JUNE, 1896.

THE ANCHOR.

PUBLISHED AT
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THE ANCHOR.

"Speech in Eden."—Ps. XXII. 5.

Volume IX. June, 1886. Number 9.

Mother.

S. T. CONDEP, "A" class, perf.

She put her arms around me,
Her eyes with love aglow,
And pressed me to her bosom,
As she used to long ago.

Suen I had knelt beside her—
"Two she who taught me so
When we were in the old home
Some twenty years ago.

She raised her voice to heaven,
To our Father's throne on high,
And prayed for him to guide me;
Then ascended to the sky.

Suddenly I woke from slumber,
And knew two all a dream;
But joy nor did it leave me—
No real it all did seem.

Thank God for praying mother!
For that home so dear's ever new.
Would I could enter its portals,
At its hearthstone once more bow.

Oh, how can my heart be lonely
As it dwells in the light of love.
For I hear her voice now calling,
Calling me to the head above.

A Day in May.

S. T. CONDEP, "A" class, perf.

All the world's a show to-day,
And Winter's chill has gone away.
Here's a little love, which life
It's to lead to take God's gifts.
The leaf imprisoned could not stay,
And so comes out to welcome May.

Covets in the warm winds away
Near the river and near the bay;
They are yellow, with light over run
From the gentle-hearted sun.
Here's the honey-cuckoo gay,
Brazening forth on this May day.

Light-winged birds in the bright-blue sky
Are flying ever and ever so high.
Drowned in note of the beautiful blue,
Yet their range high heaven fall through.
Here's the breath of violet gay,
All 's the very breath of May.

Everything is abloom to-day,
Here's the world all broken away,
From its long sleep, into mint
Which so gently the flowers has kissed.
Here's the river in its play,
Mourns roving softly on its way.

Watch the flowers, birds, and bees,
And the rivers, lakes, and sea;
Look around you, and, I pray,
Is there anything half so gay?
Is there ought that can compare
With a May day bright and fair?

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Clothing
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At rock bottom prices.
The Stern-Goldman Co. Co.
One price strictly!
The College a Safeguard.

PROF. J. H. KLEINKESEL.

That was a prophetic saying, "The anchor of my hope for this people in the future," is higher education. That sentiment gave us institutions of higher education at Holland. It gave Hope College its name, and planted the symbolic anchor in its official seal. The boys whose enterprise started the college paper, showed good judgment in their selection of a name for it. No other name would have been appropriate. Nor would the college pin we wear be in keeping, were it undorned with an anchor as its chief device.

The anchor is the symbol of safety, immovable firmness, hope, and patience. It is so employed in Holy Writ. Hope College is a Christian institution; and, if true to its history and chosen symbol, must be a source of security to the community and wherever its influence shall be felt. This duty is equally incumbent upon the small college in general. The small college is usually a denominational, and, therefore, Christian college. And I view it as my conviction that the anchor of hope for the future of our country is the Christian college. Education rules the world, and only education, which is also moral and Christian, can rule the world right.

At the great colleges—which are great at any rate in numbers—from the necessity of the case, moral restraint and interested supervision are removed from impressionable and inexperienced youth. In many of them, religious interests are neglected, or relegated to the rear and reduced to a minimum. Here is danger and serious loss without any adequate returns. The risk of moral ruin instead of moral improvement—notthing can make that defect good.

The small Christian college is a source of security to the student in that it offers him that personal interest, advice, and oversight with reference both to methods of study and habits of life, impossible in large institutions. The vices and follies and frivolities of youth are sure to show themselves, and they must be counteracted. Surely four years of temptation without moral guidance or restraint of any kind—four years of neglect, at such a time of life to build up the student's Christian character—is a strange procedure. In this respect the Christian college leads all others. Religion is the foundation of that seriousness and earnestness of life—the very opposite of frivolity—which is power. The college student should live in a Christian atmosphere. Religion should not merely be tolerated. She is entitled, without apology, to enter the college precincts. She should be at home, and, of her own divine right, in authority there.

In the next place, if the name Christian is real and not fictitious, the Christian college should be a source of security to its immediate environment. So fine a body of young manhood should be a very wall of protection. Property should be safer, personal safety augmented, life more agreeable. The character of the student should be such as to offer desirable and agreeable fellowship. He should show interest in the community he resides in. He receives help and harbor only to pay back all and more in present protection and future usefulness.

It is pleasant, therefore, to note steady and visible improvement in under-graduate college life. The Student's Volunteer Movement has struck a responsive chord that has sent a thrill throughout the college world. By their sociological studies, not a few students are led to undertake reformatory work in the slums. Students are developing an unwritten moral code, reducing the government of the college to a minimum. In most cases there exists the kindest of feelings towards the instructor. Students organize to suppress cheating at examinations. The Young Men's Christian Association is at the same time a school and a field for most effective home mission work. Instead of haz ing, the new student meets the generous welcome of the hearty Christian hand shake.

Again, the Christian college is the safeguard for the State. Well may the patriot ask with deepest concern, What will be the ultimate product of American civilization? Will it develop an extreme commercialism and concentration of capital, where under cover of land, a few men impoverish the millions? Then an inevitable reaction will come, and it will be revolution and socialism, if not something worse. But America, the political Samson among the nations of the earth, has before this, solved the questions of slavery and equality before the land, it will still, under God, solve the deeper questions of industrial slavery and equality of opportunity. The malady is the cancer of covetousness: the remedy, the Christianity of the Bible. He applied by the trained and consecrated brain power which is the product of the Christian college. It is still true that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"; it is still true that there is an "irrespressible conflict," if we would achieve anything as great as true Christian civilization.

Education is the poor man's opportunity. It is the great leveller of cost. Thank God, education is one thing that is not hereditary. The brightest page in our country's history is filled with the achievements of her sons of toil. Those fourths of the students in the small College are the children of poverty. Let the millions remember that the Christian college is the poor man's friend.

Finally, the Christian college is the hope of the Church. It trains the chieftains who are to lead the advance of God's Kingdom. To them in an especial sense has come the great commission, "Go ye and preach." When God enlarges the home field, or needs foreign missionaries, where does He go, but to the Christian colleges of our land?

If the above outline of the duties and opportunities of the Christian college is, in the main, correct, a high ideal and the highest efficiency are needed to furnish the requisite wise leadership in fields of labor so diverse and important. The material upon which the college works is not things and matter—but men and minds and souls; and the proper finished product, nothing less, than the highest type of Christian manhood.

Let no one desire, therefore, to degrade the standing, or lessen the re-
REAM OF ITS OWN.—UNBOUNDED. A small circle, indeed, inscribed in an infinite circle, yet a world which has the universe for its realm, for by man's psychical inheritance, has subjected matter, and the space he can traverse cannot measure, for thought can grasp, thought can grasp, and thought can master till it reaches "the topmost round" absorbed in an infinite Creation. A true life sketch is then the history of a little world in itself, full of philosophy teaching by example.

The study of a character is often an unconscious performance. We often let thought take its wings to soar beyond the ordinary to light upon some great personage, to become enamored by its fascinating individuality, its wonderful power, its unbounded realm of activity. These are the most pleasing hours for a truth-seeking, character-building person. Oh, how I wish I was like that noble man! could perform as many good works as this friend! could arouse the world as that inspired hero! etc.; are the most inspiring ones of many true ambitious characters, and peculiarly characteristic of the plodding student. This is an unconscious longing, an unconscious study of great men. And, truly, how inspiring it becomes! What flashes of anticipating hopes now and then start through our anxious souls! And, even, what a transformation is often effected by the unconscious inspiration of noble characters! They refresh the soul as an evening shower refreshes the sun-scorched plain.

If the unconscious meditation on the lives of great men is such a pleasure and inspiration, what must be the unbounded pleasure and lofty inspiration derived from the study of such lives? They must be more than refreshing showers. They become living streams, nourishing the insatiable longings of our souls whose hopes rise higher and higher with every impulse but never to such a limit of attainment.

To study the biography of a man is to come in touch with the experiences of a tall time; and what a treasure from which we can draw the essential qualities to mold our own lives. Knowledge otherwise derived is indispensable, but experience is the mother of wisdom.

The passage of a true biography unfolds a trait of character, and, as we read, our souls become animated with a spirit that makes a world of possibilities our future allotment.

Do we doubt the value of such a true history? Is it not a guiding star to illumine the path of life? Absorb your own little self into the completed life of a giant hero, a giant intellect, a giant world, and you will rise to your conscious nothing, from an unusual, strange but pleasing reverie to clothe naked self with a garb that shall individualize a new life, a new man, a new world.

In this labyrinth of biographical narration we discover a multifarious range of literature; but all those little worlds, even though not adorned with rich moral traits, have a striking individuality, and their peculiar sphere of activity. Study the lives of our scientific prodigies and you will drink deeper into the mysteries of nature. Study our literary lights. In their constellations shine forth the individualities of the divine Milton, the immortal Banyan, the great Shakespeare, and...
the balmy rays from kindred minds. Study the lives of our great statesmen, patriotic heroes and warriors, ancient as well as modern, with Gladstone and Bismarck as models, and what is your gain? And shall we mention our missionary characters, a Livingstone, a Martyr, a Patton? Whose heart is not touched with the divine surrender. "Here Lord a I, send me? Shall we mention a Luther, a Calvin, a Knox, a Wesley, who with unflinching courage advanced truth, and proclaimed justice? Wonderful characters they were, and wonderful they will remain! And our Bible characters, they surround us, with a glory and a majesty that we behold awe-stricken the possibilities, the power, the grandeur of a human soul. Study that man Moses; search the inmost chambers of that obedient hero, Joseph; catch the sweet harmonious

cords of David's harp; bear the heart-searching words of the Preacher of Repentance; absorb your humble self into the life of that grand character for whom God had such a glorious mission, Saul of Tarsus: throw yourself into the arms of that divine personage who "died for sinful men," whose character is spotless, "the mightiest among the mighty, and the holiest among the holy." the Man of Galilee, and ask, Is not the study of a character the most profitable and enjoyable task, the essence of literature, the mystery of cultivating a strong individuality? and you must affirm that the life of every man is a little world in itself, full of the noblest experiences, the richest gems, the choicest blessings, from whose invaluable treasure we can draw our loveliest and noblest inspirations.

Importance of the Science of Botany.
HENRY VAN WYCK TEN, '98.

In Spring, when nature is arrayed in her garb of leaves and flowers, the botanist, with vacuolum, portfolio, and trowel, leaves for a stroll across meadow and woodland. He has his journey carefully laid out—across meadows, along water courses, valleys, and hillsides; through marsh and woodland, visiting all possible varieties of soils. Occasionally stopping to break off a small twig or to pull up an innocent herb, he passes on till, in yonder shrubbery, he stops and proceeds to dig up a rich find, stores it carefully in his vacuolum and passes on. After a while we see him carefully placing some plant, which, on account of its tenderness, cannot bear exposure, in his portfolio. Making his way into every thicket and bog, and curiously turning over every little leaf or plant that may be strange to him, he finds many a small plant, such as none but a botanist would ever notice. On his arrival home, he immediately puts his specimens into the press. After careful drying, the plants are ready for mounting, which task is very pleasant after the diligent labor often necessary to obtain a fair specimen.

Such is one of the phases of the work of the botanist, and, though to the uninterested looker-on, the science may appear of little or no consequence, yet its advancement and its growth are powerful arguments to show the high estimation in which it has been held in ages past. The science that treats of plants dates back to the days of Solomon, for that wise monarch "spoke of trees from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall." Connected with the study of medicine, the science grew very slowly until restored in Europe, after the Dark Ages. After this, a few attempts at methodical classification, and we come to the name of Linnaeus, who, as it were, changed the chaos of botanical knowledge of his day into a cosmos. The first Botanic Garden was established about the middle of the sixteenth century, and at the end of the eighteenth, there were as many as one thousand six hundred in Europe alone. Five hundred years before the Christian era, the Greeks studied botany only in its relation to medicine, while now the science divides itself into as many as a half dozen different departments, viz., Structural, Morphological, Physiological, Systematic, Geographical, Palaeontological. In all these different departments, from time to time, great men, like Bentham, Jussieu, Humboldt, Hooker, Darwin, Tournefort, etc., have distinguished themselves and have transmitted their names to posterity by tackling them on to the name of some particular plant.

The department of Geographical Botany has been much advanced of late by scientific expeditions to different parts of the globe, and the question of the mode of formation of continental and insular floras, has given rise to important speculations by such eminent travelers as Darwin and Hooker. Palaeontological Botany also has lately made rapid advance, the use of the microscope adding much in determining fossil plants. The nature of the climate at different periods, of the earth's formation, has been determined from the character of the flora.

The variety of nature in the vegetable kingdom is infinite. Nowhere do we find two leaves exactly alike. Species differ from one another only very slightly. To observe these slight differences, and to distinguish closely related species from each other, develops acuteness and discrimination. In the analysis of plants—so manifold and so slight are the shades of difference—one is called upon to use his most deliberate judgment. One will become discriminate and terse in his terminology, which is very essential in the study of Botany. The verbal accuracy and remarkable terseness of Linnaeus reduced the crude matter stored up in the folios of his predecessors, into a form accessible to all. By requiring all species to be capable of a vigorous definition, never exceeding twelve words, he purified Botany from the endless varieties of the gardeners and herbalists.

Agriculture is one of the oldest of human pursuits. For thousands of years, the poor tillers of the soil have plodded along in a routine way, and, in the meantime, the very origin of most plants under cultivation have been forgotten by them. The agriculturist should therefore bring education to bear upon the operations of his husbandry. Botany has special claims upon his attention. He should have an intimate acquaintance with the plants of agriculture, their history
and relationships. Toward this end botany is one of the chief studies in all the agricultural colleges of our land.

Another advantage from this science is, that it leaves its student in possession of a herbarium to which he can turn for information at any time. In a well equipped herbarium, he can have all the plants from ocean shores, river banks, dense forests, open prairies, alpine heights from all the climates and soils, securely stowed away on the shelf. The herbarium thus becomes a reference library as indispensable for the naturalist as is a library of books for the lawyer, statesman, or clergyman.

Girolamo Savonarola.

JOHN B. STEKETEE, '98.

In the study of history the fifteenth century period is a most interesting one. The forces that tended towards the advancement of civilization received tremendous impulses during this period. The institutions known as Feudalism and Chivalry, which had already begun to decline, sank into utter decay in this age; the Renaissance had already made considerable headway, and scholars everywhere were enthusiastic over that movement. The same year that saw the fall of Constantinople witnessed the end of the Hundred Years' War. The closing years of the century find maritime commerce making great strides, the most important of which was the discovery of America.

While all the above mentioned facts make the period one of interest, there are other facts which make it one of disgrace. Just as Roman society and political life were sapped by the luxuries and extravagance coming from Greece, so now Italy was made corrupt by foreign influences. Vice and immorality came in with the revival of learning, and weakened the morals of the Italian people as well as of other nations. Crime and wickedness were seen not only among the common people, but also among the officials in high office and even among the clergy. Monks conducted themselves in a manner directly antagonistic to that advocated by the originators of their orders. The church was in a demoralized condition, and was disgraced by a worship which had become idolatrous.

Such was the condition of affairs throughout Europe, when Girolamo Savonarola appeared in Florence as a reformer and a preacher. The condition of affairs in Florence was the same as elsewhere in Europe. The city was an independent Republic, and Democratic in form. A family by name Medici, had become exceedingly popular through their benefactions, and they had then obtained the upper hand in political circles. Under the veil of the Republic they ruled as cruel tyrants. They reached the height of their power and glory in the life-time of Savonarola. It was against them that he hurled his fiercest denunciations, and it was they whom he accused of depriving the citizens of their liberties.

Although educated for the medical profession, he had become "unable to reduce the wickedness of the blind-ed people of Italy and to see virtue despised and vice honored." Therefore he withdrew to a monastery where he remained several years, studying diligently, for he was a great scholar. At the end of that time he went to Florence to begin his career as a preacher. He entered Florence with joyful expectants and high hopes. But he found very few willing to listen to his earnest appeals for right and his exhortations to forsake wrong. The harshness and the sternness of his manner were not suitable to the refined and cultivated Florentins, and he left that city dishonored and retreated to the mountain district near by. There his fame was spread abroad and soon his popularity reached even to Florence herself, and he was recalled to that city. As he entered the pulpit for the first time, on August 1, 1499, he said he would preach eight years; which fact became true. For eight years he preached and advocated reform; now from the convent pulpit, now from the cathedral platform, as the increase of the multitude necessitated a change of buildings. During these eight years he succeeded in overthrowing the power of the Medici and in restoring, more or less, the former liberties of the Florentians. But in the hour of his triumph he was forsaken by the people—the people whom he had so often swayed—and he was overthrown by the Pope and his allies. He was thrown into prison, where he languished for a long while. After enduring terrible tortures and suffering awful persecution, he was executed and his body burned. He was persecuted, not for any attack he had made or provoked against the Church, but for having protested and preached against sin.

Like many other great men, whose lives have built up the cause of Christianity throughout the world, his end was that of a martyr. The light of his life went out only to shine anew and with increased vigor at a later date. It is sad to see a person, such as he was, end his days under such circumstances.

After we read the sketch of his life and works, we naturally inquire, what were the effects and influences of the reforms he strove to introduce but failed to accomplish. For Savonarola was not a successful reformer. It is true, he won the people by his sermons, but that was only for a short time, for towards the end of his life, when the party of the Medici again secured the control of public affairs, the people flocked to their standard again and left the prior of St. Mark to his fate.

His efforts at reform did not result in such a victory as did those of the Saxon monk, Martin Luther.
efforts of Savonarola were rather a protest against than a true victory over wrong. And they were not as successful because of his inability to understand or comprehend the condition of European society. In the contrary, most men of the European deeper sense of the depression of the times. He saw clearly the evil of the day, and in harmony with his nature demanded that these wrongs be rectified. Nor were his efforts at reform unfruitful because of a lack of earnestness on his part. He had most important truths to impart to them, and in his passion and determination to accomplish this, he threw himself body and soul into the task.

But his reforms were not successful because he directed his energies towards improving the morals of the community rather than striving to better the principles, the doctrines, from which the morals sprang. He would not abolish the system of monasticism, but he would improve the lives of the monks, he strove to prevent a worldly spirit taking possession of the Pope, he did not strive against the Pope as Luther did later. The lack of originality in the character of Savonarola compelled him to remain in the well-beaten track, and, therefore, he did not deviate from it, as Luther did.

Instead of appealing to their reason, Savonarola appealed to their emotions, using his wonderful gifts of oratory. He enforced upon them the facts and truths with which they were already familiar. He was enabled to do it is while present with them; but when he was gone, and the earnestness and intensity passed to which the hearers were accustomed was absent, the people were returned to their old ways.

And because he was not the fearless and independent thinker that Luther was, and because the narrow limits of his age, he could not act otherwise than he did. Luther, on the other hand, was enabled to go beyond the limits of superstition, and by his bold and fearless assertions, and his desire to account for, Savonarola sought to purify the morals of the people; Luther endeavored to purify the sources from which the morals emanated.

There are many lessons we may draw from the life, labors, and death of this mediaeval reformer. He always thought of the people; in all his efforts at reform, he took into consideration the effect the proposed change would exert on the people. He threw all his attention to the work he had undertaken, and he did not allow his zeal or interest to flag when he was threatened by ban of excommunication. His whole life was marked by the selfsame earnestness; that stern look of deepest hate for wrong was ever upon his face. Would that there were more men in our age of indifference and skepticism, who were as fearless and bold to expose evil in whatever place it might be found! Our age needs men who shall devote their lives to the cause of rooting out vice and wickedness. More honor and glory will gather around the history of our country if we take a determined step against vice and wrong than would accumulate were we to become the most proselytizing nation on the face of the earth. We may attain to that high distinction if we educate our citizens in the way of truth and right; but, if on the other hand, vice and corruption continue, our nation shall also fail, as did Greece and Rome.

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Notes and Comments.

A recent issue of the Storer contains an admirable article advocating the introduction of the study of the Bible from a purely literary point of view. The first argument advanced is its literary worth because of its being translated in an age peculiarly fitted for the production of the greatest literature, the age of Shakespeare, when English was at its greatest vigor and the language had reached its greatest height as a means of expression. Next, attention is called to the style which is everywhere marked by a certain "natural nobleness," and especially so in Job and Isaiah. Then something must be done to counteract the deteriorating effects of the modern newspaper upon our methods of thought. Instead of spending his spare moments with Virgil, Homer, or the Bible, as the cultured man of a hundred years ago would do, the modern man spends his leisure time with the newspapers or magazines, which very often have little or nothing noble in them to elevate the mind. The result is, that in our methods of thought we are a nation of Philistines, as Matthew Arnold says, devoid of aesthetic sense and beauty. Now it is argued that in our thinking we lack just what a literary study of the Bible will infuse—a "natural nobleness." "Shakespeare and Homer are always natural, but seldom 'noble natural.'" This is a very brief synopsis of the argument, which we give, because to men connected with Christian colleges the above thoughts are well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this college, we rejoice to state, the Bible is studied from a religious point of view, but what about the idea expressed above, since it also was argued that the ethical study of Scriptures, unaided, could not attain the desired result.

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That old educational ideas are constantly being discarded and supplanted by systems more in conformity with modern views, becomes obvious when we examine the number of radical changes that have been inaugurated in leading universities during the past few years. The latest innovation in accordance with this revolutionizing tendency is the action taken by Columbia college in making the study of Greek entirely optional. That this exquisitely artistic language, the study of which has always been considered as specially conducive to a keen refined intellectual development, should be made elective is a most radical change. In one of our exchanges we found a tabulated statement, showing the courses pursued by this year's graduates of Yale as compared with the courses pursued
by the graduates ten years ago. The
statement reveals the insignificant
fact that, while Political Science,
History, and European Languages
had gained in percent., Mathematics
decreased one half. It shows that
branches formerly considered as all-
essential are displaced by others
equally important and more adapted
to the demands of the present day.
It is well for us to take cognizance
of these facts that we may direct our
training in consonance with modern
tendencies. * * *
A specimen copy of a publication
entitled the Expression has come to
our table, devoting its contents most-
ly to the culture of the human voice
as the title well indicates. It is pub-
lished by the Boston School of Ex-
pression, and contains, for its size,
most excellent material in that sphere
of work. The first article is a life
sketch of the founder of the school—
Lewis Baxter Monroe. In reading
the sketch one cannot repulse the
persistence and persistent efforts of
this man which characterizes his
whole life, in his useful as well as in
his more active career. Professor
Monroe's life and success is an illus-
tration of what a man can become if
there is but a self-sacrificing purpose.
Vocal expression is something that
can be acquired if there is any effort
put forth. The high attainments
reached by persons who were not nat-
urally gifted with rich, melodious voic-
es, nor with strong, healthy physics,
ought to stimulate our efforts in this
direction. The right mode of expres-
sion is seldom a natural gift but must
be acquired, and the reason why orac-
tory is so much neglected is because
students think they can speak when
they can't, while others are too in-
different or too lazy to exert themselves
for the accomplishment of this most
beautiful and important faculty. We
should have more Monroes at Hope;
more Websters in our literary societ-
ties and in our pulpits.

On Friday, May 22, many of our
student readers went to hear Supt.
H. R. Pattengill speak on the subject,
"Nancy Hanks and the Nineteenth
Century." It is not for us to com-
ment upon the merits of the lecture,
yet we certainly speak the truth when
we say that all went home feeling
well repaid and having enjoyed a
hearty laugh. But this occasion and
remarks by different parties has
brought to our notice the need of a
lecture course in our college. That
the students can enjoy and appreciate
good thought and good advice pre-
sented by prominent and competent
men need not be doubted. Even the
short but to-the-point remarks pre-
sented by visitors in chapel during
the session of Council, or at such other
times as they happen to visit us, are
the subjects of discussion and remarks
for weeks afterward. And we recall
hearing such remarks as, 'That man
knows what he is talking about,' and
'That man knows how to hold his
audience,' after the lecture of the
Hon. Geo. Wendling. That the
students ought to have the opportu-
nity of listening to such men, is a fact.
Of book learning we have enough, so
much so that before the close of
school we are tired of it. Can we not
have some of the learning from the
speaker, and which, at the same time,
will serve to break the monotony of
our work and will give us new desire
to make something of ourselves? We
do not say how this can be, but we
wish to express the desire that, pos-
sibly, our Young Men's Christian
Association may provide and arrange
such a lecture course for next year.

The number of those alumni of
Hope who have won laurels for them-
selves and for their Alma Mater has
again been increased by two. This
time honors were conferred upon two
of Hope's sons by the Theological
Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey,
an institution that, from its very foun-
dation, has been a stalwart defender
of the sacred Scriptures and the ortho-
dox faith, and a strong exponent of
true Presbyterianism.
In addition to the advantages offer-
ed by this institution in its excellent
course of study under a corps of able
instructors of widely recognized abili-
ty, there are fellowships and prizes,
which are attainable for the more am-
bitious student who presents the best
thesis on an assigned subject for any
one of these prizes. Besides a num-
ber of minor prizes open to competi-
tion for the Middle and Senior classes,
two fellowships have been established.
One is the George S. Green Fellow-
ship, yielding $600 in quarterly pay-
ments, to be offered to that member of
the graduating class who stands
highest in a special examination on a
specified portion of Hebrew, and who
shall, in addition, prepare the best
thesis on a specified subject in con-
nection with the Old Testament. The
other is the New Testament Fellow-
ship, yielding $600 also, to be awarded
to that member of the graduating class
who shall stand highest in a special
examination upon a specified portion
of the New Testament, and shall pre-
pare the best thesis on a specified sub-
ject in connection with the New Tes-
tament. The holders of these Fellow-
ships will be expected to spend at least
one year in the study of the des-
ignated subject, under direction of the
faculty, in Princeton or some approved
foreign university.

The former, the Hebrew Fellow-
ship, was, at the last Commencement,
on May 5, awarded to John L. De
Jong, a graduate of Hope College in
the class of '93, who succeeded in pre-
paring the best thesis on the subject,
"The Significance of Ezekiel XL to
XVIII," and whose examination was
confined to the same chapters.

The latter, the New Testament Fel-
lowship, was at the same Commence-
ment, awarded to James Sterenberg,
also of the class of '93, who prepared
the best thesis on the subject, "The
Doctrine of Holy Scripture taught in
the New Testament," and passed the
best examination in the exegesis of
Romans II to IV.

Here, then, is another visible de-
monstration of the fact that Hope's
graduates are working their way to the
front in the different spheres of study
and of labor in which they are en-
gaged.
Well may the class of ’93 be proud of their former classmates. Well may our Alma Mater look with an eye of joy and pride upon those who, in winning laurels for themselves, have at the same time been instrumental in increasing the reputation and widening the influence of Hope College.

PERSONAL.
The Rev. Peter Ihrman, ’82, and family, of Marion, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. Ihrman’s parents at Fillmore, Mich.
The Rev. W. Bruins, ’90, of Coopersville, Mich., visited his friends and relatives of this town during a few days of May.

Among the Societies.

EDITED BY J. DE JONGH, ’97.

V. M. C. A.
The first meeting of this month was led by Mr. Wm. Miedema of our Seminary. The topic for the evening was that wonderful address of Paul to the Athenians.
The Rev. Dr. Van Antwerp of the Episcopal church of this city, led the meeting the following week. So important a subject as was presented, ought ever to remain with us and spur us on to a nobler and higher life, for we certainly need “Manliness.”
Hope’s sons are always true to their Alma Mater, and how could it be otherwise? After seven years of separation, we had the privilege of listening to the Rev. Mr. Kruidenier, who addressed us upon the subject “Missionary Work in Egypt,” especially the Department of Education.
The last meeting of the month was led by the Rev. Dr. Dosker. Subject “Love to the Unseen Christ.” Let us remember the earnest warning given to us. Dr. Dosker expects to give an address some time next Fall on the topic “Catechetics.” We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the Dr. in regard to the necessity of such instruction.

Fraternal.
Notwithstanding the beautiful Spring evenings, the fraters continue faithful in their Society work. On May 15 the society held a Republican National Convention. The Convention nominated L. P. Morton for President. On May 29 the monthly literary meeting was enjoyed, the life and works of S. T. Coleridge being the subject of the evening. The collecting of archives is still progressing. During the past month a large number of the alumni have been addressed for papers, etc. To these we would say, that, even if they have no contribution to make, we, nevertheless, expect a definite reply from each one.

COSMOPOLITAN.
The end of the term naturally brings with it a short period of repose in regard to our Society work. The benefit, however, that we have derived from our various meetings with reference to the intellect as well as our moral training, we hope to carry with us. The many strong attractions in Nature did not cause us to be untrue to the familiar saying, “Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.”
We were highly gratified to see many of the students visit us at our various meetings, not only showing thereby an interest in our work but at the same time favoring us with some appropriate remarks. We assure all visitors of a hearty welcome as well as of an intellectual treat whenever they attend.

College Jottings.


A new pump.
Wm. Miedema has a wheel!
Jacob De Jong has not returned this term.
Ed. Kelder has signed to play ball with the Grandville team.
The campus never presented a more pleasing appearance.
Rev. J. Lamar, of the Bethany church, Grand Rapids, took supper with the boys at the club, Tuesday, May 26.

“Special meeting of Meliphone” is a daily placard on the Bulletin Board.
Local editor Sluyter and Mr. Theilen are the latest initiated Van Vleckites.
Pres. Kollen left June 1st for New York where he will attend the General Synod.
An extra consignment of tin pails has been received in Holland. The demand has been greater than the supply. The Freshmen are botanizing.
J. Van der Meulen visited relatives and friends in Grand Rapids the 30th and 31st of May.

The latent oratorical power in the Freshman class is now cropping out during Dutch rhetoricals.

On account of ill health, P. C. De Jong, '93, was compelled to suspend his studies for the present.

The "A" class photos and invitation cards are out. The cards are certainly the more handsome.

We learn from good authority that Ed. Dimment, '96, has been appointed side-walk inspector in Chicago.

Fedde, by standard time it was actually 11:30 o'clock! We know not what time is kept on West Tenth St.

Governor Rich, on account of previous engagements, cannot attend the graduating exercises of the "A" class.

During the forced absence of Mr. Kuizeega, Heyboer has assumed the duty ordinarily involving upon K——.

The statement that the old tennis court will be ready before the bachelor Professors are married is based on conjecture.

A giant beach tree, which adorned the campus for many years, is no more. The remains have been claimed by Schipper.

Arthur Dangremond had involuntarily advocated free economy for the past few weeks. A baseless boi is at the bottom of it.

We are pleased to call attention to the high character of the advertisements in the Anchor. They are well worth your attention.

The two hundred trees planted on Arbor Day are developing nicely. Worms, we regret to say, are destroying Ferrvoda's century plant.

Judging from appearances, the "Bust" this year will eclipse all preceding ones. Special meetings are held daily in order to complete arrangements.

May 29, the long looked for game of checkers came off between De Hey and Van den Burg. Game was called on account of darkness with De Hey in the lead. A give-away game all through.

We doubt whether at present a busier man can be found than Prof. Nykerk. The Melophone and "A" class especially require his supervision. A good instructor coupled with good talent assures the success of the exercises.

Scene 1st.—M. Koster and Henry Yonker in the ring.

Scene 2nd.—Koster on his back (great applause.)

Scene 3rd.—Koster on his back (prolonged applause.)

Scene 4th.—Koster on his back (defeatting applause.)

Scene 5th.—Satisfaction all around.

"Goet spreit" proves himself.

No leaves appearing on the upper end of his tree, Ben Eefling, thinking that possibly he might have put the wrong end into the ground, dug it out, and planted it the other way. The next morning a large fish (sucker) head had appeared. Encouraged by this growth he mulched it freely. However, the birds have since plucked off the rootlets to build nests with.

May 1, M. Hyink experienced a narrow escape from drowning. In the water, Mart is but an amateur. He swam some distance from the shore, but on his return his strength failed him, and before he could reach shallow water—down he went. Several boys standing on the bank thought he was playing off. When he reached the surface he cried for help, but the boys simply laughed. He descended, and when he came to the surface again, he managed to utter another feeble cry. J. De Jong, who was swimming near, now fully realized the situation. A few powerful strokes brought him beside the drowning man, and, after a difficult struggle, Martin was landed. Prompt action and presence of mind alone saved his life.

Send in your order for extra copies of the Commencement Anchor.

The phenomenal playing of Banninga in the game of ball with the city was due rather to the rather than the quality of spectators. How much there is in a smile!

A short time ago five of our self-commanding boys played a little joke on one of the students Gaining entrance to his room, they presented themselves as a committee (deputed by the authorities) whose duty it was to learn the moral and social standing of the new-comer. Immediately the self-controlled spokesman proceeded to question somewhat as follows: What time do you retire? How much do you smoke? Do you use cigarettes? With what lassie do you keep steady company? Whom do you expect to take to the "Bust?" The dumfounded, innocent lad answered them one and all very satisfactorily, while the secretary of the committee sat at the table busily recording the answers. After having examined his clothes, counted his books, and other articles, too numerous to mention, the committee bade him good night. The next day the fellow learned it was but a sell. In his madness he declared he would have vengeance by complaining to the President.

Two Narrow Escapes.

On Monday, June 6th, Mr. Leonard Heyboer had the misfortune to take an overdose of medicine, due to a slip of the tongue (which is characteristic of him). He immediately ran to the doctor, who said he was too late. This frightened his badly, but another dose of medicine saved his life. "A narrow escape," the doctor said.

On Tuesday this same young man was again near the gates of death. In an attempt to pass with his cycle between two heavily laden farmer's wagons near the Grand Haven bridge, he was thrown violently in front of one of the teams. The horse, however, was considerate of his youthful looks and kindly stepped over his body. After a hasty inspection, he learned that neither the wheels of his safety nor his person was injured and he wended his way further on along the country road in quest of his Melophone girl.

Never before have the students cherished base ball more than this Spring. One and all take deep interest in it as the daily number on the grounds forcibly proves. Such enthusiastic practice must necessarily develop a strong team. Match games take place every Friday, either between classes, or the "regular" with an outside team. The 22d of
THE ANCHOR.

May, the "B's" played the "C's" and "D's." After eleven innings the game was given to the last named team. A second game was played on the 29th resulting in a tie, score 14 to 14. On the 29th, the college team played the city. Banning's throwing was the chief feature, fanning twelve men. During the first five innings the city team was shut out. The finished game showed a score of 18 to 8 with the college team as victor. On the 29th, the college team crossed bats with the city Starlights. Wagemaker's batting and outfielding was worthy of applause. Watermelon's batting was exceedingly heavy, three-baggers follow one after another. It was a hard fought game up to the last inning when the Starlights became wild and made frequent errors. It proved another victory for the college, score 16 to 7. The college team is doing better work this season than ever before. Every game played this Spring has been a victory.

Send us your orders for special copies of the Commencement number of the Anchor.

Did you ever take Magic Coins, The Headache Remedy? If not, and are a sufferer, we offer you an opportunity. Find a stranger who does not keep it. Send his name, address, and what he says, and we will repay you a 25 cent package gratis. W. E. BANS, Manufacturing Chemist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

College World.

John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give Vassar College $100,000 towards the erection of a new dormitory, or a recreation hall.

The smallest and also the largest university in the world is in Africa. The former has five students and fifteen instructors. The other in Cairo, Egypt, has ten thousand students.

During the current month Kenyon and Buchtel colleges elected presidents. In both cases men under thirty were chosen. It seems as if the old prejudice against a man because he is young, is passing.

The 29th anniversary of the presidency of James H. Angell will be celebrated at the University, June 24th, at 10 o'clock in University Hall. Greetings by Regents and the Senate: at 2 P. M. in the gymnasium a dinner by the Senate and Alumni; at 8 o'clock in the gymnasium a reception by the president and the senate to the invited guests and alumni.

Exchanges.

There are two hundred college papers published in America.

"That remains to be seen," said the boy when he split the ink on the tablecloth.

Teacher, to history pupil—"What is the greatest financial institution in the world?"

Pupil—"The national debt."

The Ursinus College Bulletin printed a neat memorial number during the month of April. The number was in memory of Prof. Samuel V. Ruby.

A new exchange, The Little Chop, has come to us during the past month. In form it is small but tasty, and in quality it is deserving of comment.

Visitor—"Tommy, I want to ask you a few questions in grammar."

Tommy—"Yes, sir."

Visitor—"If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?"

Tommy—"Sarcasm."

John Vandersluis

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As was stated in the May number of the Anchor, arrangements have been made with an engraving company to group the nine photographic views of the college campus and buildings, and make it the same on heavy calendar paper. The Anchor has received a copy of the same from Mr. F. Ferwerda. Mr. Ferwerda has had four interior and five exterior views taken, and has grouped these views about the likeness of Dr. A. C. Van Raalte. The whole is very neatly printed in two colors of ink, the views are printed in blue ink and the scrollwork in chocolate color. The card measures 22 by 26 inches, and makes a very neat picture to hang in your study or office. Mr. Ferwerda is prepared to deliver it to any address for one dollar ($1.00) per copy. Address him at Holland, Mich.

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