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Did You Ever Get Left?

This fellow Dir. You can see that by the expression of his face. He had bought his watch of L. P. Hunx he would not have to take an observation of the sun to see if it was right. He could tell "Old Sol" the correct time to rise any morning.

I carry a choice stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and SILVERWARE, and base my prices, not on the size of the article, but on the net value of the gold and silver they contain. I have prepared for a big Holiday trade. Call and prove the old saying that," Seeing is Believing."

L. P. HUSEN.
River Street Jeweler.

SORETHROAT

Brachitis, colds, coughs, asthma, and some consumption, in the early stages, yield to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Singers, actors, auctioneers, public speakers, clergymen, teachers, lecturers, and all who are liable to disfigure the vocal organs, find a sure remedy in this wonderful and well-known preparation. As an emergency medicine, in cases of cough, whooping cough, etc., it should be in every household.

- Two young men suffered severely from an attack of sore throat.

And Bronchitis

It is said that if I could not survive, all the usual remedies proved of no avail. At last I thought of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and after taking five grains of this mixture I was on the verge of recovery. I am now fully restored, thanks to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. I see no other preparations." - James E. Bailey, Professor, R. L. W. Grant & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa, certify that many bronchial and lung troubles are speedily cured.

Cured By Using AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It upheld all other remedies.

- In January, 1890, I was taken down with severe cold and enteritis, and suffering myself, too, much, caught a severe cold which settled in the bronchial tubes, and of course, the lungs. In spite of the usual remedies, everyone of them, including a fellow who is a druggist, I was on the verge of recovery, supposing me to be in a chronic consumption. Change of climate was recommended, but I began to use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and noted wonderful improvement. After two weeks of use, I was able to handle my own affairs, so far as I am now well and regained as ever. — John Williams, Chairman of St. Paul's Medical College, St. & E. F. E. Co. Druggists, Justin, Texas.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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THE ANCHOR.

"Spars in Deo." Ps. XLIII: 1.

VOLUME V.

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., DECEMBER, 1891.

THE ANCHOR.

Published Monthly During the College Year by the Anchor Association, at

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH.

VOLUME V.

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., DECEMBER, 1891.

NUMBER 3

NOTES.

With this issue of the Anchor the staff of '91 buys aside its quills, bids adieu to Anchor readers, and extends its best wishes to the staff of '92.

The Anchor suggests that the Y. W. C. A. at the city be given a banquet ere long by the Y. M. C. A. of the college. If we know anything about it, the Y. M. C. A. is getting badly in debt to the young ladies of the city association for cake. But boys, if you do banquet the young ladies, don't ask them to furnish the cake and do the work. That scheme is becoming so monotonous, to say nothing worse of it, as to be obnoxious, not only to the ladies themselves, but to many others.

Many of our students have been clamoring for a lecture course and not a few have been looking because no opportunity was offered them for taking their best girls to anything but free socials and Y. M. C. A. oyster suppers. Well, boys, the lecture course is arranged for, and it is first-class, too. Now is your chance to show whether or not you appreciate what is given. The two following entertainments will be better than the first was. Those who heard Prof. Cummock will admit that that is saying a good deal. No student should neglect this excellent opportunity.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Anchor. It has been self-supporting, its circulation has increased, and, judging from the good words spoken for it, it has grown in literary merit. All connected with its management during the past year have labored earnestly and faithfully to increase its merit, to push it to the front ranks of college journals, and to make it fully worthy of the institution it represents. Without any spirit ofboasting, we feel, as we lay aside our mantles, that these effects have been at least partially attained, and we are confident that the staff and managers of '92 will be fully competent not only to maintain the present high standing of the Anchor but to make it a still better paper.
This has been a very uneventful term of Hope. Everything has been quiet. None of the professors have been boycotted, no streets carried off, and, in fact, nothing has occurred that is worthy the name of "student trials." This is as it should be and the Anchor is glad to give the fact publicity. Scarcely a greater faculty can be found in a collection of learning than to have among its students a few suffrenish fellows whose greatest delight and noblest ambition only inspirits them to play tricks.

We have some college journals of very high merit upon our exchange list. They are a neat and attractive appearance, contain good, solid reading matter worthy the attention of educated people, and in many ways give evidence that there are painstaking, energetic, and brainy young men back of them. A few do not exhibit much life, push, or enterprise. We have sometimes felt just writing to their editors and asking if they were asleep or awake. It has seemed pretty certain sometime that they were copying a Rip Van Winkle snooze. The student who enters the field of college journalism as an editor ought to be alive to the importance of the work. The college paper of today is a recognized educational factor in the American colleges and it is the duty of every one connected with a college paper to exalt the calling and raise the standard of college journalism.

Nearly all colds are slight at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against the danger.

"Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them."

**WINTER EVENINGS.**

Now that autumn's roseate hues have been transformed into winter's sable dress, and the pure blue that swells autumn skies is beclouded with shades unpalatable to the eye, the sense of December's chilling winds, the student naturally seeks some occupation by which he may pleasantly and intelligently spend the long winter evenings. The moon-lit evening walk and the ramble through verdant woods have lost their charm. The lonely crook of the frog and the distant notes of the whip-poor-will have passed away. Unless other diversions are courted, the solitary recesses of our own rooms must now for a time be the place of our amusement and meditation. Let us not look upon them with aversion, but rather cultivate a taste for the most pleasant and profitable experiences of our college life. "To sit at home," says Hunt, "is a perfect paradise, especially with an old fellow companion, voyages, to have an old bearded travelled for its hero, a fireside in an old country house to read it by, curtains drawn, and just enough wind stirring to make an accompaniment to the forests we are reading of — this surely is one of the perfect moments college life."

Has not the same experience been felt by the student in his study? What can be more charming and fragrant with greater than a quiet evening in one's own room, alone? Do not the problems of Euclid become the objects of more determined attack, and does not the rhythm of Virgil or even of the Iliad become quite musical? The tragedies of King Lear or Macbeth never seem quite so thrilling as when the fretted scene is reproduced by familiar scenery. When the lights go out, and faces, we once more tall, think, move, and breathe naturally. We forget the mythological and historical original, and,unless the sweet contemplation of real, winsome forms.

The Latin Salutatory.

It was with considerable regret that I saw in several of the reports of the last Commencement that came to my hand, a number of paragraphs in which the Latin Salutatory was cited down as a thing that had outlived both its usefulness and fitness, and ought therefore to be stricken off the list of Commencement exercises.

I know that this is an age intolerant of everything that cannot shown to have an easily calculable utility, and that the position of one who acts to stand up for the old, is immensely unpopular. Yet I think it a case to be made out in the favor of the salutatory; and I do not think that the ill will of those who wish to throw it out is to be dreaded.

The strongest plea against it, would be, perhaps, that it is useless, since comparatively few can gain an exact idea of the sentiments which it is intended to convey. Now, it seems to me there are two answers to this. In the first place, considering the character of Commencement exercises in general, it is as useful as any other. A number of graduates come forward in the body of the program with orations. The primary idea of an oration is to persuade. Is it true that any great number of people come to the Commencement exercises with a distinct idea of being persuaded in the eight minute speeches made? Or, if it is a matter of essays, whose primary object ought to be "to instruct," is it true that the average number of people attend with a purpose of being instructed by the youth just assuming graduate lessons? It must be admitted that these ends are occasionally striving for and attained, but I am sure that a perusal of programs of the Commencement exercises of the last few years will convince one that, as far as the attainment of the ends supposed to be aimed at is concerned, the Latin Salutatory has been just as much of a success as any other part of the program, the oratory perhaps excepted.

In the second place, supposing, for instance, that the other exercises were of an eminently useful character, restricting this idea only to the fulness of usefulness must lie along the lines pursued in the attainment of a liberal education.

Not to be a mere rehash from the text-books, and to have most reported upon itself, and to be able to be pointed out from the vantage point of his text-book and professional instruction, will be almost as far above the audience which attends Commencement exercises, especially in the mood in which they gather considered, as the Latin salutatory ever can be.

Considering the benefit derived by the pupil preparing the exercise, there is surely as much to be gained from careful work on a salutatory as from the composition of the ordinary English oration or essay; and the practice required...
As the new catalogue is now in process of preparation we desire to call the attention of its compilers to a seeming neglect in one of its departments. In the chronological memorandum, notice is made of the grading of the streets about the campus in 1882. Would it not be well to insert immediately after that important fact the establishment date of the Anchorage. The date of the Anchorage's first issue? It certainly is deserving of at least a notice in the record of Hope's history.

This has been a very uneventful term of Hope. Everything has been quiet. None of the professors have been boycotted, no stoves carried off, and, in fact, nothing has occurred that is worthy the name of "student-trick." This in itself points to the Anchorage being able to give the fact publicity. Scarcely a greater calamity can befal an institution of learning than the reverse. Few fellow students of the Anchorage realize what an ambition only inspire them to play tricks.

We have some college journals of very high merit upon our exchange list. They have a neat and attractive appearance, contain good, sober reading matter worthy the attention of educated people, and in many ways give evidence that there are painstaking, energetic, and brainy young men back of them. A few do not exhibit much life, push, or enterprise. We have sometimes felt like writing to their editors and asking if they were asleep or awake. It has seemed pretty certain sometimes that they were enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. "The student who enters the field of college journalism as an editor ought to be alive to the importance of the work." The college paper of today is a recognized educational factor in the American colleges and it is the duty of every one connected with a college paper to exalt the calling and raise the standard of college journalism.

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WINTER EVENINGS

Now that autumn's roseate hues have been transformed into winter's sable dress, and the pure blue that swells autumnal skies is be-decked with shaggy clouds ruthlessly scattered by December's cold winds, the nature's compilers naturally seeks some occupation by which he may pleasantly and profitably spend the long and gloomy winter evenings. The student with his book and the ramble through verdant woods have lost their charm. The lonely crook of the frog and the distant note of the whip-poor will have passed away. Unless other diversions are courted, the solitary recesses of our own rooms must now for a time be the place of our amusement and meditation. Let us not look upon them with aversion, but rather cul-tivate a taste for them by making them the most pleasant and profitable of our college life.

"To sit at home," says Hunt, "with an old folio of romantic yet credible stories, or a magazine, to have a beardy traveler for its hero, a fire-side in an old country house to read it by, curtains drawn, and just enough wind stirring to make an accompaniment to the forests we are reading of--this surely is one of the perfect moments of existence." Has not the same experience been felt by the student in his study? What can be more charming and fragrant with greater beauty than a quiet evening in one's own room, alone? Do not the problems of Euclid become the objects of more determined attack, and does not the rhythm of Virgil or even of the Iliad become quite musical? It is surely a joy to the student never seen quite so thrilling as when the fretful gasts of a December storm beat against the window panes; and how much more charming is the beautiful legend of Sleepy Hollow when:

"Outside fall the snow-flakes lightly,
Through the opening of the mourning snows."

...In my room the fire place faithfully
...And room, oh! room, are warm.

The winter evenings are not only the seasons when the student can most advantageously mues-ter his mental faculties for study and recreate his powers; they are also, above all others, the seasons for peaceful meditation, when we can retire within ourselves and with that call to both its last derived, that of the events of bygone days, and are enabled, by the light which time has shed upon their success or failure, more securely to tread the myster-iou s ways of the future.

By thus employing our winter evenings, we need not cultivate the spirit of asceticism nor make ourselves as candidates for a monastery; on the contrary, it will be a very wholesome influence to us the fact that the sweetest joys of life are from within, not from without, and that he who would enliven the social hour with profitfull conversation must first enrich his mind with constant appli-cation.

VACATION

"Much study is a weariness of the flesh," said the wise man of old, and experience teaches that it is a weariness of the spirit as well. Only study, only reading smoothes the spirit and makes a person as shrivelled and musty as the old parchment he is reading. And stripped of its outward name and romance, a college course is an endless monody, deadening the constant current of inspiration from shades with shades from the dark, dim, hoary, often horrid, and heathen past and the constant struggle to make the problems true to the student into an unreal, unnatural world.

As a natural reaction, he is always on the lookout to say or do something "funny" and thus has a dangerous leaning toward that uncouth, bearable, pitiable humorlessness, assumed, ex-cessive, and often offensive levity too much, alas, the stamp of a student.

Prayermeetings and other gatherings are powerful factors in counteracting these ten-dencies. A college that lacks these meetings seriously impairs its usefulness, and a student who neglects these, even from a worldly point of view, slight his best interests. But above all does a vacation break that tiresome monotony. It lets us down from treading the air. Secured at last, we fly, by familiar scenes and faces, we once more talk, think, move, and breathe naturally. We forget the mythologi-cal gods and heroes in the sweet contemplation of real,winsome forms.

THE LATIN SALUTATORY

It was with considerable regret that I saw in several of the reports of the last Commencement exercises that they are also, above all others, the seasons for peaceful meditation, when we can retire within ourselves and with that call to both its last derived, that of the events of bygone days, and are enabled, by the light which time has shed upon their success or failure, more securely to tread the myster-iou s ways of the future.

By thus employing our winter evenings, we need not cultivate the spirit of asceticism nor...
Thomas A. Edison, the most distinguished inventor of the present day, was born in Milan, Ohio, in 1847. Although in his early days, not being blessed with educational facilities, he obtained such education as his father, who for many years had been a high-school teacher; and at the early age of ten he is said to have read Principia. At one time he conceived the idea of reading the whole Detroit library, shelf by shelf; but he soon abandoned the plan for more systematic study.

The true American spirit, the energy and determination to excel, already manifested itself in his early life; and at present he has become a model of one, who, by continued action and research, has carved his way to fame and fortune. His natural inclination and cultivating his peculiar talents, has gained a reputation not only among the masses but also in scientific and philosophical circles. Hollanders.

His first occupation was that of new-day at eight, but he soon obtained the news agency on the Grand Trunk railway, where he had several assistants working under him. While engaged, this, he bought a printing press, used the baggage car as his printing office, and published "The Grand Trunk Herald," a paper of which he himself was editor, reporter, type, and sole manager. Not long after, he had a printing office in a dead language which has been the most satisfactory of all the avenues he has spent so many years.

His time has also been the est imate of the professor, the ingenuity of his device, his knowledge of the sciences, and his great electrical and mechanical skill in constructing and devising an instrument which will reproduce our speech, even after our death.

He is described as being of medium height, stout, informal, with dark hair and brown eyes, deep set, sharp, and clear. He is in the full vigor of health, being only a little more than twenty years old. Being fully absorbed in the study of electricity, he has established a laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey, consisting of a factory for the construction of his models and a foundry for casting iron, etc. He also has several assistant workmen and is surrounded with everything that can contribute to domestic comfort and facilitate future invention and research. Should he be blessed with long life, a legacy of his family, we may look for more such invention and discovery as the result of his genius, thought, and experience. "L. E."

The idea of publishing brief sketches of our esteemed professors, as contemplated by the management of the Anchor, is a good one; not simply because every reader of this publication, and, especially every old son and (young) daughter of Hopkins, who looked forward to be interested in everything that concerns any member of her faculty, but also because it is proper that the office of teaching should be esteemed, and the honors that rightfully belong to the successful teacher should not be withheld.

too long has been the estimate of the professor of teaching as a life-work. Too few of those who enter upon the work of teaching do so with any expectation of continuing in it and making it the occupation of a life to whose interests and success every purpose shall be consecrated, and every energy of body, mind, and heart devoted. Even of those who, by a liberal education both of a general and a more specific character in Normal schools, have [I think] fitted themselves for the work, few have continued in it long enough to establish any reputation for themselves, or give any influence to a cause, and therefore, in which it is not possible to conceive. It is a fact that by far the greater number of those entrusted with the education of our children and youth are persons of little experience and less concern. The power and responsibility at
taching to the teaching office have not been adequately appreciated among us; accordingly teachers have been inadequately paid, and this, in turn, has resulted in the deplorable fact, that men and women of fine parts and special adaptation have been induced to enter fields of usefulness more remunerative and better appreciated. All honor, therefore, to the men and women who have devoted their lives to the work, from the assured conviction of its far-reaching results, and from consecration to its lofty aims, have been content to be teachers for life. Among such, the writer makes free to rank the subject of his sketch.

**PROF. CORNELIS DOESBURG.**

Born June 13th, 1820, at Oudewater, province of South Holland, Netherlands, he seems from early youth to have formed his life purpose to become a teacher; accordingly prepared himself, by a thorough training in the public schools and by a No sal course for the task before him, began to teach in boarding schools and other institutions of higher education in his native country, and soon gave promise of achieving good success in a work which in Europe, and notably in Holland, demands more adequate preparation, but also enjoys greater respect than in America.

But in 1842 this preparation was extended to him from the Dutch settlement, now known as New Groningen, which at that time promised to be the nucleus of a thriving town, to become the instructor of its children and youth. Deciding to accept this he emigrated to America, took up his abode in the city of Milwaukee, and successfully prosecuted it for about two years, when he was invited by the schoolboard of District No. 1, Township (now city) of Holland, to take charge of their public school, said Board at that time consisting of Rev. Dr. A.C. Van Raalte, J. Van de Loyster and T. Keppel; this was accepted and accordingly from 1845 to 1860, we find him at the head of public instruction in Holland; it was during this incumbency that the writer made acquaintance with the "Meester," when in 1846, as a lad of 7, he was sent "up stairs" by Mr. Strong, teacher, "down stairs" by his mother. Their difference should not be pronounced the higher powers on some misdeanor committed below; and as cause could not be shown, things took their usual and painful course.

It will interest many readers to learn that as early as 1849, Prof. Doesburg was the moving spirit in organizing a teachers association in which "Meesters," R. De Bruyn of Zeeland, A. J. Hillibrands of Groningen, and G. Huyer of Zoutemeer (Beaverdam) were associated with him as charter members, these being the first and oldest organized teacher's association of Wisconsin. Prof. Doesburg, who succeeded in founding the Dutch Weekly of Wisconsin, Miss H. Van Zwaalenburg, (afterwards Mrs. R. Pieters of blessed memory) of Dromling, this Association monthly, and, besides considering educational subjects, also issued a monthly publication called "De Wekker," whose management consisted of Prof. C. Doesburg, editor, and Mr. A. J. Hillibrands, Treasurer. From the fact that this journal was devoted to missions, foreign and domestic, it may be incidentally noted, how closely, in that early time, educational and religious interests were associated. In the same list of "De Wekker" seems not to have been sufficiently large, however, to continue its publication.

During the time that he was engaged in the public schools of Holland, Prof. Doesburg also held the office of school inspector of the township for about three years, and served as member of the school-board of the city during sixteen years, and, by the way of recreation, attended to the duties of township clerk for about two years.

Here it should be added that during this period also Prof. Doesburg received a call from the Consistory of the Reformed church of Milwaukee, at that time under the pastorate of Rev. A. J. van Raalte, to organize a Parochial school. But he had found his labors in the public schools of the city of Holland too congenial, and for another field, and declined the invitation.

The work, for which Prof. Doesburg is best known however, was accomplished after 1860, and is of a twofold character. He was the capacity of professor of Modern Languages in Hope College, in which he is still actively engaged as editor of De Hope, the numerous duties of which office he performed faithfully and well, for several years in addition to the work of instruction in his regular field. Acting as both office and managing editor, he was an unusually busy man, working often far into the night in order to keep ahead of the demands of each day upon his time and effort. During this time he also acted as treasurer of the college. The work upon De Hope was to

hand largely a labor of love, as witness the fact, that during the summer vacation of 1856, and at his personal solicitation the subscribers of De Hope in several congregations of the Classes of Holland, Grand River and Wisconsin, subscribed for a new printing office, the paper having, up till that time, been printed at the old "Weeshuis" on the shore of Lake Michigan, since destroyed by fire. He collected about $20,000, in amounts ranging from 5 cents to 10 dollars. From these gifts, expressive of our people's appreciation of a good Christian family newspaper, the neat brick structure was built, which now graces the western portion of the campus, and from which is issued from week to week a journal whose elevating influence and power for good are incalculable.

And in 1860, as tutor of Modern Languages, he was promoted to a professorship in the same department, in 1872. The first writer of the more important things in the '70s, with, other "C.s," among whom were "Uncle Appie," "m't zijn bal," and "little Annie" "m't zijn handje," things shown. things taught to youthful, but not illustrious men, he wrestled with the Dutch "spel" and "Gesilacht-regels."

Prof. Doesburg is a man of marked peculiarities, and it is not claimed that he is exempt from all human imperfections, but the writer believes that Prof. Doesburg's "pupil" in the different classes graduated from Hope College, will hear him out in the statement, that this old-time teacher in Dutch, German, and French has been a "good book," "no minder," "tied" to the work, and to the best interests of "the boys." Witness to this, the "Uffels Club," organized by him in 1884, through which he endeavors to inspire the students with a love for the noble language and literature of Holland and advancement to which they have attained. Let him be able to occasion the following:

**THE GREAT FAMINE CRY.**

(From Missionary Review.)

"Tell your peoplebern if they may not send the stamped little bietler—(Book of 1000)." Kerl! the wall of the wortl distinguished, Liber! the cities break back walls. We, the poor, go forth. With our groans reforms.

"We are dying fast for breath and starving for the bread of life!"女士, oh, hear, be silent. Send the messengers of life.

"Send the restored former slaves, ye who dwell in Christian lands. Buck ye not we are dying, dying. More in tender than the snake."

Here is the word our Master. God to the world at the end and in every tongue to all the world! Send the temper faster, faster. Let its banner be unshaken.

"Christian!" Can you sit in silence While this ells falls all the at? We cannot extend a window. Most pitifully what you "call our space!" Will you not hear, ye women? Will you close yours from your treasure a poor picture of... shame, oh, shame! for every Mubieter..."" who might hide his face... "Building and way of life header... Keeping back libel declared "to-be-modeling by unobstructing the pale..." Converted to his service: Persever, persevere, persuaded thiers!... While you dwell in peace and plenty, many are dying in famine. Will you not send to those poor people their own graces upon life? Will you spurn upon your pillar? Will you not give to the "reperubl" of the millions, work forth in your peculiar... love!... Bear ye not the tempt of nations... Marching us to be holy... see them falling, dropping quickly, like the leaves of autumn... Smile for whom Christ died are dying... While the present times are gone... Will you shut your ears, oh...?... To thee... Markers! Brain your own heart-healing While the short and sweet to every low..." Troop, troop, troop, the best of nations... Never... Never... Never... He succeeded while you clambered, Will you not go on to the... Critics of your soul and "offence"... Aly of mine your eyes are pleased... While the Master comes to meet us For we have been long..."... was interfered... did you see? I lack broad...? your influence is dying... I am dying, in my presence... Ye who are brought to the... Standing by, shall surely..."... Surrounded the trumpet... wake God's people!... "Wake! not by the trumpet... See the light! against the tempest... Shall be staid without a mark... know..."... Open, open, heart and hand! And swiftly... His labor is not... Shall stirr up all hearts, all lands.
The idea of number dates back to very early times. Writing at an early stage of number, neither trade could have been carried on, nor governments organized. The very savage returning from the chase can give the measure of his success only by the use of number. By it the tribal chief marshals his followers, and by it, on his return from the bloody field, he sums up the fallen and finds the aggregate of his devoted captives. Hence the art of calculation traces its feeble beginnings to a time when mankind began to mark the progress made in the use of number, or fully to appreciate its value. It is older than writing in tradition; and earlier than good grounds believed, than numerical language.

The history of mathematics cannot with certainty be traced back to any school or period before that of the Ionian Greeks, which school was founded by Thales, 600 B. C., one of the seven sages of Greece. Between these two periods which we may call the speculative and the historic, is an intermediate period, to a brief survey of which the present article is devoted.

Asia, which by the concurring testimony of history, comparative philology, and Sacred Writ, was the cradle of the human race, seems likewise to have been the quarter of the globe where the light of science first began to dawn. Here, as in Greece, writing and calculation were long neglected; and some of them as left records behind them, all had some knowledge of the use of number. Principal among these are the Chaldeans, the Babylonians, the Hebrews, the Phoenicians and the Egyptians. It is a matter of regret that our knowledge of the mathematical attainments of the Egyptians is so imperfect, that no connected account of them is possible. The facts known are very few, and only a sum of mathematical propositions generally believed to be true can here be given.

Chaldea occupied the level and fertile valley of the Tigris, and was the result of the confluence of the Euphrates, which presently the sum of the two rivers is too much to credit. They were, indeed, the improvers of the sciences with which they have been marked with so much of the precision of modern times, little can be said. "Of the nature and extent of their mathematical acquirements," says Canon Rawlinson, "no account can be given, since the writers who mention them enter into no details on the subject." In turning our attention westward, it is significant that both the Hebrews and Egyptians professed to have migrated from Chaldea. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, the first monarchs of Chaldea whose monumental records have come down to us are the Semites at Ur, on the right bank of the Euphrates. This place was also, according to the Scripture account, the birthplace of Abraham. It is, therefore, scarcely surprising that Josephus, the Jewish historian, maintains, of course with a good degree of national partiality, that Abraham was the inventor of arithmetic, and that the descendants of that patriarch communicated the knowledge of numbers to the Egyptians. It has also been very commonly assumed that the Greeks copied their method of notation from the Hebrews. This assumption is undoubtedly erroneous, since recent evidence on the subject tends to prove that the Hebrews were not the leaders, but the borrowers. The Hebrews did not seem, therefore, to have developed any great aptitude for the science of number.

The learning of the Chaldeans was transmitted to their successors Assyrian and Babylonian, and became a body of knowledge taught in the schools of the Chaldean city. But, our information on this subject is scant, owing to the difficulty of the dialect in which the tablets are written. An equally obscure subject is the mathematics of the later Babylonians. Beyond this, that these people owed their indebtedness to the Chaldeans, and that the reports issued by their astronomical observations were marked with so much of the precision of modern times, little can be said. "Of the nature and extent of their mathematical acquirements," says Canon Rawlinson, "no account can be given, since the writers who mention them enter into no details on the subject." In turning our attention westward, it is significant that both the Hebrews and Egyptians professed to have migrated from Chaldea. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, the first monarchs of Chaldea whose monumental records have come down to us are the Semites at Ur, on the right bank of the Euphrates. This place was also, according to the Scripture account, the birthplace of Abraham. It is, therefore, scarcely surprising that Josephus, the Jewish historian, maintains, of course with a good degree of national partiality, that Abraham was the inventor of arithmetic, and that the descendants of that patriarch communicated the knowledge of numbers to the Egyptians. It has also been very commonly assumed that the Greeks copied their method of notation from the Hebrews. This assumption is undoubtedly erroneous, since recent evidence on the subject tends to prove that the Hebrews were not the leaders, but the borrowers. The Hebrews did not seem, therefore, to have developed any great aptitude for the science of number.

A few general observations will close this section. It will have been noticed, in the study of the early history of arithmetic, we have made no mention of the Arabic notation, since the period when arithmetic was accredited to the Phoenicians. Owing, however, to the confessedly Chaldean origin of this system, it is fair to say that the Hebrews do not seem to have given the science of number the greatest invention ever made in the science of arithmetic.

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In regard to the arithmetic Egyptians, something more definite is known. About twenty years ago, an ancient Egyptian mathematical manuscript belonging to the British Museum was deciphered. It was written by a priest named Ahmes, somewhat earlier than 1700 B. C., and is believed to be itself a copy of a much older work. It is a text-book on arithmetic and geometry, and, from the fact that the simpler operations are omitted, appears to be the most advanced arithmetic with which that people became acquainted. The numbers with which it deals are mostly fractions. The mathematical learning of Ahmes did not extend beyond simple equations and arithmetical and geometrical series. Of the origin of their knowledge of numbers, they had their source in the account, other than that the gods had taught them. There is in the British Museum a still earlier Egyptian mathematical subject, which has not yet been deciphered.

We have thus attempted to trace the progress of the knowledge of number from Chaldean to Hebrew, and then to Persia, India and China, it would be difficult to determine. The Persians were amongst the first to concern themselves with the acquirements of the Egyptians. The Omnipotence, the same name that appears in the science of arithmetic, has been given to the Egyptians and is believed to be the Hebrews who may have given the science of number the greatest invention ever made in the science of arithmetic.

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The learning and wisdom of these people were proverbial from the earliest times. There is some historical evidence tending to prove that the Chaldeans were the leaders of their time in learning, and the teachers of surrounding and later nations. But there is no mention of their indebtedness to the Chaldeans, and that the reports issued by their astronomical observations were marked with so much of the precision of modern times, little can be said. "Of the nature and extent of their mathematical acquirements," says Canon Rawlinson, "no account can be given, since the writers who mention them enter into no details on the subject." In turning our attention westward, it is significant that both the Hebrews and Egyptians professed to have migrated from Chaldea. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, the first monarchs of Chaldea whose monumental records have come down to us are the Semites at Ur, on the right bank of the Euphrates. This place was also, according to the Scripture account, the birthplace of Abraham. It is, therefore, scarcely surprising that Josephus, the Jewish historian, maintains, of course with a good degree of national partiality, that Abraham was the inventor of arithmetic, and that the descendants of that patriarch communicated the knowledge of numbers to the Egyptians. It has also been very commonly assumed that the Greeks copied their method of notation from the Hebrews. This assumption is undoubtedly erroneous, since recent evidence on the subject tends to prove that the Hebrews were not the leaders, but the borrowers. The Hebrews did not seem, therefore, to have developed any great aptitude for the science of number.

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A mighty pine was snapped off by that stiff breeze we had lately.

Twenty boys will make the trip together to Chicago Christmas vacation.

Another literary fairy saw the light lately. This time the "Av's" have organized for worse or better.

During one stormy night not long ago, Scher, of 4-V-H, third story, was heard to sing in his dreams, "Hush my baby, Lie still and slumber."

The Sophomores struck for shorter hours and better treatment. They have the advantage over the laborers in that no Soph can be imported from abroad.

Rev. Wm. Moore dyke of Muskegon, Monday evening, Dec. 7, opened the Dutch lecture course which the Ullfias Club has arranged for this year. His subject was, "The duty of Netherlanders in America."

Third church recently voted on holding evening instead of afternoon services. It was also proposed that the evening service should be in English instead of Dutch. It was defeated by a vote of 42.

The presidential student residence is nearly finished. It is a well finished and pleasant house and will make a royal home for the president.

It is about time that it became useful as well as ornamental. Now for the library building!

On Tuesday night, Dec. 8th Rev. Moore dyke lectured in first church for the Seminarists on the subject, "The Choice of a Profession." It was pleasing, practical, plain, and to the point, qualities that do not always characterize a lecture for theological students.

The annual election of the Anchor association took place on the 8th, and passed off in a very quiet way. The new managers are men of marked ability and energy and we have no doubt that the Anchor will be well edited and managed during the coming year.

Several of the citizens of Holland are ready to contribute liberally to the funds for a Y. M. C. A. building when some one begins to boom the affair in a business like way. Where is the one to do it? The students, many of them, are ready to give all they can and to do anything they can in behalf of this much needed building.

Some one start the ball rolling by pledging $500 or $1,000.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16th, a jolly party, including not a few young Hopefuls, and some, though older, who are still hopeful, gathered at the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. H. Krens, where a very pleasant time and a sumptuous repast were enjoyed, in honor of Miss Anna Zwaluwenberg, a former member of the '92's.

We would advise all those who wish to buy an Encyclopaedia to consider well the offer of the "Inter Ocean." The paper is a clean, interesting weekly, while the Encyclopaedia is a condensed Britannica, brought up to date. It is easily worth double the price asked, and almost as good, in some respects better, as more expensive editions. A dollar a year costs but a little for itself. No agent's profits to be paid.

The banquet given by the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening was delightful. The speech which much credit is due the financial committee, notwithstanding a few possibly unwise measures, for the success of the affair. Such entertainments, if properly gotten up, are for the good of all concerned. Don't be afraid to do something of the kind again boys, even if some one has found a fault with your methods this time. Your intentions were good.

The Ullfias Club recently showed signs of its life and vigor by means of a public meeting held on the evening of the seventh of this month. Prof. Doeborg, who is so justly popular because of his appropriate remarks at the Club's Fourth fest, opened the meeting by stating its object. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Wm. Moore Dyke. The oration naturally called for a theme relative to the duties of the Hollanders in America. It was clearly shown that Americanization is not only inevitable, but it is his privilege to be able to wield the sword with both the right and the right hands.

The fact that he was fully and freely to wield the sword was shown the following evening, Dec. 8th, when the same speaker lectured in behalf of the theological and missionary, on the subject, "The Choice of a Profession." Some of the most striking points were the following: that every man is born at exactly the right time and place; that every honest profession is honorable; that every human being has some work to do; that a man should choose the profession which he loves and for which he is fitted, and that a minister should not be a "jack of all trades." The frankness of his arguments and the terse way he has of expressing them render Rev. Moore Dyke an interesting and instructive speaker.

The Sophomores have quit college. They are in for a long vacation. It is not strange that they became disgusted with Prof. Shutphen's eternal fretting and jaying. The boys are patient fellows but when it comes to patiently enduring more than Socrates had to endure from his beloved helmsman it is simply impossible for any mortal of modern times. We have never believed in or encouraged insurrections amongst students on account of the same speaker.

There are, they have been acting very foolishly, as boys often do, and ought to halt and right about face; but, if the professor is wrong, as professors seldom are, he ought to make concessions. However it may be, we say Shame on students possessing so rebellious a spirit but the more shame a professor who cannot govern his temper or his tongue. "He who cannot govern himself is not fit to govern others," is a principle repeated and emphasized by every lecturer and writer on education in the land.

A Card of Thanks.

HOLLAND, DEC. 9, 1891.

We feel very grateful to all who so kindly and willingly assisted us at the recent cabaret held Nov. 25th.

We are especially grateful to Mrs. J. Ryder for the use of her cutlery; the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. for the arrangement of tables and cooking oysters; the genial toastmaster, Hon. G. J. Diekema, for his efficient services; the Rotating Club and other families for the use of articles in the decoration of the tables; Bastiaan Steketee, and Paul Steketee for the use of their croyances.

Cornelia Steffen,
Sec. of Finance Committee of Y. M. C. A.

It is not the clock with the loudest tick that keeps the best time.

A full line of Holiday Goods at "Born the Hatter."
"Weer Tehuis."  
12 o’Clock, Dinner!  
Let er go Galligier!  

Ghost, in Swart’s Garrison!  
"Canada thistles are hard to die."  
Schefftering cups in Minniecutre at the Bazaar!  
The Seniors feel melancholy at the loss of two departed brethren.

John L. Sullivan in a few weeks take the bichloride of gold treatment at Dwight, Ill.  
Rev. Venema, ’79, has been made the recipient of a call which includes an $8,100 salary.

Decker of last year’s "A" class is studying medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

W. Mills, ’93, has made quite a reputation as a sailor. He is especially noted for his skill in Takkings.

Philip Soulen, ’92, was elected vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., to fill the vacancy made by O. C. Flanagan.

Edward Kelder, "A" class, was suddenly called home on the 5th, by the dangerous illness of his mother.

Geo. Baer, a former member of the class of ’92, has become a member of the School of Chemists of Pennsylvania.

Fred Noordhoff, ’93, is doing a good work in soliciting for the international dictionary.

Every student should have one.


Prof. Kollen is absent on a three weeks tour through the East. His object is to secure the remaining funds necessary to complete the new library.

Henry Bruins, ’91, has sufficiently recovered from his sickness to enable him to leave for his home in Alte, Wis. We sincerely hope to see him back again next term.

Rev. Wm. Moerdyke of Muskegon recently delivered two lectures in the First Reformed church, one under the auspices of the Ullius Club, the other, the Theological Seminary.

"O Sietsema!!!  
"Huzenga, stop talking!"  
Dera Peskind has again resumed her studies with her class-mates.

Wm. Hardy of Penville expects to join the ranks of Hope next term.

Tyse is improving his time by shilling.

He likes it better than Latin.

Jacob Van Ess, "C" class, mourns the absence of his guardian brother.

G. H. Albers, ’91, is fast winning laurels at Ann Arbor as the champion "Deutches."

Baby Boers had his photo taken recently.

He bears a striking resemblance to his pa.

Wm. Dehn, ’94, entertained his "brethren in affliction" at his home, on Thursday, Dec. 19th, 1893.

Miss Van Raalte, ’92, enjoys the privilege of being the first lady member of the Anchor staff.

Rev. F. Kloooster, ’88, has been called to the pastorate of the newly organized church at Galesburg, Iowa.

W. W. Mead—what made you forget to put on your overcoat after the theological lecture on Tuesday evening?

Claes Humphrey is teaching school near Wayland, Allegan county. She will know how to make the young idea shoot.

Geo. Kollen, before bidding his class-mates farewell, treated them to a royal repeat at Peskind’s, Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th.

Jansen and Soulen will be the only boys who will disturb the deathlike silence of Van Vleck Hall while the others are gone to see their mas.

Rev. Samuel Strong of Kalamazoo delivered the second lecture of the Theological Seminary on the evening of Dec. 15th, in the First Reformed church.

Geo. Kollen will leave his fellow Seniors next term in order to take up law studies at Ann Arbor. He will be back, however, in time for commencement.

J. De Beer, ’92, left Hope for his Netherland home on Nov. 21st. We hope a change of oc­

ter of environment may restore his former health and spirits.

Rev. Harmeling’s recent jack-rabbit episode proves him a generous crack sportsman and, additional, that four of his Holland friends have unlimited capacities in a certain direction.

Nipple.

Nursing-bottle.

"I don’t know what to buy for my girl."

Receverts was the first of the Seniors to leave the city for home.

Van der Ploeg, ’92, attended the Muskegon Sunday School convention as a delegate from the First Reformed church.

While working on Prof. Dobsburg’s "cut" the engraver at Manistee was suddenly called home by sickness. What will happen when they get at the staff picture?

O. C. Flanagan, ’92, has decided to continue his studies next term at Kalamazoo College. We are sorry to lose our twin Irishmen but hope Kalamazoo College may profit by our loss.

Geo. Dangemond, ’94, was compelled, on account of illness, to leave the city for home in Minnesota on Dec. 7th. He was accompanied by J. Van der Meulen, ’95, who also went home for a much needed rest.

At the recent election of the Meliphone the following officers were elected: President, J. Ousewaarde; Vice President, H. Weinman; Secretary, J. De Jong; Treasurer, J. E. Takkten; Marshal, Van der Meulen.

Ed. Brandt, a former, ’92, now of Grand Rapids, heavily in debt of the monotonous life of a bachelor, has taken unto himself a fair partner to share his lot for "weal or woe." The Anchor extends its congratulations. Among them we notice Rev. Bloemendal, Chicago, by the gift of a parlor carpet; Rev. Koly, Kalamazoo, by a good cutcher and other; Rev. Burman, Marion, N. J., by a simple harness.

Several of our clerical alumni have recently been handsomely remembered by their respective congregations among them we notice Rev. Bloemendal, Chicago, by the gift of a parlor carpet; Rev. Koly, Kalamazoo, by a good cutcher and other; Rev. Burman, Marion, N. J., by a simple harness.

The Sophomores, who have just finished one term of chemistry, are especially noted for their claus at research. They recently discovered that iron heated with Sulphonic acid gives Sophurous acid and iron Sulphate, and, as a reward for their discovery, were granted three, instead of two, weeks of vacation.

Baby-craddle.

The Meliphone has traded its goat for a pair of twin monkeys.

Veldman expects to spend his vacation in a Grand Rapids store.

Our N. W. C. A. correspondent failed to get in his items in time for this Anchor.

Soulen, ’92, will spend a few days in Grand Rapids and may also go to Muskegon and Overisel.

On account of the absence of officers, the Y. M. C. A. did not hold its regular weekly meeting this week.

Dubink said that he expected to husk corn during the vacation. That will be good busi­

ness to keep the noisy fellow straight.

Janitor Bloemendal has been looking rather sad of late, owing to the death of his infant child. The Anchor extends its sympathies.

Mr. Gallinger, a Chicago drummer, is spend­

ning a week or two with Prof. Dobsburg’s family. We surmise that he is on important business.

Luxen, ’92, is going to visit friends in Grand Haven and Grand Rapids during the vacation.

It is hard for him to leave Holland friends.

Te Winkle has gone home for the vacation.

It is the first time he has been home for long.

We expected that he would go to the Empire state again.

Western hunters will do well to ship their jack-rabbitts to Holland, for it has been very recently demonstrated by a minister or two and two or three professors that there is a limitless capacity in this city for the semi-mutilation of the jack-rabbit.

Indeed, it appeared a few nights ago that speedily extinction would be the doom of every jack-rabbit on the continent. Brother Jack-rabbit was to become rich at one fell swoop, buy up all the jack-rabbitts you can get and send them to Holland for holiday con­

sumption. Don’t be afraid of sending too many and put any price on them you wish. They will be sure to go. If you can’t get rab­

bitts enough, why, just send in a few small mules. No one will notice the difference. This is a chance of a life-time. If you don’t go at it immediately, some long headed wind-mill man or other far sighted citizen of Holland will get ahead of you. "Make hay while the sun shines!" should be interpreted by you as fol­

lows: Catch jack-rabbitts while professors and ministers have appetites for them.
Holiday Goods

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Lecturer of Hygiene at the State college, since 1880.

Appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Florida College in 1891.

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