. Van Houten was installed as pastor of First Reformed Church Sunday.

Harry Krermers, occupied the pulpit of the Third Reformed Church Sunday, May 15th.

Will Stegeman, ’89, has received three calls, Marion, N. Y., Boyden, Ia., Grand View, Dac.

Prof. Kollen left for the East last Tuesday in order to enlarge the funds for our college buildings.

James Van Zwaluwen’s parents have recently moved to Holland and occupy a house on Twelfth St.

C. G. Haan recently moved his effects to Douglas where he has been engaged to preach for the Congregationalists.

Rev. Birchly, of Smithfield, N. Y., conducted the morning services at the Chapel on a recent Monday morning and afterward attended some recitations.

Friday evening a party of young people surprised Miss Maggie Kollen at her home in Overisel and to judge from reports circulated had a jolly time for a long time.

Rev. Dr. Steffens left for Orange City, Ia., the 23rd. He will have charge of the congregation of Rev. H. van der Ploeg, ’74, during the latter’s vacation tour in Europe.

The Theological students of this Seminary have received the following appointments for mission work this summer. S. J. Mentings, Le Mars, Iowa; H. J. Pietenpol, 8th Reformed church, Grand Rapids; F. Segers, Grand Rapids; W. van der Ploeg, Grinnell.

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