
CONTENTS:

EDITORIAL:
The New Volume, - - 1
The Holiday Number, - - 1
A New Associate Editor, - - 1
Theories or Facts, - - 1
Students and Politics, - - 1
College Sentiment, - - 2
Ulfias Meetings, - - 2

LITERARY:
The College Calendar, - - 5
Rev. John Van Vleck, - - 6
Co-operation, - - 7
The Michigan College Y. M. C.
A. Conference, - - 8
How to Study Well, - - 9
Is Marriage a Failure? - - 11

PERSONALS, - - - - 12

College News, - - - - 12

Advertisements, - - 14–16
THE ANCHOR.

"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xiii. 5.

VOLUME II.

H O P E COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1888.

NUMBER 1

FOR various reasons it was thought best not to publish an October number of The Anchor this year, but in place of it we shall publish a special Christmas number. We shall strive to make this holiday number especially attractive, and we shall be glad to receive any short contributions which alumni or students may send us for this issue.

WITHE this issue we welcome to the Editorial Staff, John Vander Meulen, '91, who has been elected to fill the place vacated by Adrian Pieters, '91. Mr. Pieters was one of the founders of The Anchor, and has always worked diligently for its success. We are sorry to lose him, but are glad that his place has been so ably supplied.

IT is often stated, and with great truth, that college students are apt to follow theories rather than facts. Many attribute to this the fact that so many professors and students are free-traders, claiming that they are students of "maxims, not of markets." It is fortunate that our students need not, as a rule, be warned against theorizing.

THE political storm has at last expended its force and passed over, leaving behind no disastrous results to be measured over by any one, except, perhaps, by a few of our youthful Democrats. The campaign has been closely followed and studied by most of our boys, who have manifested an unusual interest, and displayed considerable zeal in the political strife for the past few weeks. Perhaps never before have they studied the political questions and the issues of the day more, than during the past few weeks. The relative standing of both parties was freely discussed and debated, and many a youthful partisan has at times retired from the field of debate in a rather disconsolate state, feeling more enthusiastic than edified by his political passage of arms. Many were the arguments brought forth.
by our youthful leaders; the orator of Hope dis-
played his usual skill in political argument, and, no-
doubt, made a few converts for the good cause.

The Republican Club of Hope came out in good
force whenever a political demonstration was made
in our city. Also the Republican Glee Club enter-
tained the citizens with excellent and appropriate
political songs, which were very much enjoyed by
all. However, the boys feel greatly relieved to
have it all over and settled, and to the satisfaction
of the professors and students, they can once more
turn their undivided attention to their studies.

During the past year considerable college sen-
timent has been displayed and it should keep
on growing. We hope soon to see college colors
adopted either by the alumni or students, and we
would also urge each class to adopt its own colors.
We also hope that it will become customary for
the classes to elect officers at the opening of
the year, and that these elections will have a
more decided influence with our boys.

We have great faith in our institutions, and
are rather impatient of compliance with
all the classes to elect office bearers at the
beginning of each year, and that this sentiment
should keep on growing without
merely:

At our hero's sad demise;
With God's dispensation'tide
Never: for He's just and wise.

To my pen, be loosed, my tongue,
When a hero you extol;
Let his glorious deeds be sung,
Till it kindle every soul.

All alone he left forever
Kindred, friends, and associates dear
All alone—and thus to ever
Shed we many a silent tear.

Twas a noble cause that called him,
'Twas a noble heart that moved;
Death or danger never appalled him,
Fear his courage e'er reproved.

Few high words to lose and
But those years were nobly spent—
Floating as the morning vapor,
Transformed as the ark's痘

Faithful one, thy Alma Mater
Mourns thee as her dearest son;
But she joys that thy Creator
Hath endued thee with his best won,

Friend and brother, thus hast left us—
A deep wound-stern Death has made.
Of thy labors has been lost;
But thy memory cannot fade

Fade the flower, silent witness
Of thy quiet, final breath,
Thy remembrance will be precious.
It shall never know of death.

Yes, thy death gives solemn warning
That we're immortals here below;
But on that eternal shore
We'll wake, and we shall know

That there's recompense above us
Of reward for good or ill;
May we know that God will love us,
When He gives commands fulfilled.

Rest in peace 'neath India's award;
Rest till thou art called away.
Rest from labor, thy reward;
Rest till resurrection day.

THE FALLEN HERO,

Hark! I hear on mortued pionics
Borne a dirge from India's shore;
Palms, bamboo, and stately banyans
Mourn a hero who's no more.

Tide-worn plains are holy.
Where our noble hero fell.
He of the brave, most brave,
Suffered what no tongue can tell.

Cease my heart, thy mourning child!
At our hero's sad demise;
With God's dispensation's tide
Never: for He's just and wise.

In MEMORIAM
Rev. L. Hekhuis, M. D., '77.

Conscious that little remains to be added to what
has been already spoken and published in tribute to
the worth of my lamented friend and clasemate.
1, nevertheless, willingly comply with your request to
furnish a brief sketch of his life and services, recog-
izing, as I do, that a record ought to be preserved
in our college annals. It occurs to me also, that
the readers of THE ANCHOR will be more especially
interested in the

life of Brother Hekhuis, in so far
as it stands in relation to the Institution which has the honor of
being his alma mater.

As is true in regard to most of us, Mr. Hekhuis
owed very much to Hope College, and we, who love
the Institution, have reason to re-
source to that shrine while
the present
ghom, in that we
may point to such
a

child of the covenant,
true

child of God
mold-moulding influences of
College,

developing and

brining into

practical usefulness those principles of character and life
whose foundation had been laid in the Christian home.

Sad in the extreme were the tidings that came to
us from India a few days since; sad to every Pro-

fessor, alumni, and under-graduate of the college;
sad to every minister, missionary, and member of
the Reformed Church; sad to every one interested
in the true welfare of humanity and in the advance-
ment of the Saviour's cause. We mourn that a life
of so much promise should have been cut off where
it had but just given earnest proof of abundant and
blessed fruitage. But we recognize that his life
has not been in vain; has not been in vain for us,
whose privilege it was to be intimately associated
with his generous and noble spirit, neither may
it be a fragment one among us; the influence of
his consistent manly character will long be fondly
cherished.

The subject of this sketch was the firstborn child
in the pious family of Gerrit John Hekhuis and
Jenity Wilting. He was born the 13th of June of
1841. A learned and valuable book was the

THE ANCHOR

MEMORIAM
Rev. L. Hekhuis, M. D., '77.

Died while Missionizing in India, Sept. 16, 1888.

The Anchor.

Dr. L. Hekhuis, M. D., '77.

was made

brother, thou hast left us—
A deep wound sterner Death has made.
Of thy labor has been lost;
But thy memory cannot fade

Fade the flower, silent witness
Of thy quiet, final breath,
Thy remembrance will be precious.
It shall never know of death.

Yes, thy death gives solemn warning
That we're immortals here below;
But on that eternal shore
We'll wake, and we shall know

That there's recompense above us
Of reward for good or ill;
May we know that God will love us,
When He gives commands fulfilled.

Rest in peace 'neath India's award;
Rest till thou art called away.
Rest from labor, thy reward;
Rest till resurrection day.

ALUMNUS.
winter. In 1869, being now 29 years of age, relin-
quishing for the time, it seems, the hopes of his boyhood, and about to frustrate the dying wishes of his dying father, nine years before, he negotiated for a farm; but while making efforts to obtain the money demanded in immediate payment, another provider met the formless, being now the turning point in his life. Again his earnest thoughts revert to the possibility of obtaining an education, and in the fall of the same (1870) about six weeks after the opening of the term, the mother and her son, who until now had been the support of herself and younger brothers, repair to the house of their par-
ter, Rev. R. Pieters, of sacred memory, to ask his counsel in regard to the all important matter engaging their thoughts. At this conference our broken family, newly united, showed his pur-
purpose of entering upon a course of preparation for Foreign Missionary work, and it is believed that his thoughts were directed to the mission field. With the advice of Rev. Pieters, a beginning was made immediately, Lambertus being duly inscribed as a member of the "D" Class in the Fall of 1870. From this purpose of his life he never swerved for an in-
stant by a hair-breadth. At one time, indeed, dur-
ing his course in view of the facts, first, that he was somewhat advanced in years,—speaking com-
paratively,—and secondly, that lay in his plan to take the course of medicine as well as theology, he took into consideration a plan of taking dispensa-
tion from part of the literary curriculum, giving the time thus gained to a medical course at Ann Arbor. He hastened at once to get himself enrolled in the Theolog-
ical Seminary. But wise counsel prevailed, and he went on with the prescribed course, graduating in 1875. In that class, the other mem-
er of the class being Johannes Visscher, John C. Groeneveld, and the writer of this sketch.

Soon after entering the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Hekhuis began to read medicine with Dr. H. H. Baldwin, and during the second and third years of his course at the seminary, attended the lectures and clinics of the Medical Department of the Uni-
versity of New York, necessitating restlessitting and arduous labor night and day, during vacations as well as term-time, but securing thereby the gaining of six years time in the preparation for his life-
work.

While not claiming for our dear friend, that he was a man of the spirit of the school's own genius, pos-
sessed of brilliant talents, it is conceded by all who knew him, that he was a man of strong common sense, intolerable will and persistent energy. His tasks called for exertion on his part, but he was willing to exercise it; he never shrank from hard work. His life was, in a peculiar sense, a constant struggle; every step in advance was an actual con-
test over opposition, beset with the many and various difficulties in his life by dint of faithful-
ness, hard, and persevering work.

Strong determination was one of the principal ele-
ments in the character of the deceased. Having once undertaken a purpose he bent every energy to its accomplishment.

Another element was, a wonderful equanimity of tempera-ture; he seemed to have complete mastery of himself under the most trying circumstances; the writer does not recall a single occasion upon which Mr. Hekhuis for an instant lost his self-control. Never ashamed to own a fault or to be always ready to meet the blame if it were his. His sympathy and tenderness for others were incomparable.

He was a thoroughly genial and lovable spirit, from which self-seeking seemed entirely absent.

Again, the feeling of independence was a marked characteristic of his make-up, he scorned to be helped, so long as complete self-support was possi-
ble. Witness the arduous labors and economical management, which were a necessity, that he might continue his studies; but in which assistance would have been readily given him, if it had been his de-
sire.

Further, he was a man of a very tender conscience; obedient to its every dictate, in nothing doing vio-
lence to its claims; from which it was to be expect-
ed that he would be, as he was, a man of sterling integ-
ity, loving the truth, scorning hypocrisy and de-
decency in every form.

His life and services as our Missionary in India are well known. Arriving at Madras on Feb. 6th, 1882, he worked faithfully and zealously, both as spiritual adviser and medical helper, going forth in the spirit of the Master, to preach the Gospel and heal the sick; until on Sept. 16th, of the present year, God was pleased to take him to himself. Af-
ter months of dreadful anxiety, but only a few days of suffering, during which his faith never wavered,

LAMBERTUS HEKHUIS DIED THE DEATH OF A BELIEVING AND TRIUMPHANT CHRISTIAN.

At the Age of 39 Years, 1 Month and 1 Day.

Dear Brother, rest in peace with Ziegenbolg, and Pletschen, and Zinzendorf, and Schwartz, and Henry Martyn, and Carey, and Alexander Duff, and with the entire consecrated band of six hundred Mission-
aries, whose sacred dust the "coral strand" of India holds entombed.

Inducing us to say to Jesus' sake, dearer now than ever before for the sake of Hekhuis, His servant.

"Requiescat in pace.

MATTHEW KOLTS, 77.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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THE College Calendar.

BY REV. A. VERNES, '91.

A professional man, who graduated from one of our Eastern Colleges no less than forty years since, recently expressed to me his disapproval of what he chose to call "an extravagant waste of time" on the part of his students who were-occupied in "reinforcing" by which careful training has acquired the habit of application, has no time to relax the strain, but to toil into indoctrination; memory has time to allow much that was collected by means of rarest to passe, so that it is hard to connect the opening of the new with the close of the old school year: the thread of the course is broken, the work which, if distributed over ten months could be easily done, now extends over eighteen months, necessitating exposure of the winter's vices.

The remark led me to reflect whether in the ar-
range ment of the school year the economy of the student's time be not for a lengthenings of the summer vacation which is not only unimportant, but in which the students would be better prepared to continue the fall term.

In the following columns I have endeavored to present the facts as to what principle or basis is the average college calendar arranged?

Does each institution determine this for itself, or do the holding colleges of the country answer the question, and the smaller simply follow the fashion? Since such schools as receive students from every section of our land are few, and those dependent on local patronage many, does it not seem that the rules of the former applied to the latter might prove a serious inconvenience? Where circumstances and conditions vary the law of uniformity is apt to be a burden.

One of the districts in the writer had a brief personal acquaintance, during the school year, with a college in a winter and a summer term with a long dash of leisure between each. The winter term was to ac-
mmodate the younger boys, while the older girls whose ser-
dvices during the summer in picking berries, hoeing corn and potatoes, laying and harvesting, were in-
dispensable, the summer term to accommodate the smaller children who were too delicate to bear the exposure of the winter's storm, and too small to waste through the mud and slush and snowdrifts of the colder months. Should not the larger pu-
lils have attended the summer school also? Per-
haps, but they couldn't. Should not the parents have conveyed the little ones to school comfortably in winter? Perhaps, but they wouldn't. And as we have to do with people as they are, and not as they should be, as they do and not as they should do, we deem the principle of this district a practical and profitable one.

Every institution of learning, whether larger or lower, must determine for itself the proper division of the school year, and in this division it should

have respect primarily to the best interests of the student, his happiness, convenience, economy, and general advancement. The necessary equipment is for the student and not the student for the college. While he is to respect its author-
ity, it is to subservise his comfort and convenience.

Judged by this principle it is desirable, as a rule to limit the working days of the week to five, and the working months of the year to seven or eight. Have we so degenerated that in face of the com-
mund "six days shalt thou labor," the student's mind requires two days of rest, one secular and one sacred, out of every seven? And, not to speak of the holiday and Easter furloughs, would it not be bet-


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THE Anchor.

KALAMAZOO, Oct. 10, 1888.
Maria est and in the year 1828, John, the son of John and the mother was well known for piety and amiability, and the children were wisely trained for the Lord. These sons and daughters grew up in the old farm house, but all have passed to the better land, except Sarah, a distinguished ability, who now presides over the Oasing Institute at Sing Sing, N.Y.

My first acquaintance with John Van Vleck was at a school I attended in 1837-38. Although only in his tenth year, he was studious in habit beyond his class-mates, and not given to the ruder sports of the boys. His education was finished in New Brunswick, N. J., by graduating from Rutgers College in 1852, and from the Theological Seminary in 1855; having the reputation of being very faithful and thorough in his work, and unusually fond of books. His first inclination was to the medical profession, but he listened and obeyed as he felt, that God called him to the gospel ministry, and to the work of His Church on earth. Having, in 1851, become his pastor, and knowing well his attainments and his experience as a teacher, Dr. Van Vleck was recommended to the Board of Directors of the University, and employed a young man of great ability, who now presides over the Board of Directors.

In 1866-1869. Although only in his twenty-first year, he was the principal of the school, and his pupils were among the best patronized schools along the Hudson, and his administration was popular. But in 1862 the care and labor again became too great a strain on his health, and he resigned, to become the pastor of the church of Wauwatosa, Wis., in the same county. As a preacher of the gospel, he was held in high esteem by a loving congregation of people, but the days of Rev. John Van Vleck were numbered; after the Autumn of 1864 he could no longer appear at the sacred desk, and on the 15th of March, 1865, in firm faith and a rejoicing hope, he departed to his Father. While at Kingston, he had married his first wife's sister, Julia, who died at Middletown, N.Y., some years ago. He left two daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom, Cornelia, soon followed the father. The two sons are pursuing honorable careers in life, and one fills a professor's chair at Cornell.

This paper may be somewhat extended; yet much more might be added in memory of the first Principal of Holland Academy. His name should not be, and will not be, forgotten. He left in manuscript several scholarly productions, commentaries, etc., but not in a finished condition. It was once proposed to publish some of these remains, with a biographical sketch, but the work was never accomplished. The portrait, from which the cut at the head of this article was produced, was a good likeness when it was taken, and this notice of his life and labors I am well aware will serve to give rise to the knowledge of the writer. He lies buried at New Prospect, and mine it was to perform the last sad rites of sepulture.

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Co-operation.

The signification of the term, according to Webster, is a joint operation or working together. From the definition we conclude that there must be, at least, two parties performing the operation, otherwise there can be no joint operation, and we also infer that the agents must carry on the work harmoniously, i.e. the parties or agents must work along the same course. In order, then, to go on the plan of co-operating, it is necessary that an agent have one or more agents to be, as we, in partnership with, and that each of the combination work in perfect harmony with the laws and nature of every other member.

The principle of co-operation, on account of the helpfulness of individual man, is of very broad application. Let us first consider it as applicable to humanity in general, and next to man as an individual member of humanity.

Co-operation is well illustrated by the division of labor. On entering any great manufacturing institution a person at once becomes aware of the many different tasks to be performed in the production of a single article. Each worker performs only one of the many operations necessary, but an article is completed after having passed through all the hands employed. No one man can claim that he has made that article, but all the men employed, as a unit, claim the production of the article; it was produced by the co-operation of all employed. That which is true of the many, must to some extent be
true of the individual as one of the units comprising the whole.

First then, for consideration is the application of the idea of the co-operative principle to society. In the material world man simply takes some products of nature, expends some efforts, upon those products, and as a result, nature produces new effects. The farmer prepares the soil, selects the seed, and sows it and feels justified in expecting to harvest a crop, simply because he has taken a product of nature and co-operated with nature for the purpose of producing a new effect in the form of a multiplied number of kernels of grain. A new invention is only the discovery of some hitherto undiscovered manner in which nature acts, or some method for co-operating with the already discovered manners in which nature acts. When Humphry Davy invented the safety lamp, he only hit upon a method by which to move safely, by co-operation, for the production of highly combustible and very explosive gas, and at the same time carry a burning lamp in his hand.

So much for the co-operation of the individual in relation to the material world. Let us next consider the individual in relation to society. In human society the law of co-operation has taught each member that honesty, purity, temperance, kindness, and benevolence promote and secure the greatest possible social enjoyment. This has been thoroughly demonstrated by human experience; and the country and the State cannot reasonably expect to prosper and be happy regardless of the observance of those conditions than can a man expect to enjoy good health after swallowing a dose of arsenic. The "doleful effects of the law of co-operation secured by each individual co-operating with every other member of society in such a manner as to obtain some desired end" are, in other words, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The more an individual is improved intellectually the better for all of us; and in society.

In order to procure the necessary intellectual improvement a strict system of co-operation is necessary. To co-operate with the instructor and means of instruction employed in order to derive the benefits intended to be conferred. But in the co-operation of the intellect and intellectual improvement stands moral improvement. In order to improve morally an individual requires the co-operation of his associates and of self. The part of an associate consists in striving to exert such an influence on every other associate so as to force him to follow the course hedged in by honesty, purity, temperance, kindness and benevolence. But in order to exert an influence upon any individual, the consent of the individual to be influenced must be gained, because self must co-operate with self, i.e. conscience must co-operate with the intellect, otherwise there can be no hope of the benefits of moral improvement. Having considered the necessity of co-operation of man as a member of society and the benefits of intellectual and moral improvement, we conclude that such an age in which we live, in which the three greatest agents, viz., the press, school and church, for the intellectual and moral improvements are co-operating so powerfully, and we may justly expect to see brighter and happier days yet, when this co-operation is more perfect than at present.

D. J. W. '89

THE Michigan College Y. M. C. A. Conference.

It was for the purpose of meeting a long felt want that the college men's Christian Associations of Michigan held their first conference at Olivet, Oct. 26-28.

In many of our States these college conferences have proved to be of great benefit and profit to the college associations. And we trust that the conference just held will come nothing short of that.

The reason of this is very evident, for although the aim of a college and town or city Y. M. C. A. is the same, namely, the salvation of young men, yet they must necessarily differ greatly in their methods of work, which methods do not receive enough time and attention in State Conventions and District Conferences. Every college association of the State was represented at the Conference, and the delegations were secured by each individual association sending eight delegates, and the entire delegation numbered between fifty and sixty. Mr. L. D. Wishard, formerly President of this Association, and now the Secretary, presided over the conference. How eminently well fitted and qualified, is he to preside over a body of college students expert from the fact that for the past eleven years he has labored for and among them. A somewhat remarkable characteristic of the conference was the persistent and persuasive on the part of college presidents among whom our own, Dr. Scott, was also numbered, and altho remarkable it proved most effective in getting tone and direction to the spirit of the conference was the subject of missions, due largely, no doubt, to the presence of Mr. Wishard, a man who has a definite idea what the organization was doing and with what success it is meeting throughout the world. Sunday, the last day of the exercises, was taken apart for seeking a closer union and communion among all who breathe a spirit of devotion and prayer which all who shared in its sweetness, will long remember.

In the morning the conference was conducted by Mr. Wishard. The words of this devoted and inspired leader, so fraught with earnestness and love, were heard by the spirit of God to make this meeting result in much spiritual good. In the absence of Mr. Barkley the forenoon services were conducted by Dr. Scott, from Hope, and Prof. Mosher, from Hillsdale College.

The Gospel meeting in the afternoon was also conducted by Mr. Wishard in the absence of Mr. Barkley. A deep interest pervaded through the entire body, and the Conference was opened with a simple and touching way in which the leader set forth Christ's redemptive work and the manner He is to be approached and embraced by faith. The result of that mass movement was manifested by me, for in addition to the other good it effected, two immortal souls were born in Zion.

The Conference was under the able leadership of Mr. Wishard were characterized by great interest and spirituality, and left, no doubt, a lasting impression upon the mind and heart of every delegate.

The hopeful and instructive words from the gray sires, the encouraging cheerful words from the different delegates, the earnest pathetic words from Secretary Bunker and the inspiring persuasive and emphatic words of Mr. Wishard, soon to set sail for the mission fields, were all grand stepping stones towards the goal of the Christian pathway.

T. W. MUILENBURGER, '89.

How to Study Well.

By Rev. HENRY F. DONKER, '76.

There is perhaps no country where the advantages for advanced education are so abundant as in America. The country fairly bristles with colleges, high schools, academies and seminaries. As a consequence there is scarcely a people, which is, on an average, better informed than the American people. For broad intelligently merited average scholarship, I think, we can challenge the world.

And if some would make exceptions, let it be for a moment, he forgets the statement is almost ridiculous—-not only on account of the extensive realm of our surroundings, the terrify feature of materialism about us, the exciting race for the golden goal amongst us; but also, and especially, on account of the unsettled condition of our affairs, by reason of the migratory movements among us, and the steady annual influx, into this country of
hundreds of thousands of emigrants from all parts of the world, each of them carrying along his own universe of conception and unemotionally, in some way, reacting on the present condition of the United States, moral, intellectual, and political. Hence the special advantages and disadvantages at the same time. The character of their work is general more than minutely analytical. Hence, generally, or almost without exception, crosses the seas and prepares himself for his chosen work, in some of the hoary institutions of the Continent. The tendency however is to a higher and more analytical plane. Hence the man just now mentioned, finds a hearty welcome on their return in their adopted country, and is generally employed in her educational work. Some institutions among us have made specialized work their chief, others their only.

But by the side of these larger and fully equipped schools, the host of smaller ones will continue to exist, with the older aim of a general education, and the heartily support of the masses of students who for pecuniary advantages, local prejudices, ecclesiastical affiliations or other reasons, will be prevented from attending the University course. Their aim is not the analytical and detailed investigation into a certain branch of learning, but the even, well rounded development of the intellectual man in all those spheres, commonly counted to belong to a liberal education.

It is more than probable that Hope College will have to content herself with this aim, not by any means a slight or ignoble one. Envisioned as she is, she may rise as high as the needs are for a plenitude of liberal and liberal questions, the question for her is simply, how can she make the most of her God-given opportunities. Her students have reflected no discredit on her, some of them have come to stations of influence and positions of trust. But discharged with just attachments, or rather more satisfactions with her sons and daughters must remember that the motto, in her banner, reads - "Excel Simply."

The question now arises simply, how shall we feather the arrow so as to make it tremble, in the very center of the target. How shall we make the battle of opportunities? I forget for a moment that outsiders are to read these lines. I address the boys and girls, "now in our alma mater, and our favorable opportunities for some time, to note the useless sprawl of our students in this work, I may be permitted to give them a few hints.

Some of them lead an aimless sort of a college life. Their study has too little of ambition, too much of routine. The question is not o much in what class of work I shall bear, three or four years hence, but what I shall know. The young man, without ambition, is unworthy of the name of student. All along the line there is place on the top shelves, the lower ones are crowded. I would say to every student, cherish a holy, lofty ambition. Never too much of it. You do not sin against yourself, or against your fellow.

The great danger of our common college life is, that we study weights, rather than measure. Without the latter, scholarship, in a true sense, is impossible. It appears to me that one may be "eclectic" in a healthy sense in his studies, even in the commonest college courses may be so accentuated without detriment to the mystic circle, which, according to my humble opinion, should never be broken. In the latter art, it may come that you have lost your freedom, and if the dread of something after marriage makes him rather bear the ills he has, than fly to others that he knows not of may depend upon this much that marriage, with him, at least will be a failure. "Tis true that after marriage come the heartaches and the thousand sanitary shocks that man is heir to.

To make a marriage successful in the past, and we doubt it will be so in the future, it was necessary that the man should have the two-fold capacity of performing the household work, and not to neglect his duties as a parent.

Another fundamental condition is to marshal your lessons. The student should do his work, pencil in hand. Every subject should be analytically studied. It is simply a question of the relation that exists between a common student and a specialist. The exercise of lessons, thus learned, will restore the subject in full to his capital, an incredibly short period of time, where "cramping" for examinations often fails; or, if successful, is merely a miserable makeshift for the hour of need.

Finally, I mention repetition. Repeat over and over and over again. First principles are only thus repeated, do we master them, and can we obey the agitated will of the student of music. But mark the man by any as with perfect "action," unconsciousness of his instrument, it makes it convey the very thoughts of his heart.

Thus with the true student. . . . . . . . .

But I fear, Mr. editor, that I presume on your space. Hence a hurried goodbye to The Anchor.

HOLLAND, MICH., OCT. 27, 88.
The Anchor.

November. Ellen Terry Johnson contributes an article on the "After-Soopers of the King." Much of the genuine value of the Atlantic lies in the terse, clear-cut and crisp articles on American history by John Fiske, the keen intellect with which is entitled "The Eve of Independence." Lillie H. Chase Wyman contributes a "Study of Factory Life." Miss Marberry's serial story entitled "The Desert of Broomedge Cove," and William Howe Downes his papers on "Boston Paupers and Paintings." William Risoe Thayer contributes an article on "The Makers of New Italy." John Trumbore writes an instructive article on "Estonian in College Work." A review of Mrs. Deland's book, "John Ward, Preacher," and Mrs. Ward's "Robert Eumorf, a timely reading. There are other excellent notices and reviews of new books, the usual "Contributors' Club" articles, etc. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston.

The November Century begins the thirty-seventh volume and ninth year of the magazine, and the number is made notable by the beginning of several new series, or magazines. "Literature." The most important of these in the first installment of Two Covney Gallery of Old Masters. Another series begins in November. It is Mr. Cabler's "Strange True Stories of Louisiana."

Among the leading contributions to this number are interesting installments of the Life of Lincoln and of George Hen- nan's highly important papers on the Silvanic art system. Dr. Robinson answers, with the aid of illustration, the interrogative title of his article, "Where was the Place called Calvary?" Murat Halstead has a paper on "Gravitational Inertial and Revisited," Dr. Lyman Abbott has a timely and thoughtful study on the relation of religions thought throughout the world, under the suggestive title of "The new Reformation." Other contributions include "Bird Music: The Loon," by Simon Peace Cheney, "Memorandum on the Civil War," by George Kennan, Rev. T. E. Manger, Richard Hoffman, and others. Published by The Century Company, New York.

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

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to The Anchor; if it did we would welcome such subjects as those for our page—How to Dress in Style! Business in Dress! Where can I best replenish my wardrobe, (with two ends in view, style and economy)?

We invite you to come to the

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

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