

12-1905

The Classic, December 1905

Northwestern Classical Academy

Follow this and additional works at: <https://nwcommons.nwciowa.edu/northwesternclassics>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Northwestern Classical Academy at NWCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Classic by an authorized administrator of NWCommons. For more information, please contact ggrond@nwciowa.edu.

H. Lubbers

DECEMBER, 1905.

The Classic.

PUBLISHED AT ORANGE CITY, IOWA.



Table of Contents:

	Page		Page
Editorial	1	Shakespeare and Poe.....	8
Compari	3	Locals	9
Poems with	4	De Alumnis	12
The Life of	6	Exchange.	14

The Classic.

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

VOLUME 14

DECEMBER

NUMBER 3

Editorial.

THE first term of this school year is rapidly drawing to a close. The year is also drawing to a close. But as we look back neither seems to have been a term or a year in length. But nevertheless both have passed and after a term of hard study a rest is necessary. The holiday season, as we consider it, is the most enjoyable time of the year, both to students and other people. Some people consider Thanksgiving as the best time of the year but the results of Thanksgiving do not always agree with us. During Xmas vacation students will have an opportunity to visit friends and relatives. But wherever they go they will also have an opportunity to recover their energies, by a complete rest from all studies, and then to return to school with these renewed energies to begin both a new term and a new year. With this we wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

AMONG the greatest questions that confronts our president at present is the railroad rate reform. In this matter the president wants to decrease the rates of railroads. It has caused much confusion in the Senate lately. For President Roosevelt is strongly in favor of this rate legislation, while, the greater part of Congress opposes him. However, indications all point to a victory for the president, but notwithstanding this it is equally evident that there are some strenuous days ahead for the Senate with reference to this proposition. Many senators who do not favor granting this question seem to be influenced by some interest which strengthens their opposition. This all shows that the president will not get what he wants without a hard fight.

There is no reason why Roosevelt should not be able to carry this rate reform plan through. If however he should not be able he

would not be worse off than his predecessors who went against congress. Generally, it may be said, when the president has had the people with him he has been more than a match for congress. When he had not the people with him he has failed. President Roosevelt has had the people with him on the rate question from the start. They have not made much noise about it, but they have convinced the senators somehow that they understand the president's position and give it their approval. It is to be hoped that this matter may not bring forth much trouble, and that the president may gain his end.

CONSIDERABLE talk has occurred recently about the Panama Canal situation. Much of this indeed is nonsense. For instance it is said that President Roosevelt is disgusted with the consulting engineers' recommendation in favor of a tidewater canal and that he will consider it no longer. If the president feels this way about it he has certainly changed his mind. For, a few months ago, he gave instructions to the engineers stating that he was in favor of a sea level canal, if it could be constructed without much cost or time. But we are assured however that the president has stated nothing that would give us a right to think that he was disappointed, when report was sent him in favor of the canal.

A suspicion may be justified that the foreigners have no interest in American affairs. There is no doubt but that they want to lead the United States into exorbitant cost and then use all means to have the undertaking wrecked. We can find no reason why foreigners feel about the matter in this way, except that they are influenced by the transcontinental railway interests which have long been opposed to the building of the canal. It has been stated that under present conditions foreign shipowners can gain more by the canal than American shipowners. Even if this is true, it is beyond doubt that the best kind of canal is of great advantage to Americans more so to foreigners. If war should arise between America and foreign nations it would be of great advantage to the foreigners to put the canal out of commission as long as war lasted. No one can deny that in such a case a lock canal would be much harder for the Americans to protect, for much damage could be done to it by an explosion, whereas nothing of the kind could be done to a tidewater canal. We however think that the best thing to do is to build a canal at sea-level or none at all. It doubtless will take much time but if once completed it will be there to stay, and be for the welfare both of American and foreign nations.

Comparison: Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's Characters.

Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are the two characters through which Shakespeare illustrates the result of deceitful ambition. Although we cannot follow the path of ambition in detail in each character, we can trace the most notable bends of its course.

To begin with, Macbeth is a splendid physical specimen; strong, mighty, and brave in battle. Lady Macbeth also, in her sphere, is an excellent type of womanhood; an affectionate wife whose joy is in her husband's happiness and in whom are found the elements that make up a womanly woman.

Presently ambition comes along and temptingly holds out honor and distinction. Oh! how Macbeth covets these. Could he but grasp them with a blow of his mighty arm. He tries to think of some way to obtain them, but, knowing that a face-to-face encounter in which physical power might conquer is out of the question, finally abandons the attempt. His wife however takes the matter in hand and soon has a scheme which, if successful, will bring the coveted honors. These are the kingship and some minor distinctions of which Macbeth would be perfectly sure if Duncan were not living. Lady Macbeth shows that she has heart and will under her command.

As the appointed time approaches Macbeth's courage and cowardice are about equally balanced, while Lady Macbeth is resolute and determined to do the deed, and thus obtain the coveted honors. She encourages Macbeth and has such power over him as to drive off his fears.

When the time comes, Lady Macbeth places the daggers in a ready place but dares not do the deed herself, because Duncan in his sleep bears such a striking resemblance to her father.

In sharp contrast, stand the two characters at the time the deed is discovered. Macbeth, though really joyful at heart, pretends, in his lengthy discourse, to be in great sorrow. He extols Duncan, and defends himself for killing the grooms, with the pretext that he so loved this noble Duncan. Lady Macbeth utters a few exclamations, thus showing more refinement and more common sense. She is actually grieved at that time, for the fainting spell which overcomes her is not a voluntary one.

Thus far has ambition led Macbeth. He has reached the zenith of his power. But ambition will not leave undone what it has begun.

Let us see its further progress in Macbeth's and Lady Macbeth's characters. Briefly stated: ambition softens Lady Macbeth's conscience; it hardens Macbeth's.

The contrast is immediately seen after Duncan's murder. This is the only crime in which Lady Macbeth engages, for remorse checks her. This guilty conscience troubles her so much that she at last succumbs to mental disorder. Even in this state of mind the sense of guilt was ever present and gave way to such expressions: "Yet here's a spot", and "Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." A guilty conscience carries Lady Macbeth to the grave.

In Macbeth's case ambition has a far different result. He increased his iniquities; bathing Scotland in blood and causing it to lie quivering at his feet. Deeds that occurred an hour ago were hissed at, innocence and guilt suffered together to appease this tyrant's greedy lust.

Ambition speedily reaches its climax. Macbeth's foes gather an army and fight him. He is confident to the end that he will overcome, but at the very last moment he finds his physical strength unable to save him. Triumphant, his head is severed. Iniquity carried Macbeth to the grave.

It seems to me that Macbeth is by far the worse character. He is not nearly as much a man as Lady Macbeth is a woman. He has not that delicacy of feeling which kept Lady Macbeth from murdering Duncan. Nor has he, as has been mentioned above, the refinement and wisdom to be quiet after the murder. Then again, the effect of the first crime on him.—Instead of repenting he went on until, as he declared: "I am in blood stepped in so far, should I wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er." Now if Macbeth had had any sympathy he would at least not have killed innocent babes and destroyed such a beautiful home as was Macduff's.

Furthermore Macbeth was the beginner of all this evil. Then also, he allowed his selfishness to take away all his former love for his wife. At her death he remarked that she would have died some time anyway. All these instances seem to prove that Lady Macbeth is the stronger and purer character and Macbeth the weaker and baser one.

A. M. M. '06.

Poems with a Relation to the Vision of Sir Launfal.

Other poems of Lowell's which have a special relation to the "Vision of Sir Launfal" are the following: "The Search", has a very

distinct relationship. Lowell represents himself as going out in search for Christ. He travels among the rich and high born but finds him not. Finally he turns back to the city from whence he had come. On his way he sees footprints in the sands and he concludes that these must be the Lord's. So he follows them until he comes to a rude hovel, where he finds the King with the outcast and the poor. The same lesson is found in another of his poems, "The Parable", when Christ comes down to earth to visit his people. To his bitter disappointment he finds beautiful images of himself everywhere but the poor are oppressed and out cast. Then he took a poor motherless girl and a haggard old man and he sets them in their midst. Then he speaks, "Lo, here, the images ye have made of me." So in Sir Launfal's vision the knight went out far and wide to seek for the Holy Grail but found it not among the rich as he had expected, but found it among the low and degraded. We need not seek Christ among the rich alone for he dwells with those who have been rejected by the people.

In another of Lowell's poems entitled "Freedom" and also in the poem, "Stanzas of Freedom" we also find a distinct likeness to the "Vision of Sir Launfal". The slave, after he has been freed, cannot simply sit down and take an easy time of it but he must constantly overcome difficulties. We cannot build on the bravery of our ancestors but we must fight for our own freedom. Sir Launfal after having found the Holy Grail must do more. He must help the poor and lift up the fallen.

There is also a relation between the poem, (also written by Lowell,) entitled "Bibliolates" and "The Vision of Sir Launfal." God has very many ways of bringing the sheep to the fold. And the revelation unto men continues, so that if truth is not known to man it is not God's fault but, as Lowell says, "'tis thy soul is poor." If the knight goes in search for the Holy Grail but does not find it he cannot blame God for it, but he must gain the spirit with which to seek aright.

In the "Present Crisis" it is shown very clearly that we need not go far to do good for it lies near at hand. It had not been necessary for Sir Launfal to go far and wide in search for the Holy Grail, since after coming back he found it in the castle itself.

In a poem written to W. L. Garrison, Lowell speaks of him as friendless and poor but his small beginnings are based on a faithful heart and a weariless brain. So, after Launfal had become poor in his own sight, he started a new life based also on faith and a humble heart.

Wendell Phillips, when he saw that God was on the weaker

side, humbly joined that side although he was scoffed at by his friends. Yet thus he was nearer God's heart and well content. In the "Vision of Sir Launfal" we see that the knight humbled himself and became meek with the result, "true contentment."

F. D. '07.

The Life of Cicero.

Cicero, one of the greatest orators the world has ever seen or heard of, was born in a little obscure town in Italy in the year 106 B. C. His family was of the middle class without wealth or prestige. He attracted attention as a mere boy and he was destined by his father's wish and his own choice to a public career. He was forced to rely upon his own merits to recommend him to the people; he toiled unceasingly and devoted himself exclusively to the study of oratory which was then the gateway to a public career, as law is nowadays.

He studied the best teachers of rhetoric and went daily to the forum to listen to and admire the eloquence of his countrymen.

He was a most diligent student of Roman law also, under the Scaevolar and this knowledge was in after years of great value to him. He read with great zeal the poems of the best Greek writers and of these Homer was his favorite. From these he derived a wealth of noble ideas, and the beauty of style which he conspicuously possessed. And, to complete his ideal of a perfect orator and statesman, he added logic and philosophy to his studies having for his teacher the representatives of the three chief schools, Phaedras the Epicurean, Diodotus the Stoic and Philo the Academic.

Thus prepared, Cicero issued forth in his twenty-sixth year and commenced his career as an advocate. Cicero did not, as was the custom for young men, make his first bid for notoriety and public favor by bringing a criminal suit on good grounds against a prominent but unpopular man, but preferred the more honorable course of appearing for the defense, and in his first public case in the year 80 B. C. he spoke in behalf of Roscius charged with parricide. This cause was as just a one as Cicero ever championed, and the courage with which he opposed the favorite of the dictator Sulla and exposed the corruption of the Sullan reign of terror brought him to immediate prominence. After this he feared the wrath of Sulla, and so the next year he pleaded ill health and journeyed to Athens, Asia and Rhodes keeping up his studies all the time.

He returned to Rome, greatly improved in health, and resumed

his labours in the court fearing no one, as Sulla had died. His talent and skill so recommended him to the people that they elected him as quaestor, aedile and praetor in rapid succession in all of which offices he showed his skill, honesty and unselfishness.

At the expiration of his term as praetor he remained in Rome working with greater energy to keep his hold upon the people and gain favor of influential men, all with the same object, for the good of his ambition, the consulship.

He became a candidate for the consulship in 64 having as his most dangerous competitor a man by the name of Lucius Catiline. This Catiline was endowed with unusual powers of mind and body, he inherited a noble name from his father but not a patrimony sufficient to satisfy the excessive need of a luxurious age. In his early youth he had flung himself into all excesses without undermining his gigantic strength, he had blunted his moral feeling which coupled with great ambition had been led into a series of awful crimes almost beyond belief. He had the influence of great men like Caesar and Crassus on his side. This was the man Cicero had to fight. He could rely only upon the knight, for the common people would be won over by bribes and the nobles both hated and feared him. But a most fortunate accident turned the tide in his favor. One of Catiline's followers began to make promises of paying his debts after the election and suddenly a vague, extravagant rumor spread thro' the city and the terrors of another Sullan reign of terror were revived in the minds of the nobles and broke their pride and caused them to vote for Cicero.

There were many things to take up the time and attention of Cicero during his consulship but the most important was the Catilinian Conspiracy and in the orations against this he showed the greatest detective ability that was ever displayed in unearthing a conspiracy. The fate of these conspirators, which was death, was decided without a jury and afterwards caused Cicero to be exiled.

After his consulship Cicero formed many enemies and when a few years later these came into power he was exiled. He was recalled in 57 thro' the work of his friends who had been working for this ever since he had been exiled. The city was filled with joy and showed him scarcely less honor than when he had conquered Catiline.

After about fifteen years of suits and countersuits in which Cicero had ample opportunity to defend his friends and prosecute his enemies, these rivals of his came into power and in 43 Cicero was executed.

E. F. '06.

Shakespeare and Poe.

The methods used by Shakespeare in "Macbeth", and Poe in "The Fall of the House of Usher", for producing a weird effect are entirely different. In "The Fall of the House of Usher" every sentence contributes to the general effect of weirdness. Not only do the sentences produce this effect but even the words. Every word seems to be chosen especially for this purpose. The general effect is studied.

This is not so in "Macbeth". Although Shakespeare devotes a great many lines to create an atmosphere of weirdness, his style does not appear at all studied nor is each line supposed to contribute to the general effect. Shakespeare used only about 1800 lines in the entire play to produce this effect, while Poe used every line.

Then too Poe has all the surroundings harmonize with this feeling of horror. The castle, its surroundings, the very atmosphere itself, is gloomy and uncanny. Inside the castle it is the same. The furniture, tapestries, arrangement of the windows, and even the books and musical instruments, cause a feeling of weirdness and horribleness.

This again is not done by Shakespeare in Macbeth except on the night of Duncan's murder and in the witch scenes. Even then Shakespeare uses perfectly natural means while Poe employs much that is unnatural.

Macbeth's castle and its surroundings are as pleasant as can be, which is shown by Duncan's comment as they approach the castle. Lady Macbeth is the only one that hears the raven croak.

Last of all the characters employed by the two writers are very different. In "The Fall of the House of Usher", Lady Magdeline is merely a shadow while Usher is a nervous wreck. Ushers character is exceedingly weak, in fact; it is so weak that one cannot help pitying and yet almost despising him.

This is far from being the case in "Macbeth". Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are strong characters. Macbeth is a splendid example of strong physical manhood, while Lady Macbeth is beautiful and talented enough to grace any throne. Both characters are far from being weird or uncanny. Therefore Shakespeare, to produce the effect of weirdness, must introduce something else. This something else is the "Weird Sisters."

C.V.D.S. '06.

THE CLASSIC.

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

E. H. Huisinga, '06, - Editor in Chief

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

J. W. Brink, '06	- -	Ass't Editor
Ada Mullenburg, '06	- -	Literary
F. Vanderbie, '06	- -	Local
Anna Meyer, '07	- -	Ass't Local
Christina Rouwenhorst, '06	- -	Alumni
Coba Van de Steeg, '06	- -	Exchange

W. A. Bauman, '06	Business Manager
J. C. Kuyper, '07	Ass't Business Manager

Subscription 50 cents per year in advance; 75 cents if not paid by January 1, 1906. Single copies 10 cents. Stamps not accepted.

Advertising rates furnished on application
Address all communication to Bus. Manager

Entered at the post office at Orange City
Iowa, as second-class mail matter.

Locals.

Free periods!

If you want your name in this paper, please stir up some kind of excitement so that we can write about it.

Since Nov. 20 Miss Rouwenhorst wears a new ring, which she received as a reminder that she is one year older.

One of the "C" class members recently became so unruly that Prof. Hospers had to threaten dire punishment.

Mr. Ensign, state inspector of high-schools and academies, was an Academy visitor Nov. 22.

Mr. Bauman has been absent a few days owing to his serving on the jury.

Prof. Muste was not able to meet his classes, Nov. 22-29, on

John Synhorst,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh and Salt Meats,
Fish, Poultry, Hides.

**Call on the home Lum-
ber and Coal dealers.**

Van Pelt &

Van Eizenaga.

ORR & TEPASKE,
(N. W. C. A. '89)

**Law, Collections and
REAL ESTATE.**

Do a General Law Business.

—ORANGE CITY, IOWA—

**Laundry Work done at
The Chinese Laundry.**

Students' Patronage Solicited.

\$500 FINE

for reading this. You will find the finest line of ladies' furnishing goods such as underwear, corsets, hosiery and white goods for graduating dresses. Also hats, caps, collars, socks, suspenders and gloves for the boys, at

G. HOSPERS,
PHONE 2.

MRS. VAN DEN BERG

—invites the—

LADY STUDENTS
to inspect her fine line of
MILLINERY.

account of illness.

What a grand sight it was to see the "B" class, when they played "hookey", leave the building all in a bunch.

School closed Nov. 29 for the Thanksgiving recess. Some of the boys spent it in the corn-field.

From appearances the "B" class girls have fallen in love with some of the "D" class boys. At any rate a peculiar noise, made by the lips, was heard in the hall recently.

Our laboratory has undergone a considerable change thru the building of new laboratory cases. Mr. Schwitters, our carpenter, was the architect. All the apparatus formerly kept up stairs has been transferred to the basement.

William Hospers visited at Sioux City Nov. 24.

Three "A" class members are heart-stricken over the disappearance of that frog which they caught some time ago at the sacrifice of much time and energy.

We have learned that Mr. Van Osterloo, who formerly attended school here, is taking a course at Vermillion, S. Dak.

Who has heart trouble? Judging from appearances there is more than one case, especially among the "B" class girls.

The killing and cooking of a cat for biology purposes, occupied much time of some of the "A" members. Those who had

FIRST CLASS WORK AT

A. POPMA'S,

THE BARBER.

Students' Patronage Solicited.

Bargain in Farm Lands

In Turner, Lincoln and Yankton Counties, S. Dak., also in Southeastern Minn.

J. W. Schultz, Orange City.

H. K. BEKMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Orange City, Iowa

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

H. MUYSKENS.

Harness and Saddlery.

Sole agents for Harlem Oil and other Imported Goods.

Jno. Van de Steeg

KEEPS

Guaranteed Clothing, made by J. Capps & Son. Every garment all wool and fast color. Headquarters for Gent's Furnishings

In the New Brick Store.

occasion to stand near the cooking animal imbibed so much strength from its odor, that they were able to go without food for a day or two.

In an outburst of anger Heemy exclaimed: "You don't have to pull a fellow's hair out, do you?"

Mr. Aeilts has resigned his position as commissary of the club. Mr. Bauman has been elected to fill his place.

Some of our wise students diagnosed Prof. Muste's illness. We wonder if some of those cute things written on the board would not apply to the ones who wrote them. Can't a fellow go to Rock Valley to rest up a bit without everybody making a howl about it?

Skating has been the popular sport for last week or two. Crowds of the students have gone to Alton nearly every night.

Mr. Dykstra has returned to resume his studies again.

Prof. Campbell of Morningside College visited the Academy Monday afternoon Dec. 11.

The following have been elected as officers of the Philomathean society.

F. Van der Bie, Pres.
J. Heemstra, Vice Pres.
Miss Coba Van de Steeg, Sec.
J. C. Kuyper, Treas.
E. Huisinga, Serg't.

Mr. Sickenga, desiring to decline an office in the society, rises and says: "I make a motion to

JAS. F. TOY, Pres. GEO. J. BOLKS, V. P.
H. KUYPER, Cashier.

**Purchase
your drafts
at the
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK.**

INTEREST PAID ON SAVING DEPOSITS

**Jos. Nyink
& Son.**

Alton, - Iowa.

Is the place where Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, and Groceries are sold at prices that defy competition. One trial will convince and customers always return.

TRY THEM.

Phone 36.

fall me out." They "fell" him out immediately.

Prof. in English to "B" class: "Write an original story."

Miss C. S. "May we write a love story?"

Prof.: "No, you had better write on a subject you know something about".

Mr. R. D. K. says one characteristic of the crayfish is that "it has not got the power to cast off its crustacea."

Peter Balkema of the '04 class visited the Academy Dec. 18.

School closes Friday Dec. 22. Most of the students living some distance from here will spend their vacation at home. We wish students, teachers and friends a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and a pleasant vacation.

De Alumnis.

'92. Rev. D. C. Ruigh, recently transferred from Amoy to the North Japan Mission, begins his language studies in Mr. Matsudas school in Tokyo. This is a step in the right direction. Of course there are disadvantages and certain losses incident to an arrangement of this kind, but when we balance up, the result must be in favor of what is systematic and specialized.—The Mission Field.

'96. Rev. H. P. Schuurmans of Leota, Minn., recently declined a call to Randolph Center, Wisconsin.

Remember G. POPMAS'

BARBER SHOP
FOR FIRST CLASS WORK.

DR. J. A. OGG,
RESIDENT - DENTIST.
Office at home, opposite Opera House.

Dirk H. Schalekamp,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
In and for Sioux Co., Ia.

Remember F. FEBUS
—FOR—
Groceries, Flour, Feed.

Herman De Kraay,
STOVES AND
HARDWARE
The Oldest Tinner in the Town.

Go to A. W. LOHR, for
ABSTRACTS,
LOANS AND
INSURANCE..

HATLEY & IRWIN,
ATTORNEYS.
ORANGE CITY, IA.

SIoux ABSTRACT CO.,
RELIABLE ABSTRACTERS
F. J. LOHR, MGR.

'97. Miss Hendrina Hospers expects to spend the holidays with her sister Mrs. A. P. Kuypers, at Pella, Iowa.

'97. In her addition to her work as teacher in the Rock Valley high school Miss A. Gertrude Huizenga has formed a private class for the German.

'01. Miss Mae Hospers who is Freshman at Grinnell will spend the holidays at home.

'98. Mr. H. Lubbers recently visited friends in Alton.

'88, '94. Messrs P. D. Van Oosterhout, and Jno. W. Hospers visited Sioux City last week to hear Modjeska.

On Dec. 12th 1905 at 6.30 P. M. Miss Etta Warren and Dr. H. Beyer '92 were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at her home in Tamah, Wisconsin. The house was appropriately decorated with holly, white ribbons, asparagus and ferns. The bride was beautifully gowned in white net over silk and carried pink roses. She was attended by '04 Miss Gertrude Beyer, a sister of the groom, who wore white and carried pink carnations.

Both the groom and best man, who was Dr. D. Fiske from Chicago, were dressed in conventional black. After the ring ceremony which was performed by Rev. Smith of Tamah, Wisconsin, an elaborate supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Beyer are now at home to their friends at Sioux Center, Iowa.

Northwestern State Bank.

ORANGE CITY, IA.

CAPITAL,
\$ 75,000.00

Interest paid on time deposits.
Money to Loan.

G. W. PITTS, President.
A. VAN DER MEIDE, Cashier.

ACADEMY STUDENTS

Come for your Clothing,
Ties, Shirts, Collars,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, to

M. Rhynsburger Headquarters

For Bakery Goods,

For Fancy Groceries and Provisions, Fruits and Confectionery, Canned Goods, Vegetables and all kinds of Temperance Drinks.

Oysters in Season. Call on us when in need of anything.

Eerkes, Van der Maaten
• • • & Co. • • •

'04. Peter Balkema who has been attending school at Storm Lake is home for the holidays.

'05. Arie Te Paske who formerly worked with his father is now teaching school.

'04. Gerrit Van de Steeg who has been attending school at Ames expects to spend his vacation at home.

Exchange.

The Summer Girl.

BY THOMAS R. YBARRA.

Beside the ocean in July
Where gaily goes
The host of beaux
And maidens with each other vie
Neat traps to set
They met.

When sped the weeks and August came,

When mountains grim
Called her from him

They were— (for lo! the summer flame

Of love had raged)—
Engaged.

In Autumn, 'mid the City's din

And fevered whirl

He saw that girl

A moment— then she vanished in

The passing crowd—
He bowed.

A. STUART.

Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Phonographs. Repairing at lowest prices. All work guaranteed.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

Life is such a serious business with the average mortal that an opportunity for a hearty laugh is more than welcome to most people. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine", and so do the humorous features of that great metropolitan daily, the Chicago Record Herald. The first thing that greets you on the first page of every issue is the humorous cartoon by Ralph Wilder, the well-known artist, that frequently tells more at a glance than could be conceived in a column of reading matter. Every issue contains also a humorous small story on the editorial page and the Alternating Currents column, written by S. E. Kiser, one of the most popular humorous writers in the country. In addition to all these the Sunday issue always includes a comic section, guaranteed to produce laughter.

For your livery team or an
—auto ride, see—

KEISER'S LIVERY.

W. VAN BENTHEM.
RESTAURANT.

Cigars, fruits, candies, ice cream
soft drinks, oysters, meals
and lunches, etc.

LOOK HERE, Students!

10 to 15 Percent discount on
Shoes. Finest and best in quality.
Repairing neatly done.

D. D. MUYSKENS Shoe Store.

DYK & CAMBIER,
IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

Orange City, Iowa.

Always have for sale Carriages, Buggies,
Wagons, Barb Wire, Binders, Mowers
and Binding Twine.

DE COOK, BRINK & CO.,

HARDWARE AND SHOES.

Shoe repairing neatly done. Plumbing.
Hot Air and Steam Furnaces. A first-class
Repair Shop.

Cash Drug and

BOOK STORE.

We make a specialty in
Prices on all the
Academy books and
Supplies.

Soliciting your patronage.

DE KRUIF & LUBBERS.

F. M. SLAGLE & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

Stone, Lime, Cement, Hair,
Stucco, in fact all kinds of
Building material.

Free Delivery in City.

DR. A. DE BEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

ORANGE CITY, IA.

LOOK HERE!

Groceries and Vegetables of the
best quality and at lowest prices.
Everything found in good bakery.

Van der Aarde & De Vries

S. A. Kalsbeek

"THE SHOEMAKER"

At the first door south of the Post Office,
carries a line of fine shoes, fully warranted.
Nothing but first class repair work done.
Work for the students a specialty.

J. T. KLEIN
& CO.

INVITES THE STUDENTS
TO GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

THE LOHR STUDIO

guarantees you both style and a
good likeness. These two features
alone are creating and sustaining
a demand for our photos. Think
it over. Yours truly,

THE LOHR STUDIO

N. W. C. A. '88 '94.

VAN OOSTERHOUT
& HOSPERS.

Attorneys at Law.

ORANGE CITY, IA.

Office north of Hotel Betten.

GESELSCHAP
& DYKSTRA,

—LEADER IN—

DRUGS AND
STATIONERY,

Paints, Oils and
Perfumes.

All kinds of text books at lowest
prices. Call on us when in
need of anything in
that line.

The Northwestern Classical Academy.

Three Important Questions

*for those who are considering the selection
of a school next year.*

1st. What is the character of the school?

2nd. What is its equipment?

3rd. What expense is involved?

The Northwestern Classical Academy is no longer an experiment. Its present station, backed by a record of 20 years, enables it to offer inducements well worthy your consideration. Tho no religious test is required for entrance, its students are surrounded by such conditions as will tend to lofty, christian ideals. Its Faculty consists of instructors equipped with a college training and able to give their students the benefit of years of experience in special lines of work.

Its buildings, library, laboratories, lecture rooms, and athletic equipment are among the best and represent a value of over \$35,000.

Of its two hundred graduates, one hundred seventy-one have entered upon successful business or professional life, or are now pursuing college courses in leading institutions of the land. Our graduates are in demand. Expenses are reduced to a minimum. Tuition costs nothing. Board and room can be had at the newly equipped Halcyon club at actual cost. All expense including board and room need not exceed \$125.00 per year, many have reduced them to \$100.00.

Worthy boys and girls are cheerfully given aid from special funds, when circumstances warrant such action.

The Academy courses include Latin, Greek, German, Book-keeping, Pedagogy, and Science.

Consider the advantages which this school offers. If interested, write to the Principal for detailed information or catalog. All questions promptly answered. Address—

PHILIP SOULEN, A. M.,

ORANGE CITY, IOWA.

PRINCIPAL.

Dept. of Mathematics,	- - -	MISS C. WALVOORD.
Dept. of History,	- - -	PROF. I. HOSPERS.
Dept. of English,	- - -	PROF. A. J. MUSTE.