## CONTENTS:

**EDITORIAL:**
- College Colors: - 17
- Health of Students: - 17
- Students and Holidays: - 17
- A Little Philosophizing: - 18
- Students, Attention! - 18

**LITERARY:**
- Consult With Yourself: - 18
- A Dream: - 19
- Thanksgiving for the American Dutchman: - 20
- History: - 21
- Then or Now?: - 22
- The Gold Seekers of 1847: - 23
- The Romantic Elements Around Us: - 24
- Dat Kat: - 25
- Personal: - 26
- College News: - 27
- From The Colleges: - 28
- Advertisements: - 29
In a former issue of The Anchor mention has been made of college colors. Altihn perhaps it should be decided to have a college color before we select one, yet we think that some suggestion on this subject may not be out of place. Since our institution owes its being to men who will ever hold dear the land of their birth, to honor them, to honor their fatherland in this matter would be no more than proper. Orange, then in our opinion, should be the color. And since our own country must especially not be neglected; some representative color for her should also be chosen. What better than blue, the emblem of hope? What say you to orange and blue as the emblem of Hope? 

Students, attention! We have often urged you to buy your wares of those merchants who advertise in our college paper, and we would continue urging you to do so. You will find, as a rule, that those merchants who advertise in these columns of for special inducements to students and it will benefit both you and your college paper to patronize them. Give the merchants of this city to understand that if they would obtain your patronage that they must show their good will toward the students by placing an advertisement of their wares in The Anchor. Insist upon it!

The first holiday for this school year has come and gone the way of all earthly days, leaving behind it recollections of a decidedly pleasant nature. Holidays are always subjects of considerable speculation to the boys, long before the arrival of these delightful days plans of enormous comprehension are made, castles in the air are multiplied one upon another; and anticipation is whetted with a keen relish of the good things to come. There is an old adage that anticipation is better than fulfillment. Present that idea to the average student, and he will soon make it disillusionment. It is a doctrine his reason refuses to accept. Being of an intensely practical turn of mind, the enjoyment of present luxuries is worth a hundred in the uncertain future. The early adage that seems to drive conviction home is: Tempus fugit. How gratefully does he acknowledge the evanescence of all earthly things; scarcely has he entered upon his holiday pleasures ere they are gone, and he again finds himself facing the stern realities of Calculus, Greek, Latin, etc.: Students are a wonderfully philosophical class of mortals, the visions of departed turkey, stuffed with all sorts of epiphuous fancies, merely, et cetera, may arise before their mental vision, and cause a sigh of fond regret for these vanished objects, suggesting the idea—Is life worth living? Yet, how heroically do they banish these thoughts and turn resolutely to their studies. And thus they go on, generally thankful for all that is past, enjoying and making profitable the present, and looking forward with hope and anticipation for the next holiday.
WHAT an agreeable feeling of satisfaction comes over one when he begins to realize a certain amount of authority over his fellow beings. It seems to be natural to man to rejoice in power, and to exercise it is perhaps the sweetest potion that can fall to the lot of a human being. This conception even among children; how the older and stronger ones love to command the younger! They will not join in their simple games unless they can have the honor of filling the most important positions. This love of authority we carry with us through life, and where we possess but little of it, our ambition for more is apt to make us very rigid in its application; it causes us to keep all our senses on the alert for the purpose of finding every little occasion for using our authority. And this is often done regardless of the unbecomeliness or loss it may involve, and upon which we should exercise this power. It would perhaps be well for all that are in authority to remember, that it is as much their duty to be reasonable and kind in their demands, as it is the duty of those subject to them to be obedient.

TAKE away a student's health, and you take away his hope for study — his ambition. How important it is for exercise-brisk walking, running, swimming, skating, etc. — to be a part of the student's life, if the students of college are to work up to their full potential. It would perhaps be well for us to be more conscious of the importance of exercise when we realize that there are everywhere a great many who think they know what is our duty better than we do.

We will find that the little we have left to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd can maintain that perfect sweetness of the independence of solitude.

Fears, that unless we do just as others have done who are considered successful, taking the same rapid strides towards a desired end, we are failures, has permanently injured many a life. If the finest genius studies at one of our colleges and is not exalted, it will be in an office one year afterwards, it seems to his friends and himself that he is right in being dissatisfied with all the rest of his life. Emerson says that one, "who in turn tries all the professions, who teams it, farms it, peddles a paper, writes a novel, and stands in every form, in every year, and always like a cat falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of those city dogs.

Complaint is weakness, and discontent is the want of self-reliance: it is infirmity of will. That man is truly independent who jealously guards his intellectual rights and powers, who calls no man master, who does not content himself with a passive or hereditary faith, who opens himself to light whenever it may come, who receives new truth as an angel from heaven, who, while consulting others, inquires more still of the oracle within, and uses instructions from abroad not to supercede but to quicken and exalt his own energies. That he is independent indeed who protects himself, his high position in the government of society, who does not cower to human opinion; who feels himself accountable to a higher tribunal than man's, who rejects all the many, the few. That man truly consults with himself, who consents of his own accord with God, and confiding in his promises by Jesus Christ, devotes himself faithfully to the unfolding of all his powers, who possesses the bounds of time and death, hopes to advance for ever and ever, and who finds inexhaustible power, both for action and suffering, in the prospect of immortality.

The act of consulting with one's self is the key to this whole perception of the independence of one's self. How this individuality or the good of consulting with one's self can be advanced is by religion. By religion we do not mean a sectarianism, but at the same time it should be glittering but a phase of religion. By religion we mean the act on the part of man by which he is bound or is brought into connection with God. Without God our existence has no support; our life no aim, our improvements no permanence, our hope no sure and enduring results, our spiritual weakness no power to lean upon, and our noblest aspirations and desires no pledge of being realized. It is easier after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd can maintain that perfect sweetness of the independence of solitude.

Tears, that we do just as others have done who are considered successful, taking the same rapid strides towards a desired end, we are failures, has permanently injured many a life. If the finest genius in a college ever received such beams of light, finds the new truth from which his wondrous genius vent.

This advice may at first seem dangerous, and not without reason, for but too often does consultation with ourselves result in utter ruin and shame. This is because the process of consulting with ourselves is wrong, but because the manner in which the part with which we consult is not the best. There is danger too that these words will be interpreted as meaning that we should have an exalted opinion of ourselves. In a certain sense we should. But only those who have an exalted opinion of themselves will misinterpret the language or thought of the theme.

At no time has their been so much need of independence, of religion, of education, of self-consciousness or development of them. It is perhaps an idea that the present day. To the careful observer this seems very evident that our facilities for education are increased. To the public and the educational profession a public in every city, in every town, and always like a cat falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dogs.

The world in which we live is a world of wonders, but there is danger that the student will be so engrossed in his work that he will not find time to think of the world about him. The world is a vast ocean, and it is like a cat that falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dogs.

THE ANCHOR.

Consult With Yourself.

BY REV. RASTAN SMITH, '81.

A DREAM.

A wondrous genius very wise 
Begins to think for himself. 
He weighed the subject o'er and o'er 
As he had weighed it o'er before.

At last he thought it was a wrong 
That envious men had been so long 
To teach the wise how to be wise, 
And to give to people witless, 
What they had not the power to use, 
And then to make them feel that use,

"What is the use of knowing?" he said, 
"It is only for the foolish to know; 
It is but a shadow, and a name, 
And never for the wise to claim."

But he found that his heart was light, 
And he saw the beauties of the world, 
And he found that he was as wise 
As the wise of old, and better still;

For he stood among the people 
And saw the beauty of life, 
And the wisdom of all things about him, 
And he found that he was richer still.

And he found that he was wise, 
And he found that he was strong, 
And he found that he was happy, 
And he found that he was free;

And he found that he was wise, 
And he found that he was strong, 
And he found that he was happy, 
And he found that he was free;

And he found that he was wise, 
And he found that he was strong, 
And he found that he was happy, 
And he found that he was free;

And he found that he was wise, 
And he found that he was strong, 
And he found that he was happy, 
And he found that he was free;
Thanksgiving Day for the American Dutchman.

Reluctantly do we comply with the request of writing an article for the committee. We are aware that we venture upon ground which has not as yet long been trodden by us. Then, if you here and there enquire of this staff, please read it as it ought to be read, and give no more credit to our lines than what they are worth.

As thanksgiving day is but fairly past, we beg you to look back for a moment when we try to find a reason why that day has a special meaning for the Hollander in this country.

Consent to follow us in your imagination across the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean to the country there either under or that of our forefather stood. Then, let us glance for a moment at the political and social condition of the country; and, having seen that here and there, let us re-cross the waters and consider our privileges at home, in order that we may by way of comparison convince ourselves whether we as American-Dutchmen ought not by reason of gratitude to deeply bend our knees on our national thanksgiving day.

First of all, let us go to the capital to visit the halls in which the highest authorities of the land are now in session to legislate in behalf of our country's welfare. Truly, they are all men of nobility and learning, fully able to hold with steady hand the rudder entrusted to their care. Are these the representatives of the people of Holland? We answer in both an affirmative and negative manner. Affirmatively we reply when we think that all powers are ordained by God, but if the popular character is to be determined by vote, we say, no. We are not able to say how large a proportion of the people exercise the right of suffrage, but we can state with certainty that out of every ten, eight are in favor. The majority of the populace are either entirely or in part excluded from the privilege of voting. Ah! you say, how are they also released from paying taxes, for taxation without representation is but unjust. So it is, but that principle, so dear to the American people, does not hold in the Netherlands. The taxation under which our countrymen suffer is enormous. And notwithstanding the daily income of the laboring class of people is diminished from year to year, the amount of what they pay gradually increases in order to retard the progress of the ever increasing national debt. Some of us in America grumble when we buy salt. Or, if only a few cents, Milla Hill was carried, we would get still more for a penny. Remember, sir, that your poor kinsmen pay relatively ten times that amount for the same quantity, and so it is more or less in every respect.

Enough of taxation. One may perhaps have forgotten the happier religious liberty. Look around you and you will not fail to notice an injustice which is imposed upon a class of noble people, who like their forefathers of the middle ages, honor and love God's truth. Not many years since they were compelled to break with the established church for fighting against the doctrine taught in the Universities of Leyden and Groningen. And when by-and-by they desired to have their own schools in which they could not only have the youth instructed, but also educated, which could not lawfully be done in the public schools they built, house-schools, secured teachers and paid their salaries, so that their opponents were amazed. To meet the urgent demand for a good moral and religious training, a Union was formed with the building of non-sectarian non-denominational schools, for the support of which more than a hundred thousand gilders were raised annually. And they, through their respective shares for the support of the public school. Shall we yet write low majesty they were dealt with in a spirit recent revision of the law relating to public instruction? We suppose, enough has been noted. Therefore, let us turn our attention to the social condition of that class of people which principally constitutes the hire whence go out so many servants to try their fortune in the far West. We leave it for you to decide whether religious liberty is enjoyed in the Netherlands according to our mode of thinking, but we assure you at the same time that many a Dutch kinsmen do not think so.

For Holland does not stand alone in the bond which she held when the sword was gristed against Spain, and she had inscribed on her banner the words we here quote in our mother tongue: "Mijn God voor de waterlijk, tegen de leugen en priester heerschappij." Now then, what about the social condition? From the rising of the sun the hardy soul of the same is the father of the family engaged to coin his body into a few shillings that can keep his family in a long starving. The family have his boys and girls learned to read and write, or they must leave the parental roof to make their lite miserable. Our articles being proper care, surrounded by many temptations must they spent their days. Pray, tell us, what are the consequences of a young boyhood ripened into youth, than many a young man has to serve his country for two years in the prime of his years in order to acquire a conscript law. And now a true to this train, for we will not hurt your moral feelings by detailing the immoral and ungodly influences by which he is surrounded.

Let us rather embark, and make for home over the breizh deep. And though we simply went across our fathers' God to Thee, Author of Liberty, To Thee we sing: Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light. Protect us by Thy might. Great God, our King!}

...History.

We know men by what we see and read of them. We can study men by reading history, poetry, and novels. Shakespeare presents different phases of man's character, the different emotions man is capable of, and the many passions that guide his actions. We find much that is real, but also much that is ideal. Much has its counterpart in nature, but a great deal that is only the product of a creative imagination. So with poets in general. They tell us of the emotions that stir the human breast, but the characters of the plays, whilst in many respects real, are often in more respects ideal. They are more as men should be than as men are. The primary object of poetry is to please; and, hence, the characters must, in certain ways, if the poet is to accomplish his object.

In the novel we often find characters, real in many respects, having the same desires and emotions that move men in the battle of life; yet there is much that is the fancy of the author. The novel has been called poetical prose, and its primary object like that of poetry, is to please; and to instill, hence the novelist writes under restrictions. It is left to the historian to present realities; real life and action as they are not ideal. His object is not to present perfect characters, not to present men as they should be, but as they have been. The poet and novelist prescribe a situation for their characters, and choose an arbitrary end as the result of that action, but the historian tells how his characters have acted, and what, under the laws of God and nature, was not possible.

Undoubtedly the best developed man is he, who has read a proper amount in each of the various divisions of literature; but the tendency to-day is to read a large number of novels, some poetry, and very little or no history. Perhaps this is somewhat true of our training. The first thing that is read to a child is a story. When it grows older, it is given stories and fine sounding rhymes to read, and is of ten compelled to commit small pieces of poetry
There are many novels and stories just fitted to entertain and please the youth, and those are the newspapers that all they read. Thus thero the whole course of education, from childhood to manhood, stories and novels form the bulk of what is read, in the United States as taught in the common schools is the only history studied and in some country schools even this is not taught. There is a study in some to such a style as to interest the child. Undoubtedly if there were more "child-like" histories the people would acquire a liking for history, and would read and study it more. 

Are college students as a general rule students of history. They also are apt to neglect the reading of history. There are many reasons why college students should read more history. For twice their value, because they were - English, you know. The foreign statesman, singer, orator, or artist is considered much better than home talent. So also does the great bulk of us consider the results of things. A painting of centuries ago, or a statue made by the sculptor Phidias, is beheld with wonder. But history, which our oldest found on our own streets are not noticed. The old Greek and Roman philosopher, poet or orator is studied and idolized, although the present century produces minds as great and furnishes us with productions equally philosophical and poetical. We stand amazed at the achievements of a Demosthenes and Cicero, but forget that we too had a Webster and Calhoun, and that our own country is filled with orators equally competent to sway the multitude. The reasons of Emerson, Carlyle, Plato, yet this talent for brains receives the greater honor. Milton's poetry is as fine as Homer's, but the Greek takes the laurels. The great masters of modern times would probably be considered, but the deeds of the ancients are praised and the works of later men forgotten. Gibbon and Macaulay are as competent historians as Herodotus, but the former are not considered with as much respect as the latter. Keddie and Archibalds in all their greatness cannot be compared with Kepler, Pascal or Descartes. We only need observe the monstrous strides the present century takes in scientific research to be convinced that this is a greater age. The achievements of recent scientists are to those of the ancients as the brilliancy of the modern electric light is to the glow of the old-fashioned tallow dip.

And rightly is it thus. Man has for centuries past received lessons from the school of experience, and should it not be the business with the ancients? We often hear it said that it cannot. But the fault does not in fact exist but in the way of looking at things. Man has brought encouragement to the view in looking at the ancients, and the consequence is a lessening in our opinion of the genius of the present age. The ancient lights seem brighter because seen in the contrasting darkness then prevailing. The lights of the present times must be indeed great lights to overwhelm the general enlightenment. If the world with the present advantages of books, magazines and newspapers, (in everything in the way of enlightenment,) was not able to produce minds equal to those of former ages, it would plainly speak of a great degeneration. Let us hold the highly ideal idea that the past was better than the present. The world is as good as ever, and we should make the best of it. We live in a grand age if we only appreciate it.

In history we have the best opportunity to study man. We find there the lives of a great number of men, actuated by a great variety of motives, in all sorts of circumstances. We have an immemorial number of ways. What motives, what circumstances, what actions are conclusive to success? These questions are answered in history. There is something to be learned from every prominent character, that can be made useful in our lives.

Historical facts are so often referred to in nearly history of Israel in explaining and in order to have a full and complete knowledge of these forms, an extensive historical knowledge is necessary. We must also, in order to fully understand the writings of an author, have a knowledge of the times in which he wrote.

God's history. The necessary historical example was for man and gave us quite a full history of his chosen people for our instruction and study. See to what good use Christ and the Apostles turn the history of Israel in explaining and illustrating the doctrines of the gospel. So the history of mankind in general, when studied carefully, is of the utmost value in deciding questions of the moment. C. L. D., '89.

Then or Now?

That "distance lends enchantment to the view," is true not only of the distant hills whose outlines we see on the horizon, but can be applied to almost everything in the course of civilization. Anything out of our reach we always desire. Whatever is removed from us either by the distance of space or time, is valued the more highly idea that the past was better than the present. The world is as good as ever, and we should make the best of it. We live in a grand age if we only appreciate it. We all remember the story of the dog, who, having obtained a piece of meat and going across a stream to enjoy it, saw his own image in the water. Thinking he saw another dog another piece of meat, he let go of his own to snatch the image, but lost all. Let us not therefore let go of our present satisfaction, as to find which does not exist. The past was not as good as the present, and even if it was is of no avail to us now. G. K., '89.

The Gold Seekers of 1847.

At the time of the gold rush to the Eldorado of the West, large and numerous companies of fortune seekers daily went to the shores of the Pacific. On account of the many natural barriers between the Mississippi and the Coast, they suffered untold misery and incredible hardships to gratify, perseverance, their desire for riches. Of these companies and their misfortunes we will attempt to give a brief description.

Independence, Mes, at that time a small frontier town of about one thousand inhabitants, was one of the common starting places. Many companies were purchased the necessary provisions and apparatus for the journey. These companies ranged from 300 to 500 men, women, and children, occupying from 50 to 160 wagons. After these migrating parties were fairly oued on the road to the Eldorado, a crowd gathered for the election of officers in whose care the entire management of the party was given. As order prevails everywhere, in nature, so also must mankind in some way and under whatever circumstances he subject to law and order. Even when thus thoroughly organized, disaffection break out among them and entire separations take place. The nature of the journey, as to distance, wilderness of country, robber hordes, Indians and wild animals, rendered it impracticable to travel otherwise than in companies.

The distance traveled per day varies all the way from one to seventy miles according to the nature of the country through which they travelled. They could be traveled, when the weather was good, in a few hours, and on the contrary, when the weather was bad, they could be made to leisurely and should make the trip out of their possession, and be applied to the eyes of the weary traveler. The joy and pleasures only ended in disappointment as he reached the delusive spot and found it to be but a phantom. Sometimes beautiful cities with shady avenues and paved streets thronging with busy multitudes meet the view.

Traveling across the Rockies from accounts given is not so difficult a task as one would naturally suppose. The ascent is very gradual, and were it not for the geographical knowledge of the country, one would hardly imagine that he was climbing the summit of the loftiest mountain range of the Western Hemisphere. As one ascends the穿上 the crest of the Rockeys, he can overlook a vast territory east and west, which for the greater part is but a dismal scene rendered more desolate by the waves of snow that cover the peaks. The danger in traveling through these regions is most appalling in winter, when heavy snows fall. We are told that many companies in 1847 perished in these snows. The Christian philanthropy of such men as Capt. Sutter and others has done much for the relief of the sufferers. Many companies have reached the Eldorado on the shores of the Pacific to gratify their too eager desires for earthly riches.
The Romantic Elements Around Us.

The stern realities of life do not tend to cultivate one's taste for romance and poetry. Neither does the constant search for dead roots in the musty soil of the Greek and Latin authors. We too often entirely overlook the elements of romance which present themselves on every hand. One of the objections to novels is that the view of life they present are too highly colored and they paint things in roseate hues, which subsequent experience teaches us are not without their shadows. But what of it? Must we always look on the prosaic side of life? The stern realities of existence, which face us at every turn, will be sure to force themselves upon our attention. Let our fancy sometimes take wings even tho' it seem absurd. It will put a more cheerful aspect on com- monplaces. A lively and healthy imagination will give a 'silver lining' to the dark cloud.

But what I wish to call particular attention to, is, the romantic elements around us—the humarous and pathetic, the mean and noble, the plodding, good-natured everyday individual, and the peculiar 'character' who leaves a decided impression on one.

A friend once suggested to me that an interesting work might be written on "The Knickerbockers of the West." There is a great deal of material right in our Holland settlement, dull as it sometimes seems needing something to animate it; especially a taste such as would upon their richly supports.

The river, as we passed, flowed along with a subdued murmur, and the gentle wish-wash of water against the decay- ing timbers seemed a fitting requiem for the souls which had passed away in the cold embraces of those dark waters. There are other places of interest and beauty in the Far West, many of the old stories could probably be adapted to this or the other thing happened, or the tree near which some hero, unknown to fame, laid down the burden of life which he had so nobly struggled to bear. Oh for the genius of an Irving or a Hawthorne to touch these places with the magic hand of their fiery imaginations. But even without this we can do something of interest and value. We can write our own history, as the Knickerbocker did the memory of "The Knickerbockers of the West."

A profitable field of research is open to any student who is ambitious to distinguish himself. In the study of character or in weaving the web of romance around familiar places or true honored characters, he will find a source of never failing pleasure and profit.

A. J. P.
The Anchor.

R. Bloomendaal, '86, has received a call from the Reformed Church at North Holland.

Rev. C. Kriekard, '74, has already taken charge of his pastorate at Lafayette, Ind.

Rev. E. Van der Hart, '09, and his congregation have recently dedicated their new church at Rehoboth.

H. Juttena, '90, took a short vacation, spending the entire Thanksgiving week at his home in Grand Haven.

H. V. S. Peake, '87, is at present amusing himself expounding the mysteries of Geometry to the young Japs.

Rev. D. Broek, member of the college counsel has accepted a call to the Reformed Church, in Detroit. Our best wishes go with him to his new field of labor.

Henry Luidens, '91, one of our associate editors, who is absent this term on account of sickness, is fast improving.

Rev. F. J. Zeuner, '80, Grand View, Dak., has received a call from the Second Reformed Church, of Grand Haven, Mich.

Dr. T. A. Boot, formerly student at Hope, now has his office in the Porter Blk., at the head of Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rev. E. Van den Berge, '80, has been preaching in Grand Rapids for some time but has now accepted a call to Passaic, N. Y.

Henry Van Engelen, graduate of A class last year, is living at St. Louis, Mo. He is agent for an electric trunk and is doing well.

Miss Ada Nince, graduate from the A class of '86, is married and is living at Port Huron. The Anchor extends its congratulations.

John G. Huizenga, a graduate of the preparatory department, is studying medicine at Ann Arbor and has been elected Secretary of his class.

Dr. Wm. Fortuin, formerly student at Hope, has opened his office on the corner of South Division and Sycamore Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. and Mrs. Otto, classes '83 and '82, report their work as encouraging; however much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable site for their hospital at Sio-ko.

Rev. E. J. Biekkink delivered the Thanksgiving sermon at the Union service held in the M. E. church at Cohoes, N. Y., November 29th. The Cohoes-kil Index for November 29, contains a full report of the sermon.

Rev. H. E. Dosker, '76, delivered the first of a series of lectures on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, on the subject "Urim and Thummim." The lecture was given in the First Reformed Church, of Holland, and was well attended.

Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, engaged in the endowment work in the East, has moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., being cordially recommended by the eastern classes to the various churches in behalf of our western educational institutions.

The Anchor.

College-News.

"The 'A' have taken up "Virgil" and Sprague's "Milton's Paradise Lost."

-The Freshmen enjoyed an oyster supper at the rooms of the "Irishmen" on Friday evening, Dec. 7.

-The '89's have been examined in Olmsted's College Astronomy and are now taking McCosh's Logic with Prof. Kollen.

-The lady students have drawn up a petition requesting the faculty to secure for them a room better suited to their needs.

-On Tuesday, Nov. 27, the Freshmen were examined in Xenophon's Anabasis and the "A" class Declamation with Selecta.

-Quite a number of professors and students attended the Hope Church Social, at the residence of Pres. Scott, on Friday evening, Nov. 23.

-The appearance of the ladies' room has been greatly improved recently. A beautiful painting has been donated by one of its benvolent members.

-Several of the Seniors are taking up a course in Hebrew with Rev. Steffen, D. D. The remainder are taking up Mathematics with Prof. Kleinheksel.

-Foot-ball has proved quite an attraction for the boys during the past month. The favorable weather offered unusually good opportunities for engaging in the exciting sport.

-The "Y" Hymn New and Old," are now being used in the Y. M. C. A. and college prayer meetings, instead of "The People's Hymn Book," which have been here used for some time.

-College exercises were suspended on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 29-30, on account of Thanksgiving season. Many of the students left town to spend the short vacation with relatives or friends.

-A course of lectures has been arranged by the board of superintendents of the Western Seminary of the Reformed Church. The first lecture of the series was delivered on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dosker, of this city. The subject was "Urim and Thummim."

-On Thanksgiving evening several of the college boys participated in a carry-all party. Although the night was intensely dark and the weather rather disagreeable, they report having had a splendid time.

The evening was spent at the home of Miss Wagner, at North Holland.

-The Normal Department has just issued a circular announcing the four years' study which students in that department will pursue.

A special Review Class will be organized Feb. 18, 1889, for the benefit of those about to teach and will continue six weeks. During the summer there will be a Normal class from July 9 to Aug. 16, 1889, for those actually engaged in the work of teaching.

-The college Y. M. C. A. observed the week of prayer for young men, Nov. 12-18, with a daily noonday prayer meeting. The meetings were well attended and proved very interesting. On Thursday evening, Nov. 15, the regular Y. M. C. A. meeting was suspended and a union service was held at Hope church. On the following Sunday evening, services appropriate to the occasion, were held in the week were held in the First Reformed Church.

---

Four Books Learned In One Reading.

A YEAR'S WORK DONE IN TEN DAYS.

From the Chaplains of East College, and Broughton Street Primitive Union Office.


Dear Sir:--At April 26, 1889, while thinking of taking orders in remembrance of the short time allotted to us in the world, the following was read and commended to the attention of the friends of the Free Church. It is the plan to place a copy of it in the hands of the clergy of all the Free churches in the country, and to get one made for every Free Church. Envelope 10 cents, each. Address order to the Rev. J. H. Scudder, Boscobel, N. Y.

In the case of the Free Church, we are endeavoring to do the same thing. We are sending out the following to all our ministers, and desire them to circulate it among our people. We believe that thus a very great work may be accomplished in a short time. Those who would like to have the book may address me. The money to be raised is to be applied towards expenses of the new Free Church Missionary Society.


To Prof. A. L. O'NEIL, 225 Park Ave., N. Y.

"This is a New York Historical Society Book or by correspondence. Call or write for the Prospectus."
Cornell has opened a course in journalism.

It is claimed that the Ann Arbor students originated the famous campaign "He's all right.

Thirteen hundred and sixty women students have been admitted.

Columbia College has decided to establish an annex for women students.

University committee on classes has been formed.

Ohio State University has begun or will soon begin.

Gum specialist is paid.

It is claimed that the Ann Arbor students originated the famous campaign "He's all right.

The Columbia College has decided to establish an annex for women students.

Johns Hopkins University is the home of distinguished comedian, by Henry A. Payne, a frequent contributor from that city.

The Atlantic Monthly for November has a striking and valuable article by John G. White, which appeared in the initial Atlantic, for November.

From the weird medieval atmosphere of A. S. Hardy's novel and striking novel, entitled "Passe Ruse," to the very practical paper on "The Future of the Country College," by W. D. Hyde, is a long leap; but it is the distance which readers of the Atlantic Monthly for December will traverse. High expectations were excited, and naturally so, when it was announced that the author of "But Yet a Woman" had written another novel. Those expectations "Passe Ruse" abundantly gratifies. There seems to be an increase in the tendency to do literary work in partnership, as in this number of the Atlantic Monthly has two articles signed by firm names. One of the most interesting and valuable articles is a paper on the late William Warren, the distinguished comedian, by Henry A. Clapp, the wellknown dramatic critic of Boston. We observe, by the way, that the publishers are to furnish in the January number a statement of the articles which appeared in the Initial Atlantic, for November, 1857, and who has been a frequent contributor from that time to the present. This is therefore a peculiarly appropriate compliment to the dean of living American poets, and one which Atlantic readers must fully appreciate. A new serial by Henry James, entitled "The Tragic Muse," will begin in the January number. Published by

**THE MAGAZINE.**

- A bold and gallant young colonel was struck by a bullet inflected.

- Several friends have requested us to give our impressions of American journalism, based on our own experience.

- This course is open to any institution with a complete survey of the fundamental principles underlying Practical Politics. This course is arranged with special reference to good citizenship.

During the Holidays we will sell
wares cheaper than ever.
We make a specialty of watch repair-
ing, and guarantee to give satisfaction.
Store, Eighth St., cor. Market.

As usual our Jewelry Store is filled
with a full line of Clocks, from $1.25
upwards, Gold and Silver Watches
Diamond Rings, Silverware, Plated
ware, Gold Pens, Musical Goods, Spec-
tacles, Etc., Etc.

REMEMBER, that we keep
a full stock of

Clothing,
Furnishing goods, Hats & Caps.
J. W. BOSMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORING.
HOLLAND, MICH.

ERNST HEROLD,
Maurer's and Dealer in
Boots and Shoes
OF ALL STYLES.
For Men, Women, and Children.
ALSO LEATHER FINDINGS.
REPAIRING DONE.
HOLLAND, MICH.

ISAAC VER LEE,
ZEELAND, MICH.

Furthermore, that we keep
a full line of Photographs,
Albums, Velvet Frames, etc. Everything in the line
of office and school supplies.

Holiday goods a specialty.

Any book not on hand, ordered on short notice.

S. L. SPIREITSMAN,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

The Oldest and Most Reliable House
in the City.

One door east of Bank,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Brusse Bros.,
TAILORS.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.

We have a full line of Winter Underwear, at
the lowest possible prices. Our stock of Hats
contains the latest shapes in the market. Win-
ter Caps just received; also Mittens and Booties.

ALTHOUGH Free Trade has been defeated, the con-
sumer loses nothing, as will be seen by ex-
amining our stock of Suitings and Over-
coatings, which cannot be distinguished from the
imported, in quality and excellence, while in price
they are so much cheaper than the imported as to
completely refute the charges that the tariff is ad-
ded to the price of domestic goods. We have
imported Suitings which we will be glad to make
up for revenue only.

Satisfaction and prices guaranteed!

HOLLAND, MICH.

BRUSSE BROS.
J. D. HELDER, DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A LARGE STOCK always on hand, which we sell as cheap as possible.

SOUTH RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

THE ANCHOR.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.
EVERYBODY should remember that the proprietors of the old City Bakery are still trying to please every old customer and are looking for new ones. We will be pleased to have folks come in to examine our goods and prices. We can give you the best as well as the common goods. Try our genuine Baltimore Oysters and FRESH CRACKERS. Don't forget to look over the Confectionery. Our Canned Goods are A-1. Branch Office of the American Steam Laundry.

H. VAN DER HAAR,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobaccos.
EIGHT STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

LEAVE YOUR WORK for the GRAND RAPIDS STEAM DYE WORKS with D. J. SIUITER, Agt., Holland, Mich.

LADIES' GARMENTS, such as Shawls, Dresses, Sacques; Ribbons, Etc. Also GENTS' WEARING APPAREL Colored and Cleaned in the most approved styles. All goods are warranted not to rub off.

Send for our New Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.
EVERYBODY should remember that the proprietors of the old City Bakery are still trying to please every old customer and are looking for new ones. We will be pleased to have folks come in to examine our goods and prices. We can give you the best as well as the common goods. Try our genuine Baltimore Oysters and FRESH CRACKERS. Don't forget to look over the Confectionery. Our Canned Goods are A-1. Branch Office of the American Steam Laundry.

H. VAN DER HAAR,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobaccos.
EIGHT STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

LEAVE YOUR WORK for the GRAND RAPIDS STEAM DYE WORKS with D. J. SIUITER, Agt., Holland, Mich.

LADIES' GARMENTS, such as Shawls, Dresses, Sacques; Ribbons, Etc. Also GENTS' WEARING APPAREL Colored and Cleaned in the most approved styles. All goods are warranted not to rub off.

Send for our New Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books.

JoHN PES'SINK & BRO.
EVERYBODY should remember that the proprietors of the old City Bakery are still trying to please every old customer and are looking for new ones. We will be pleased to have folks come in to examine our goods and prices. We can give you the best as well as the common goods. Try our genuine Baltimore Oysters and FRESH CRACKERS. Don't forget to look over the Confectionery. Our Canned Goods are A-1. Branch Office of the American Steam Laundry.

H. VAN DER HAAR,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobaccos.
EIGHT STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

LEAVE YOUR WORK for the GRAND RAPIDS STEAM DYE WORKS with D. J. SIUITER, Agt., Holland, Mich.

LADIES' GARMENTS, such as Shawls, Dresses, Sacques; Ribbons, Etc. Also GENTS' WEARING APPAREL Colored and Cleaned in the most approved styles. All goods are warranted not to rub off.

Send for our New Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books.
The Mineral Water at this Institution is the strongest in the State.

It's the Magnetic Bitter Water in Michigan.

It's the Only Magnetic Saline Water in the States.

It's the Magnetic Saline Sulphur Water known.

Three Wells -- All different waters and medicinal virtues.

Why Alma SHOULD be CHOSEN by the SICK and AILING.

There are NO Prevailing Diseases.
The Mortality, including all classes of diseases, is one-half of one per cent.
The Most Bracing and Invigorating Atmosphere in the State of Michigan the year round.

The Turkish, Russian and Roman Baths, are First-class—none other like them in the State.
The MAGNETIC, GALVANIC, FARADIC and STATIC BATHS and CURRENTS are differently constructed and operated than any yet known.

Baths of all descriptions, with a judicious use of medicine, constitute in part our Materia-Medica.

The Vibratory Exercises,

Walking and Kneading Machines of new and improved designs, Bed Couch and Health-Lift constitute a part of our mechanical appliances in the healing art.

We treat all forms of ACUTE and CHRONIC diseases, including DEFORMITIES of SPINE and EXTREMITIES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, HEADACHES, SLEEPLESSNESS, FEVER SORES, SPERMATORRHAEA;—also DERANGEMENTS of the HEAD, SPINE, NERVES, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URETHRA, with their Complications; DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, RECTAL DISEASES and their Complication, HAY FEVER and CATARRHAL troubles; — also LUNG, THROAT and BRONCHIAL Affections treated by the most advanced methods known to Specialists.

A critical examination solicited by the Medical Profession and Health Seekers, which will show a mortality of less than two per cent., and cures 99 of every 100 cases treated in 5 to 10 weeks, if the invalidism has not existed over 7 to 10 years. For further particulars address:

MORRIS HALE, M. D., MANAGER,
Alma, Michigan.
NOTICE:

TO MERCHANTS—When in need of
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Business Cards, Catalogues, Handbills, or any
thing in the printer's line, call on H. A. Turner, 54 Lyon
Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

TO LAWYERS—and your Briefs and
Records to H. A. Turner, 54 Lyon Street, Grand Rap
ids, Mich. His work is the best and prices the lowest.

TO CLERGYMEN—All A. Turner, 54
Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich. will print Sermons or
Lectures—100 copies bound in cover, for 20 cts per
hundred words, in type like this, either English or
Holland. When more than one hundred copies are
wanted write for estimates.

TO ALL—Wedding, Party Invitations,
Programs, Tickets, Calling Cards, Books, Pam-
phlets, Periodicals, etc., printed on short notice.

NOTICE:

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The observance of Christmas as the great Chris-
tian festivity, is becoming more general every
returning year. The Advent is again upon us, and
mankind throughout Christendom is once more in fancy living over those joyful days which nearly
nineteen hundred years ago brought peace upon
earth and goodwill toward men.

The darkness of the southern night was dispelled
by the Star of Bethlehem, and the nations ceased
their warfare when the Babe lay born in the manger.
The angelic song which heralded the advent of the
Christ-child, has been echoing thus the centuries;
its refrain was heard in the mysteries and miracle
plays of the Middle Ages, and to-day Christmas
carols innumerable almost rival the sweet music of
that first Christmas tide.

We welcome this ever-recurring anniversary of a
Savior’s birth, as its observance makes the troubled
world more peaceable and makes life less painful to
the afflicted. For once the busy American spends
a day in sweet leisure at his own fireside. The yule-
log is kindled and its warm glow counteracts the
effect of the wintry cold outside. The walls are deco-
rated with sprays of holly and mistletoe, or per-
haps with bits of green spruce and cedar, the fatted
calf is killed and perhaps the church bells call to
divine worship. Peace and happiness reign su-
preme.

To the student the holiday recess is a time always
filled with pleasant memories. For weeks he antic-
ipates, and as the winter solstice approaches and the
days grow shorter, he becomes happier in the thought
that soon he will be at home to take part in the
festivities of the season. The family reunion, the
delightful evenings spent with friends in song
and story-telling, and the appropriate observance of
many pleasant traditions which surround this hap-
P.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.

p.
ical are a pleasant reminder of the friendship of the giver. And—to come to the point—we hope that some of our readers may deem it proper to put this in practice by having The Anchor sent for a year to some of their friends.

HERE we are at the close of another term, and old father Chronos has been with us safely thru another year. How swiftly he passed along! We wish he would allow us to tarry for a little while at the threshold of the New Year, for we mourn so suddenly to part with 1888, and would have a few minutes to bid our old friend a kind farewell.

We are sad, Old Friend, for now as we are about to separate, we remember how often we grieved thee during the past months. The many promises we made at our first meeting were all broken before thy circle was half run; many golden opportunities were passed by unheedly, and we were not even grateful for thy continual blessings. But we can only bid thee a swift adieu, for old Father Time will not tarry, but is drawing us away to meet a few more kind friends like thyself, and then to hurry us to the tomb...

FAREWELL!

Of all the strange and unreasonable ideas that are entertained by mistaken but well meaning people, perhaps none has greater prevalence than that of the absolute proficiency of the student in all branches of learning upon leaving college. Indeed some students in whom the all important ego is not wanting, even support and uphold these people in their opinions; but a little experience in life soon dissipates that. As the gymnasmium is the place of training for the athlete desiring to enter upon the race-course in competition with others, so too the colleges should be the gymnasium for the student receiving his mental training and discipline in preparation for the arduous race-course of life. Constant training and the gradual acquisition of strength and skill in the arena or the race, in sharp competition with his opponent, are the only means by which the athlete can hope to become the victor. In a like manner it is with the student. The time spent in a college course will not warrant a proficiency in all the branches acquired. Life is a great arena in which the student must match his power and skill with others, thereby daily increasing his strength in mental and intellectual activity. Indeed the presumption of perfection at the end of one's course, would put to shame the memory of those intellectual giants, Newton, Herschell, and many others, who acknowledged, that they had but just embarked upon the great unknown sea of intellectual discovery.

At the annual meeting of the Anchor Association, held Dec. 7, the following officers were elected for the year 1889: Editor-in-Chief, Van Kampen, '89, Associate Editors, Felipe, '89, Ossenwaarde, '89, Vander Meulen, '91, Winters, '91, and Soulé, '92, Business Manager, Kramer, '90, Assistant Managers, Alberts, '91, and Stephans, '92.

The present management have enjoyed their connection with The Anchor for the past year, and also feel that the paper is not at all what it might be, yet they hope that their first experiment in the field of journalism may not have been altogether unsuccessful. We feel thankful to all subscribers and advertisers who have rendered us financial assistance during the year, and we would also tender thanks to the press of this city and elsewhere for the kindly encouragement that has occasionally been given us.

The officers who have just been elected will assume charge of the paper with the next issue; they are fully able to wield the pen and to manage the finances of The Anchor, and we therefore anticipate for our college paper a very bright future.

HBH

by Prof. J. H. GILDEHURST

—Invictus Vita—

Audax esse ut in fines avers es,
Gloria off se sit in alibi quoque,
et vita, et verum est vitam aliam alibi.

et vis est nullus eandem qui ab ipso
omnes mundi et deus tradamus
in finito termino et eis
altem alibi.

rara posse videt is Dacius tector
etiam<br/>&<br/>

—Rubens Songs—

Christmas Chimes.

BY W. A. SHEPPARD, '66.

FAER the strain from afar,
Echoning from the long ago,
When from the East the wondrous star
Drew the Wise Men by its glow.

"Joy, Peace, Good-will" rang from on high,
To dwellers upon earth;
Harmonious chimes, pealed from the sky,
Announce the Saviour's birth.

"Joy to the world, the Lord has come!"
Rolls on the glad refrain.
Till priest and shrine and idol dumb
Fall prostrate at the strain.

Greece, Rome, and Britain's distant isles
Have heard the pean sound,
And oracle and priestess' wise
The altar victim crowned—

Have passed away. In Odin's hall
The warrior feasts no more;
On Thor the Thunderer no more call
The vikings drenched in gore;

For "Peace on earth," has reached their ear
From far-off Bethlehem's plain
And force and violence now bear
The all-subduing strain.

The diapason deepens, swells,
As centuries roll by;
Till to the shores where the Indian dwells,
The heavenly tidings fly.

The Red Man hears in Eliot's voice
The Great All Father speak;
The message makes his heart rejoice,
He bows in reverence meek.

Then discords mar the harmony
As war's shrill clangor breaks
But yet above, far, far away
Divine the music wakes.
**The Anchor**

**Yule Tide.**

The 25th of December is the great festival celebrated all over the world in memory of the birth of Christ. It is customary to say that Jesus was not born on that date. If not, when was he born? No one knows and it is not at all likely that anyone ever will know. It is always easier to deny a thing than to prove the fact really is.

But the question naturally arises, "If it is known that the date is not correct how come that day to be celebrated as the anniversary of Jesus' birth?"
The answer some writers give is curious.

It seems to have been the custom among many nations to celebrate a festival at the time of the Winter Solstice. Many hundred years before Christ's birth the Romans celebrated the festival called Saturnalia, which began on the 18th of December and lasted a week. The schools were then closed, the slaves given some measure of freedom and everybody indulged in merrymaking.

At the same time that the Romans were thus honoring Saturn, the wild nations of the Teuton forest with their dance and merrymaking, the Druids of Britain and others of the wild nations of the ancient world had their feastings and merrymaking. There were many festivals which were observed in the name of Truth's birth the ceremonies and pageant of which is still continued.

So that even afterwards among these nations Christmas was indeed the anniversary of Jesus' birth, but the ceremonies and pageant of which it was celebrated were borrowed from the revelries of Paganism.

The Quakers were so opposed to even the memory of the ancient religions that they refused to use the common names for the months and the days of the week. But it seems to us that the mediæval Bishops were much wiser.

It is a characteristic of Christianity that it can accommodate itself to very different surroundings. It never requires a man to assume another character or to neglect the use of his peculiar abilities. But it sanctifies and consecrates them to a very different purpose.

So also Christianity does not conflict with anything that is peculiarly characteristic of any nation. But it purifies and enables the natural traits so as to make them those of a truly Christian people.

Much has been said about the brotherhood of man and a great deal of talk really amounts to very little. But if ever we approach the realization of that idea, it is when this great religious festival is celebrated in almost every country under the sun, always in the peculiarly national manner and yet the same precious season to all.

Very joyous is the music of the Yule Tide bells for there seems to ring in their notes both the memory of Truth's past victories and the promise of greater ones to come.

*Albertus Pieters, '87.*

---

**The Anchor**

**Peace to Mortals Be!**

Hark, that wild and awful crying
Of despairing spirits hinging
Toro the cold night air in crowds
Shrieking with malignant laughter.
All the winds come tearing after
Drugging down to earth the clouds.

While those spirits sad and sally
Toro the darkened wakin', walking
Lonely as they long for rest.

Faint the glorious moon is glimmering.
Like a jewelled diurnally shimmering
On heaven's heaving, trembling breast.
Oh, I am so sad and weary
From the angry storms and dreary
Raging in my soul oppressed

Thick the shades of doubt are thronging
All around me, and I am longing.

Pleasant night and day for rest.
Thus, in that most distant waiting
Of the souls whose hopes are fading.
Joins my spirit wild, distressed;
And altho' on earth, still lingering
With those lively voices mingling.
Sharp and clear, it cries for rest.

Once glad visions did entrance me
On the golden wheels of fancy,
Bearing me to a future bright,
Nor for any day I'm pining.
Far and faint doth Hope is shining.
Solemn like the moon tonight.

But—believed! The storm—it passes,
Scorning all the cloudy masses.
Where the sorrowful shades do work!
Cries no more the air are rending.
Strange, deep silence is descending
On the fair white earth asleep.

Yet—oh hark, what sounds are coming
From the skies!—The heavens are humming
Rich and melting harmony!
A South Carolina Christmas in the Days of Slavery.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES SCOTT.

The 25th of December, 1844, found me at "The Mansion House." I had arrived at the mansion house on Thursday, the tenth of December, at the number of eight or ten o'clock; and, on this return of the sun to the southern horizon, was about to spend a few days at the "Mansion House." The day, to which I had been looking forward with such intense delight, was already brightening in the east. The sun, slow in its rise, but active in its work, had already spread its golden rays over the land. The birds, with their sweet songs, filled the air with their melody. The leaves of the oak trees, still green, rustled in the gentle breeze. The wind, too, was mild, and the air was warm. The day was perfect, and the weather was delightful.

The next morning, I rose early and went to the mansion house. I found the house already in the hands of the negroes, who were busy in preparation for the Christmas dinner. The negroes were busy in preparing the dinner for the guests who were to be entertained at the mansion house. The negroes were busy in preparing the dinner for the guests who were to be entertained at the mansion house.

That rich mass of green, the festooned southern moss upon the trees, the border of color around the porches, and the bright finish of the ends of the long, narrow elms, all betokened the beginning of a "Merry Christmas." And right merrily it was, a very holiday to bond and free. For days the ever busy missis walked back and forth from the inn to the mansion house, and from the inn to the dining hall to the kitchen. Some talk of the lazy women of the south, and one wonders why not? The emmissive plantation was not waiting for the angel's song, and I believed I whistled my "Yankee doodle" to the Gimini air of O. A. Leavitt Halliburgh. Christmas eve was not conducive to quiet slumbers, for the week's holiday of the negroes had begun, and sleep had no special rights to be respected at Toogoodo. But sleep or no sleep, the Advent morning was heralded by 3 or 4 o'clock A. M., and salutations, and cards, and music of sundry sorts, and not of the Bethlethem type, surrounded the mansion. The children, of course, were not long in adding to the chorus of noise, and if Massa or Miss or papa had any small cash, it paid for its share in its scattering. Let me say, however, that a Christmas morning on old Carolina plantation was a picture of real luxury, and I was still more sensible of this, in 1846, on the Ashpoo, where scenes similar to the above were witnessed on a plantation of 3,000 acres.

As the morning, so the day. Breakfast indeed was only a happy social meal, but from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock the negroes, distributed, and the field hands also appeared in the regalia of their new attire, even to the driver's whip. Everything, however, to the planter's family is centered in the Christmas dinner; on horseback and in carriages came the friends and invited guests, and at about 3 o'clock p. m. a jolly company gathered around the festive board. A glad occasion it ever was. Once at Robertville; on the Savannah, the patriarch of the house was seated at the table with 13 children and 12 grand children, and little gold-laced Marie, who asked the blessing, looked like a spirit of joy from another world. The repast need not be described. Only the dazzle of evening brought it to an end. Then followed merrily, sports, or music and dancing, and sometimes earnest discussions, as on literature or politics. At about 9 o'clock tea and chocolate with cakes, nuts and confectitions were served; and the guests departed on this occasion with singing and prayer.

Meanwhile the negroes had mingled in their own peculiar festivities, but while some kept up the former—hoon down—the majority preferred the excitement of a religious meeting.

Such was Christmas in the olden times of Carolina, and I thought it well to sketch the same in The Anchor. Already those days may now have passed away, and left only pleasant memories in its place. The negro holiday continued until after the New Year. I met a boy with a large bag upon his head. He said he had made it as a present for his old slave mother, sixteen miles away. He always visited her on Christmas, and always took what he could. My bookmaker had a wife and family in St. Pauls, Colleton, but he annually went and spent Christmas with a former spouse, who lived more than a hundred miles away, in No. Carolina. The planter's family was always more or less, with strictness, were almost dropped during the holidays, for the negro's liberty and comfort.

In 1847 I enjoyed a Christmas with many visitors from the North, at Aiken, but, pleasant as was the occasion, it was a shadow compared with that charming reality of Toogoodo and The Encampment.

THE GERMAN GYMNASIUM.

BY REV. WM. STEFFENS, D. D.

Vena volent anumni. The truth of this old adage is apparent even to the most superficial observer in the different use made of the term Gymnasium in America and Germany. What Americans are accustomed to call a Gymnasium is in Germany a Ternaum, or a School of Gymnastics. What is called Gymnasium in Germany, is in honest English a College, or at least something like it. For it will soon appear to the reader, that the German gymnasium and an American college are far from being identical institutions. Historically considered the English and American education is the same, the name of gym- nasium to an institution which aims at the healthy and harmonious development of the human body. In a metaphorical sense however, Germans undoubtedly are able to defend their use of the term, for a college, or any kindred institution of learning is indeed a gymnasium of the mind. My recollections lead me to believe that a gymnasium is a gymnastic body. Boys and youths—for girls and young ladies have not yet found entrance to these halls—have to be initiated into and to undergo an in order to reach the goal and to receive the crown. Formerly these institutions were called Latin but that the name was changed. When I was a boy, this name was yet occasionally heard like an echo of the past. But Latin in the gymnasium has not been shelved; it is still one of the most prominent branches of study. Noble, pious, Latin, how the boys love thee! I have already alluded to the fact that a college is a gymnastic institution. In any case the German gymnasium is of that kind, and perhaps in any case the German gymnasium is of that kind, and perhaps in any case.

The gymnasium in its present form, after having three or many metamorphoses, is a complete preparatory institution for pupils, whose aim is, after their graduation, to enter upon the study of one of the learned professions in connection with one of the universities of the land. The universities are indeed universitates literarum, for all the famous and the philosophical, the religious, the historical, the political, the moral, are there represented and nothing else. Every one who desires to be matriculated as a student at one of these institutions, has to write a thesis in Latin, from which it is manifest, that the applicant is able to attend the lectures with profit. This testi monial is bestowed upon graduates from all parts of the world—Gedachten Schulen. They confer no degrees; all a pupil receives is a testimentum materitatis, which is bestowed upon him after a successful examination in the gymnasia. The matsutrae Profess. The graduates are called adscendendi. Formerly the gymnasium enjoyed the exclusive right of preparing young men for the universities; some years ago however, after a protracted fierce struggle, the so-called Realakademie fuer Orden, succeeded in getting the same privilege. These schools assign to the sciences a more prominent place in their plan of instruction than the gymnasium, which upheld the banner of classical education. The latter lost a
A modern gymnasium, fully developed, receives its pupils, when they are still very young. German educators hold, that there ought to be unity in the medium of instruction from the very start. A boy, destined for one of the learned professions, has to be under the care of an institution, which guides his footsteps as well as the last, which belong the "elitemiddle" to the gate of the university. Accordingly we find that every fully equipped gymnasium has a Vorschule, which receives children, six years of age. Here they learn the rudiments of knowledge in harmony with their future course of study. They remain there three years in this Vorschule. Thereupon they enter the gymnasium proper, which consists of six classes, from sixth to pigma. The course in the three lower classes is one year each, in everyone of the three higher ones, two years. The maxima maxima, non usu is adhered to throughout in the course of studies. Everything of a practical nature is rigorously excluded. The foundation of Gymnasial education rests upon the religious idea. In all the classes two hours are set apart every week for religious instruction. Much time and energy is given to the study of foreign languages, classical as well as modern. Latin and Greek take the lion's share, also German is not forgotten either. Old, medieval and modern literature are studied with great zeal, especially after the revival of the National spirit in 1879. Of modern languages English and French are obligatory branches of study. German is considered the mother tongue, taught in order that the growing young scholar may imbibe the historical spirit. Natural sciences, including the three branches of natural philosophy and chemistry bring him in contact with the scientific spirit of the age. The formal development of his mind is cared for by the study of mathematics, logic, music and drawing. This is all that is required of a young man, who desires to study philosophy, which includes philology, law, or medicine. He, who intends to study theology, receives additional instruction in Hebrew, in Seundea and Prima, i.e. for four years. This enables him, on entering the university, to follow the lectures on Old Testament Exegesis with benefit for himself.

"Students under the old conceptions hold themselves worthy to be considered as young men in order to prepare them for the almost unbounded liberty they will enjoy during their triennial stay at the university. Gymnastic exercises are held in every branch of science. The carbonic acid, which we exhaled, promotes the growth of plants; the moisture from the leaves of the forest in turn permeates the atmosphere, thus making it better adapted to our needs; seven distinct colors are required for the composition of the light."

Nations are dependent upon one another, and countries need each other's products, and their systems of education are based on the principles of one another. When Germany does, however, great an achievement he may make, however distinguished he may become, he can never assume all the credit to himself; however, one may claim, that —with however much satisfaction he may say that he owes no man a cent—he still is a debtor, albeit the value has not been freed in dollars, and it is neither payable in that kind of currency.

Certain astronauts are noted for having made important discoveries, but they did it by means of the tools which Galileo invented, and Galileo made wonderful invention by putting to its proper use a lens, whose properties were accidentally discovered by an old clockmaker.

Great writers have reached their height of eminence only by adding a few steps to the ladder which another had begun to build. "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

"It was a long and weary road from barbarism to our present civilization. It passed thro centuries, struggled on. The people were brought to bear upon it, and our present age has made hearth to the results. How grateful we are for the heritage of yesterday.

From then, we are in a large degree indebted to different objects, it necessarily follows that we are under corresponding obligations; it will be admitted that one of the greatest influences of one's life is his education. It is the tendency of this age to look very much on the practical side of a question, as it is termed. If an institution demands a certain tuition fee, which the student pays, it is considered a business transaction, and when completed, every particle is free to work for the other's weal or woe, as may seem the best policy for himself. It is even sometimes called narrow-mindedness to show great partiality for any one institution in particular. Does it show narrow-mindedness for a child to have more tender feelings for his own parents than for his benefactors? Benefits received and obligations to be fulfilled go hand in hand, and there should be an effort, in the words of Whittier, to "Be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

The Anchor.

What is work? Thou art a blessed gift from God. A healing element for sorrow; the way to happiness. Thou art a fountain from which issue such a wealth of good. The young take great delight in thee, the aged, to whom thou hast brought a happy old age, return to thee a thankful heart.

If we have to do with the idea of a "wretched existence" if we had nothing to do but to "kill time.”

How woeily this hour goes by when we have not a definite plan in mind of a day's duties which must be accomplished before the setting of the sun?

"To be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

A young lady, when asked if she would render her service at a church festival, replied: "Indeed I do not wish to be at home, I do not think I shall go to the church and work, why should I be all tired out." Such "aristocracy" is a sham, and may be de- slandered from the shallowness of mere appearance.

"I do not think it is necessary for her to go, everything is going on so well, she does not need to be present.

Great writers have reached their height of eminence only by adding a few steps to the ladder which another had begun to build. "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

It was a long and weary road from barbarism to our present civilization. It passed thro centuries, struggled on. The people were brought to bear upon it, and our present age has made hearth to the results. How grateful we are for the heritage of yesterday.

From then, we are in a large degree indebted to different objects, it necessarily follows that we are under corresponding obligations; it will be admitted that one of the greatest influences of one's life is his education. It is the tendency of this age to look very much on the practical side of a question, as it is termed. If an institution demands a certain tuition fee, which the student pays, it is considered a business transaction, and when completed, every particle is free to work for the other's weal or woe, as may seem the best policy for himself. It is even sometimes called narrow-mindedness to show great partiality for any one institution in particular. Does it show narrow-mindedness for a child to have more tender feelings for his own parents than for his benefactors? Benefits received and obligations to be fulfilled go hand in hand, and there should be an effort, in the words of Whittier, to "Be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

The Anchor.

Work.

What is work? Thou art a blessed gift from God. A healing element for sorrow; the way to happiness. Thou art a fountain from which issue such a wealth of good. The young take great delight in thee, the aged, to whom thou hast brought a happy old age, return to thee a thankful heart.

If we have to do with the idea of a "wretched existence" if we had nothing to do but to "kill time.”

How woeily this hour goes by when we have not a definite plan in mind of a day's duties which must be accomplished before the setting of the sun?

"To be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

A young lady, when asked if she would render her service at a church festival, replied: "Indeed I do not wish to be at home, I do not think I shall go to the church and work, why should I be all tired out." Such "aristocracy" is a sham, and may be de- slandered from the shallowness of mere appearance.

"I do not think it is necessary for her to go, everything is going on so well, she does not need to be present.

Great writers have reached their height of eminence only by adding a few steps to the ladder which another had begun to build. "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

It was a long and weary road from barbarism to our present civilization. It passed thro centuries, struggled on. The people were brought to bear upon it, and our present age has made hearth to the results. How grateful we are for the heritage of yesterday.

From then, we are in a large degree indebted to different objects, it necessarily follows that we are under corresponding obligations; it will be admitted that one of the greatest influences of one's life is his education. It is the tendency of this age to look very much on the practical side of a question, as it is termed. If an institution demands a certain tuition fee, which the student pays, it is considered a business transaction, and when completed, every particle is free to work for the other's weal or woe, as may seem the best policy for himself. It is even sometimes called narrow-mindedness to show great partiality for any one institution in particular. Does it show narrow-mindedness for a child to have more tender feelings for his own parents than for his benefactors? Benefits received and obligations to be fulfilled go hand in hand, and there should be an effort, in the words of Whittier, to "Be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

The Anchor.
The Anchor.

42

that life be spent in earnest toil, lest we be called before our work is done. And, oh, the contentment of one who can say to his Master, "I did my best."

Do I say work is a pleasure? Yes, we can make it so, or we can make it a grievous burden. It is all a question of the thought which inspires the work. When we feel we are slowly but surely accomplishing something of value, worth our life, namely, that we are fulfilling the will of God then is work a pleasure! Our first duty is to find our work, and then, having found it, to do it with all our might.

The question of pleasure must never be allowed to take the place of principal motive, but the question of the merit of our work and mind of the soul. When there is a determination that work shall be done with the earnest energy of mind, we are surprised to find as the result a depth of pleasure of which we had never dreamed.

And the heartfelt performance of duty brings out strength of character. A task which is difficult to-day will, if well done, become much easier on the morrow, for the simple reason that we are strengthened by the work of yesterday. Does anyone wish to know how he may most greatly strengthen and adorn his character? Let him perform without the least task which has been neglected without reason. Procrastination destroys force of character, and prevents us from enjoying the pleasure found in the work itself.

We should labor with a pure purpose; not to strive, but to perform well the work God has given us to do.

"Work for the night is coming; Work thro' the sunny noon; Fill brightest hours with labor. Rest comes there and soon. Give every flying minute. Work for the night is coming."

Leavy R. Harwood, '92.

Our School Days. Our Seed Time.

Nature is full of illustrations. Everything she presents to us seems to be a symbol of higher truths. She is an ever ready teacher. If our eyes are open we see everywhere object lessons; if our ears are not dull, we hear her voice everywhere. A sober gardener out to sow, was a picture, grand enough for the great teacher Christ to use as an illustration for something he desired to impart to his disciples.

It is much easier to sow to distinguish between the good and bad seed in our own work than it is to sow to tend, to first select the seed, and attempt to rid it of the tares and other seeds of different weeds. For the corrupt seed sometimes to have such vitality grown up that they smother the good seed and take away the best ingredients from the soil, which is very essential for growth.

The field in which we intend to sow should be well worked, no labor should be spared to prepare it for the seed. The sower has first to plough his land very carefully in order to lay a good foundation for his future work. Thus it is with the mind. If it is furnished with a good foundation, it will be like a well ploughed field, all weeds and inclinations will be checked. But after this is done it must not be left alone, on the contrary we must work on, and, like the sower drag and redivulgate until every scald and weed is uprooted. The struggle of the farmer is a fine example of our daily drilling. The constantly digging for Greek roots, the pondering over direct and indirect discourse, and not forgetting the difficult problems of Mathematics are only preparing the mind for what we wish to know.

We must, besides our daily tasks, be ever watchful what happens about us, the development of the life of the nations. We should watch the movements of Germany, England, Russia and the other nations of the world, not forgetting of course, our own country. The leading questions of the day should ever be before us, so that we may intelligent credit with all our approach to a question which not only to so. In order to be enabled to do so, we should read a great deal of the past, for truly from the past we gather most of our knowledge.

There is another very particular feature in sowing. The sower must sow to grow. If he desires to sow by hand, his fingers must be in a certain position a very fit example for us to study the best method of expressing our thoughts. We must endeavor by constant application to Grammar and Rhetoric to become well versed in the arts of speaking and writing. But all this striving after worldly knowledge will be in vain, if the true aim is lost sight of. For after all our sowing there will surely come a reaping. When all nations have passed away, and all earthly knowledge belongs to the past, then it happens to mankind what is done to the grain when it has reached its maturity, it is cut down and threshed. And when the threshing comes the sifting, when the tares shall be separated from the grain. Then it will appear what the harvest shall be.

This illustration leads me to say a few words about our school days as our sowing time.

To Hoopers, '89, is due the credit of having set up the Greek poetry which appears in this number.

Rev. E. Smits, '73, of North Loup, Nebraska, is trustee of the Presbyterian College at Hastings.

Miss Harwood '92, has been called home to Constantine on account of the sickness of a sister.

Hon. G. J. Diekman, '81, who has just been elected to the State Legislature for a third time, is being mentioned by many influential papers as the leading candidate for the speakership in the State.

43

College News.

The Freshman class is now taking up English Literature with Prof. Bartlett.

"The lady students had a " candy pull" at the home of Miss Huijenga on Thursday evening, Dec. 20.

Rev. Talmage Bergen, of Shokan, N. Y., took part in the chapel exercises on Thursday morning, Dec. 13.

The Ullas Club is making arrangements for a course of lectures which are to be held in the college chapel during the coming winter.

On Friday, Dec. 7th, the Freshmen were honored a visit by their former classmate Minett C. Brock, C. Kremer and S. Van Zwolzenberg.

What is the matter with the Freshman oyster supper? That's their right. What is the matter with coming home to find their rooms and furniture all upset? That's their right.

A number of the college boys, bearing the rather peculiar appellation to the Anarchist Club, participated in a supper and "good time generally" on Thursday evening, Dec. 20.

A number of the boys have signified their intention to complete the vacation by enrolling Rev. Nicholas B. Docker's Dutch book, entitled: "The History of the Reformed Church."

Some of our young Hopefuls are anxiously waiting for cold weather in order to see the old Dutch book in places, and one might anticipate a pleasant evening on the ice of the bay soon may be realized.

Prof. M. Ritchie, an elocutionist, entertained the students for a short time on Wednesday, Dec. 12, with one of his excellent recitations. On the same day he gave an entertainment in the opera house which a large number of the students attended.
—The second lecture of the series arranged for the students of the Western Theological Seminary, was delivered on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, by the Rev. Mendenlyk, of Fremont, Mich. The subject of his lecture was "The Contemplative and the Active in Ministerial Life."

FROM THE COLLEGES

The State of Ohio has more colleges than all Europe.

—Wesleyan requires twenty hours of recitation a week.—Ex.

—Yale and Amherst have the Bible as an elective in the literary course.

—Yasler College has a Prohibition Club. Does it prohibit chewing gum?

—Harvard is preparing an expedition to Peru under eminent astronomers, to inspect the heavens in that locality.—Ex.

—Among the 550 women who have graduated from the fourteen leading women’s colleges and seminaries, only 177 are married.—Ex.

—The Senior bath a solid girl. The Junior bath the same; The Freshman has no girl at all. But he gets just the same.—Ex.

—If student breaketh ye maydene’s harte, he laugheth, unawares; But else, she breaketh his pocketbook.—Which maketh matters square.—Ex.

—The new fashioned girl is thus described by Leland Lawer: She’s a great and varied knowledge, picked up at a female college, of quadratics, hydrostatics and pneumatics very vast. She was stuffed with erudition as you stuff a leather cushion, all the sagacity of the colleges and the knowledge of the past. With knowledge all the forms and features of the pre-historic creatures—lethlysoaurus, pleiosaurus, megالأليسaurus and many more. She’d discuss the learned charmer, theology of Brahma and the scandals of the Vandal’s, and the scandals that they tried. But she couldn’t prepare a dinner for a gaunt and hungry sinner, or get up a decent supper for her poor voracious papa, for she never was constructed on the old domestic plan.

—"Non parasit" dixit Fashby. Rising with a troubled look; "Omnis noster," Prof. reprendit.

—Nihil scriptum in book.—Ex.

—Benjamin Harrison, President-elect, belongs to the F. D. T. College fraternity. This is a secret organization whose initials are supposed to mean "Please Don’t Tell."—Ex.

—President Hyle, of Bowdoin, is the youngest college president in the United States, while President Fairchild, of Oberlin, is the oldest. The former is thirty and the latter ninety.—Ex.

GO TO

C. BLOM, Jr.,

FOR YOUR

Candies, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, and Bananas.

OUR OYSTERS

Are the Best in the City,

And come Direct from BALTIMORE DAILY.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any Book learned in ONE Houring.

Mind Wandering Curled,

Speaking without notes.

Wholly unlike artificial Systems.

GREAT INSTRUMENTS TO CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES.


Address:

WEBER PIANOS, A. B. CHASE ORGANS, HAZELTON " ESTEY " FISCHER " HILLSTROM "

A Full Assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books and Musical Merchandise.

EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.

MORGAN & AVERY

EXCLUSIVE

Carpet House,

LEWARD BLOCK,

109, 111 OTTAWA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The American School of Politics.


For full information send ten cents in stamp for a catalogue and a copy of "The Statesman."
The State of Ohio has more colleges than all Europe.

Wellesley requires twenty hours of recitation a week.

Yale and Amherst have the Bible as an elective in the literary course.

Vassar College has a Prohibition Club. Does it prohibit chewing gum?

Harvard is preparing an expedition to Peru, under eminent astronomers, to inspect the heavens in that locality.

Among the 550 women who have graduated from the fourteen leading women's colleges and seminaries, only 177 are married.

The Senior hath a solid girl, The Junior hath the same, The Freshman has no girl at all, But he gets their just the same.

Ye student breaks the ye mayden's horse, He laugheth, unaware.

But she, she beareth his pocketbooks— Which maketh matters square.

The new fashionable girl is thus described by Lassell Leaves. She is a great and varied knowledge, picked up at a female college, of quadratics, hydrostatics and pneumatics very vast. She was studded with erudition as you staff a leather cushion, all the glosses of the colleges and the knowledges of the past.

She knows all the forms and features of the prehistoric creatures—lithothorax, pliosaurus, megalosaurus and many more.

She'd discuss the learned charmer, theology of Brahma and the scandals of the Vandal, and the scandals that they trod.

But she couldn't prepare a dinner for a guest and hungry sinner, or get up a decent supper for her poor voracious papa, for she never was constructed on the old domestic plan.

C. BLOM, Jr., FOR YOUR
Candies, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, and Bananas.

Our OYSTERs Are the Best in the City, And come Direct from BALTIMORE DAILY.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

And Book Learned to ONE Reading.

W. Waddington Cook Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial readums.

Great Eecordstes to Correspondence Clauses.

The American School of Politics.
A Correspondence School in American Political History; the Study of our own Institutions together with a complete survey of the fundamental Principles underlying Practical Politics. This course is arranged with special reference to good citizenship. On the Advisory Board are President Julius H. Seelye, D. D., LL. D.; Pres. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D.; Prof. James F. Payne, D. D., LL. D., and Prof. Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D. For Full Information send ten cents in stamps for specimen and a copy of "The Hemlock." Organizers Wanted. Address the Chancellor.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.
Bois B., 715 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
During the Holidays we will sell goods cheaper than ever. We make a specialty of watch repairing, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We make a specialty of watch repairing, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

Store, Eighth St., cor. Market.

Remember, that we keep a full stock of
clothing

S. L. SPIRIETSMA,
dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Repairing neatly done.

Laayette's

Photograph Gallery,

Two doors East of City Hotel, Holland, Mich.

Regardless of competition we will make
Cabinet Photographs at lower rates, and do Better Work, than any Gallery in the State.

Special Rates to Clubs.

Call and see the work and be convinced.

If you want to purchase a nice

Holiday Present

Go to

Stevenson’s Jewelry Store.

Get your Jobbing done there!

NEW HOME,

STANDARD,

DOMESTIC,

LOVE, GRAND, and other

SEWING MACHINES.

The Anchor.

M. KIEKINTVELD. DR. M. Veenboer,

FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, TOYS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holland and Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sanative Medication a Blessing; Poison a Curse.

New Home, Standard, Domestic.

FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, TOYS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holland and Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Remember, that we keep a full stock of
clothing

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

The Oldest and Most Reliable House

in the City.

One door east of Bank, Holland, Mich.

Brusse Bros.,

Is the place to go for

Holiday Goods,

Neckwear,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers,

A good assortment of

HATS, AND WINTER CAPS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BRUSSE BROS.

Holland, Mich.

Volgh, Herboldsheimer & Co.,

Is the place to buy Christmas Presents cheap!

78, 80 & 82 Monroe Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Anchor.

47

The Anchor.

46
During the Holidays we will sell goods cheaper than ever. We make a specialty of watch repairing, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Store, Eighth St., cor. Market.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

As usual our Jewelry Store is filled with a full line of Clocks, from $1.25 upwards. Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Silverware, Plate ware, Gold Pens, Musical Goods, Spectacles, Etc., Etc.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLLAND and GRAND RAPIDS.

M. KIEKINTVELD. DR. M. VEENBOER,
FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, TOYS.
STATIONERY.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sanitary Medication a Blessing; Poison a Curse!

LA FAYETTE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Two doors East of City Hotel,
HOLLAND, MICH.

REGARDLESS of competition we will make
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS at lower rates,
and do Better Work, than any Gallery in the State.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLubs.

Call and see the work and be convinced.

If you want to purchase a nice
HOLIDAY PRESENT
GO TO
STEVenson's JEWELRY STORE.

Get your Jobbing done there!

NEW HOME, STANDARD.

DOMESTIC, LOVE, GRAND, and other
SEWING MACHINES.

And a grand supply of
HOLIDAY GOODS, AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

AT

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,
RIVER STREET.
HOLLAND, MICH.
THE Anchor.
J. D. HELDER,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A LARGE STOCK always on hand, which we sell as cheap as possible.

South River Street, Holland, Mich.

EATON & LYON,
Booksellers & Stationers,
20 & 22 Monroe St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

We have a complete line of School and College Supplies, and every article furnished for Teachers and Students.

A. S. PARISH.

B. J. DE VRIES,
DENTIST.

Breyman's Block. Cor. 8th and Market Streets.
HOLLAND, MICH.

Gas Administered.

LEAVE YOUR WORK FOR THE GRAND RAPIDS STEAM DYE WORKS WITH
D. J. SLUYTER, ACT., HOLLAND, Mich.

LADIES' GARMENTS, such as Shears, Dresses, Scurfants, Ribbons, Etc. Also GENTS' WEARING APPAREL.
Colored and Cleaned in the most approved styles. All goods are warranted not to rub off.

JOHN PESSION & BRO.
EVERYBODY should remember that the proprietors of the old City Bakery are still trying to please every old customer and are looking for new ones. We will be pleased to have folks come in to examine our goods and prices. We can give you the best as well as the common goods.

Baltimore Oysters and FRESH CRACKERS. Don't forget to look over the Confectionery. Our Canned Goods are A-1.

H. VAN DER HAAR,
DEALER IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco.
EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Send for our New Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books.

TRI JACKSON'S
PHOTOGRAPHS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Educate for Book-keeping in the ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE DEPARTMENT of the GRAND RAPIDS BUSINESS COLLEGE and PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL, where business is taught as it is practiced by the best business-houses. Short-hand and Typewriting also thoroughly taught. Send for College Journal. Address A. S. PARISH, Established in 1892.

AN ESSAY ON WEARING APPAREL!

STUDENTS should always be on the alert for new fashions. Boys, investigate and our word for it, you will profit in the end. Don't confine your research to classic folders. Get at the present fashions. It is an old saying, in which there is much truth; that: FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS. We do not entirely agree with those who declare, that: CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN, but we do believe that a person dressed in dress, no matter how brilliant his other attainments, will be forever to commended the respect that another lesser sight will through necessity in dress and appearance.

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to THE ANCHOR if it did we would select some such subjects as these for our essay—How to dress in style. 'Romeo in dress.' Where can I best replace my underwear, with two cents in view, style and economy?

We invite you to come to the

Tower Clothing Co.

and investigate the truth or falsity of our statement, that we can supply you with ready-made Clothing, surpassingly stylish in cut, better trimmed, and superior in make to any custom tailoring work that can be procured in Western Michigan. You drop your shoulders at the mere sound of the words—ready-made, and well you may to that class of trust that has been gained off upon the public many years by so-called clothiers.

In what respect do our Tower clothes differ from other Grand Rapids clothiers'? First says the other clothiers, I have not put my extra fine ready-made, I make to order, and high priced ready-made would interfere with my custom;

Yes, there's where we are not handicapped. The Tower better-adapted as follows:

For 20 years we have manufactured and endeavored fine ready-made clothing to the leading dealers in all the large cities in the country. We are enabled thus to the immense consumption of clothes and costumes, to lay direct from the mill and thus save 50 percent, over our less fortunate competitors. The magnitude of our sales enables us to employ artist designers at large salaries that the ordinary retail cannot afford. The so-called tailor in small cities or towns makes an overcoat one day, a Prince Albert the second, then a single-breasted; then a blazer—either he jumps from one style of garment to the other in order to keep employed, and is content in nothing. Our factory help work at their specialties for years. An overcoat tailor becomes a perfect overcoat maker. He, by constant practice upon one single style of garment, becomes an expert, and thus produces a perfect garment. But how can we fit you? We carry 44 sizes of coats, embracing every known shape in man's anatomy. Come to us for your clothes. We rip our garments and conform them to fit you perfectly—a little off here, a shoulder raised there, and so the same routine that does your tailor, and we give you more style at less than half the money charged by that individual.

Now, you that contemplate buying Clothes, Have a Furnishing goods, inspect the First Clothing in Michigan. It won't take you long to ascertain where your best interests lie, by following our advice—Investigate, and during your investigation be sure to call on

TOWER CLOTHING CO.,
Largest Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Send for our New Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books.
Alma Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

The Mineral Water
For the Only
For the Only
For the Only

Three Wells—All different waters and medicinal virtues.

Why Alma
There are NO PRECEDENT
The Mortality is the lowest in the State... and all at one per cent.
The Most Popular while visiting. A reservoir by the State of Michigan, the purest.

The Turkish, Russian and Roman Baths.
are First class and more abundant than in the State.
The MAGNETIC BATHE, FARAD, and STATIC BATHS and CURRENTS are differently constructed and several different are known.
Baths of all descriptions, with a thorough use of medicines, constitute a part of our Materia Medica.

The Vibratory Exercises.
Walking and Riding Machines of new and improved designs. Bed Cases and Health Baths constitute a part of our mechanical apparatus in the healing art.

We treat all forms of ACUTE and CHRONIC diseases, including DEFORMITIES OF SPINE and EXTREMITIES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCATICA, STAVITIS, DANCE, HEADACHES, SLEEPLESSNESS, FEVER SORES, SPERMATORRHEA; also DERANGEMENTS of the HEAD, SPINE, NERVES, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and URETHRA, with their Complications; DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, RECTAL DISEASES, and their Complications; HAY FEVER and CATARCTHAL troubles;—also LUNG, THROAT and BRONCHIAL Affections treated by the most advanced methods known to Specialists.

A critical examination solicited by the Medical Profession and Health Seekers, which will show a mortality of less than two per cent., and every 19 of every 20 cases treated in 5 to 20 weeks. If the location has not existed over 7 to 8 years. For further particulars address

MORRIS HALE, M. D., MANAGER.
Alma, Michigan.