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South America, the Neglected Continent.

(Mission-Prize Essay by H. P. De Pree).

"Charity begins at home is an adage often quoted and possibly as often forgotten in practice. It is used as an argument for home missions, but in this connection, apparently, its truth has never been fully realized. In the face of the great needs of dying souls the general attitude of the church toward domestic missions is not such that the beautiful sentiment, "There's no place like home," expresses her feelings. Far from it. It seems rather to be true of mission work that "distance lends enchantment." The Asiatic and the African are the objects of more universal interest than the American Indian and negro. And so also with our nearest neighbors. In considering the question once put to Jesus, "And who is my neighbor?" we are careful to include the Hindu and Chinaman, but we pass by the South American. This neighbor has been sadly ignored. How often does one hear the needs of South America mentioned in prayer? How many church members know even that work for Christ is being done there? Such unconcern is prevalent in regard to this vast uncultivated field with its thirty-seven millions that it has come to be spoken of as the Neglected Continent.

And what excuse has the church to offer for not bringing the full light of the gospel? We cannot say that the field is a new one. During four centuries of papal oppression there has been the mute appeal, "Come over and help us," and even now we are not awake to the awful need. Nor is the climate so deadly as to furnish reasons for standing
aloof. It is even healthful compared with some of our mission lands.

We cannot excuse ourselves on the ground that many different lan-
guages call for years of devoted study in order to be mastered. And is it a less hopeful field? Surely, this could be no excuse to those who
claim to trust in a Savior who added to his commission the promise,
"All power is given unto me." The fruits, also, that the feeble efforts of the past toward evangelization have yielded give ample encour-
agement for "continuing instant in prayer" and giving men and means to
win these millions to Christ. The church is certainly without excuse.

Ignorance probably is the cause of the sad neglect. The need was not
tfully known, and where facts, "the fuel of missionary fires," are lack-
ing, ardor and love for the work soon die away. And tho' thro' ignorance we have done this shameful wrong, we are not therefore

blameless. Our twin continent should have been better known.

But from the dark view of our neglect we turn to the brighter
aspect of our privilege and opportunity. It has been said with refer-
ence to our United States, "America is another word for opportunity,"

This is even more true of South America. Europeans seem more fully
aware of this than we, and, recognizing the splendid commercial op-
portunity, are migrating thither in large numbers. Oh, that the church
might realize her great opportunity and a large army of consecrated
men and women hasten thither to bring the riches of the gospel! For

in many ways South America is a particularly inviting field for Protest-
ant missions, as will appear from a closer study of the continent.

Climate is an item of considerable weight and moment, and in
many lands presents a very serious problem to the missionary. But
here the climate is amenable and healthful. Guiana alone presents a

There is great diversity of temperature, as may be inferred from the
names Ecuador, meaning equator, and Chili, meaning frost. Snow-
covered mountain tops, hot, low plains and pleasant table lands—all
found in the same latitude—speak of further variety in temperature.

Sickness due to climatic conditions has not been so common among
the missionaries as to deserve mention as a hindrance to the work.

The scenery in many parts of the continent is very inspiring. The
vast level plains, the majestic mountains, the roaring volcanoes, the
numerous rivers, and the immense, impenetrable forests—all these im-
press very strongly the observant eye and the thoughtful mind. This
beauty and grandeur to the responsive heart speak very forcibly of the
Creator and preach impressive sermons. And altho' amidst this per-
fection of Nature, God's greatest work, man, is sadly marred by sin,

praying men of faith are looking hopefully forward to the day when
man and Nature shall unite to praise Him.

A remarkable natural feature of the continent is its river systems.

The interior is exceptionally accessible by reason of the three great
river systems, the Amazon, Río de la Plata, and Orinoco. These, with
their numerous branches, furnish such a supply of navigable waters
that practically all points can be easily reached. Railroads, too, are

rapidly multiplying, so that in accessibility South America has a won-
derful advantage over the mission lands.

It is evident, then, that the missionary has ready access to the
country. But what access has he to the people?

He who comes to South America will find that one language, the
Spanish, will enable him to converse with the people in almost any
country, altho' an understanding of English and German may prove a

great aid because of the great number of colonists from these countries.

Much of the time and effort usually spent in linguistic work is thus
saved. And here again we have an advantage over many other fields.

Nor does the missionary, unless he goes to labor among the In-
dians, who live mostly in the interior, need to acustom himself to
many strange habits or accommodate himself to an entirely different
mode of life. He does not go to barbarians or pagans, but to men who
are familiar with the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Life
in their large cities is not so vastly different from that in ours. The
people may be less ambitious and enterprising; they may be inordin-
ately fond of amusements, such as horse-racing and theater-going; they
may lack some of our strenuous activity, but in general there is not

such a great difference between city life north and that south of the
isthmus. Progress and gradual advancement are clearly discernable
on every hand.

Progress, too, is the prevailing note of their political life and his-
tory, as a glance backward over their past clearly shows. For two cen-
turies the entire continent suffered under Spanish oppression. The
love for freedom was nourished and grew strong under this tyranny;

and, inspired by the spirit of our War of Independence and the French
Revolution, one by one the countries cast off their cruel yoke until now
there are ten republics and only three small dependencies, the Guianas.

This struggle for liberty began almost simultaneously from two points,
one in the north and the other in the south. Simon Bolivar, known as
the Washington of South America, led the army that gained freedom
for Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. San Martin in the south led
his host from Buenos Ayres through Chili and Peru. The two armies
met in Lima with the continent almost entirely freed from Spanish

domination, and that by an uprising in all sections almost simultane-
ously. This bit of South American history is so full of thrilling events
that we need not wonder that the people pride themselves on it. Their
struggle for liberty was a bitter one, and naturally the blessings of
freedom are well appreciated. Among such liberty-loving peoples the
missionary carries on his work. He enjoys the protection of a free
government, while in most of the countries, also, religious freedom is
provided for by the constitution.

But in spite of all the advantages which the neglected continent
offers to the ambassadors of Christ, it is by no means the missionary
Utopia. It has its darkness as well as Africa. Especially of the relig-
ions and moral life is this true. The great problem of mission work here is man.

For this sad condition of morals Roman Catholicism is largely to blame. Like the atmosphere of Peru, which is said to be so dry that corpses exposed for a time are mummmified, the atmosphere and influence of the Roman Catholic church has made moral mummies of living men. It has been the universal religion for centuries. Not only does it number among its adherents the white and mixed races, but its costly show and glitter of ceremony have drawn also the negro; and those of the aboriginal tribes which have been reached by Jesuit missionaries have mingled it with their superstition and idolatry.

The usual harvest of Catholicism is being reaped. Ignorance and moral torpor prevail. The Bible and the school are kept from the masses. Vice and sin abound.

Of course, a few Jesuit schools have existed. As early as 1582 an institution of this kind was opened at Sao Paulo, Brazil; and tho' the teaching was narrow, bigoted, and sectarian, it has had beneficent results. This city is an important educational center even today. However, in spite of the fact that Brazil has enjoyed educational advantages superior to those of many other countries, only 15 per cent of the population can read and write. In some of the republics the non-literate class comprise only 5 per cent of the population. At present more hopeful signs may be discerned in the increasing importance the governments begin to attach to education. This is particularly true of Argentina, which stands first in the Spanish-speaking world in the educational advantages offered. Nevertheless, it seems doubtful whether conditions will ever be satisfactory as long as the clergy continue to be the strongest power in the State.

But sadder than the purely intellectual is the moral condition of the people. Wickedness of the worst kind is so prevalent that what Whitlady has said of India very aptly applies here:

"Where open sin and hideous crime
Are like the foliage of their clime—
The unshorn growth of centuries."

Under the outward culture and refinement even is to be found gross indulgence and sin. Immorality is the curse of the land. In some countries Protestant marriage is not legal. Again, custom has established so expensive a standard for weddings that few find it possible to enter into legal conjugal relations. This has been one of the greatest difficulties encountered in mission work. Recently, after much agitation on the part of the missionaries, civil marriage has been established in Paraguay, Chili, and Peru. Nevertheless, even in these countries, as well as in others where the church still controls marriage and where wedlock unsanctioned by authority is very common, the libertine and courteous abound. Obscenity and impurity are prevailing evils. This corruption in morals is undermining society and calls loudly for pure, consecrated men and women to preach a risen and living Savior.

With so much unbridled lust among parents, and such corruption in the home, what hopes can exist for the morals of the youth? What can we expect but that the leprosy of sin will fatally mar the lives of the children? And if we look to the school or church for aid or reform, how vain is our expectation. Schools, as we have seen, are few, and the instruction given is very meagre. The Roman Catholic church is too corrupt to be able to render assistance and has little influence with many of the people. The men are, as a rule, indifferent to religion; and it is the women who attend mass, observe the holy days, and perform their religious duties most faithfully. But these women are so largely under the power of the priests that their condition is truly a pitiable one, while that of their children is sad and serious. On matters that concern the soul's welfare the people are only partially enlightened; and if the saying applies to religion that nothing is so dangerous as half the truth, South America is in the most pressing need.

And what have Protestant Christians done to meet this awful need? Few denominations have done anything, and much of the work that has been carried on has been conducted only upon a small scale. Beginnings have been made in all countries except French Guiana, the pioneeering being done in nearly every land by the Bible Society. Of course, hindrances and obstacles have not been wanting. As late as 1896 all worship but the Roman Catholic was excluded from Ecuador. However, conditions are everywhere becoming more encouraging, while at the same time the situation grows more critical.

It is to be lamented that the seriousness of the present has not been better realized, and that one of the mightiest forces for evangelization has received little attention. Immigration, tho' already considerable, is on the increase. Europeans are flocking to South America in greater numbers than they do to the United States. Most of these people are entirely indifferent to religion or too much absorbed in their material prospects to take notice of the great spiritual needs of the continent. Could these immigrants be won to Christ before they reach the interior, a strategic point would have been taken. Therefore, a speedy enlargement of the work among these Europeans would prove very effective.

The work that is done is not mere proselytizing, as some have claimed. Missions to South America does not mean merely breaking down another church. In fact, great masses are only nominally adherents of the Roman Catholic church, while practically they are atheists, unbelievers, or totally indifferent to religion.

Only two phases of missionary work have received attention, the educational and the evangelistic. Protestant schools have been an important and influential factor. In evangelical work the colporter has occupied a prominent place, altho' preaching has been engaged in and churches have been founded. By thus dispelling the ignorance tho'
the efforts of the teacher, and by presenting the truth of the gospel thro' colporter and preacher. God's servants are seeking to evangelize these people. Among the Indians who live in the interior and do not come into such close contact with civilization, there is great need also for medical work. The evangelization of these Indian tribes presents additional difficulties on account of the strange language and customs; but noble beginnings have been made. In British Guiana, where one-third of the population consists of Asians, mostly from India and China, who have contracted for a certain number of years of work in the mines, the missionaries have turned their attention also to these classes, and their labor has been well repaid. These "coolies," as they are called, seem more accessible here than in their native land, and many who have accepted Christ have returned to Asia at the close of their period of service and proved valuable witnesses for the Master among their heathen brethren. Thus the gospel seed is being faithfully sown, and already some fruit can be seen.

The promise of harvest on the mission field, however, is always preceded by arduous toil and often by the shedding of the martyr's blood. So South America has had its martyrs. Tho' a comparatively unknown field, it has had its heroes of faith. A few examples will show this. Chinese Fook sold himself for five years of hard labor in the mines of British Guiana that he might win his countrymen. He succeeded in leading two hundred to Christ. Jose Mongiardino, a colporter from Argentina, tho' forbidden to enter Bolivia on penalty of death, proceeded in spite of their threats. After a short period of labor he lost his life as a result of the hatred of the priests. After him several other heroes arose, and with much difficulty succeeded in entering this Thibet of the New World. Thus in many countries the soldiers of Christ have labored under the greatest obstacles, and a few have laid down their lives for the work.

Shall we stand aloof where such sacrifice has been made? Shall we not continue the work that has been begun with such devotion? Shall the awful need not rouse us to action? Let the blood of the martyrs for His cause, the appalling darkness of these millions, the command of Christ to preach and the promise of God to help and bless, speed us on to make of the continent of neglect the home of the elect.

XXX

The South Africa War Ended.

The war in South Africa is ended, and our South African kinsmen are again under British rule. Opinions differ as to what led their gallant heroes to surrender that for which they fought so bitterly. We too are disappointed, we too had expected that they would have battled till the bitter end, that Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" was their battle cry. They have lost their independence. But we are inclined to believe that they were compelled by urgent necessity to surrender it. Their women and children in reconcentrado camps were gradually dying, their farms looted and burned, their commanders were painfully worn out. A race was dying, and that race was to be saved from annihilation.

This war has brought forth great men. It has produced heroes that rank with a Leonidas, William the Silent, Washington and other great champions of liberty. The names of De Wet, De La Rey, Botha and Scheepers are written in gold on the pages of history. They will inspire future generations who shall arise to struggle for liberty and cause the aggressor to pause. England, on the other hand, has acquired naught but disgrace. Her prestige is gravely shaken. Thousands of her sons died in the ignoble field of aggression. Her army is demoralized. Her coffers emptied. And the world gazes in sympathy upon the defeated foe, but casts a look of contempt upon England. We ask ourselves the question "Has might triumphed over right?" Has the God of battles suffered these gallant souls to be beaten by an ungodly foe? God moves in a mysterious way, and His ways are not our ways, nor are His thoughts our thoughts. In the end all will be well. Ultimately right will triumph and the Boer will enjoy liberty on veldt and kopje, for race feeling cannot be extinguished. The new generations shall arise and mourn on the graves of their fallen heroes, their souls will be filled with indescribable longing for revenge and once more the sword will leap from the scabbard, again the musket will be shouldered, but this time to triumph.

XXX

The Song of Nawadaha.

(After the style of Longfellow.)

From the mountains hale and hoary,
From the brooklets free and frantic,
From the forest still and sombre
Came a song of love romantic.

First I thought 'twas Pan a playing
On his pipe to please the fairies;
Sweetly seemed this love song laden
With the fragrance of the prairies.

Sang the singer of the mountains
And the leafy trees and flowers,
With a charm as of a bird song
Or of streams in shady bowers.
Words of love he gently whispered
To the fair one now his bride;
Twas the song of Nawadaha
Praising Nature far and wide.

As I listened, longing ever
In my heart his song to keep,
Phantom-like its distant music
Passed away in silence deep.

Then I cried, "O Nawadaha
Canst thou teach me thus to sing,
In the language of the song birds
Every praising Nature's King?"

Then spake gentle Nawadaha,
With a voice so full of music,
With a voice so full of pity
That I trembled as I heard him,
And the birds and all the breezes
Silent were as Nawadaha
Gently spake unto me thuswise:
"Listen, O unhappy white man,
To the tale and to the story
Of the mighty Sanatana.
Sanatana, as a war chief
Happy was and loved of Na'ions,
Humble was and loved of Nature,
Till, alas, he left his people,
Left the lodge to learn and wander
In the ways of evil white men.
Then, because she loved and missed him,
Gentle Wanda, mourning ever,
Closed her eyes upon his absence;
Weary were her eyes of waiting.

Even Sanatanas white dove,
Drooped and died with weary longing.
And the Father Manitou
Led them, silently departing,
To the land of leafy shadows.
Sudden in the moon of millet,
In the moon of ruddy apples,
To his lodge within the forest,
Came the wayward Sanatana;
Came a proud and haughty stranger.
Brightly shone the sun about him
And the red bird and the breezes,
And the rippling rivers gurgle,
Sang a song of joyous welcome.
Trembling, fearing, hoping, longing,
For his heart was full of warning;
With his hands a whistle made he,
Tried to call the naughty bluebird,
Tried to call the saucy squirrel.
But they came not, they were frightened
At the stranger's rude appearance;
Scampered quickly to the treetops,
And their murmur in the branches
Seemed confused and chilling to him,
Full of sorrow, full of warning.
Then he cried aloud in anguish:
"Wanda, Wanda, thou art near me,
Thou didst love me, let me hear thee!"
Then he heard a solemn summons
Far adown the dusky river.
Yet 'twas near him, just below him
In the blue and murky waters.
Sanatana saw the river
Gleam and glisten with a strange light,
Saw two eyes within its darkness,
Saw the form of Wanda flashing
In its blue depths at his feet.
Then the waters leaped to greet him,
And within them as they parted,
Spectres stood to lead the wanderer
Thro the river of the shadow.
And they called the murky river,
Minne-con-jou, drowned in water,
Learn thy answer now, O brother,
From the fate of Sanatana,
Be not proud and be not selfish,
But be simple and forgiving.
Love the Spirit, love the Father,
Speak with naked hearts together,
That thou mayest learn of Nature,
That thou mayest love her children."

Softly now and still more softly
Sank the voice of Nawadaha;
And the birds and all the breezes
Mingled sweet their native music
Till it melted mid the sighing
Of the great and boundless forest,
Leafy labyrinth of Nature.

**A. C. Dykema.**

*Read at the graduating exercises of the "A" Class.*

---

**EDITORIALS**

**Meliphone Entertainment.**

The Meliphonians gave their annual entertainment on the evening of June 13. This annual meeting has become very popular with the citizens of Holland. In fair weather or foul the Meliphonians are always sure to find the house well filled. The program bore much the same nature as those of previous years. The Meliphone Journal was sure to be present. There was one new feature in the program in form of a debate. This was a decided success. The following was the program:

**Piano Solos, "The Silver Chorus."**

**Invocation.**

Miss Edith Westen

Remarks by the President

M. W. Linsman, "Manhood's Burglar Alarm."

M. W. Linsman, "Manhood's Burglar Alarm."

**Debate.**

Resolved, that the best interests of the United States forbid us permanently retain and govern the Philippines.

Affirmative—A. J. Moeke; Negative—A. Van Houten.

**Koloko, "A Studente Koloko."**

Miss Amy Doeker

**Choral Solos, "La Campanella."**

Miss Amy Doeker

**Declamation, "The Trouble About That Dog."**

Peter Piirhans

**Ballet, Reader.**

A. D. Bucker

**Announcements.**

Miss Grace Yates

**Piano Solos, "Tears, Idle Tears."**

Blumenfeld

**Remarks by Prof. J. R. Nykler.** (By Request)

**Accompanists.** Miss Peter and Thos. Wilmers.

**XXX**

**The "A" Class Exercises.**

If a crowded house adds to the honor and praise of entertainers, then certainly the "A" class of '02 need not be ashamed. A large and eager audience faced the "A" class on Monday afternoon, and surely they did not come in vain. It was one of the highest programs ever rendered here. The following program shows that their men know what is worth listening to and that variety adds to the interest:

March, from "Tannenhoar.

**Miss Amy Yates**

*Wagner*

**Invocation.**

**Declamation, McKinley's Buffalo Address.**

**Original Poem, "The Song of Nawadaha."

**Violin Solos, "Les Puritains."**

**Mr. Will Breyman**

**Oration, The Sings of Vienna.**

**Class Prophecy.**

**Soli, "Beloved, It Is More."**

**Miss Grace Yates**

**One-act farce, "Too Much Salt."**

(Translated from the German by Aris G. Yates and Chester L. Bower.)

**A. C. Dykema.**

*Read at the graduating exercises of the "A" Class.*
Many comments might be given upon the speakers but since Prof. Bergen, who made a few but pleasing opening remarks, believes in brevity we shall also limit ourselves. Miss Amy Yates who played the march for the class cannot be criticized. She is always good. Raymond Visscher had an appreciative address, which was delivered in a little too hesitating and monotonous manner. But his voice was full and strong. The class poem given by A. C. Dykema was good, it was read with a clear voice and in a pleasing way. It showed preparation. Mr. Breyman, although not an "A" class member, played remarkably well. The class was highly honored to have him on their program. The oration was well delivered. A. J. Muste has put some of the college orations in the background. The class solicitude. Commencement is a day of interest for those who competed for prizes. They anxiously wait for the time when the prizes will be awarded and wonder whether their name will be called. Commencement eve is also the time when all the important announcements concerning the college are made. These are of interest to all the friends of the institution.

The solo, "Beloved, It is Morn," was sung by a rich full voice. The last was a "Farce." It did not turn out to be a farce. Every one played his or her part well. The audience left with bright and smiling countenances, which proves that the "A" class had not disappointed them.

The college department will find in the "A" class a set of boys next year that can produce and reproduce ideas of which they may well feel proud. The college will find in them hard workers and consequently strong men. This department is sure that they will prove an honor to it and therefore invite ever yone to return so that they may welcome them in their midst.

\*\*\*

Commencement Notes.

Commencement eve is an eve of events. It is, first of all, eventful for the one who graduates. This is one of the most important days of his life. He is anxious to make this day remembered. He puts forth his severest efforts to make the commencement a success. It is also an eventful eve for the parents and friends of the graduates. They see the culmination of fruitage of years of toil. They watch each speaker with tender solicitude. Commencement is a day of interest for those who competed for prizes. They anxiously wait for the time when the prizes will be awarded and wonder whether their name will be called. Commencement eve is also the time when all the important announcements concerning the college are made. These are of interest to all the friends of the institution.

It is needless to say that the class of 1902 did credit to themselves. They have always been able to hold their own throughout their college course, and on Commencement eve they were not at all found wanting. The following was the program of the evening:

```
Invocation

Music—"Night Hymn at Sea"                G. Thomas

Miss Stella M. White and Miss Mable C. Warner.

Oration—"The World's Decisive Battles."                Henry DePree

Oration—"The Poetry of Robert Browning"                John Van Peursen

Music—In His Hands Are All the Corners of the Earth"                Mendelssohn

Miss White and Miss Warner

Oration—"The Waning of the Cresecent"                Miss Minnie Van der Ploeg

Oration—"The Renaissance of the South"                John Van der Beek

Music—Duet from "La Gioconda"                Pockielli

Miss White and Miss Warner

Oration—"Our New Navy"                John E. Winter

Presentation of Certificates to the Graduating Class of the Preparatory Department

Conferring of Degrees—A. B. upon the Class of 1902: Honorary Degrees

Awarding of Prizes

Music—"Passage Birds' Farewell"                Hildreth

Miss White and Miss Warner

Valedictory

Miss Anna Riemens

Parting Hymn                Anders

Members of the Class.

Doxology and Benediction.

Miss Amy Yates and Mr. Thomas Welmers, Accompanists

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon the class of '99. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. A. Oltmans of Saga, Japan, and upon Rev. A. F. Beyer. The honorary degree of Ll. D. was conferred upon Rev. David J. Burrell D. D. of the Collegiate church of New York City.

The following prizes were awarded. First—Mrs. Sam Sloan foreign missionary prize, $25. Judges: Rev. John Conklin, D. D., New York City, Mr. C. S. Dosker, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rev. S. Vandewerf, Holland Mich. Subject: South America the neglected continent. The committee awarded the prize to Henry P. De Pree, whose nom de plume was "Cotton Mather."

Second—George Birkhoff Jr., prize for the best essay in English (sophomore class). $25. Judges: Mrs. Henry Hulst, Grand Rapids, Mich., Professor Vanden Bosh, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Burton E. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich. Subject: Shelley. The committee unanimously agreed that the essays were evenly excellent, therefore they recommended that the prize money be equally divided between them. Miss Grace W. Hoekje, whose nom de plume was "Viviana," received one-half the amount and the other half was awarded to Willis G. Hoekje, nom de plume, "Allan Ramsay."

The Anchor

and Mr. A. Raap, Roseland, Chicago, Ill. Subject: "Welken invloed heeft de 'Muider Kring' op de Nederlandsche letterkunde uitgeoefend." The committee awarded the prize to M. C. Ruisard whose nom de plume was "Gysbrecht Van Amstel."

Fourth and Fifth—The Henry Bosch prizes for the best examination passed in English grammar and orthography, $15 and $10. Judges: Professor Peter Huyser, Professor John G. Winter and Professor J. E. Kuizenga. The first prize was awarded to Miss Esther Fortuyn, and second to Marcus C. F. Andreea.

The chair of Psychology and Pedagogy became vacant through the resignation of Prof. Ladd. The Council of Hope College chose a man for this position from among a host of applicants. Th- chair will be occupied by Prof. E. L. Norton Ph. D. of Ypsilanti. He comes to us with a thorough preparation. He is a graduate of Amherst. He received his Ph. D degree from Clarke University. He studied one year at Berlin. Last year he was connected with the State Normal School. On behalf of the faculty and studentry of Hope College the Anchor wishes to extend a hearty welcome to Prof. Norton.

XXX

The Laying of the Corner Stone.

June 18 was a red-letter day for our institution. Then occurred the laying of the corner stone of Van Raalte Memorial Hall. It was a day to which we had looked forward for a long time with eager expectation. It is not every year that we can have the privilege of witnessing such ceremonies. The day was therefore fittingly celebrated. In the afternoon an immense throng had assembled from the city and from different adjacent communities. There were representative speakers from east and west. A large host of graduates had come to show their loyalty to old Hope.

The corner stone was laid by Mr. D. B. K. Van Raalte, assisted by Mr. B. Veneklaasen and Mr. P. Semelink. At this occasion the high ideal at the college was held up before her as well as her duties and responsibilities to Church and State. May we all try to live up to our ideal and reflect honor on our alma mater.

XXX

AMONG THE SOCIETIES

V. M. C. A.

At the beginning of the month Mr. De Hollander tendered his resignation as president of the association. Owing to the fact that Mr. DeHollander will discontinue his studies at Hope we had to submit to the inevitable and accept it, much as we deplore it. He has been one of the most faithful of our Y. M. C. A. workers. Mr. Boeve was elected president to fill the vacancy.

Anthony Walvoord, C. B. Stullman and L. Boeve represent the association at the Lake Geneva conference this year. The session opens on June 20 and continues to June 29.

The Rev. S. Vander Werf addressed the association, June 26th, on the subject, "How to get the most good out of the Bible."

On June 12 a joint meeting of the two Christian associations was held. This was well attended, since it was the closing meeting of the year. Prof. Bergen, John and Jacob Van Es and Doctor Kollen made short addresses. The presidents of the associations gave brief reviews of the year's work. The Y. W. C. A. is in its second year and is in a prosperous condition. Miss Alice Kollen and Miss Grace Hoeke will attend the Geneva conference that holds its session in the latter part of August. The Y. M. C. A. has experienced a time that was not encouraging; but we believe that we have passed through the period of laxity and relaxation and that there are reasons to hope for a more auspicious future. The college prayer meetings were well attended and enthusiastic. May the new year find every one inspired with a new zeal in Christian duty.

MELIPHONIE

The year's work of the Meliphonie society came to a very happy close on Friday evening, June 14 in the shape of an Anniversary entertainment. The annual picnic held this year at Wanakazoopark was enjoyed as only Meliphonians can and will when the eagle eye of the Sergeant-at-arms threatens guilt and studies and exams no longer worry. Boating, bathing, fishing and other sports were freely indulged in, to say nothing of the provisions, ice cream etc. After a delightful excursion upon Lake Michigan, the whole party was conveyed by the steamer Gladys to old Hope farm, returning again to Holland about 7 p. m.

THE COSMOPOLITANS.

Another prosperous year is added to the many credited to the Cosmopolitan Society. During the past year the membership was large and to give each one something to do about once in two weeks required quite a long program. But the hearty response to any task imposed evidences what the members want. With the best wishes of the society we bid farewell to our Senior members who so long have stood by us, and in the same spirit we welcome all that wish to join us in the future. We
have no special meetings at any time for visitors, but each meeting throughout the year is a special one. The officers elected for the first term of the next school year are: President, T. Welmers; Vice President, Anthony Karreman; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Stillman; Sargeant, Ned Hessenius.

XXX

Alumni.

John Hoppers, '01, has been visiting his old friends here during Commencement week.

Rev. G. Kolste, '99, has accepted a call to Ebenezer, Mich.

Prof. John E. Kuizenga, '99, of the N. W. C. A., of Orange City, Iowa, is visiting with relatives and friends in the city.

Wedded on the evening of June 10th at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Veneklaasen, of Zeeland, Mich., the Rev. H. Suyter, 99, and Miss Albertha Veneklaassen Prep. Dept., '00. They will reside at Berne, N. Y. The Anchor extends congratulations.

Rev. N. Boer, '88, has declined the call from the First church of Pella, Iowa.

The Bethany church of Grand Rapids has called the Rev. H. Hoppers, of Englewood, Chicago.

One of our new Alumnae, Miss Anna Riemens, '02, left Thursday, June 19th for Utrecht, Netherlands, which will be her future home. She expects to continue her studies at the University.

Prof. Soulen, principal of the N. W. C. A. of Orange City, will spend a few weeks at Cherokee, as instructor in the Normal school.

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Prof. C. I. Norton, Ph. D., of Ypsilanti, who will fill the chair of psychology and pedagogy in Hope College, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. A. J. Ladd.
Prof. S. O. Mast is taking a post graduate course in biology at Woods Holl, Mass.

Van der Beek is much interested in a Dutch Steel Trust.

Van der Naald took her out rowing so often just to get her used to the waves.

Prof. Nykerk has taken up his abode in VanderBeek hall for the summer.

The other day three theological candidates were seen on the roof of the First Reformed church. The next step will be to go inside.

A Scene.

Outside— Wa-ke and his lady friend walking on the street she leaning heavily on his arm.

Inside— People rushing to windows to see who was fainting.

Ben doesn’t like Chicago boys, especially around commencement time.

Work is being done in the library under the supervision of Prof. Veghte.

It is reported that Melly has migrated to Kalamazoo.

Stuart has become assistant editor of “Ons Vaandel.”

“Absence makes the heart grow fonder Though the ocean’s waves may roll.”

We wonder whether Van der Beek shook her hard enough to get that picture.

Brouwer now sings softly to himself— “Should auld acquaintance be forgot.”

One of Miss Keppel’s graduating presents was a box of honey. A very sweet present and we suppose from a very sweet person.

For whom was the rice showered so heavily at the dock on Thursday evening? Could it have been for Hessel? We supposed he was alone.

Have you heard the motto of the Senior class? — “Date it dabitur”— No wonder they received so many gifts.

Wasylye has left.

Van Peursen has decided he had rather find a girl for himself than leave it to someone else.

One by one the girls of Hope are wearing sparkling new rings. Miss Ke— I is the last one reported.

Miss Kremers very pleasantly entertained the Senior class at her home on 13th street on Wednesday evening after the commencement exercises. Dainty refreshments were served and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present.

Cupid was one of the gifts received by a young lady of the Senior class.

We suppose that Stuart is a sailor. He likes everything so briny.

Dr. Kollen attended the dedication exercises of the Cedar Grove Academy.

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"I venture to say that even an off-hand statement of these remarkable possibilities cannot be readily given, having occasion to go into this question recently, I made a new calculation, which is approximately correct. It is based upon the Island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, as an eastern starting point. Upon the completion of the negotiations American post offices will be established in the islands, and we will proceed to the recently established post office at Point Barrack, Alaska, well within the arctic circle, on a peneplain above the northernmost shores of Iceland, and not so very far distant from the north pole itself.

"Then we will make an aerial journey to the tropics of the South seas, at Manila, and then home again to St. Thomas."

"From St. Thomas to New York it is 1,428 miles; to San Francisco, 3,635 miles; from San Francisco to Unalaska, 2,663 miles; from Unalaska to Nome, about 1,000 miles, and thence to Point Barrack, 425 miles, or a total of 8,285 miles from our most eastern Atlantic post office to our northernmost post office amid Arctic ice. The revenue cutter which will visit Point Barrack this summer, when the ice has melted out of the Arctic sea sufficiently, and which will carry the supplies for the new office, will go around the western shores of Alaska through Behring strait, and the total distance will be somewhat increased. Actual distances in this remote realm cannot be stated with positiveness, but these figures are not far out of the way and are based upon office records."

"Returning southward, overland part of the way, it is approximately 1,500 miles from Point Barrack to Manila; thence, it is 2,000 miles to Honolulu from this island in the sea it is 2,327 miles to Guam, and from that island 1,500 miles to Manilla, or a total of 8,450 miles from our arctic post office at Point Barrack to our Southern Pacific post office of importance.

"And now for the homeward team. It is 750 miles from Manilla to San Francisco, via Guam and Honolulu, and 1,717 miles from the Golden Gate city to St. Thomas, and the complete circuit, as here outlined, amounts to 22,000 miles, a distance which a letter might travel under certain conditions, for two cents under the American flag."

BIRDS NEST IN MONUMENTS.

The Grant and Linne Statues in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Utilized in an Old Manner.

Birds have taken advantage of sheltered positions in two Lincoln park monuments at Chicago and built nests. Three families of the feathered tribe have taken up their abode in the Gen. Grant monument, and in the Linne monument in the north end of the park birds have built their nests.

In the Grant monument the birds selected the stumps and the cup-and-socket formed by the figure in holding a field glass in its hand. In their chosen positions the birds are said from rain and wind storms, but occasionally a small boy climbs the structure and destroys the nests. However, the ambitious sparrows are seldom discouraged. Their human enemy has no sooner finished his plundering than the birds set about to rebuild their homes.

In the Linne monument the palm of the great naturalist's hand, hanging at the side of the bronze figure, shelters a pair of sparrows. The nest is snugly situated in the cup formed by the curve of the hand.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

About 12,000,000 gallons of cider are made yearly in the United Kingdom.

The Bank of France estimates the value of the buildings and equipment of the main institution and all its branches at $1,052,000.

Sixty-good-sized mushrooms were recently discovered growing in the thatched roofs of some old property at Hocknell Torrard, Nottingham, England.

Jordan is one of the crookedest rivers known. In covering a distance of 60 miles, for that is the length of a straight line drawn on the map between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, it runs 212 miles, because of the multiplication of its windings.

At a recent cooking exhibition in Paris President Loubet made a speech in which he declared that one of the reasons why so many foreigners like to visit Paris is that they are sure to get better things to eat there than anywhere else in the world, and he exhorted the cooks to use all their talent to maintain this supremacy for France.

At Buda-Pesth the wooden pavement of a whole street has just been stolen in broad daylight and in full view of the police. The thief appeared in the foreground with a gang of laborers, whom he ordered to pull up the pavement, which he sold forthwith, promptly decamping with the proceeds.

Count Carlo Ariberto Contarini, who died recently in Venice, is believed to have been the last male descendant of the great Contarini family that gave eight dukes and 44 Procurators to the republic. The first duke, Domenico Contarini, ruled from 1043 to 1071 and rebuilt St. Mark's in its present form. The last count was a retired officer in the Italian army and very poor. He could not be made to pass through the Grand canal, on which are five splendid palaces that once belonged to his family.

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