CONTENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Editorial:</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Closing Scene</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Sports</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Evil and the Remedy</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Artificial and the Natural in Character</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literary:</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring (Poetry)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. James W. Humphrey</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry in Nature</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froebel and the Kindergarten</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academy Items</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Class Record-Book a Nuisance</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College News</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personals</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better than the Windmill</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. D. KANTERS, PRINTER, HOLLAND, MICH.
RHEUMATISM, Scrofula, Asthma, Dropy,
BLOOD, SKIN, AND NERVOUS DISEASES.
No Humbug, No Robber, Money Refunded,
IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

DR. W. H. ROSS
Prof. of Systematic Treatment.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

Just Received of Spring and Summer
1891

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF
MEN'S FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS,
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, and Fine Dress Pants.

As we make the above named garments a specialty, we call the attention of every young man in the cities, towns and country adjacent to Grand Rapids, to be sure and call on us when in Grand Rapids, as we can suit every one, whether Professor, Lawyer, Doctor, or Student.

We have gentlemanly salesmen and will be pleased to have you call on us whether you buy or not. Very truly yours,

Van der Werp, Benjamin Bros. & Co.
84 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Sarsaparilla belongs to the smilax family of plants and is found very generally over the American continent; but the variety that is richest in medicinal properties is the Honduran root, of which the famous Ayer's Sarsaparilla is made.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

We scarcely realize with what marvelous velocity we are borne down the rapid stream of time, but a little thought would soon remind us of the student that he has just entered the month of June, the closing scene of the dying school-year.

This certainly is a very important month in the annals of both college and student, a month which might be styled the closing scene of the drama of this school-year. The Melophone is preserving all its "sweet-sounding" notes for the annual anniversary. Ulysses is preparing for its well-known "jaarfeet." The Senior is about to give a parting cry to its alma mater. The "A" looks forward with anxious eye and trembling breast to their gradual loosing. And so each student more or less plays a part in this great drama. With examinations all must enter the arena and, under the eye of various spectators, bete battle with the monster, for which he has so long been preparing. But beyond all this, this month brings joy to the heart of every student, since soon it will waft them homeward. Some, however, will return to more. To them it is of still more importance, since it severs their connection with this institution as students, and they now take the first step out upon life's stormy sea.

Yet we hail with gladness the approach of June's sunny days and look forward with eager eye to the day "when we may homeward wend our weary way."

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To the unspacious relief and joy of many college presidents and professors, the baseball- and foot-ball craze is gradually dying. There is measurably less interest shown this year than three or four years ago. But whether this is a case of gratification or for grave concern, is not yet plain.

It is undeniable true, that one fully interested in the game (and there are not many) loses much of his interest in his studies. In imagination he is pitching swift curves, batting out tremendous "line drives," etc., etc. Though he is not an extremely "ball game" but making some of the most brilliant plays all day long. He goes to bed with dreams of it, and rises in the morning with the same enthusiasm. The "base-ball" in his mind. The college president is, therefore, justified when he interferes with a firm hand.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

On a recent Saturday evening three students, two of whom are self-supporting, went out to see "privileged" parts of that licensed traffic, which, even in our midst, has fully proved that the best home-training is hardly proof against saloon ravages. Though it was an "off night," twenty-five young men were seen in one of our six saloons at one time. One such looter drove the students out, and, with an assurance worthy his character but hardly suitable to his livelihood, asked: "What are you doing here—you fellows that the town is supporting? Who paid for your coat? Who paid for your shoes?"

This arrogance was less supportable as it came from one every item of whose extravagance and luxury is procured with money that should go to furnish homes, feed families, and educate children.

Odious as this saloon arrogance is, it is prophetic of its own early doom. The Magna Charta and the "glorious Revolution" were hasted by the undue assumption of English kings. In our own land, the usurpation of the public power has continued to the day. Before Whitney's invention the South felt slav­ery to be a burden and besought the govern­ment for relief. The southern labor profit­able, and slave-holders arrogant. The slaveocracy's very prostitution of govern­ment aroused the people to its destruction. Liquor associations to-day control nominations and dictate appointments. But the more defi­ant the$connector destroyed. Temperance workers are oftten taxed with being too fond of this par­allel, but it is not more pleasing to them than it is annoying to "liquorites" and politicians. It seems given to few to see coming events by the shadows they cast before. At present many earnest temperance workers are discour­aged with having to bear with the conti­nued increase in the ravages of saloons and de­fence of saloonists, but also by the springing up of so many reform jargon which seem to be delaying what they are in truth hastening the necessary union of all who believe in reform. This arrogance was less supportable as it came from one every item of whose extravagance and luxury is procured with money that should go to furnish homes, feed families, and educate children.

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reason of their divided action, that they must "get along," and that they must unite when union is possible—in the only national party in which no liquor men are to be found and war prejudices are forgotten.

THE ARTIFICIAL AND THE NATURAL, IN CHARACTER.

There are, in the character of many students, two ingredients, the natural and the artificial. The former appears at its best when he is among his fellow-students; the latter makes its appearance when in the social circle, especially if he is not accustomed to frequent the society of others. Whatever is ungraceful of the natural is readily forgiven as something which wisdom may remedy. Whatever is superficial of the artificial is doubly repulsive. There is still something to admire; for it is natural. The artificial repels in almost all forms of character. It is this that the student should especially labor to avoid.

Cultivating character is not necessarily making it artificial, provided there is proper respect for the natural. "The artificial, in cultivation, is reduced to such an extent that there is no trace of the natural remaining. Nature must have her place. It is not that cultivation exists; yet cultivation is the art of nature. Cultivation can assist. There is always pruning, watering, digging, etc., to be done. Cultivation, however, readily passes over into what is called artificial. The artificial repels in almost all forms of character."

**SPRING.**

The snows have melted from the ground,
And winter's frown are all around.
Rose leaves their grasp, from earth did, now,
And springing in beauty now their reign.

The air, that erstwhile trickled falls,
The stones, that clattered in white the hills,
Have disappear'd, are so no more,
And nature reigns, and nought bestows.

The soil is shining brightlly now,
And forms bustle at the tomb.
The air is fillid with sweet remin'd,
Which gently play the flowers and bloom.
The space, so long feared and have,
And now will Mountains blossoms crown.
All nature works with uncessous.

The kille and expans, vale and mound,
With laughter of the brooks, resound;
From far and near the结束 meets,
And join in chorus Spring to greet.
The fields are decked with morning dew,
Which modestly the soil does crown;
And hills is beauty to their crown.
With rebels of splendid fro are drest.

The student charms all to see
To give us a glad surprise,
And joyfully his smile to see
Their Lord and Maker to appease.
The aged form all guarded
With nineteen-tenths of the sound;
While courser by his bally he is
Acompanied by the stilthumus.
Down in you, my dear lad,
Often to see the little lads,
Infancy in your fair state.
To build her easy little out.

Delighted to see spring again,
The warlike hight in other war,
And sun, in the clear blue sate,
They fill the air with sunny dear.

Old and his bearing may wane down
To silver hoar, and yellow, yellow,
But still with resumption spring.
With promises of coming spring.
The playful flocks are restless
To show their delight in the descent
With Lilelume's help they play and dance
As to the number, many, many.
The bright and skillful artistes,
To spread the blossom, like the green,
All gridly to their tasks return,
And sweetly apprise the air.

Then all in nature is imbued
With joy and love and grateful,
And praise and honor gladly being
To thank their Maker, Lord, and King.

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**Prof. James W. Humphrey.**

Prof. James W. Humphrey was born in Powell, Delaware County, Ohio, August 19th, 1846. Fortune in being born in a state so well known as the birthplace of eminent men, he shared also with many of them equally good fortune of beginning life on a farm. His father was a well-to-do farmer of Delaware county, and on the farm, in his early years, James laid the foundation of his robust and well-furnished physical development.

Being within a few miles of the Ohio Wesleyan University, the village of Powell has always been especially favored with good schools. "The boys" from the University are usually employed as teachers, and, like college boys who go out for the first time to teach, their earnest enthusiasm leads them to utilize in the work all the energy and ability at their command. In the schools of this favored little village, the professor commenced his ascent of the hill of knowledge. Nothing but sickness ever kept him from school. His natural taste for knowledge, cultivated and developed through the influence of his scholarly teachers, early gave him the mastery of all the primary branches and a start in the higher realms of knowledge. In fact, he had determined taking a complete college course and was preparing to that end, when the Civil War broke out and his country called him to her defense.

Obdient to the call, he willingly turned aside from the peaceful pathway of classical lore to prepare for war. He enlisted in the 26th Ohio volunteers and served as a private till the close of the war. He possessed all the characteristics of a true soldier. Faithful in the discharge of duty both in the camp and on the field of battle, brave and courageous in the hour of danger, he won the high esteem and confidence of his officers, whose offers of promotion he always refused, preferring to remain with his young comrades and share equally the danger with them. His regiment marched with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and in the hard fought battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 18, 1864, Mr. Humphrey was severely wounded. He was not able to rejoin his regiment till the middle of November, just as they were advancing upon the city of Nashville, Tennessee. But they were not allowed to enjoy even one night in their new quarters, for before midnight the bugle was heard, "The mole was up!" and on a rapid forced march toward Fayetteville to meet Hood's cavalry, which was making a vigorous effort to cut them off from the main army. The two armies met, with the rising sun, in the streets of Fayetteville. Fewer in numbers than Hood's force, the Union horses were compelled to retreat, making almost the entire distance to Nashville a continued battle ground. This, although one of the shortest, has been considered one of the hardest of the campaigns of the war; Spring Hill, Franklin, and finally Nashville, with the destruction of Hood's army, has gone to history as one of the grandest achievements of the Union arms. And in all of these hotly contested engagements, Mr. Humphrey took an active part. In June, 1865, his regiment joined Sheridan's "army of observation" and went with it to Texas.
of study, and his excuse for not returning is, that a good position as teacher was tendered him. But others who know him say he is quite as well and are not so modest concerning the matter, say that the young Junior was really chosen for such work. For, from the quiver of Cupid and was compelled to surrender unconditionally to one of Dorr's young ladies. At any rate, to Miss Beulah Scott in the fall of 1859, the very year the Ohio book agents came to Michigan.

Since his marriage the professor has given nearly his whole time and attention to teaching and the cause of education in general, in which sphere of usefulness he has enjoyed the success of those only who succeed through earnest, persevering effort and continued faithfulness in a single field of activity. In various ways he has rendered valuable service in the interests of education in our state and thereby has gained a reputation as an educator, that is not limited to Michigan.

His first teaching in Michigan was done in Dorr, where he remained six years as principal of the school. In August, 1877, he first contracted with the school board of the village of Wayland, Allegan county, to teach their school for a term of nine months. At that time the school consisted of only three departments and was but partially graded. Though for a time compelled to labor in narrow quarters and overcome other obstacles, professor Humphrey began in this new field with characteristic earnestness and energy; and before the close of the year the intelligent pupils had been enrolled, and evident progress in all departments made. In the third year of his work, the board adopted a plan of regrading the school, which he himself had formulated and presented for their consideration. In 1879 a two story brick school building was erected, and the school moved to pleasant and more commodious quarters.

Prof. Humphrey organized his first Normal class in 1880, and during each succeeding spring and fall term, till he resigned the superintendency of the Wayland schools, these classes were regularly conducted under his immediate supervision. Under the wise and capable management of one in every way so well adapted for such work, this department of his work steadily grew and became more popular from term to term. The financial report of the board for a single school year shows the amount of tuition paid by non resident pupils to be $803.91. And during the years these classes were held, the new comers to the village from other parts of the state and from the neighboring counties were successful in enrolling one pupil in nearly every class. Thus did he lay the foundation for the regular work of the Wayland school during the superintendency of professor Humphrey.

After ten years faithfully spent in the Wayland school, the professor resigned to enter merchantile life, forming a co-partnership with H. D. Spaulding, also a citizen of Wayland. Though successful as a merchant, the work was not congenial, and at the end of the first year he sold out his interest to Mr. Spaulding.

In the spring of 1888, the council of Hope College decided to hold a Summer Normal for teachers, and professor Humphrey was appointed as its conductor. Each summer since, a similar class at Hope has been held under his supervision. He will also conduct the class again this summer, for which arrangements are now being made. During the school year 1888-9 he had charge of the department of pedagogy in Holland College, to which he resigned at the end of the year to accept the superintendency of the Holland City schools. In this capacity he served one year, and then resigned, and was then chosen a member of the county Board of Examiners. This position he now holds. A prominent educator has formulated ten reasons why Mr. Humphrey is well qualified for this position. The tenth, which is a summary of the others, is this: "In all positions he has held, the qualities which make him an unqualified and able teacher, are those of a friend of the young; popular among the teachers; and withal a good disciplinarian." Here it is to be remembered, that for period of nine years, or from the inauguration of the present system of school superintendence till his resignation August 9th, 1889, the professor has been a member of the Allegan Board of Examiners.

In institute work the professor is acknowledged as one among the best. He has held institutes in Kalkaska, Vyasplanti, Charlotte, Manistee, Detroit, Allegan, and City, Ravenna, Coopersville, Holland, and several places in Allegan county and other parts of the state. Of these classes which has passed through its third edition, and "Manual of Reading" are two of the most valuable school-room aids that have ever been published, and are used in many of the public schools of Michigan and other states.

As a man, Prof. Humphrey is a model of all that is implied in the fullest meaning of that term. Kind and loving in the home, helpful to those who need his assistance, honest in all business transactions, and, above all, a true Christian, he is loved and respected by all who know him and rightly value highest manhood.

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Chemistry in Nature.

When our earth was yet in its molten state, the laws of chemistry existed. The laws of definite proportions, of multiple proportions, of the indestructibility of matter, and of chemical affinity were true then as well as now.

Aluminum, by reason of its great chemical affinity for silica, united with it to form aluminum silicate, from which China ware, pottery, brick, and articles are made. Another portion of it united with oxygen and traces of chromium and it gave us the ruby and sapphire in which we see ourselves.

In this early state of matter, hydrogen and oxygen were yet dissociated by the tremendous heat energy overpowering their chemical affinity; and the manifest showers of water, but rains of mercury, lead, zinc and copper, each being precipitated in the order of its condensing properties. When this molten sea became reduced in temperature, each compound, when amorphous, crystallized in the system to which it was allotted.

In the inorganic world it is, however, not essential that a great amount of heat be present for chemical reactions to take place. None of the phenomena we have failed to observe that iron, when placed under favorable conditions, will rust, that is, will transform itself into an appearance quite different from the metal; this change resulting from the union of oxygen with the metal and the formation of the oxides of iron. This is a force which has been to be found in stalactites and stalagmites. These are formed by minute deposits of calcium carbonate, which is thrown out of solution by the escape of carbonic oxide. In like manner, calcite, a carbonate is precipitated from well water when it is boiled, thus forming an incrustation in kettles. In the same manner calcite and vegetation thriven by the aid of heat and light, there was stored up for us that carbonaceous substance which furnishes heat and light to our dwellings and energy to the engines of our factories. The energy, whether it appears as light or heat, is directly proportional to the force communicated to the earth by the sun during past centuries.

All chlorophyll bearing plants absorb carbon dioxide through their stomata in the presence of heat and light. From known facts, it appears that the carbon dioxide and water are decreased in the plant while the water is converted into carbon monoxide and oxygen, the latter into its elements. The carbon monoxide unites with the hydrogen of water in definite proportions to form starch. This carbohydrate, in turn, takes up a molecule of water, and the result is fruit sugar.

In all her skillful chemical manipulations, has produced and stored in her laboratory, quinine in the chinchona tree; strychnine and brucine in the seeds of mus vomica; morphine in the poppy; aconitine in the tubers of monk's hood. All these most valuable agents are to alleviate the pains and sufferings of the sick.

Our bodies are constantly changing from the germ to the adult, until we have reached a stage that we have latent energy which builds up our organic being. The oxygen we breathe tears down the tissues of the body. The water that runs through our world builds it, nature's synthetic laboratory; the animal world destroys, it is nature's analytical laboratory.

It is evident, then, from these facts: plants, by reason of that heat that is latent energy which builds up our organism; the water we breathe tears down the tissues of the body. The water that runs through our world builds it, nature's synthetic laboratory; the animal world destroys, it is nature's analytical laboratory.

---

La Fayette, Ind.

G. H. B.
of study, and his excuse for not returning is, that his teacher or was tendered to him at Dorr, Michigan. But others who know quite as well and are not so modest concerning the man, who, it is said, was captured by a dart shot from the quiver of Cupid and was compelled to surrender unconditionally to one of Dorr’s young ladies. At any rate, Miss Bessie Shaw, who in the fall of 1889, the very year the Ohio book agents came to Michigan.

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Prof. Humphrey organized his first Normal class in the fall of 1881, and during each succeeding spring and fall term, he was responsible for the superintendency of the Wayland schools, though he also conducted his classes as well as being principal of the school. The classes were held more than five hundred teachers received instruction in them. The schools of Allegan county and other parts of the state.

In December, 1885, Prof. Humphrey passed a very creditable examination before the State Board of Education, and was granted a state certificate January 1st, 1886. These examinations are very thorough, the applicant being required to write on at least twenty-four separate branches and sustain a high average standing.

After ten years faithfully spent in the Wayland school, the professor resigned to enter merchantile life, forming a co-partnership with H. D. Spaulding, also a citizen of Wayland. Though successful as a merchant, the work was not congenial, and at the end of the first year he sold out his interest to Mr. Spaulding.

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In the inorganic world it is, however, not essential that a great amount of heat be present for chemical reactions to take place. None of us have failed to observe that iron, when placed under favorable conditions, will rust, that is, turn into rust and form an appearance which is quite different from the metal; this change resulting from the union of oxygen with the metal and the formation of the oxides of iron. This rust in many cases has to be found in stalactites and stalagmites. These are formed by minute deposits of calcium carbonate, which is thrown out of solution by the escape of carbon dioxide through the glass in the form of rain. The carbon dioxide is precipitated from well water when it is boiled, thus forming an incrustation in kettles. After the carbon dioxide has passed through its third edition, and "Manual of Reading" are two of the most valuable school-room aids ever published, and are used in many of the public schools of Michigan and other states.

As a man, Prof. Humphrey is a model of all that is implied in the fullest meaning of that term. Kind and loving in the home, helpful to those who need his assistance, honest in all business transactions, and, above all, a true Christian, he is loved and respected by all who know him and rightly value highest manhood.

O. S. FLANEGAN,

Chemistry in Nature.

When our earth was yet in its molten state, the laws of chemistry existed. The laws of definite proportions, of multiple proportions, of the indestructibility of matter, and of chemical affinity were true then as well as now. Aluminum, by reason of its great chemical affinity for silica, united with it to form alumina silicate, from which China ware, pottery, brick, and other articles are made. Another part of it united with oxygen and traces of chromium and it gave us the ruby and sapphire adorning our mus.

In this early state of matter, hydrogens and oxygen were yet dissociated by the tremendous heat energy overpowered the chemical affinities; and hence, there were no showers of water, but rains of mercury, lead, zinc and copper, each being precipitated in the order of its condensing properties. The molten sea became reduced in temperature, each compound, when not amorphous, crystallized in the system to which it was allotted.

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O. S. FLANEGAN,
Fredrich Wilhelm Froebel, the inventor of the kindergarten system, was born in the village of Oberweisbach, Germany, April 21st, 1782. Perhaps no life so one knows is more ad- mired; year by year the name of Froebel is long been cherished by him. The idea of a school for early childhood had been slowly developed in his own mind; and when the age of 17 he left the forest, he seemed to have been possessed by the main ideas which were singular, causing him often to pass for a dunce.

After five years with the uncle he was apprenticed to a forester, while his half-brother was sent to the university. "Here in the grand Thuringian forest," says one of his biographers, "his study of nature, despite the absence of scientific instruction, gave him a profound insight into the laws of the universe, strengthened his inborn tendency to mysticism; and when at the age of 17 he left the forest, he seemed to have been possessed by the main ideas which interested him in after life."

Nearly two years were now spent in the university at Jena, where his eccentricities and dress brought upon him the ridicule of his classmates, and he left the institution in disgust.

For the three years following, his life was very unsettled; he is found engaged in a half-dozen or more vocations; at the age of 23 he was apprenticed to a printer. He soon became an ardent admirer, and in many things remained to the end, a faithful disciple, of Pestalozzi. Two years were spent at Wartensee, but five years of age. He fled to Switzerland and in 1813, made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school at Wartensee.

"The kindergarten," the master conception of Froebel, was slowly developed and it was only in 1840 that he invented the term. The idea of a school for early childhood had long been cherished by him.

Froebel was regarded in his day as a crank, if not a crack-brain. All attempts to operate the system in his time were dreary failures; but it was not the fault of the system. The world is just beginning to realize the value of the labors of the "visionary" old man.

After Froebel's death in 1852, his work was carried on principally through the influence of the Baroness von Marenholtz. To this noble and self-sacrificing woman the kindergarten is due. She had the proud satisfaction, in a few years, of seeing the choicest blessings; also in the remarks made by the Principal, that our loss is his gain but that we are reconciled to this loss if it be the gain of the cause.

The academy will be gladened within a short time by the reception of its first legacy, made by Mr. Schoenemaker. May this "school Schoenmaker voorbeeld" be followed by many, in order that our academy may soon have a clean and prosperous career, prosperous in being cleared of the hindrance of debt.

Orange City, Ia.

J. W. HUMPHREY.

Academy Items.

The final examinations at the academy will take place on the 15th and 16th of June. Commencement exercises will be held June 18th.

The address to the Senior class numbering ten will be delivered by the Principal on Sunday, June 14th, p.m., in one of the churches.

The Principal has left us for a short season to attend the synod of New York, and attend to some Endowment work, while Rev. J. W. Warnshuis takes charge of his classes.

Rev. J. A. De Spelder will instruct the classes in the teachings of the remainder of the term, thus filling the vacancy caused by the departure of Miss Kollen.

The students had the pleasure of listening to an address by Rev. A. Pieters on the necessity of missionary work, in which he is going to en-

all the civilized nations of Europe in the New Education." This "New Education" has awakened a deeper interest in primary instruction and induced a closer study of child-nature.

The tendency of the kindergarten is to make this great work, by carrying on, in self-activity, and those directed activities laying a foundation pure, deep and lasting in the imperishable child-nature.

The last fifteen years has witnessed an entire revolution in the methods employed in our primary schools, and the greatest good thus far of the kindergarten in the United States has been the absorption of its spirit into these schools.

The system seeks to so systematize and direct the plays of children so as to make them instructive, while eliminating rudeness and selfishness, and thus guide their development toward the true, the beautiful and the good.

The system is still in its infancy in this country, but it is fast getting a stronger hold upon the public mind as the true system of child-culture.

May we not reasonably hope that when the kindergarten shall become a regular part of the public school system, toward which it is making rapid progress, its effect will be to minimize the immoralities of the school ground and of society itself?

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gage in the near future in the Steele academy, Japan. We join with our Principal in wishing him and his companion and co-laborer, our principal teacher, a few of God's choicest blessings; also in the remarks made by the Principal, that our loss is his gain but that we are reconciled to this loss if it be the gain of the cause.

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signed, and the class dismissed. Day after day this process is repeated under the name of teaching.

The lovers of the book urge several things in favor of its use. They claim that it creates a spirit of rivalry in a class, as to who shall have the best standing and thus maintains an interest in the work of the class, which is indispensable to the love of study. It acts as a spur and as a bait. It frightens the indolent and thick headed.

It is also claimed that it is the only just and accurate way of determining the ability of individual pupils and of ascertaining the degree of advancement.

Other reasons for the use of the book, as given by its friends, might be submitted, but as they are of no more value than the ones already given they will not at present be considered.

It seems strange that so can be so shortsighted that such reasons as the foregoing will be given for the use of this book. Does the marking system arouse and maintain an interest in and a love for study? This is an important question.

No man was ever truly educated who did not love study and no man ever loved study but for the sake of an education. The true soldier is the one who fights alone for the principle involved and not merely for the sake of ousting his comrade. The soldier who rises highest and is the most respected is the one who has a deep and sincere love for the principle he is to help establish or maintain. It was Washington's love of liberty and country that made him great. It is not necessary to need a Caesar or any other great military man. Such inspirations he never had.

The vigorous efforts of some pupils to gain a high standing is too often thought to result from a love of study. But the love for study and the love of a high standing may be, and very often are, two different things.

The lover of a high standing often dislikes a Fabius or any other great military man. Such a high standing is too often thought to result from the spirit of envy of the students and faculty; this year they are being given for the use of this book. Does the marking system arouse and maintain an interest in and a love for study? This is an important question.

Right here is where the marking system acts as a curse to the teacher. He is compelled to give attention to his recording operations that ought to be given to the study of his class as it is a waste of his time and to make a man. A record book user cannot be in the fullest sense an instructor, for instruction can not be gauged by the mere marking of the student.

But it remains to point out some of the effects of the credit system on the moral character of the student. Any system of education, according to the American idea, is extremely faulty that does not educate the moral nature of the student. The institutions of learning in this country are few that do not pretend to develop the moral as well as the intellectual nature of the student, and yet almost every one of the institutions of teachers has a project of warping the morals of many a young man by this very record-book nuisance. It may be thought that this is too strong a statement but it is daily demonstrated beyond a doubt to the minds of all but those who will not see. Nothing in a college, college course so tends to make him a liar and a cheat as this one thing. Every day of his course this temptation is placed before him. If one fails in a recitation, no effort is made by the teacher to learn the cause or to inspire to better study but down goes a black mark.

That so-called teacher goes home thinking that he is respected by the students for his justice, little thinking, and for ought I know, little caring at that, that he is paving a broad road over which are to pass the armies of liars and cheats who are always ready to have more to make him a liar. This too strong let him recall the daily tricks and lies of some students in order to gain a good standing, and then say, if he dare, that such things do not warp the morals of students. It can not be otherwise. The institution that employs such an instrument of moral depravity is no helper in this work of warping the morals of student.

The teacher who can not tell about that mat­

ter without recourse to the tally sheet needs to cultivate his perceptive faculties. What farmer in order to determine whether his calves and calves had grown enough during any year must count them every few times a day. He to whom this is not the case daily measurement, and at the end of the year average the daily measurements? Certainly the teacher who comes in daily contact with his pupils should be able to judge of their intellectual ad­

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Wallenstein is tot.

“Can’t study nowadays.”

Cheer up, fellows; the good time’s coming.

The Glee Club furnished the music on Memorial Day in Holland.

Some of the Juniors are becoming quite expert in botanical analysis.

The "A" class numbers at present seventeen.

Of this number one is absent, owing to illness.

The college students wiped out their disgrace by leaving the G. S. students in the rear at base-ball.

Another curiosity that is attracting the attention of students is the Indian doctor’s on- campment on River street.

We call the attention of our base-ball teams to the Mexican mustard lineament advertisement number.

The Seniors, poor, burdened souls, are sweating over their orations. Jury hasn’t even found time to paint their house.

Friday, June 19, occurs the Meliphone anniversary. Every one interested knows what that means. Up to that date dry goods will be in lively demand.

The Episcopal concert, the evening of May 22, drew a fairly large audience. Those who attended speak very highly of the entertainment and give due credit to the orchestra.

The ground set apart for athletic exercises presents a twofold interest at present—the base-ball game and the wrestling matches between two small boys, viz., J. G. V. Z. and Wm. M.

Some of the college boys will go out to the Red Overtol school-house to assist our friend Albers in the closing exercises of his arrangements at Muskegon Park, June 13th. The program provides, among other good things, for a grand banquet at the Macatawa House and an excursjon on Lake Michigan.

Waste-baskets are treacherous things. But lately several legislators came very near being convicted of bribery by evidence from the waste-basket. And other examples are not wanting of persons who have been condemned by proof they thought destroyed, but showing up at some inopportune time in the wood-box or waste-basket. This remark was called out by the sad confession of a bashful young man, who, after his little heart had been seriously dangered by a mistaken write-in to the concert, to be buried in some heart, deep dress-pocket, or coal-stove, discovered it some time afterward, come through the medium of the waste-basket. Cruel! When will people learn the lesson, never to place anything important in that receptacle?

What was it, at the time of the recent fire, that caused John Venema such anxiety concerning Muskegon friends?

Mrs. Kleinheksel and Mrs. Humphrey are among the latest visitors at the windmill. The mill worked admirably that afternoon.

Phill Soudon spent a few days in Fennville recently. He reports favorably concerning the peach crop and likewise speaks cheerfully of other Fennville matters.

Can you explain, Phil, how you ever reached Fennville by going straight east from Holland?

Did you follow the dip of the needle or the true magnetic meridian?

Wiley Mills called at a friend’s home on a certain evening not long since, and when he went away, he had found time to go after his young lady of the house to go home with him. This course declined. That’s local option, Wiley, pure and simple. Do you like it?

The young lady, whose recent experiments in flower culture was noticed in the May Anchor, one day expressed her desire to choke one of 10 editors, but her mamma kindly allayed the fears of the editor by explaining that her daughter would choke gently with both arms.

“Methodist.”

The gas in Flori(s)da still flows. Dangremont and Telder—base-ball captains, at Detroit, have thrown down the gauntlet at the Macatawa House and an excursion on Lake Michigan.

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Prof. Kollen is spending a few weeks in the East. He will attend the sessions of the general syndic.

John Van Westenberg's future home and field of work is Pulleinville, Wayne County, New York.

Rev. D. S. Diller delivered the usual Memorial sermon to the G. A. R. post and a large audience Sunday, May 24th.

Veldman, '92, needed rest and recuperation about May 16 and 17, but why should James-town center all his hopes for relief?

Raising mustaches and botanizing were too much for Hussey at one time, so the mustache has gone to the realms of the arto.

Luxen, the sweet singer, says it requires but eight minutes' practice for a person of his musical ability to render most effectively "Home, sweet home:"

Better than the Windmill.

The Anchor.

I am very much interested in my friend and classmate, Prof. Kleinheksel, and his scheme to convert those marshes about Black lake into fertile fields. John Henry always was a kind of a genius, and I have implicit faith in anything he may seriously undertake.

I know that marsch, and I know the professor. I trust my suggestions will be as kindly received as they are earnestly intended to fur.

No matter how the construction of the mills, even the item of lubricating oil will amount to a considerable sum in the course of a summer. Wind may be cheap but it is not always steady and reliable.

We have here what is known as the pump-srawl. It inhabits the "Big Muddy" in the vicinity of the "forty mile bend." It is, when full grown, about eight and three quarter inches in diameter by 13 and a half feet long. It moves through the water on the jettie principle; that is, it has an enormous tube through its whole length, a little wider at the mouth than at the tail. It just swallows water and with a series of strong muscles forces it through the tube with such pressure that it flies through the water like the electric current through the air.

A shrewd farmer caught on to the idea of making these snakes useful. He succeeded in capturing a number of them with a seine. He fastened the first snake securely within an inch of the water. He then took a second snake and thrust the tail of the first one well down into the second snake's throat and anchored it there. He then placed the tail of the second one well down the mouth of a third, and so on until he had the string complete over the whole and the tail of the last one over an old dry lake bed. He then slipped the anchor of the first one enough so its head was well in the river, when the whole string commenced to pump vigorously and filled the lake in a short time. They feed on bull-heads, frogs and other small snakes that happen to get sucked in with the current. In the winter they are reeled up and stowed away in a dug-out.

Looking at the professor's scheme from this distant point of view I would, with your permission, suggest the following:

1. A dyke along the river as near the channel as possible.
2. A big, deep ditch close to the dyke. Other ditches into that.
3. A string of pump snakes every ten feet, say.
4. The importation of some eggs, that would be cheap to get a good vigorous stock of snakes. Eggs are easily shipped, and the professor could hatch them himself.

SORE THROAT
Bronchitis, colds, coughs, asthma, and whooping cough, etc., are not consumption, in the early stages, yield to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Singers, actors, auctioners, public speakers, clergymen, teachers, lecturers, and all who are liable to disorders of the lungs, cannot find a remedy in this wonderful and well-known preparation. As an emergency medicine, in cases of cough, whooping cough, etc., it should be in every househould.

—Two years ago I suffered severely from an attack of sore throat.

And Bronchitis
It seemed as if I could not survive, all the medicine I was exposed to of no avail. But after taking two bottles of this medicine I was entirely cured. Dr. H. G. Grant, S. C., South Carolina.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—E. Butler, Father, Providence, R. I.

W. H. Graft & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa, certify that all thrills and long-sustained actions are speedily cured by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cured By Using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It lasted eight days.

In January, 1888, I was taken down with pneumonia and scarlet fever, and exposing myself to the cold I contracted a severe cold. My throat was so bad that I was forced to lie in bed for six weeks. I was informed by my doctor that my recovery was uncertain, supposing me to be in quite a precarious condition. Change of climate was recommended, but I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and soon found a decided improvement in my condition, so that I am now as well and vigorous as ever. —A. L. W. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. (Government stock.)

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
MENTS, CURES, ETC.

SORE THROAT
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It seemed as if I could not survive, all the medicine I was exposed to of no avail. But after taking two bottles of this medicine I was entirely cured. Dr. H. G. Grant, S. C., South Carolina.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—E. Butler, Father, Providence, R. I.

W. H. Graft & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa, certify that all thrills and long-sustained actions are speedily cured by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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