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The Classic, April 1902

Northwestern Classical Academy

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APRIL, 1902.

The Classic.

PUBLISHED AT ORANGE CITY, IOWA.

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The Classic.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR BY THE STUDENTS
OF THE N. W. C. A.

VOLUME 10

APRIL

NUMBER 7

Editorial.

FOR ONE short year we have had the pleasure of serving the Classic readers in the capacity of editor. And now when we have become fairly acquainted we are obliged by the immutable law of succession to lay down the scepter and yield our authority to another.

On the whole it has been a year of enthusiastic work. Indeed there were shortcomings. On account of circumstances beyond our control the paper has been delayed in a few instances. The Classic, owing to the good work of the different staff members and the loyal support of outside friends, progressed during the past year. It is free from debt, with a small surplus in the treasury. Our career has not been altogether strewn with roses without thorns; but the most beautiful roses are often well provided with thorns. So we also rejoice not because of the thorns, but because of the roses we might enjoy on the way.

The wisdom of having an Academy publication like the Classic is sometimes doubted. This, to people in general, may be true, but how about friends of the Academy—Alumni, supporters and others? The subscription price is low and thus they can well afford to keep track of the happenings at their Alma Mater.

We hope the same kindness and courteous consideration may be accorded our successors that has so freely been accorded us. And we gladly take this last opportunity of thanking our friends for their loyal support.

* * *

THE PAST week in the Senate may be characterized as uneventful. The most interesting topic was the proposed coinage system for the Philippines. The committee of the Senate unanimously decided on the adoption of a silver standard for the archipelago.

The unit is to be an American-Philippine dollar of the weight and fineness of a Mexican dollar or peso. The almost exclusive usage of silver in the Philippines seems almost to necessitate the continuance of the silver standard for the present at least. Further, Sen. Harris of Kansas, introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture of spurious butter by farmers. It is justly argued that it is useless to restrict the manufacture of oleomargarine as long as farmers are allowed free scope. There was also some anti Chinese legislation in connection with Chinamen serving on registered American ships.

* * *

SOME CHANGES have been made in the Classic, as will be seen. This change has long been recommended and desired. The size before this was too large and consequently the pages fewer than they are now. On the whole it will have a far neater appearance than heretofore.

* * *

AMERICA HAS again shown to her detractors that she is what she professes to be and the ability to fulfill her promises. The twentieth of May has been set as the date for the inauguration of Senor Palma as first President of the Republic of Cuba. Sec. Root has directed Gen. Wood to convene the Cuban Congress before the 20th of May. Thus again those people who said that the United States undertook the war with Spain only for purposes of self aggrandizement are put to shame. President Roosevelt has asked that immediate provision and appropriation be made for an envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, a Consul-General at Havana, and Secretaries of Legation and consuls for Cienfuegos and Santiago.

That Cuba believes America sincere and that the plans are acceptable are shown in a statement by Gen. Palma to the press. He says:

The Government of the United States has shown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak government which it undertook to rescue from its oppressors. It has demonstrated its generosity and patriotism, and by the shedding of its own blood has helped Cuba to break the chain which united it with Spain. Some countries would have sought some pretext for selfish gain in undertaking a work of this character, and taken advantage of some technicality for their own aggrandizement, but the contrary spirit has been manifested by the United States, and it has given to the world an evidence of good will seldom found.

Mammanism.

ANON.

As it is folly to be continually looking on the dark side of life, so also is it dangerous to attend to nothing but the bright. Dangers are constantly besetting the way of progress, and every step forward is a leap into the dark. But especially is this true in times of prosperity. The times of peace bring forth the causes for war, and the danger of dangers is carelessness.

Such is the condition of our country. There are forces operating in society today that might well fill us with fears and apprehensions for the future. Watch the busy marts of our commercial centers; listen to the deafening din of our industrial establishments; behold the mad rush after riches in every sphere and occupation of life; and no two judgments are possible. There is a spirit of materialism pervading every form of industry and trade and finding its way even into politics and religion that is already fast shaping the destiny of our American Commonwealth. Money-making is the business of this age, and as our wealth increases, our thirst for gold becomes more unquenchable.

How did this come about? The greatest blessings, when abused become the direst bane. The best and richest food is most susceptible to corruption. Thus it is with American wealth. It can not be denied that, were it not for the great wealth of this country, we could never have made the intellectual and political development for which we are noted today. Our unequaled public school system, our colleges and universities, our improved facilities for rapid and easy travel, a thousand comforts of home and public, in fact, our entire civilization and culture have been made possible by our material prosperity. But the very fact that riches contributed so largely to our advancement make them all the more to be feared. Unless the American people guard their liberties, unless they see to it that equity and not Dives rules the land, their money shall perish with them, and their civilization, like that of ancient Rome, shall serve to make their destruction the more complete. Wealth is power. Put it into the hands of a Gladstone, and who will measure the good it may do; give it to a Philip II, and the last judgment alone can reveal the horrible crimes that are committed.

The great danger arises from careless citizens. Not so much the bad men as the good who do not do their duty must be feared. The good citizens are responsible for the social troubles that are settling on our national horizon like threatening storm clouds. Not so much Hanna and Fry, as the people that tolerate such men in

office, that are responsible for the ship subsidy steal of the last few days. Not so much the Standard Oil company, as the law-abiding citizen that made this monopoly supreme; not so much the lobbyist, as the senate that made bribery a paying business, is the dynamite that threatens ruin and destruction to the foundations of our liberty. All immoderate accumulations of wealth must be regarded with intense solicitude. Vigilance is the only price of liberty. The forces are there, and it is a question only in what way they are to be applied. Apply a spark to a powder magazine, and it will blow up all that is near; use it in the right way and it will defend the country from its enemies.

But there is yet another aspect of this growing materialism that makes it still more a menace to the American people. As the French Revolution was borne onward by a revolutionary philosophy so also do we find rising in our land a philosophy of greed and selfishness, euphemistically called the "Gospel of Wealth", which practically overturns every fundamental principle of society and government that our fathers held dear. Our old Declaration of Independence is declared false and out of date. Our Constitution sorely needs amendment or reconstruction. Politics is to be purely a pursuit of private gain. Who persists in seeing it different will henceforth be considered a selfish man (vide Leslie's Weekly, Apr. 10). Princes and European kings deserve all honor and distinction, while the representatives of Republics may enjoy a scornful neutrality. We are to have "possessions" in distant seas, and the people that happen to live there are thrown in with the bargain. Our all-important business is to be money-making, and who does not want to become a devotee deserves to become a victim. Competition is clearly set forth as the rule of life and the Golden Rule is simply to be laughed out of court. Character is no longer to be considered of much value, for it can not be sold. It has been beautifully superceded by what is called "business ability." There is even talk of calling the latter by the former name for the convenience of ordinary people. In fact, an entire new terminology in politics is not without supporters. For do not plutocracy and democracy sound very much the same? Do not civilization and subjugation in the end spell identically the same way? Those who will not accede to such a striking similarity are either hairsplitters or antiquated moralists.

But our religion is also undergoing a very necessary and beneficial transformation in accordance with this philosophy. A truth that for ages has puzzled learned theologians, is now easily and clearly understood. Every man is to be "his brother's keeper"—that is, of course, if he can hold him. If he can not hold him he

may let him go free. Another improvement of recent date along this line is the absolute surety one may have of his saintship when he dies. The test is this. If he gives five millions (the number is different for different creeds) to some public institution there can be no reasonable doubt of his canonicity. And this is very logical. For does not "a man do good to the world according to the amount of wealth he acquires?" And why then should he be blamed for disposing of it in the easiest possible way when he dies? And it is perfectly orthodox, for it is not built on the old doctrine of "good works" either.....

* * * * *

What shall we say to these things?

Our Independence Day.

There is hardly a country, where the sun of civilization shines, that has no day commemorating one particular great event of its nations history. The world's history is so full of great events, and so numerous are the laudable exploits and adventures of man, that if we should celebrate all they would be of daily occurrence. This is the reason why the most important, and those that concern both the nation and the individual, are taken.

Among the many holidays in our country, pertaining to national life, we believe there is one which predominates above any other; one, the celebration of which has caused the manifold successes of this nation both intellectually and morally. This we say is our great "Independence Day". The day upon which our minds are refreshed by the grand and lofty ideas of national liberty. Each year on the 4th of July we are called upon to celebrate that great day, and speak about those things which were the original causes of the celebration of this day. Then we hear our modern Patrick Henrys, our Henry Clays or Daniel Websters deliver their stirring orations that fill the patriotic heart with love for his country, the home of the brave and the free. Their language is such that it moves and converts the anarchic sentiments of the rebel into pure, grand and noble thoughts, and cause him to strive for ideal citizenship. It is indeed a day of joyful recollections. Can there be anyone with patriotic blood flowing through his veins who does not meditate on such words so applicably spoken by Webster? "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Should not our hearts be filled with gratitude when we think of the many sacrifices made for the liberty we now enjoy? Should not our mouth overflow with an

expression of appreciation when we know that their death was our life? Our fathers have opened the snowy path with their bloody feet through which we may pass with feet warmly covered. The difficulties were theirs and the benefits are ours.

Our grand Independence day in the political world with all its relations, corresponds with Christmas in the religious world. We believe they are equally important as to their purpose. Both commemorate an event by which man acquired that treasure, beyond conception, called freedom. The former cut the cable rope of tyranny which prevented the feet of the united colonists to freely tread the American soil. The latter freed the spiritual man from the bondage of evil, and gave him access to the joys of Christian liberty.

The celebrated holiday, which is gradually losing its interest more or less than it originally had, is very much misused. There are two classes of people that misuse it, by not spending it as it should. There are many emigrants who pretend to be extraordinary religious, who do not appreciate the outspoken value of American freedom for which our revolutionary fathers have offered their lives. There are people who form such foolish ideas, that everything is infinitely better across the waters than in the new world. These good people spend the day wrongly by making it a day of holy sanctification only and not of political happiness. We would however not exclude the feelings of gratitude to the Creator on this day. On the other hand there is a class of people who look upon any day set apart for historical commemoration, as a time for physical merriment and careless enjoyment; who show by their actions and speech to advocate the old saying, "Drink and be merry for to-morrow we may die." Neither of these can be true Americans. They cannot sing our national hymn, "My Country, 't is of thee", with an open sounding melody gushing from the inmost chambers of their heart, that will float upon the wings of air and touch the musical strings that will vibrate in years to come. Sincerely do we hope that the Fourth day of July, in the hearts of American citizens, may remain to be regarded as the greatest in our nations history. May the school boys who now study the lives of our great heroes, and are told about the winter at Valley Forge, twenty years hence proclaim liberty throughout our republic. Long may our flag, emblem of liberty, wave through the warm July air. Even though our veterans are slowly disappearing physically, may their spirit of patriotism yet remain, that our Independence day never become a day of evil frivolity, but ever remain a glorious remembrance of the past.

G. V. P., '03.

A Good-Night Story.

Do you want me to tell you a story? Allright, come sit on my lap while I tell you it. It s going to be about a funny man. Do you like that kind?

"There was once a man who lived in the sky and who was so large and strong that every body was afraid of him. He was not a mean man but just big and strong. He called the sun his boom-fire and the moon his lamp, while each candle was a little star.

"The dish he washed in was so big that fish swam around in it, and he ate a piece of meat as large as the table every day. He had a kittie just like yours, but so many times larger that you would think it was a horse. This kittie had to catch great big pigs to eat just like those you saw in that yard to-day, because he was so large he could not catch small rats and mice.

"This man's name was the same as Freddie's.

"What do you suppose it was?

"Say, Mrs. Jones, Freddie has gone to sleep and I laid him on the bed. Good-night." G. E. M., '04.

The Magic Stick.

Once there was a man who always made his boy work. One day he told him to hoe some potatoes. The boy had hoed about two rows when he saw a hole in the ground and steps leading down. He went down and came into a room where a fairy was sitting. The fairy said that because he worked so well she would give him a stick and when he wanted something he must say: "Hokus Pokus hear this wish", and touch his forehead with the stick and the wish would come true. "But", the fairy said, "sometime a dog will come and lay a bag of gold at your feet and then you can't wish anymore."

The boy, whose name was Ted, went up stairs again and when he got up he said: "Hokus Pokus hear this wish" and touched his forehead with the stick and wished that the potatoes were hoed. In less than five minutes all the potatoes were hoed.

Then his mother sent him to a neighbor on an errand. When he got there he heard that a bear had eaten ten of the neighbor's sheep. The next day he wished that his arrows would shoot straight. He went into the forest and soon saw some bear tracks and after following them for a half of a day he heard screams. He ran to the place and saw the bear and about fifty feet away from it a girl. He shot and killed the bear. The girl said that she was a princess and asked Ted to come to the castle, which he did.

One day the king, on being asked, said that Ted might have his daughter if he would build a beautiful castle. Ted wished for the best castle in the world, and the next morning when the king looked out of the window he saw a very beautiful castle not a quarter of a mile away.

But the king was not satisfied and told Ted that there was a giant in the mountains who always came around killing people, breaking houses, and carrying away stock. Ted wished to know where to hit the giant to kill him. It was by striking him on the heel. Ted went into the mountains and pretty soon he saw the giant coming. He hid in some bushes. The giant nearly stepped on him and, as he passed, Ted hit him in the heel and killed him.

One day as Ted was sitting in the new palace a dog came through the half open door and laid a bag of gold at Ted's feet. Now Ted knew that the stick was not good to wish with any more. He married the king's daughter soon after and they lived happily ever afterwards.

P. B., '04.

Spring.

BY LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

She comes, she sings,
She does not know the miracle she brings;
In her wide eyes
A white and exquisite virginal surprise,
As who should say, "What gracious world is this
Where at the sunlight's kiss
My soul has swiftly sprung from mystery and disguise?"

Upon her face
An elemental ecstasy, a grace
Of burgeoning there seems—
Something of slumbering flowers and sleepy streams
That wake and leap to love and happiness,
Nor know a future stress,
Nor the imperious woe of past and broken dreams.

Her heart o'erflows
With joy of every blade of grass that grows;
To her unguessed
Is the long road a million Springs have pressed,
For her the earth was born, and, warm and sweet,
Lies at her dancing feet,—
She cannot read in wise old nature's palimpsest.

O fresh, O dear
To wistful hearts she comes with every year,
And bids them leap
With the contagious joy of hopes that keep
Alive through patient winters. Thus the soul
Of All-that-Is its goal
Will reach, spanning the unknown gulfs from sleep to sleep.

THE CLASSIC.

Published Monthly during the School Year
by the Students of the N. W. C. A.

Richard d' Zeeuw, '02, - Editor in Chief.
ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Dirk Dykstra, '02, - - - Ass't Editor
Elmie Krohnke, '02, - - - Literary
Kate Rouwenhorst, '02, - - - Local
Henry Schaapman, '03, - - - Ass't Local
Isaac Hospers, '05, - - - Alumni
Kittie Smeenk, '02, - - - Exchange

J. W. Kuyper, '02, - Business Manager
Gerrit Van Peurse, '03, Ass't Bus. Manager

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Locals.

The main occupation of some students is "courtin'" now-a-days.

Miss Krohnke spent her spring vacation at Granville, John Kuyper and Flikkema at Carmel, Jno. Van Diest at Sheldon, Van Peurse at Maurice and d' Zeeuw at Sioux Center.

Prin. Soulen has been gone to Dakota for some days. Three of the "A" members took charge of his classes.

The Academy was favored with a visit from some of the Public School ladies on Thursday.

The officers for Literary Society were chosen as follows:
For President, G. van Peurse.
Vice President, J. J. v. d. Schaaf.
Secretary, Helen Slob.
Treasurer, J. Roggen.
Sergeant at Arms, J. W. Kuyper.

During vacation the Principal and some students made many improvements in the society room; they have made the room an attractive place which is certainly a good incentive to enthusiastic society work.

Miss Huizenga, one of the Professors, spent her vacation at home in Rock Valley.

The Misses Hattie and Hendrine Hospers were visitors at the Academy last month.

Miss Gertrude Huizenga of Rock Valley was our visitor the first day of school.

Baseball operations have been suspended on account of wet and inclement weather.

A fine large photograph was taken the other day of the Academy and some seventy students. The result was on the whole very gratifying. A finer picture of a finer crowd has not been taken for many a day. The work is a credit to the photographer and no less to the subjects of the work. It's pretty hard to find a better looking crowd than a lot N. W. C. A. students.

The new Classic staff is as follows:

H. Pietenpol	Ed. in Chief.
J. Roggen	Ass't Ed.
Jennie v. d. Meide	Lit. Ed.
Dora Hospers	Local Ed.
Helen Slob	Ass't Local.
Ada Betten	Exchange.

G. van Peurse	Bus. Man'g'r.
G. Grooters	Ass't Bus. Man'g'r.

No one has yet been elected to take charge of the Alumni dept.

Mr. Grooters attended the Muilenburg—Van Wechel wedding and felt bold enough to take one of the fairer sex with him.

De Alumnis.

'94-'95. Misses Katie and Hattie Zwemer took part in a concert given by the "Choral Union" of Holland, Mich. A local band of dulcet minstrels, comely of person and under the direction of Prof. Jno. B. Nykerk, to which only the honey-tongued are admitted.

'01. Mr. Pennings has been elected to the Anchor Staff at Hope.

'01. Mr. J. J. Heeren made his theatrical debut at "the Colonial," in Grinnell, March last. He assumed the role of Jasper in "Puddin' Head Wilson."

'88. P. D. Van Oosterhout has been elected mayor of Orange City, at the Spring election; and J. Van der Meide ('91) Treasurer of the School District. Mr. A. Te Paske ('89) has been reelected mayor of Sioux Center.

As the result of a brilliant coup d'etat all the offices of the Ulphilas have become the property of the "wild and wooly west," to-wit: Pres., Van der Naald; Vice Pres., Ham; Sec., D. Muyskens; Treas., Pennings; Pedel, Roetman.

'87. John Spaan of Indianapolis has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Mary Pearl Lowe, also of that city.

'96. Miss Cynthia Meyer has been chosen President of the Calogathian Society of Grinnell.

'00. Mr. Van Gorkom was over from Yankton to see friends and a friend.

'95. Mr. A. W. Meyer has been offered the Principalship of the Alton Public Schools.

'93. Mr. Gerrit Muilenburg is taking steps preparatory to matrimony, (so they say), among which the setting up of himself in the egg business at Sheldon.

'90. Mr. John E. Oggel has bought a house. "Eerst een kooi, dan een vogel."

'97. Miss A. Gertrude is making her annual visit to her alma mater.

'97. Miss Agnes is elected to the Sioux Center Schools.

'96. "Mr. S. C. Nettinga, a student in the Western Theological Seminary at Holland, Mich., put in a full day of ministerial work Sunday. He preached at the Immanuel Presbyterian church on Sanford street at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m.; in Dutch at 10:30; preached in English at the 2nd Reformed, Houston Ave., Rev. R. Bloemendal, the pastor being indisposed. Mr. Nettinga also instructed the Bible class at noon." —Muskegon Chronicle.

'97. At the home of the bride's parents, on April second occurred the marriage of Allen Van Wechel to Miss Wilhelmina Muilenburg.

All the pretty effects both of the back-ground and the tableau

vivant were heightened by contrasts. The contrasts, semi-contrasts and blendings of color, present in the flowers of the back-ground; the red red roses, snow-white lilies, petunias, callas, carnations and chrysanthemums. The contrast of sounds was heard in the melancholy notes of Mendelsohn's Wedding March and the warbling and chirping of the canaries. Then there was the silent solemnity of the wedding in contrast with the clamorous kettle-drums of the charivari. In the tableau vivant the pale, slender, fair groom contrasted with his portly, rubicund brunette bride. And the playful surreptitious murmurs of the bride's innumerable cousins, all clad in best bib and tucker, varied toto caelo with the solemn voice of the divine, that rumbled in the bowel of the earth. The groom clad plainly in black broad-cloth, contrasted with the bride, resplendent in a trousseau of ruffles, fichus, insertion, laces, appliqueés, of Persian lawn and peau de soie, crowned with a coiffure of ringlets and curls and crimps à la Madame de Pompadour!

At eleven the ceremony took place. Miss Marie Rhynsburger ('93) officiating at the organ. In the evening a crowd of young folks made merry till the small hours of the night.

The groom is a graduate of the Academy and is engaged in the furniture business at Maurice.

The bride is a popular young lady, well known in this vicinity.

The happy couple will begin housekeeping at once.

To all the Alumni and to such others as read these columns, greeting:

Whereas the present chronicler of the Alumni is about to shed his quill, a process somewhat analogous to moulting, it behooves him to fess up before he makes his final bow. His début doubtless was more peaceful than his exit will be.

It has been the theory of this department to print all the news—and more! To supply the lacunæ with imagination, to occasionally, and where occasion seemed to demand it, light up dull fact with the splendor of his personal equation.

News is news, no matter how obtained was another favorite maxim of his. He has presumed to write to fair damsels, and hoary saints for items; he has intruded into the busy life of lawyers and teachers to get the wherewithal to fill his columns; and he has abtruded himself upon many an unsuspecting victim. A private correspondent reported weekly from every point when a considerable body of Alumni was assembled.

And finally again: To all the Alumni and such as have honored these columns with their attention, greeting and farewell. I have been your Cervantes long enough. Vale!

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The Northwestern Classical Academy.

THIS is an Institution of Learning, designed to prepare boys and girls for college, or, if it be preferred, to fit them directly for various stations in life by laying the basis of a sound, liberal education.

The Academy is a Christian Institution, and as such recognizes the important fact that true education effects the heart and the character as well as the mind. To combine moral with mental training is, therefore, considered its reason for existence and its mission. To that end the study of the English Bible is included in the course.

The present corps of teachers numbers four:

PROF. PHILIP SOULEN, A. M.

MARGARET HUIZENGA.

J. E. KUIZENGA, A. B.

JOHN WESSELINK, A. B.

STUDIES.

To the full curriculum of previous years the study of the German language and literature has been added.

Adequate provision has also been made to afford by normal instruction, a competent training for those who expect to teach in our public schools. The studies have been arranged very carefully and are designed for mental discipline and development; for preparation for college, or for occupations where scholarship is in demand.

The Rapelye Library and Reading Room.

This Library contains some 3000 volumes; among which three sets of Encyclopædias and other books of reference will be found especially helpful to students.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are moderate, tuition is free. The cost of board and rooms can be best regulated by the students themselves, or by their parents. This item of expense will be found a moderate one in Orange City.

For the sake of meeting incidental expenses a fee of fifteen dollars will be required from each student for the school year. Half of this is payable in September and the other half at the beginning of the second term.

The entire expense ranges between \$100 and \$150 per annum. Boarding houses and students clubbing arrangements are to be approved by the Principal.

A board of education has recently been established. Out of the funds of this board deserving students who need it receive support during the school year.

LOCATION.

The Academy is located at Orange City, the county seat, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, near the junction of said road with the St. Paul & Omaha railroad at Alton, four miles eastward, and with the Sioux City & Northern at Maurice, eight miles westward. On account of the extent of the Northwestern railway system, Orange City is easily accessible from all directions. Owing to its location in the Northwestern section of Iowa, it can readily be reached from the Dakotas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

For Catalogue and particulars as to courses of study and text books, address the Principal.

PROF. PHILIP SOULEN, Orange City, Iowa.