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When consciousness first dawned upon our hero, he was seated wistfully under the wall of a great "Boerenhuis," such as is characteristic in the land of storks and windmills. He was clad in a "jouf," whose sleeves seemed ever stretching to reach the wristbands, and in capacious limbed knickerbockers, while his doubly stockinged feet toyed idly with that "muid-scoof" of the Dutch, that serves not only as a means of locomotion but is readily converted by the Dutch boys of all ages into a formidable weapon of offence and defence.

Of a sudden this bundle of reverie began to dance about, with eyes fixed intently upon some small object on the earth and before long this pantomime was accompanied by a coaxing refrain:

"Slak, slak, steek je horentjes uit."

But the snail, majestically unmindful of this savage disturbance, kept the even tenor of its way and in a few moments it disappeared in a crevice in the wall. The youth might have interred at this sudden withdrawal of the little creature that had, by its appearance, changed the stream of thought in his mind from a covetous admiration of certain pippins swinging over the wall, to a sudden admiration of what had formerly appeared to him only a homely shell.

His parents were poor and all their estimations of nature and human activity were made by comparisons with the practical. Naturally the boy's views were not different. His parents, hard-pressed for many of the necessities of life, submitted everything to the test of whether or not it was helpful in gaining these necessities. The lad, deprived that morning of his home (momentarily) by a sound flogging for some trivial offence, was beginning to feel more and more, as the sun approached the zenith, like the prodigal son after his substance had been wasted and the famine came. This feeling, heightened by the contemplation of inaccessible fruit, had made the idea of home predominant in his youthful musings, when the snail appeared. That dull crawling shell was now transformed into a house, a home, and it was but a short leap of the imagination to confirm the satisfaction there must be in furnishing homes for others.

That reminded him of his own home again, (so does that circle its associations back to its source). In the midst of his day dream he began to wend his way, almost unconsciously, across the field toward the little village whence he had fed a few hours before in a determination never to return.

Arriving at the village his attention was arrested by something he had heard hundreds of times without any thought,—the musical snarl of a carpenter's saw. With the important curiosity of his age he strolled up to a large new barn, nearing completion, and forthwith he began making a mental inspection of the place.

In a few moments the carpenter reappeared from the barn, began measuring and squaring a board and then renewed his sawing. There was a charmed in this silent but systematic action of the man and instinctively the boy drew nearer. He ventured to take hold of the testing end of the board, thus attracting the favorable attention of the "boss."

The upshot of it all was that the boy, to his great delight, was apprenticed to the trade. Strangely enough the boy always retained in the memory of that day the vision of himself dancing around a snail.

For seven years he toiled faithfully at his trade. Then came another change.

One evening he was at a wedding and, as the minister performed the ceremony, he was suddenly seized with a revolting sense of his own commonplace life and of the glorious possibilities of ease and respect if he, too, could but officiate at such occasions. The "dominie" kissed the bride, drank the best wine, was served first at table, and for all this trouble he was paid "Great guns, man, I'll be a dominie too!"

Such was his mental execution and he assured himself that his soul was right by the reproach he felt at using such an emphatic epithet to express his determination.

Too far advanced in age and too poorly provided with the wherewithal, he decided to leave his own country, with its educational advantages reserved only for the few rich and the fewer precocious poor.

He found the village to which we have introduced the reader. Like others of his class he had been shoved and pulled along for eight years of preparatory work until the opening of our story finds him at the beginning of the final preparation.

(To be continued.)

XXX

A Plea for the Wield Poet.

Among the illustrious names of men whom Fortune disowned in life and Fame resurrected to eminence there is none with a sadder history than that of Edgar Allan Poe.

Men of every temperament have been seen more or less by public scorn and neglect. The self sufficient Johnson was embittered, and made distrustful of his fellow men. The earnest and sham-hating Carlyle was made a recluse. The sunny dispositioned Burns died broken hearted, and the dignified Milton was left to pine in his lonely exile. Some have borne this neglect with indifference, paying scorn for scorn, as Byron did; but others of a more sensitive and high strung soul have been cut to the heart. Such were Shelly, Keats and Poe.
Poe is too greatly misrepresented. He is considered a genius with an unbalanced mind, a man of uncontrollable passions, fickle and a drunkard. There is a more reasonable excuse, a weightier cause, for the despondency and intemperance of Poe than for the faults and vices of any of the blasted poets.

When the cruel public had stamped the false word demerit all over his writing—when he had toiled incessantly, behaved manfully and persisted hopefully—when his home was destitute of the necessaries and comforts of life—when his wife, for whom he forgot self, ambition, and misery, was wasting away with disease—when he turned for help to service in the United States government because the world was unfriendly to his pen—and was turned away—when at last the dearest object of his love and devotion passed from him to an untimely grave—when the burden of his sorrows was the weigh of a night-mare upon him by day and by night, can you, dare you, will you, call the disconsolate man a sensual drunkard, who turned to the cup as a last succour from sorrow? He drained it that he might numb the gnawing, wracking pain; but never for pleasure.

Poe had a passionate nature but his passions were not so uncontrollable as some would have us think. At school he was studious, usually the brightest in his classes. He was a great athlete, some feats of his on record are not excelled by professionals of the present day. He was reserved and cared for few intimate friends, but all his fellow students were proud of having him in their classes. He was known for his kindness, gentleness and gentlemanly conduct. These qualities remained with him all his life. He was not of a violent temper. His wrongs he usually bore meekly, brooding over them by himself. "In his criticisms he was severe, cutting, and sometimes unjust."

To the charge of fickleness and libertinism, there is no ground. He was a steadfast friend, a devoted husband and a just opponent. There were rumors of secret love affairs, but these were the work of busy-bodies.

Poe easily fell in love but he came forth from these episodes with untarnished manhood and the friendship and esteem of the object of his affection.

Poe's struggle was a hard one. Harder than Burns', who was born a child of poverty; harder than that of Byron, Keats or Shelley, much of whose misfortune was the result of their own folly. Poe from childhood was accustomed to have every wish gratified. His adopted parents were rich, of good standing and indulgent to him; and yet he was willing to forgo all. He would have been happy in his humble cottage and little study if the world had been kinder to him, it needed not to be liberal with him, were it but just. When the income of his literary labors was insufficient to drive the wolf from the door he begged his friends to procure him some clerkship in the government,
You can never win a woman's heart until you win her mind, Her sympathies are aroused far sooner by what you say than what you do. Hero-worship has become too prosaic a thing in our age, since we have been visited by such an eye-opener as Hobson. Every friendship you make, must start in conversation, and you will never be able to converse readily with any one who has nothing to but read the "latest," unless you can join in with society and chat about its latest tastes. And you will never find a taste more common to men women than that which is acquired by reading.

And that is all man has to direct his attention to, if he wishes to be a social success, and who does not?

"But who can ever hope to read all modern fiction," some one asks. "And who would, if he could," we answer. All you need to do is keep abreast of the times. You never expect to read all that was written in the past, not even all that is good. But you should as surely try to read the best of the present as well as the good of the past. Perhaps you should neglect some of the latter for the former.

The Strange Wooing of One Missionary.*

It is not so many years ago that a young man in one of the churches of this state made up his mind that he had received a call from the mission field. He entered college with this purpose in view, and graduated with honors. Coming to this city, he joined one of the prominent down town churches while waiting his opportunity to enter upon his chosen work of carrying the gospel to the heathen. He finally selected India as the land of his future. Several of the well-to-do church members, becoming interested in him, subscribed enough money to partly pay his yearly expenses, the national board of missions of the denomination accepted him as a worker and agreed to defray the remainder of his expenses and salary, and it was decided that he was to sail for India on a certain date.

But this earnest young man bethought himself. "My equipment is not yet complete," he said to his own self. "My home life in the far-away country will be lonesome indeed without a companion for my joys and sorrows. I need some one who will keep the dust out of the corners of the rooms, who will see that my clothing is always in repair, who will get my meals as punctually as I desire, whose attitude is neat and whose hand and brain will always be quick to work for my comfort. I need a wife. I will select me some likely damsel from the church and I will ask her for her hand in marriage."

No sooner said than done. The embryo missionary sat on the pulpit platform with the minister one Sunday morning and devoted the whole of the sermon hour to his selection from among the fair faces before him. He cornered his choice in the ante-room at the close of the service and proposed in the most matter of fact way in the world. But the girl said him "Nay," with a fire in her eye which he dared not disregard.

In no wise dismayed he chanted blithely to himself, "There are as good fish in the sea," and straightway went to the home of another girl. His first reception had made him cautious, how ever, and he fenced for a while. "Do you do all the house work at home," he asked, "or do your sisters help you? Do you know how to cook or sew? Do you ever do your own washing?"

The answers were not entirely satisfactory to his immensely practical mind, but he persevered, and later in the evening proposed. The girl told him that it could not be, but she said it gently, as is her way in all things, and he did not believe her. He came again, with his offer of a home in India, and yet again, until the young woman was forced to refuse him admittance to the house.

But at last fortune smiled upon the young man. There was a reception given in his honor by a church of his own nationality—he is a Hollander—and at its close, a young woman spoke to him kindly and incidently let fall a remark that to be a missionary had always been one of the dreams of her life.

He walked home with her that night, assured that at last his quest was ended. He called again that week and without loss of time stated bluntly that if she cared enough to be a missionary to marry him, he was perfectly willing to take her along as his wife. It was the second time the two had met and naturally there was hesitancy on the part of the girl, but she at last consented and the marriage was solemnized not so very long ago by one of the local ministers. The couple have already left for the land of the burning sun, and their dreams of happiness in a life among the dark skinned natives are not to be disturbed.

-G. K. Evening Press.

A STUDY OF ARTISTIC INJUSTICE.

Shakespeare's women present the profoundest contrasts. They are clothed in the most spotless purity or begrimed with the most heinous filth. Yet the former are so shyly modest and unconscious that they seem easily tempted, while the latter have just so much of the sex left in them that they can hide their hideousness in the cloak of conventionality. The entire range

*Published by request.
of human life, from the most sublime innocence to the subtest
dark-dealing, sends its representative. His great women are all
strong, the minor characters have just enough of greatness, good
or bad, to give them reason for existence.

But Shakespeare's most charming women and greatest hero-
ines all have some peculiar quality so strangely unwomanly that
they are great thro' their eccentricity. That beauty-like Citi-
patra's should stoop to her foul lusts is not the ordinary. Beauty
of body as a rule signifies grace of mind and we seldom see the
most lovely woman stoop to the basest folly. Lady Macbeth
has so strange a blood-greed and ambition that she should have
swayed in very deed, her husband's stolen
and we would not
open the door to its scenes of terrible and unjust suffering. Had

"she could have no fitting end save an undeserved one."

It is only the vixen
of the viper that gives
Kate, the shrew, an excuse for existence. Her parallel cannot
be found in life. Not even history with its distorted legend of
Xantippe dares boast an equal. For impersonations of decep-
tion and all disregard for filial piety, Goneril and Regan are sub-
jects of the imagination clothed in robes too revolting for reality.
For noble heroism and silent endurance Cordelia would not find
a sympathizing counterpart in any of her kind.

Cordelia is another Kent in woman's garb. Her exile from
home, tho surrounded with the luxury of a court far more lavish
than her own rude home, was as intense a soul-separation as was
that of her chivalrous champion. Both were chained under the
unmerited injustice of the hasty action of a capricious lord.
Both faced their fates with

that heroism, and we set him down as fulfilling all the require-
ments of a true and brave knight. From the other we did not
expect that heroism, and we are lost in a rapture of
admiration that is continually watching for a worthy repetition
and a more worthy reward, until at last we are rudely awakened
by the shock of the unexpected end, lest our sense should sur-
feit by a longer existence of a sweet and noble heroism that
could have no fitting end save an undeserved one.

Our first meeting with Cordelia is as unsatisfactory to us as
it was to her royal parent. Why she should clothe her intense
and deep love for her father in an ambiguous declaration that
one more sane than Lear might well construe amiss, is evidently
an injustice to a character for the sake of an artful plot. Were
her confession not a mystery, the play would have had no key to
open the door to its scenes of terrible and unjust suffering. Had
her confession, more true than that of her deceiving sisters, been
one half as plain as their deceit, we would have been spared a
tale of misery. But art evidently is ever an excuse for injustice,
and we would not have lost the knowledge we have gained even
if we should have to stand in the stead of the despicable Ed-
mund and be called on to condemn to death such innocence and

helplessness. Save for the futile objections of the noble Kent,
and the nobler action of the King of France, we might not have
been undeceived. But then we realize the full beauty of her
modest character, when those who know her true character try
to defend and explain what should have required neither defense
nor explanation. When she was robbed of her royalty, then it
required the courage of a perfect understanding for France to
take her and consider her

"Most rich being poor,
Most choice, forsaken, and most loved, despised."

But he was assured of his reward for she had declared that

"Haply when she should wed
That lord whose hand must take her plight, should carry
Half her love with him, half her care and duty;
Sure she would never marry as her sisters,
To love her father all."

With this she lost a foolish father, deceived by the plainest
insincerity, but she won a loving husband that remained with
her and fought for her to her very end. That she gains the one
in losing the other is the only piece of justice done her in the
entire play, but it comes so early that no higher reward can be
bestowed upon her at the end. Therefore the poet thought that
since she could not have the full and just measure of her reward
in life, she should have it in her death by gaining the love and
sympathy of all that should read her tale.
for the old method by rote, is considered "dangerous to our youth." And the use of the Revised Version of Scripture in the pulpit would cause these watchmen on Zion's walls to raise the cry, "Orthodoxy in danger!" These men, instead of becoming the guides of the human race, in steering society clear of ruts and marshes, have become nothing less than impediments and stumbling blocks, retarding the progress of man on his toil-worn road of life. What this age needs is men that will look up and lift up. Men that adapt themselves to the irresistible demands of the age. A man of the Middle Ages had better remain in his dungeon of mediæval retrogression than rise to obstruct the light of the nineteenth century progress. The world admires a man that is conservative. Conservatism is the fibre of mankind. It binds and holds together the diverse elements that make up a people or a nation. But it finds no use for a man who will seek tenaciously to hold tenets that can no longer be held, or who seeks to advance theories long since exploded. In all the different spheres of life man must keep abreast of the times; he must break away from the conservative chain-draggs and clog-wheels of the world and move with the locomotive. He must get out of the stage-coach and travel by the "lightning express" or he will be left behind in the race of life.

Our Library.

An article that was sent to the Anchor recently, and which we publish elsewhere in this number under the caption, "Reading Fiction," calls attention to a need in our student life which many of us appreciate but cannot act upon. Those who are desirous of acquiring just such a cultivated taste, and a necessary knowledge of contemporary literary effort find themselves seriously handicapped by a lack of material.

The majority of our students have no access to any of the recent publications, not even the most worthy. Our library is fairly well supplied with the standard and classic works of former times, with the fiction from Richardson and Scott, and a few of the best novels of that period immediately after the latter's death, but there is hardly a single volume representative of that prolific period which started a few decades ago and which is now at its height. At least we hope this is its culminating point, for should it continue a decade or more at the present alarming rate, it will be almost hopeless for either our students or our library ever to think of catching up.

Considerable attention and a great deal of money has been spent upon our library during the last five years, and with good effect. The department of history is well represented; the best works on science have been placed on our shelves by a kind donor; the alcove on literature and literary criticism receives valuable additions every year; and our line of missionary literature is perhaps inferior to that of no other college of our size in the country.

But one cannot deny that the books of "lighter vein" have been withheld too long. A few of our resident students are availing themselves of the excellent facilities offered by the city library, but the more of us do not have access to this and it would be somewhat of an imposition if all the students should avail themselves of an opportunity that has been made theirs by the kindness of the city, for it would exclude those who are more justly entitled to the use of those books. This need in our library might be supplied by some friend of the college who is interested in its distinct literary development and who wishes to see Hope's students able to acquire that finished culture which they cannot attain without some regard for the modern novel.

Cowardly Criticism.

The criticism that was recently passed on the Anchor in one of the class-rooms is most commendable for its frankness, truth, and consistency. Emanating from such an authoritative source and in such commendable spirit, it cannot fail to have the desired effect and bring about the desired improvement.

We confess that our literary taste is very defective, but we wish to say nothing about anything so unpleasant, especially when we consider the origin of that taste as a product of the helpful literary atmosphere that our critic has created for us in the multiplicity and variety of brilliant schemes for the study of literature, that flourished spasmodically during the continuance of the instructor's ever-changing fancy.

Upon second thought, we also admit that our "rhetoric is abominable," and we can only ask excuse for ourselves and our "adjutants," by recalling faithful our application to the ever-changing tangle of literary composition that we submitted to our professor of rhetoric for criticism, and that was returned to us promptly, so that we might avail ourselves immediately of the corrections and suggestions past that were jotted at random on the first few pages, always calling attention to such important rhetorical slips as "spelling and punctuation."

That we have been guilty of displaying poor taste in other matters we cannot excuse, especially when we recall the helpful theological discussions of the rhetoric and literature hours. We admit that we should not have been tempted by the dignity of our critic or the ludicrous efforts, so consistent, after the "strenuous life," which he has been trying to espouse for several generations past.

We feel a little doubtful however, about the success of our college jottings if that excellent appreciation of good humor, which
our critic is so abundantly blessed with, does not come to our immediate rescue. No doubt the professor would appreciate the value of a censor, if he could be appointed.

We are ever open to fair criticism, however, and the remarks of our critic would not have been resented, if they had been made to us in person and not behind our back; if they had not been made in a spirit of ridicule, arising so plainly from a sense of fancied injury. If such was the occasion of the remarks, the staff might long since have resented the indifference and opposition of him who should be our heartiest supporter, by publishing the few articles obtained from him by request, which were so full of demerit that it would have disgraced both the recommender and our paper. [Editor.]

XXX

Politics Among Us.

If the college is at all representative of general thought, there never was more interest in a political campaign than there is this year. Clubs have been organized by students representing both parties, and, altho the Republicans are considerably in the majority, the others are not wanting in interest and enthusiasm. All are discussing the questions of paramountcy. Every class hears its orators, pro and con. All the societies have caught the fever and debaters are provided with questions that possess real interest. The opportunity is great, and the student shows his appreciation.

XXX

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

In these days of politics and sports, we are so apt to neglect our Christian work. If the afternoons have been taken up with foot-ball or basket-ball and political addresses happen to come upon Tuesday or Thursday evening, something is going to suffer and that something usually turns out to be the prayer-meeting or Y. M. C. A. address. This ought not to be thus. And yet it would not be fair to say that those meetings have been neglected by the majority of the students. Rather has increased interest been shown, especially in the Tuesday evening meeting. We have earnestly prayed for, and are looking forward to some blessed seasons of prayer. The Spirit is present and willing to help us and we, either work with it, or against it. Would that every student among us might plainly see that to work with it is the only way in which success is assured. From Nov. 11th to the 16th has been appointed as the week of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations through the land. According to custom, midday prayer-meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. In the past, the results of those meetings have been most apparent; what this year's effect will be, lies mostly with us. No fear of working too hard upon the emotions! When God's Spirit begins working, man's soul has to yield. And the Spirit's presence, is what we need. Will you seek it for yourself? Will you pray for it in the lives of others?

The regular meetings on Thursday evening, are again in full swing, with now and then an intermission, that, strange to say, seem rather healthful to the association. The first meeting of the month Rev. De Bey spoke on the thought, that as certainly as science claimed a distinct form of expression, so surely did the Christian religion also have a special vocabulary. Then came the Y. M. C. A. reception, vividly remembered by the most of us because of the profusion of new faces among the gentler sex and comparatively small number of new faces among the other sex. Yet the evening has not lost its effect, for it can clearly be seen on the campus between recitations day after day. On the following Thursday, Rev. Dubbink spoke on the aim, as distinguished from the motive, of foreign missions. Then followed Dr. Winter's "emergency lecture" on Christian equipment for Christian work, each of which addresses drew out a good sized audience.

XXX

Alumni Notes.

Rev. J. G. Theilken, of Wellsburg, Iowa, has declined the call from the Reformed church at Cromwell Center, Ia.

William C. Rinck of the class of '00, has been asked to become member of the French Circle at the U. of M., a very exclusive society, consisting of but fifteen members. This shows that Mr. Rinck is held in high esteem at the university, where he is taking a postgraduate course in mathematics.

Rev. M. Flipse, '00, of Passaic, N. J., has declined the call of the Second Reformed church of Grand Rapids.

The Rev. C. Kriekard, '24, of Kalamazoo, has accepted the call from Three Oaks, Mich.

Attorney Geo. E. Kollen, '92, has been making political speeches in Iowa.

John Ver Wey, '98, has for the past few weeks been prevented from pursuing his studies at the Seminary on account of illness.

Rev. W. Wolvius, '93, of Boyden, Iowa, has declined the call from Hamilton, Mich.
Rev. S. Zwemer's book, entitled, "The Cradle of Islam," is just out, and proves very interesting and instructive. Rev. Zwemer has certainly succeeded in giving us a book which will find favor with all those interested in Missions.

Rev. Veldman, '92, has accepted the call from Milwaukee.

Dr. J. W. Bosman, '82, a former student of Hope, and now practicing medicine in Kalamazoo, was in this city lately.

Mr. J. Van Dellen, a graduate from our Grammar School in '79, paid Hope a visit during the past week. He was very much pleased with the wonderful changes which had taken place since he was at school.

XXX

Foot Ball Rules.
The ball should be a foot ball.
The boys shall wear pants with cotton in them.
Any one hit in the body above the belt shall be killed.
Ball may be caught in the hands, or maybe somewhere else, as the case may be.
No one is to intentionally kill a player already wounded.
Killed or wounded must leave the field at once.
A hospital shall be established on each side before the game starts. This shall be in charge of a responsible person who shall act as referee in case some of the killed or wounded refuse to obey. The killed remain in the hospital until the game is over.
The wounded line up until half of the company are dead, when each man in turn starts to play again.—Exchange.

XXX

College Jottings.
Fresh!!
"Leggetts."
Basquette Ball.
For that enlargement of the cranium try "Fresh."
Joe Nauta, because he sent a few "leggetts" to Rome has acquired a nickname.
Basque ball and discus (horse-shoe) throwing are now classed among ye Hope College sports.

Mr. Henry Steketee and Edward Stanton recently visited old cronies in the Hall. For an instant its dark corridors were illumined by two beaming countenances and then, all was gloom.


Deciphered at last. By means of the Rosetta stone and the inscriptions on the monuments we are now enabled to read a communication lately received from Mr. Dinkeloo of Chicago.

Raymond left the Y. M. C. A. reception with a how(e)l.
Holes with some friedcake around them served for supper. Stogie vowed he'd lick the whole club if they didn't return his Bryan badge.

In order to appreciate Van Dam's present greatness one must see it in the long perspective of 15,000 miles.
Melly is now quite seery-ous.
It is quite amusing at mealtime to watch a misdirected forkful bump Schaefer on the chin. His eyes will rove in the direction of the kitchen.
Denekas held two spades. Each smoked a clay pipe with reckless abandon and poor Wayer had the snakes. Nay, it was not a card game, but a frogging expedition under the leadership of Prof. Mast. 58 frogs and one snake were captured and canned for future use.
The letter carriers of the town have expressed a desire to have Prof. Vechte meet one of their number in a public debate. The question to relate to the political issues of the present campaign. Fair field and no favor. Marquis of Queensbury rules.
One of the newly painted windows of the gym. broken already. Well, well, girls! aim for the window after this and you'll land the ball right in the basket.

Prof. in Greek—"Visscher, decline the word for earth."
Visscher, spasmodically,
gay
goose
gay etc. etc.

Te Kolste now perambulates to Central Ave. for his Evening Press.

Our athletic friend, Prof. Kuizenga is coaching the foot ball team of the Orange City Academy. Good for "Kuizy."

Steunenberg says, "the bottom dropped out of the Rep. meeting after I told them why I will vote for Bryan this year."

The banns are up and Mr. lliohan the worthy shoe Dr. is to be re-married. If any one has aught to say let him speak now or forever hold his peace en kom over en help ons with an occasional pair of shoes.
Sophomore class, who owing to ill health was obliged to discontinue his studies.

Fuzzy vegetation now appears on the top of his head. The Anchor extends its sympathy to Henry Boer of the Sophomore class, who owing to ill health was obliged to discontinue his studies.

A welcome is also extended to Mr. Grooters, who has returned to resume work with his Sophomore classmates.

Wesselink blushes like a red hot stove poker when any suggestion is made about his unit. Korteling seems to be coming out on top. That is, a slight fuzzy vegetation now appears on the top of his head.

Another football sport at College. Who is he? Laberton of course.

Among the visitors at the Holland fair were H. J. Steketee and Miss Gertrude Klomparens.

Prof. Mast has a new vocation; teaching "Dumb Bells." Evidences that Prof. Mast is going to vote the Democratic ticket: A long stray hair on his coat-sleeve, a picture on the lid of his watch, love of "Liberty."

Sealed for politics. Miss Floyd a Bryan enthusiast.

Prof. Ladd says it takes Van Persem to ask questions. Only elemental conditions take $M = V$. Therefore Edd. Stanton must be an elemental condition.

We do not make our own Soaps, but we know good Soaps when we see them, and we buy the right kinds. If good Soap at 5c, a better one at 10c.

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LEGISLATIVE SPECIAL

State Lawmakers Do What the Governor Wants as to Railroad Taxation.

PRINCIPAL POINT OF DISCOURSE

Between Senate and House Is Finally and Satisfactorily Settled.

Lansing, Mich., 18.—After a campaign that continued through five sessions of the legislature, three of which were extraordinary sessions convened for the particular purpose of considering them, the special charters of railroads operating in Michigan have finally been absolutely repealed and a constitutional amendment in which can be enacted legislation taxing railroads and other corporations on the cash value of their property, has been submitted to the people. In addition to these measures there was enacted the necessary complement of the charter repeal laws, which is a law prescribing the method of legal procedure to be followed by the legislature in enacting special charters which have been taken away in proceeding against the state to recover damages for losses sustained by the repeal of these charters.

Governor's Message Is Brief.

In view of the numerous measures to be submitted to this legislature, and its predecessor on the subject of special charter repeal and the submission of a so-called equal tax amendment to the constitution, the message which Governor Pinckney submitted to the legislature was rather brief, although he went over those familiar subjects in general way. After hearing the governor's message the legislature promptly got down to business, and the introduction of the house of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to article 14 of the constitution in the form originally and finally adopted when he was elected by a committee of senators to a place at the side of President Robinson, which he briefly addressed the senate.

Closing of the Session.

After farewell speeches by Representatives Anderson, of Kent and Chamberlain, of Gogebic, who are about to retire after long years of service in the legislature, the entire company, governor, legislators and spectators, rose and sang "Michigan My Michigan," under the leadership of Representative Lusk, of Bay. In order for the enrollment of the bills for presentation to Governor Pinckney for his signature, final adjournment was not reached until Monday night, when the two houses were formally adjourned without ceremony of any kind.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Text of the Joint Resolution and the Railroad Charter Repeal Bills.

The following are all of the enactments of the legislature at the special session which ended Monday:

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution relative to the taxation of corporations.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan in the legislature of the state assembled at Lansing in the year 1897, that the following amendments be made in the constitution of the state of Michigan, be it enacted, that the following amendments be made in the constitution of this state, to that extent, that section ten of article fourteen of said constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The state may continue to collect all specific taxes accruing to the treasury under existing laws. The legislature may provide for the collection of the tax on corporations. The legislature may provide for the assessment of the property of corporations subject to such specific taxes. The legislature shall, at or before the first Monday in November in each year, assess the tax on corporations so assessed, and shall cause the same to be paid by the several counties of the state, as required by section three thousand six hundred and twenty-four of the compiled laws of 1857, but which addition shall be sufficient if the same shall be certified at least ten days before such election, and which shall be certified by the board of election commissioners of the several counties of the state. The several county clerks shall, at once, upon the receipt of such certificate of assessment, convene the board of election commissioners of the several counties of the state, and the said board shall forthwith prepare a ballot for the use of the electors desiring to vote upon said amendment, the same to be substantially in the following form: At
said repeal to take effect and be in force on the 31st day of December, 1901; Provided, That the said railroad company shall have the right to institute proceedings against the state for the determination of the damages, if any, which it may sustain by reason of such repeal; and that the court shall have jurisdiction to determine the same, and that the same shall be hereby decided in favor of the said railroad company as provided in said act. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to provide for the institution of actions against the state by railroad companies, and which have heretofore existed under special charters, to recover damages sustained by reason of, and resulting from, the repeal of the special charter under which such companies were created, organized, and existed prior to such repeal.

The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

An act to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal number forty-two of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Central railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central railroad company," approved March 28, 1846, and declared a special charter, and to provide for the necessary incidents to such repeal. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

Section 1. That act number forty-two of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Central railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central railroad company," approved March 28, 1846, and declared a special charter, and all acts amendatory thereto, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Upon final judgment rendered, the same may, upon application by such railroad company, be cancelled or modified, and the governor, and under the consent of the court in which the same is entered, by which the same has been appealed or removed to the auditor general, and he shall thereupon issue his warrant for one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for another one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for the balance of said judgment with accrued interest; unless provided for earlier payments, or an immediate satisfaction of this judgment shall be paid by the state treasurer to the railroad company entitled thereto or its assigns out of the general fund. The auditor general shall add to and incorporate the amount paid each year on account of said judgment, in the next succeeding state tax, and the money collected therefrom shall be placed to the credit of the general fund to reimburse it for the money thus paid.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in any wise inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal a special act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Detroit and Pontiac railroad company," approved March 7, 1834, and declared a special charter. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

Section 1. That act number 140 of the session laws of 1855, entitled, "An act to authorize the consolidation of the Detroit and Pontiac railroad company, and the Oakland and Ottawa railroad companies," to form a new company to be known as the Michigan Southern railroad company. Provided, further, That this act shall not be taken as an admission on the part of the state that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company at present operates its road under a special charter, or that it is entitled to any damages by reason of this repeal. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

An act making an appropriation for the Industrial School for Boys, for repairs and supplies required to finish the buildings, and for the maintenance of the school, and for the Governor, and under the consent of the court in which the same is entered, by which the same has been appealed or removed to the auditor general, and he shall thereupon issue his warrant for one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for another one-third of said judgment with accrued interest; and during the next following year he shall issue his warrant for the balance of said judgment with accrued interest; unless provided for earlier payments, or an immediate satisfaction of this judgment shall be paid by the state treasurer to the railroad company entitled thereto or its assigns out of the general fund. The auditor general shall add to and incorporate the amount paid each year on account of said judgment, in the next succeeding state tax, and the money collected therefrom shall be placed to the credit of the general fund to reimburse it for the money thus paid.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in any wise inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to authorize the sale of the Southern railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern railroad company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

Section 1. That act number 115 of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Southern railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern railroad company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

An act to repeal number 115 of the session laws of 1846, entitled, "An act to authorize the sale of the Southern railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Southern railroad company," and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. The people of the state of Michigan enacted:

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or so much of this sum as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing, strengthening, and making safe the north wing of the main building at the Industrial School for Boys.
Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

An act to repeal an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Erie and Kalamazoo company," approved April 22, 1858, and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.
Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact: That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company," approved April 22, 1858; act number 158 of the session laws of 1848, entitled "An act in regard to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company," approved May 15, 1846; act number 111 of the public acts of 1857, entitled "An act to repeal the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad company or any lease thereof having control of or operating the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, to operate and maintain, or to abandon its line of road between Palmita Junction and the city of Adrian," approved May 19, 1857, and all acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect and be in force from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.
Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

Concurrent resolution providing for the binding of the session laws of the special session of the legislature 1899, with the session laws of the regular session of 1901, and providing members of the legislature with the same.
Resolved by the senate, (the house concurring), That the session laws of this special session be bound with the session laws of the next regular session of the legislature, and not in a single and separate volume, except such number as may be required for immediate distribution, which shall be bound in paper covers, and

Be it further resolved, That all members of the present legislature be supplied with a copy of the volume containing the session laws of both sessions, when printed and bound.
Approved Oct. 15, 1900.

**NOVEMBER—1900.**

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