

1-1901

The Classic, January 1901

Northwestern Classical Academy

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Garret S. Lobe

JANUARY, 1901.

The Classic.

PUBLISHED AT ORANGE CITY, IOWA.

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HERALD PRINT, ORANGE CITY.

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:

REV. MATTHEW KOLYN, A. M.
PHILIP SOULEN, A. M.
MARGARET HUIZENGA.
J. E. KUIZENGA, 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.

REV. MATTHEW KOLYN, Orange City, Iowa.

The Classic.

Volume IX.

January.

Number 4.

THE CLASSIC.

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

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Editorial.

A NEW YEAR has come. Since our last issue, the nineteenth century has passed into history, and the twentieth century has been initiated. One of the first things to which the new era calls our attention is Prof. Herron's new religion. Dr. Herron's eloquent lecture, "Need of a Human Religion," which was delivered in the Central Music Hall of Chicago on Sunday, Jan. 6, sounded the keynote to this new religious system. Three former Methodist pastors and Dr. Herron have formed The Apostolic League with the intention of inaugurating the new movement in all parts of the country. What-

ever may be the virtue and value of the new religion, we sincerely hope, that the religion of the new century may be characterized by much genuine faith and christian love, manifested not only in word, but also in deed.

IT MAY be of interest to our readers to hear of the marvelous progress that is being made by Miss Helen Keller, a deaf, blind, and a heretofore dumb student in Radcliffe college. When Miss Keller was nineteen months old, she was deprived of three senses by scarlet fever. At the age of seven her education was put in the charge of Miss Sullivan, who still serves as her private teacher and guide. Equipped with a preparatory education, Miss Keller entered Radcliffe where, to the astonishment of all, she is able to keep her own with her class, of which she is vice president. She is an enthusiastic student of higher mathematics, ancient and modern languages, history, literature, and natural sciences. Her studies are carried on exclusively by the sense of touch, which is so delicate that she can feel anyone approaching her, and in the same way her friends are immediately recognized. She understands conversation by placing her thumb under the speaker's chin, and a short time ago Miss Keller surprised her classmates by giving a short address in audible words. Unable to detect a sound, she is now learning to speak to others.

IT IS interesting to note that the search for ancient relics has not ceased. Professor Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania has recently returned from his excavations at Nippur, in Asia Minor, and has brought with him inscribed tablets 7,000 years old. These tablets are believed to have been lost during Abraham's time, and are expected to confirm the oldest biblical records on which our faith largely rests.

Another expedition is now being undertaken to excavate the ruins of the city of Ur, the home of Abraham. Ancient Ur now bears the name of Mughier, and lies about 150 miles from Babylon. Considering the fact that it was once a noted seaport and one of the most important cities of the East, there is reason to believe that the ruins, which have heretofore been undisturbed, will bring to light some interesting facts.

Literary.

James A. Garfield.

MANY benefits are derived from reading the biography of James A. Garfield. We can profit by his experience, as he furnishes an example for every American citizen, whether he be a teacher, statesman, soldier, politician, or laboring man. Garfield is an illustrious example of the results of our free institutions. His career shows what can be accomplished where all avenues are open and exertion is untrammelled. No poverty-stricken boy thirsting for knowledge meets obstacles which he did not experience and surmount. No youth despairing in darkness feels a gloom which he did not dispell. No young man filled with honorable ambition encounters difficulties which Garfield did not solve.

For centuries great men will trace their rise from humble origins to the inspiring example of that lad who learned to read

by the light of a pine-knot in a log cabin; who, ragged and bare-footed, trudged along the tow-path of the canal, and without money or affluent relatives, by faith in himself and in God, became the most scholarly and best equipped statesman of his time, one of the foremost soldiers of his country, the best debater in the strongest of deliberative bodies, and the Chief Magistrate of fifty millions of people before he was fifty years of age.

Garfield was born in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19th, 1831. His father's ancestors were distinguished for muscular strength, pure morals, and profound religious faith. His mother's ancestors were noted for brilliancy of intellect, liberal culture, religious zeal, and superior oratorical powers. From such an ancestry it may readily be judged what a favorable combination of physical, intellectual, and moral qualities,—the brawn and brain and heart—entered into the heritage of James A. Garfield.

James was the youngest of four children; and lost his father before he was two years old. By the help of her oldest son the widow succeeded in gaining a livelihood for herself and children. James received instructions from his mother and at the district school; he was always at the head of his class, sometimes puzzling his teachers by a mastery of his lessons above their own attainments. He also chopped wood and did other work for the farmers in the neighborhood, was always diligent and faithful, and uniformly won the respect of his employers. In his sixteenth year Garfield procured the position of driving mules on the tow-path. He was a strong, sturdy boy, with a mass of auburn hair, and had a bright, intelligent face and an earnest look that attracted general attention. Yet to one who saw the boy guiding the patient mules along the tow-path, it would have seemed an impossible prediction, that one day the same hand would guide the Ship of State.

Four months later James returned home in search of worthier employment, and after a serious illness arose from his sick bed with the determination to obtain an education.

In his eighteenth year he entered Geanga Seminary, an Academy in Chester, Geanga county, Ohio, and paid his own way by teaching district schools and working at the carpenter's bench. After leaving Geanga Seminary, Garfield attended Harlem Eclectic Institute. He was loved by all who knew him, and took an active part in the debating society and overcame his shyness in speaking before a large audience. While at Harlem he did almost six years of work in three, though interrupted by work of various kinds necessary to his support. Part of his expenses was defrayed by his acting as janitor and teaching from three to six branches a day. Having left Harlem institute, the persevering young man entered the Junior class at Williams college. He distinguished himself as an orator, became one of the editors of the college magazine, graduated in 1856, carrying off the highest honors—the metaphysical oration.

Returning to Harlem Institute, Garfield was elected professor of ancient languages and two years later he became principal. He also studied law during this time and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He did not practice law, however, until after the Civil War, for as a Roman writer says, "Inter arma silent leges." In 1859 Garfield became a State senator; and here the ease, force, and fluency of speech which he had acquired at college were a great advantage to him. Garfield fought bravely in the Civil War and rose from the rank of lieutenant colonel to that of major-general.

In 1863 the young general left the army and entered Congress as a representative of the Nineteenth Ohio district. From this time forward he gave himself to

statesmanship, and for a period of seventeen years his name was identified with all the great measures of the republican party. Garfield was elected representative of the Nineteenth Ohio district nine successive times. From 1877 until he left congress, he was left in sole possession of the leadership of the republican party in Ohio. In 1880 Garfield was unanimously chosen U. S. Senator by the legislature of Ohio and on the 8th of June, in the same year, was nominated by the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, as the Republican candidate for president. His election to the presidency the following November made him, in quick succession, representative in congress of the Nineteenth Ohio district, Senator-elect from the State of Ohio, and President-elect of the United States, all these honors unsought and unbought—the spontaneous gift of the District, the State, and the Nation; voluntary tributes to the worth of the man, the patriot, the soldier, and the statesman.

On March 4th, 1881, James A. Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States, with the hopes of the Nation in an unusual degree centered in him.

His career was suddenly ended by the hand of an assassin. He was shot by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker. Then began a notable struggle of eighty days between life and death, which enlisted the sympathies of the world and crowned the sufferer with the sublimest of honors, that of calm faith, and heroic endurance. On Sept. 19th, in a cottage at Elberon, New Jersey, Garfield breathed his last. No death ever called forth such great lamentation. It was not only the unparalleled sorrow of a bereaved nation, but a sorrow world-wide in its scope.

Garfield had the brain of a Webster, and physical proportions to bear the most Herculean efforts. He had a strong frame, broad shoulders, powerful vital apparatus, and a massive head. His intellectual

powers were equally strong and massive. He loved to roam in every field of knowledge—poetry, fiction, philosophy, science, history, and politics. When preparing a speech he first filled himself with the subject, amassing all the facts and principles involved, so far as he was able; and then he took pen and paper and wrote down the salient points in what he regarded their logical order. He then fixed these in his memory, "and then" said he, "I have the paper in my room and trust to the emergency."

More than once Garfield endangered his re-election and hazarded his political future by running counter to what he knew to be the wish of his constituents and party; but he would never allow himself to be a slave to party. He sought first of all to win the approval of his own conscience and his own sense of right, and then he was willing to take the consequences. Garfield was always good natured, fond of conversation and very entertaining. His interest in humanity was as broad as humanity itself. He never lost his simplicity of manner and seemed unconscious of his greatness. He was wrapped up in his family; and his manners were ardent and demonstrative with those to whom he was attached. He had great faith in human nature and was wholly free from jealousy and suspicion. He was religious both by nature and by habit.

The poor, laboring boy, the self-made man, the hopeful, buoyant soul in the face of all difficulties and odds, constitute an example for the American youth which will never be lost nor grow dim.

G. S. '00.

The Postal System.

AMONG the powers given to Congress by the Constitution is one which gives that body the right to "establish post-offices and post-roads." From these few

words has sprung that vast and intricate system known today as the Postal System. Many people do not realize the extent and importance of this system and a study of its origin and progress may prove beneficial as well as instructive and interesting.

From less than a hundred post offices the number has grown to be more than forty-five thousand. Today there are over sixty thousand officials employed in the service, whereas, in 1790, the number did not exceed one thousand. From a national system it has grown to be international.

The main purpose which the Postal System serves is the interchange of intelligences, and this it has been found to be able to do with such exactness, certainty and speed, that it has become one of the principal agencies of the business world. Where would the world be today, in reference to civilization, if men had never been able to exchange opinions upon the leading questions of progress except in each other's presence? What advancement would there have been made in the business world if the Postal System had never existed? In the arts? In science? In literature? In education? In the moral atmosphere of the times? The answer must be, very little indeed. Without interchange of thought the world would make but little progress; it would practically be at a standstill.

As a civilizer this system has also been very influential. In early times communities were continually at war with each other. "Might makes right," and "to the victor belong the spoils," were the highest sentiments of the times. One tribe prospered at the expense of the other; one gained glory and power through the ruin, destruction, and vassalage of the other. But there has been a change. The distinguishing feature of modern history has been to bring about this change, viz.: to do away with this spirit of enmity existing between man and man, to settle dis-

putes quietly and peaceably instead of by war. And it is through the Postal System chiefly that this change has been brought about. The time has not yet come when there will be no more wars or conflicts, but the more intelligent nations are rapidly coming to a condition where it will be as impossible for nations to wage war as it is for two States of the Union or for two cities of one state. So surely as the Postal System prophesied and was the forerunner of the union of the thirteen colonies, so surely is the International Postal Bureau, established in 1874, between the leading nations of the globe, a precursor of such a union of all peoples under one government. This System aided by the railroad, telegraph, and steamboat systems, is largely influential in bringing about that inclination of mankind for universal cooperation and universal brotherhood.

The progress made by the System is remarkable. The following statistics all have reference to the United States. In 1790 there existed but 75 postoffices and 1875 miles of postroads. Today there are more than 45,000 offices and 350,000 miles of roads. The postal receipts have grown from less than a million to more than forty millions. The increase in the receipts during the twenty-five years following 1840 was 87 per cent., while the increase in population was 84 per cent. Had the same relative proportion held true during the next twenty years the population should then have been 119,988,210. In 1840 the postal receipts equally divided among the population would have amounted to 36½ cents per capita; in 1860, 27½ cents, and in 1880, 66½ cents. During the ten years from 1850 to 1860 the whole postal expenditure was \$105,179,891.74, and the receipts \$67,981,690, showing a deficiency of 39.5 per cent. During the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the deficiency was but 15.9 per cent, and yet there had been an increase of 112,615 miles of post roads

and also great reductions in rates.

These figures serve to give us an estimate of the wonderful progress made. The fact that while the system was being extended over more territory, mostly sparsely populated, and while great reductions were being made in rates, that at the same time the expenditures in twenty years could be lessened 16½ per cent is a proof of the mechanism of the system and of its exceptional businesslike management.

But not only in financial affairs has there been improvement. We have today the Postal Car, a regular travelling post-office. By means of this the mail can reach its destination in much less time and at less expense. These cars are used on 900 different railroads and travel yearly more than 65,000,000 miles. Mails going from New York to New Orleans can now reach their destination in less than forty hours, and those going from New York to San Francisco in less than 145 hours, including stops and prominent distributing points.

The Money Order System is another important improvement. By means of it the postoffice becomes the banker for the people. Sums amounting to less than one hundred dollars can safely be sent in this way. The system is also a source of revenue to the government.

But the Registry System is probably the most important of all improvements. It was commenced before the Money Order System, but fell into disfavor at first because registered letters were not surrounded with sufficient precaution. The system has been revised and is much used today. Registered letters are surrounded with every conceivable safeguard and always, if possible, sent on through mail trains. Carelessness or fraud on the part of the officials is sure to be detected and to result in loss of position as well as punishment. Millions of dollars are yearly sent by registered mail to Washington.

D. C. During the four years previous to 1880, \$24,000,000 of gold coin and bullion was sent from San Francisco to the capital absolutely without loss. These facts serve to show that money can be sent through the mail safely. The system has another merit in that it reduces express charges which would otherwise become excessive.

The most peculiar also the most remarkable thing to be noticed about the system is its financial management. The whole department is a machine worked by over 30,000 different co-operating officials. The results obtained could never have been secured if the system was not on the best of business principles. Its success lies in the fact that it is a cash business. The strict enforcement of prepayment by the use of stamps together with the good character and vigilance of head officials has made the postal system what it is today. How the revenue is obtained by such "letters" amounting to tens of millions of dollars a year is truly remarkable. The moral character of the officials employed is exceptionally good. In the handling of \$300,000,000 by postmasters in the years 1877, '78 and '79 the losses through their fault amounted to less than \$2,800. Such a showing, where so many are employed and where money is gathered from so many different places and in such small amounts is equally creditable to the American people and to the Department. It can be no other than an admirable system conducted by capable men which presents such a showing.

G. V. D. S. '00.

* *

An Unrecognized Genius.

ON A beautifully located farm among the hills, not far from a busy country town, lived James S—. By association he became successfully familiar with all that is done on a farm; but, strange to say, he did not succeed in anything. Now you must not form the opinion that he was

lazy, on the contrary, his mind was constantly occupied just thinking of the great and noble deeds he would some day carry into effect. The only trouble was that work of any kind did not agree with him. Had there but been an agreeable work he would gladly have done it. Unfortunately such work did not exist. If we believe him (and who will doubt him) by what could be gathered from his speech, people were constantly mistaken when they thought that he had no good qualities whatever; the only trouble was that he had such a modest disposition that he never used them lest people should praise him.

In this way matters went on smoothly until he was eighteen years old. During that summer the catalogue of a small neighboring school came into his hands. He carefully examined it, and it seemed to him that he received a kind of inspiration. To school he would go. He well remembered the aversion he had had attending the country school, but he soon put his doubts at rest by putting all the blame upon the school. Too long he had wasted his precious talents upon the farm. Too long his good intentions had been laughed at by people who did not know a good thing when they saw it. In school the professors and students would soon recognize his ability and learn to respect it. The mistaken idea that students have a real easy time of it, we will suppose, never entered his mind. His mind filled with these happy thoughts, he betook himself to his father to obtain permission. This worthy, who had somewhat the same tendencies as his capable offspring, did not require much arguing to be persuaded. Already there arose in his mind the stately walls of the White House where his son was administering the laws of the land. As its mistress he saw the local banker's daughter. As school was to begin the next week preparations were at once made. The whole

family was in uproar, for was not James going to make his mark in the world? Was he not going to be classed among the wise of the land? Would he not climb the heights of glory and renown? And besides this in a family of a dozen or more a small affair can create quite a stir.

On a bright September morning our friend walked up the path leading to the school. His heart beat faster and faster as the majestic form of the building rose before him to a height of over thirty feet. At the door were assembled several persons who were discussing something of which he was entirely ignorant. This surprised him, for he thought that he was already quite learned. In addition to this, it seemed to him that they were looking straight through him. When he came into the school, he was still further surprised by what seemed to him the strange actions of the girls. Not only did they look at him, a thing which caused him anything but pleasant feelings, but every time a girl arrived she was greeted by such osculatory demonstrations that he considered it safest to betake himself to another room lest by mistake he should become partaker of the greeting.

Finally when school was called and when the opening exercises were in progress, his troubled mind came somewhat to rest. After lessons had been assigned he departed with a happy heart, for he thought most of his work done for the day. Accordingly he spent the whole afternoon as street inspector. In the evening he returned congratulating himself upon the easy life he had just entered upon. The next day, however, he was very unpleasantly undeceived by the way he knew his lessons. By the third day the banker's daughter and the White House had faded considerably from his mind. At the end of the week the vision had vanished altogether. He had also found out that school life did not agree with his inclination. Accordingly he went

home on Saturday. He had a long story to relate of how he had been misunderstood and how his genius had been unrecognized. Henceforth he resolved to remain on the farm, calmly submitting to fate, which had decreed that he should pass through life with his innate good qualities unappreciated.

G. P., '01.

* *

A Visit to a Country School.

A FEW months ago, I was visiting with a county friend of mine. Among other things, we talked about schools, and I found out that the school which he attended was taught by one of my former school-mates. So I decided to visit that school.

Upon arriving at school, I took my seat in one of the unoccupied benches, which by the way were much more numerous than the occupied ones, and looked about me. What I saw was some ten or fifteen boys and girls of all sizes and conditions. Upon the wall hung an alarm clock which occasionally had to be reminded of its duty by a vigorous shake. All the other decorations, though not very numerous, were well arranged.

As soon as a song had been sung, the first reader grade was called to recite. I was watching for a class to make its appearance, but in vain. All of a sudden I heard in a shrill, piping voice "c-a-t, cat." Looking in the direction of the voice, I saw a curly head just protruding above one of the front seats. This then was the first reader grade. The recitation gave more evidence of his having drawn pictures on his slate than of study. He was soon sent to his seat and told that in fifteen minutes he would be given another chance to recite the same lesson and if he was not better prepared then, there would be no recess for him. Evidently, he did not mind this much for as soon as he reached his seat, he began playing fox-

and geese, with his seat mate. His punishment came but he did not seem to feel it very keenly.

The "B" class was the next to recite. This was the next to the highest class and numbered five members. The recitation was one in geography. Scarcely had the recitation begun, when some one asked, "Please, may I get a drink?" A minute later, "Teacher, what does this spell?" Finally in order to have any recitation at all, the teacher told the children not to ask any more questions until the recitation was finished. The recitation was a fairly creditable one, except that when the teacher asked for the location of Mt. Chimborazo, every continent on earth was represented in the answers.

As soon as this class was dismissed every hand in the room went up with some question or other. Before the poor teacher had answered more than two or three, a sobbing and moaning was heard. Upon investigation it was found that an overshoe of one of the smaller children had disappeared. Upon its return comparative quiet was restored.

Before long the teacher announced that recess time had come. With the exception of the first reader grade and two other culprits, who had been caught in the act of whispering, all went out to play. I took this opportunity to talk with the teacher for a few minutes. The shouts and laughter had but fairly begun outside, when a little fellow came in crying as though his heart would break and said, "Jimmie hit me with a big stick." Jimmie was promptly called inside and what happened then I do not know as in the meantime I had gone outside to view the grounds. There was promise that at some time in the far future these might become attractive grounds, since a row of trees had been planted along the road and a flower bed had been laid out. But the trees were as yet no larger than good sized twigs and the flower bed was chiefly

devoted to the cultivation of weeds.

Soon the bell rang, but the children seemed in no great haste to come in and the summons had to be repeated, this time with better success. After they were seated, the recitations continued, but a more restless lot of children it would be hard to find. This was especially true of those who had been deprived of their recess. Young First Reader grade seemed bent on making trouble for the teacher. This seemed nothing unusual as the teacher told him that he could remain after school and they would have another squaring off. Things passed off everything but quietly for the rest of the afternoon.

Finally school was dismissed, and the children left for home. As I left the building, I imagined that I heard the sound of well seasoned hickory applied to tightly stretched corduroy, but of course I may have been mistaken.

A. J. K., '00.

Locals.

Some of the students visited home, some friends or relatives, and others, who were too far from home, or who lived here stayed in town.

The following spent vacation in town: The Misses Gertrude, Mae, and Dora Hospers, Muilenburg, Betten, Van Rooyen, Rouwenhorst, Van der Meide, and Smeenk; Messrs. Hunt, N. and J. DeBey, Rhynsburger, C. and J. Hospers, Betten, Kraai, Kolyn and Manus. The following shook hands in Sioux Center: Messrs. Flikkema, Renkes, Van der Schaaf, Van Kley, Pennings, Voortman, Van der Zee, and De Zeeuw. Ham, Buis, Van Diest and Miss Walvoord greeted old and new faces in Holland, Neb. Miller and Kempers viewed Greenleaf, Minn. The Boyden contingent was W. Kuyper, Grooters, Heemstra, and Miss Lubbers. A. Muyskens, Aalders, and Miss M.

Muyskens, report the Alton items. John and Jacob Kuyper visited the lofty heights of Mt. Carmel. Schaapman and Veene-man made a "bee-line" for Platte, S. D.; Maurice was cheered by the presence of the Messrs. Heusinkveld and Van Peursem; little ripples were also produced in Leota, Minn., by Pietenpol and Miss Kooiman, in Sheldon by Teerink, in Middleburg by Oelrich and Roggen; Heeren roused Chancellor, S. D., from its lethargy; the Misses Roetman and Huizenga, Rock Valley; Miss Wilcox saw Perkins, Miss Muyskens stirred up the smouldering embers of enthusiasm in Newkirk and Miss Krohnke in Granville; Zwier Roetman said that he saw everything worth seeing in northwestern Iowa.

The second term of the school year has begun; the weather is just about cold enough to give zest to all indoor work, therefore they expect a great deal. All look better for their two weeks vacation. No wonder! One even went so far as claiming the honor of having shot a cottontail.

Prin. Kolyn and Prof. Kuizenga missed connection and were not in time for chapel exercises when the school opened Tuesday morning; but they turned up all right during the course of the forenoon.

A severe loss has befallen the staff, since our local editor, Miss Elena Heyink, was forbidden by the doctors to attend school for the first three months on account of serious illness. We are glad to learn that she is improving. Miss Elma Krohnke was appointed local editor pro tem.

The "B" class has finished Modern History and is now studying Astronomy. The "A" class is translating Virgil and they are trying their best to improve it.

One young lady of the "B" class was asked to define love. She answered, "It is an itching of the heart and can't be reached to scratch."

Mr. G. De Boer of Alton was a visitor in our Academy the 14th.

It can be seen that the students had vacation, as two young ladies of the "B" class burnt their fingers severely. This shows that they either tried their luck at cooking or have been engaged in a taffy-pull.

Messrs. Kuyper, De Vries and Nibblink are the new students since our last issue.

Principal Kolyn spent his vacation at Holland and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Prof. Kuizenga at Holland and Muskegon, Mich.; Miss Huizenga at Rock Valley, and Prof. Soulen at home in Orange City.

De Alumnis.

'87. Mr. E. C. Oggel is recovering from a severe attack of grippe, on account of which he was unable to come home for the holidays. Mr. Oggel is attending the Northwestern University Law school, at Evanston, Ill.

'88. The contest between P. D. Van Oosterhout and A. Te Paske for the office of county attorney came up before a special court, and was decided in favor of the former.

'98. J. Van der Beek has changed the name of his course to Pedagogical, at Hope.

'94. C. Kuyper and A. Clerk are busily preparing for the ministry, matrimonially.

G. Stuart has been assisting the "Grondwet" staff at Holland.

'89. W. O. Van Eyck is practicing law at Holland, Mich. Besides his legal duties he is serving as city clerk for a second term.

A. Te Paske was appointed judge by the Oratorical Association of Iowa College, Grinnell. He could not go—he had troubles of his own.

'91. William Talen is working in a Maurice elevator, besides the law of gravitation he is studying other law with a certain legal light of Sioux Center.

Dr. F. J. Huizenga of Rock Valley, recently made a professional trip to Sanborn.

"The members of the Dutch Reformed church of Hospers presented their pastor, Rev. J. W. Te Selle, and his wife, with a handsome secre-

tary and bookcase, and a beautiful rocker respectively. Rev. Te Selle is much esteemed by his congregation."—Sioux County Herald.

'92. S. B. De Pree visited Holland, Mich., during vacation.

Rev. Bert Dykstra is preaching near Pella, Iowa. Mr. Dykstra was recently called home by the death of a sister.

Rev. John Van der Meulen is situated at Blue Mountains, New York. Mr. Van der Meulen was the first editor-in-chief of THE CLASSIC.

Rev. J. F. Heemstra had a call to Carmel, but has declined.

Prin. Wierks of Hospers visited the Granville teachers' meeting last month.

Dr. Beyer up to date: Dr. Beyer was calling on Alton friends last Monday evening. He seems to enjoy his long ride from Sioux Center. —Herald.

"Dr. Harte Beyer was an Alton caller Saturday of last week. He did not take his medicine case."—Alton Democrat.

"Dr. Beyer van Sioux Center komt Zondags zoo geregeld Alton bezoeken. Wonder wie hier ziek of mankeerende is."—Volksvriend.

"Dr. Beyer was al weer in Alton"—ditto.

"Oh, the daisies won't tell—."

'93. W. H. Gleysteen is studying in the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Rev. Lou Van den Berg was home for the holidays and left for his new field by way of Holland, Mich., shortly after Christmas. He has as was stated in the last issue accepted a call to Mawah, N. J.

'94. Mr. H. Van der Erve has been variously employed as teacher, census enumerator, student and rusticus. Part of the time he attended the school of Valparaiso, Ind., at present he is medic in the Grand Rapids Medical College.

J. W. Hospers, senior law, Iowa City, was home for the holidays.

L. Noordhoff spent Xmas at home.

A. Ganzevoort, medic Rush, was in Holland, Mich., Christmas.

Miss Mary Zwemer is teaching in the public schools in Zeeland, Mich. Miss Katie is staying at home in Holland, Mich.

'95. Mr. H. J. Schalekamp, Pharmacy S. U. I., visited Dr. Heerun, at Marionette, and Mr. Kuyper of Menominee, Wis. Both are Alumni.

Mr. A. W. Meyer, assistant principal Alton, visited Orange City during the holidays.

'96. John Straks is visiting old friends and school-mates in Cleveland, Ohio. The Rev. Mr. Straks, his father, was formerly pastor there.

Anna M. Mouw is learning the useful trade of dressmaking in Sioux City. Miss M. was home for the holidays.

Miss Anna M. Rouwenhorst has been on the sick list for a few days.

Cynthia D. Meyer came home from Grinnell, stopping over at Sutherland where she taught last year.

'95. Mr. C. Spaan, who is studying at Princeton, is having trouble with his eyes, and has been compelled to quit school for several weeks.

'97. D. J. Gleysteen was home for the holidays.

M. John Wesselink is the genial correspondent of Hope in "De Hope." He visited Grand Rapids during Xmas vacation.

J. H. Hospers spent his vacation with his uncle and aunt in Muskegon, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Baron.

"A. P. De Lange recently purchased a drug-store in Bryant and report says that he will soon begin housekeeping. The young lady in the case is from Lenox, S. D."—Herald.

'98. M. C. A. A. Kuyper has removed from Marionette to Menominee, Wis., where he has a good position as shipping clerk with a large wholesale grocery house.

'99. L. Boeve represents the Sophomore class in the Hope Oratorical contest.

'00. "The friends of oratory in Iowa College felt well paid for their labors in its behalf when they glanced over the large audience which had gathered in the college chapel, Tuesday evening, December 18, to hear the orations of the annual fall contest.

"Oliver Cromwell was the subject of Mr. Gleysteen's oration. His delivery showed skillful training and speaks well, both for the ability of Mr. Gleysteen and Mrs. Dr. Newman, his instructress."—Scarlet and Black.

He was awarded first prize and will represent Iowa College in the state contest, which includes nearly all the colleges of the state. This year the state contest will be held at Mt. Vernon, under the auspices of Cornell College.

A quartette has been touring the State of Michigan during the holidays and, its members are L. Boeve '99, J. Wesselink '97, J. Van Peursem '97. Mr. Van Peursem also officiated as elocutionist, and Mr. Boeve as orator. They

"showed" at Port Sheldon for High School Commencement.

A literary society has been formed at Hospers of which Mr. Wierks '92, is vice-president, Miss Katie Kramer '94, secretary, and Mr. L. Noordhoff '94, sargent-at-arms.

The Misses Zwemer and Miss Henrietta A. Zwemer very pleasantly entertained a party of their friends old year's eve. Those present were A. Klerk '94, C. Kuyper '94, Te Kolste '95, Van Heuvelen '97, Van Peursem and Wesselink also Bruins '98, Van Beek and Boeve '99.

'97. Edwin C. Hofmeister is taking a commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

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