

Beal Dr W J June 99

## Siegfried's Sword.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY H. J. WESTCOTT.

Young Siegfried was a plucky lad,  
Who did not love his home.  
Far from his father's domicile  
He always loved to roam.  
(His father was an aged man—  
No hair grew on his dome).  
He started out into the world  
To see what he could see.  
Full many a noble knight he met,  
Whose arms flashed brilliantly.  
Poor Sieg., who carried but a club,  
Gazed at them enviously.  
He came across a blacksmith shop  
Within a gloomy wood,  
And said to the proprietor,  
"I'll be your servant good,  
If you'll teach me how to make a sword."  
The master said he would.  
The new apprentice proved quite strong,  
And struck with all his might;  
He hit the anvil such a blow  
That he knocked it out of sight.  
The woods with this tremendous stroke  
Re-echoed all the night.  
The iron which he smote upon  
Was broken into chunks.  
To make his sword he had to use  
The biggest of these hunks.  
(The writing of this poetry  
Is apt to breed some flunks).  
Said he, "I have a sword as good  
As I will ever need;  
With it I now can wander forth,  
Prepared for any deed."  
Then he unto the table hied,  
And had a mighty feed.  
"I'm good as any knight," quoth he,  
"That e'er won lady's smile.  
With giants and such little things  
I will my time beguile.  
I guess this little sword of mine  
Will hold them for awhile."

## Biblical Philosophy or Wisdom.

Dr. Moulton opened his lecture on the wisdom of the Bible with the remark that this would be the dry lecture of the course; dry because of the subject-matter, and dry because it would contain the preface to the whole course of lectures. But if dry to those who sought entertainment merely, it certainly was not dry to those who sought information.

His preface was a talk on the origin and development of literature. Before writing was invented there was a floating (oral) literature, a literature that was constantly changing. The earliest form, what the speaker called "a sort of literary protoplasm," was the ballad dance, which combined speech, music, and imitative gesture. Then came poetry,—literally creative literature,—epic, lyric and dramatic. With writing came the corresponding prose elements of literature, history, philosophy, and oratory. And now, in these latter days, we again have a floating literature—in the newspaper.

Philosophy, in the Bible, has its origin in the proverb. The unit proverb, usually a couplet, is the meeting place of poetry and prose. This unit with prose expansion develops into the maxim or the essay; with verse expansion it becomes the epigram or the sonnet. The lecturer read interesting selections from the Bible to exemplify each of these literary forms.

## The Cold Spell.

DR. R. C. KEDZIE.

Whenever we encounter a period of extreme weather, whether of heat or cold, we are apt to assume that such weather is unusual, and nothing so extreme was ever known in the State. Fortunately such extremes do not leave a permanent impression and their memory soon fades.

The cold spell that made the strongest impression upon our people was in the opening days of January, 1864, when the temperature ran down to -23° F., a "blizzard" prevailing at the time, with fine snow driven by a very strong southwest wind. A large number of persons were frozen to death and the suffering throughout the state was very great. The coincidence of severe cold and high wind greatly intensifies the resulting suffering.

Many persons have asked me whether such extreme cold as prevailed February 9th to 12th was ever known in this state. I have examined the meteorological records kept at this College since 1863, and find that the temperature has fallen below zero every winter save one (1890) during the last 35 years and in three winters the temperature sank lower than it did last night.

The following table gives the date of lowest temperature for 35 years at M. A. C.:

Date.	Min. Temp. Fah.	Date.	Min. Temp. Fah.
1864 Jan. 1	-23°	1882 Jan. 23	-2°
1865 Feb. 12	-17°	1883 Feb. 9	-20°
1866 Feb. 6	-15°	1884 Jan. 24	-22°
1867 Jan. 29	-22°	1885 Jan. 28	-22°
1868 Feb. 3	-19°	1886 Jan. 23	-12°
1869 Jan. 25	-3°	1887 Jan. 7	-26°
1870 Feb. 21	-13°	1888 Feb. 9	-19°
1871 Dec. 20	-23°	1889 Feb. 23	-15°
1872 Dec. 24	-32°	1890 Jan. 22	4°
1873 Jan. 29	-30°	1891 Feb. 28	-4°
1874 Jan. 14	-7°	1892 Jan. 20	-20°
1875 Feb. 9	-33°	1893 Jan. 14	-16°
1876 Feb. 1	-1°	1894 Jan. 25	-18°
1877 Jan. 9	-9°	1895 Feb. 4	-24°
1878 Jan. 2	-7°	1896 Feb. 17	-22°
1879 Jan. 2	-18°	1897 Jan. 24	-17°
1880 Feb. 1	-2°	1898 Feb. 3	-10°
1881 Feb. 3	-17°	1899 Feb. 12	-26°

The low temperatures in the seventies were short lived and without a strong wind and we felt the cold less than during the few days past of continued cold weather and high wind. Since last Sunday (Feb 5) the temperature has gone below zero daily, and a strong wind has prevailed most of the time.

February 12, 1899.

## Evolution in Oratory.

It became necessary to postpone the Oratorical Contest for one week on account of the illness of Joseph A. Bulkeley, the representative of the Eclectic Society. This necessitated a change in the date of Thomas L. Bradford's lecture on oratory, which had been arranged for next Friday evening. In this emergency Mr. Bradford kindly consented to entertain us last Friday night.

He first favored us with a lecture on Evolution in Oratory, in which he commended the tendency away from mere voice culture and superficial accomplishments and toward the psychological development. The function of oratory, he said, is to convey truth, beauty and goodness

to the hearers. Culture should be such that the mind and body will readily respond to the soul's impulse. After the lecture Mr. Bradford entertained his audience with a number of readings— oratorical, dramatic and humorous, which were well chosen to set off his marked originality.

## Promotions in the Cadet Battalion.

Those who take part in athletics and are excused from drill on that account will no longer be allowed to hold commissions in the Cadet Battalion. In accordance with this policy, two appointments made last fall have been revoked. These are E. W. Ranney, first sergeant, and B. Laubach, corporal.

The mid-winter promotions and appointments are as follows:

To be lieutenants—1st sergeant P. Thayer, Sergeant H. B. Gunnison, Sergeant C. H. Hilton.

To be sergeant major—Sergeant H. B. Clark.

To be first sergeants—Sergeants T. J. Leavitt and W. Ball.

To be sergeants—Privates E. Price and J. R. Thompson, Corporals W. J. Bailey, T. G. Agnew, V. M. Shoemith and R. M. Lickly.

To be corporals—Privates H. J. Westcott, G. B. Fuller, R. A. Prentiss, L. B. Littell, W. A. Hayden, R. A. Whitney, W. R. Wright, G. E. Tower, G. Severance, C. F. Bach, C. S. Babington, H. S. Putney, C. W. Kaylor, R. L. Brown, and L. H. Taylor.

Other changes will probably occur when it is determined who are to be excused for athletics.

## Basket-Ball Here Saturday.

The boys are practicing faithfully for their game of basket-ball with Olivet here next Saturday. Nearly every evening in the week they may be found in the Armory, and their improvement during the last fortnight has been quite marked. Last Saturday forenoon a practice game was played between five of the most promising candidates for the team and eight others that have shown pretty good form. The team of five had a good lead at the end of a half hour of interesting sport.

## A Unique Banquet.

To the alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, distributed over the breadth of the continent, the United States seemed, last night, one vast banquet hall. Chicago was the acoustic center of many gatherings, and those of her sons who claim the eastern institution as their alma mater had the pleasure of listening to voices which brought back to them the memory of former and happier days. It was the first time that a long distance telephone system had been used to focus the eloquence uttered at simultaneous gatherings in widely removed sections of the country and experts pronounced the experiment a decided success.

Thomas A. Edison, the world renowned inventor, was present in the banquet-room of the University Club,—at least the guests agreed that he could not have been more prominent, even if he had been

seated at the speaker's table. Although, according to reliable information, Mr. Edison was seated in a comfortable chair at his New Jersey home, yet to those who pressed the many telephone receivers to their ears he seemed a guest who had retired to an adjoining room.

President James M. Crafts of the Institute told of his admiration for the Chicago alumni from the end of a wire stretched all the way to Boston.—From the *Chicago Chronicle*, Feb. 4, 1899.

Prof. Cnas. L. Weil, M. I. T. '88 attended this novel banquet.

## At the College.

Half term reports this week.

The first half term ended last Friday.

The short-course students finished their work last week.

J. L. Baumler, '01 has left college on account of illness.

Mrs. P. B. Woodworth is suffering from an attack of the grip.

Rev. W. H. Osborne led services in the Chapel Sunday morning.

Mr. N. F. Gould, Saranac, visited his son G. N. Gould '99 last week.

Mr. C. H. Alvord spent Sunday, Feb. 5, at his home near Hillsdale.

The M. A. C. farmers' institute note book is just right for the pocket. Get one.

Mr. W. O. Beal is receiving a visit from his brother and sister from Lenawee county.

The ladies of Faculty Row met with Mrs. Kedzie several times last week to sew carpet rags for the carpeting of the new Pilgrim church.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Instructor H. E. Smith '96m, was held in Lansing Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Smith is quite seriously ill with grip.

Union meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening, Feb. 19, will be led by Miss Maud McLeod. Subject: "Self Mastery." All are cordially invited.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Weil next Wednesday afternoon. This is "Pound week." Lesson,—Books of the old Testament previously assigned to members.

The equipment of the Zoological department has been increased lately by the purchase of a good stereoptican, with which the teaching can be made more effective in all the classes.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last Wednesday evening Prof. Barrows finished his talk on Winter Birds and Mr. Pettit used the new stereoptican to throw shadows of a number of interesting insects on a screen.

The Eclectic Society passed the following resolution last Saturday night: That a vote of thanks be extended to the other literary societies of the college for the kindness shown us in postponing the oratorical contest, when the unexpected illness of our representative prevented his taking part.

# THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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## Official Directory.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 6:00 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. F. N. Lowry, President. C. H. Parker, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Edith A. Smith, President; Elizabeth Johns, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. C. L. Weil, Leader. Mrs. M. L. Dean, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets alternate Wednesday evenings at 6:30 P. M., in the Zoological Lecture Room. W. B. Barrows, President. A. J. Cook, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. H. C. Skeels, President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. C. F. Austin, President. A. H. Hayes, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. E. D. Gagnier, President. A. C. Williams, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00 West Ward, Wells Hall. Edith A. Smith, President. Grace Lovely, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. F. N. Lowry, President. J. H. Skinner, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. W. K. Brainard, President. H. J. Eustace, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. Eugene Price, President. M. Haywood, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Tuesday afternoon at 4:00, Phi Delta Theta Rooms, East Ward, Wells Hall. Ruby Calkins, President. Mrs. C. H. Harris, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, U. L. S. Hall. G. N. Gould, President. H. P. Baker, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meets on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. W. H. Flynn, President. P. S. Rose, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—John Severance, President. H. S. Putney, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—E. W. Ranney, President. R. M. Norton, Secretary.

## Wanted in Siam—A Plow.

We publish herewith a letter from our esteemed contemporary, Prof. Hamilton King, of Olivet College, now U. S. Minister to Siam, which gives something of an idea of agricultural conditions existing in that far-off country:

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
BANGKOK, SIAM,  
December 10, 1898.  
President J. L. Snyder, Agricultural College, Michigan,

Dear Sir: Will you be so good as to send to me one of the last catalogues of your college? I find the people of Siam waking up somewhat to the needs of an education for the common people and I am trying to direct them toward agricultural and industrial education. This people are destined to be an agricultural people. The country is

well adapted for that and the people cannot for many generations, if ever, become a manufacturing people. They seem to lack the mechanical bent. Some of the leading men are alive to these facts and are looking for light wherever they can find it. The American Agricultural Colleges have a good reputation here and I have been asked for catalogues. Of course the M. A. C. stands first in my mind hence I write you. Will you also be kind enough to have sent to me the catalogues of a few of the leading Agricultural schools of our country.

Again, perhaps you or some of your faculty can help me out on another question. As you know, this vast valley and alluvial plain of the Menam river is a great rice producing country. The land is low and flat like our flattest prairies. In the wet season of the year it is under water for miles; only the tall grass and the buffalo's horns and heads as the animals wade about are seen above the water. Again it is dry and very hard, baking and cracking in the sun in the dry season. The culture of the rice is very crude and with the difficulties presented by nature is very unsatisfactory. The best men here are aware of the need of better tools and are trying to improve the present condition of affairs.

The one greatest need just now is a plow. Nothing better than the wooden plow with an iron shoe has been introduced, though many kinds have been tried. Surely America can meet this need if she can get the requirements fully before her inventive mind.

1st. The soil is so sticky and fine grained that the plow mold board must polish perfectly. I am acquainted with the working of plows on the prairies and I do not hesitate to say that the polishing surface must be even better than anything required in the most trying soil of our prairies.

2d. The share must be of excellent steel, sharpened to cut the great grass roots that grow rapidly each season, and especially bad where virgin soil is turned, and of that there is very much in this undeveloped country.

3d. The soil is so wet in the season in which the plowing is done that it has thwarted all efforts thus far to produce a plow heavy enough to do the work that will not sink too deep. The ability to ride the soft muddy field that is pounced and trodden by the buffaloes and a veritable marsh is the one need above all others.

It has occurred to me that perhaps this need is met in the Louisiana rice districts, and if so some of you gentlemen would know it. Possibly something like very wide, light rollers or wheels could be made to travel each side of the plow and thus support it. It would seem that something could be found in use or could be produced. Such a tool would find sale here and open the way for other implements.

4th. In breaking up the ground every spring if the great grass crops could be turned under it would be very desirable. This has been asked for together with the other requirements. But as the grass can be burned I have felt that the first three requirements are necessities while this one is desirable only.

Perhaps a large, strong tool something like our spring tooth, cultivating harrow could be used as a great improvement on the present stirring of the ground with a stick, and

pouncing it with the wallowing of the buffalo herd. This could be made to ride the soil very well but as you see would not turn the surface under. The need is a plow.

Will you please bring this to the attention of your colleagues and give me the result of their wisdom by making the need known to manufacturers of plows and cultivators known to you. Tell such to send me catalogues and an expression on the question, please.

In return for this I shall be most pleased to do anything I can for the college or its interests at any time. At present there is one prince here who has promised me to send a son to an American Agricultural College, and I hope it may be to you.

Make my regards to all your colleagues with whom I am acquainted and

Believe me yours most cordially,  
HAMILTON KING,  
U. S. Minister.

## America and Americans.

ORATION DELIVERED BEFORE THE COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY, BY WILLIAM TREADWELL '01.

England, our mother country, was, for centuries, politically and commercially, unimportant. It was first conquered by the Romans in 55 B. C., and ruled by them until trouble at home compelled them to recall their legions in 449 A. D. For the next five hundred years it was ruled by the Saxons, Danes, and Angles, and in 1066 passed under the control of William the Conqueror, of Normandy. This ended all foreign invasions, and England began to develop into a nation, which was not to be the prey of every ambitious ruler. Such was the origin of a great nation, which was in turn, to be the origin of a greater nation.

Most of the rulers down to the 17th century had two great objects in view, one to increase their personal power, and the other to establish their own religious belief. The people objected to both very strongly, and many were the martyrs for political and religious freedom. When James I. declared that all men should conform to the established church, many began to think what the real relation between church and state ought to be. Several decided to leave England, and go to America; but, because they could not obtain the king's permission, they went to Holland instead. After spending a year there they embarked on the Mayflower and set sail for the new country across the sea.

Their first intention was to make a settlement in Virginia, but a storm blew them many miles out of their course, and they landed in Massachusetts, thinking it to be Virginia. There must have been an unseen hand that blew the little vessel out of its course. Different, indeed, would have been the history of the Pilgrims, had they landed where they intended.

With the history of America for the next century we are all familiar. England tried to make the colonists obey laws and pay taxes made by a government in which they were not represented. They did not propose to be so governed, and brave men arose and said as did the Scots of old, "Behold ye must not crush out our rights, ye cannot, and ye shall not!"

We all admire the bravery of those men who drew up the Declara-

tion of Independence, those men who shouldered their muskets and went out to fight the British, and those women who melted up their pewter spoons for bullets. Seven years of fighting and they were free.

The next thing to do was to form a substantial government; and in 1787 the constitution was adopted. The wisdom and foresight of the framers of this great work is evident. With the lapse of over one hundred years, a tremendous increase in territory, and a population of over seventy millions, only fifteen changes have been found necessary.

Immediately they turned their attention to the development of their vast resources. They cleared the forests, introduced and improved the steam engine and the steam boat. They built the first great canal. They went down into the earth and brought forth fuel to run their engines and heat their dwellings. They turned the rivers out of their course and made them run their machinery. And with the invention of that wonderful agent, electricity, they cut the lines of magnetic force and bound one of the most powerful workers. It was an American who first applied electricity to the transmission of messages by wires.

Our policy has always been peace; but in war we have never been beaten. At a banquet in London, where representatives from many nations were present, the English flag was toasted in something like these words: "Here's to the flag that enters every sea and sails on every sea, the flag on which the sun never sets." This seemed like the greatest tribute that could be paid to any nation's emblem; but when Eli Perkins rose to respond to "The American Flag" he said, "Here's to the flag that stands for liberty; when the sun casts its last rays over the pine clad hills of Maine, it rises with equal splendor and warms the ice bound plains of Alaska. Here's to the only flag that ever whipped the flag on which the sun never set."

Instances of American bravery in battle are too numerous to mention. It is with pride that we point to the achievements of our soldiers and sailors, but it is with profound respect that we think of their conduct in the time of victory. In the late naval battle of Santiago some of our sailors were watching a sinking Spanish vessel. "Don't cheer," the captain said, "men are dying there." Our soldiers do not fight against men and for blood, but against nations and for right.

There is no greater proof of American bravery and endurance than our own Civil war. Impulsive men said, "The war will be over in ninety days." When Charles Francis Adams was sent to England to remonstrate with them in regard to the Alabama affair, they said "Why don't you end the war in ninety days as you said you would." "Because," said he, "we are fighting Americans and not Englishmen."

The Bering sea and the Venezuela disputes are still fresh in our minds. The Aristook war and "fifty-four forty or fight," are of more distant recollection. Although many do not realize it, the fact remains, that among the European nations England is our best friend. When Lord Salisbury advocated an alliance with the United States he paid us the highest tribute in his power. The fact

that we consider it an honor to be the only nation that ever whipped the nation on which the sun never sets, is evidence of our respect.

Such are a few important events in the history of a great nation. Such are a few characteristics of its people. From a little band of one hundred and two, it has grown to a nation of many millions, and is considered one of the most powerful nations of the earth.

America did not rise to her present condition through the efforts of a few great men, but by the industry and intelligence of those in the common pursuits of life. As Abraham Lincoln said, ours is "a government of the people, for the people and by the people." If one man fails to perform his duties toward the government, only part of the government is represented.

But you may say, "Will not history repeat itself, and this nation, founded and preserved by the blood of its best citizens, go down to ruin like Greece and Rome before it?" To this I answer "No." The causes for which Greece and Rome fell could not exist now. So long as America adheres to those principles which are right, so long will she continue to be in the future, as she has been in the past, a blessing among the nations of the earth. We should be proud of our country and realize more fully our privileges as its citizens. May the name America ever be symbolical of Liberty.

Voters as They Are and What They Should Be.

O. H. SKINNER '02, PHI DELTA THETA SOCIETY.

Americans often speak of government by the people, as the best kind, and point proudly to their own nation as an example. When we say, "government by the people," we mean a government in which the people govern to a greater or less extent by their votes. We, as Americans, are justly proud of our nation, because it is one of the best, if not the best existing today. Other nations may be older and some of them stronger, but in none of them are there such grand opportunities as are offered here. With all its most excellent qualities, however, it has some grave faults. These faults lie mainly in voters and their qualifications.

In the United States suffrage is not granted to all persons but is limited to certain classes. These limitations vary somewhat in the different states; but all restrict it to citizens, or in few cases, those who are about to become citizens. In all the states, those under twenty-one years of age are not allowed to vote; and in the majority of states women are also debarred from voting. It seems to me that the main reason for this is that most women do not desire to become voters. There are a few, of course, who are striving for suffrage, but they fail to arouse enough interest among their sisters to have the desired effect.

In giving the qualifications of a voter there is no educational test; and consequently, as far as knowledge is concerned, no one is debarred. It allows those to vote who cannot even write their own name, and who have to be instructed how to mark their ballot. If this was because of poor eyesight, the case would be different. But when a voter has to be told that the men

whose names are in a certain line are republicans, that those in a certain other line are democrats, and that if he wishes to vote for a certain man he must put his name or his mark in a certain place, it is getting serious. It is a noticeable fact that there are many at every election who cannot read their own ballot, and therefore cannot know what they are voting. Yet the vote of one of these men counts just as much as the vote of a man who has spent years perhaps in studying the questions before them.

Our naturalization laws are so loose that as far as education is concerned, almost any person can become a citizen. Foreigners in untold numbers flock to our shores; and, at the end of five years, the greater part of them become full-fledged citizens. Not long ago I read of a man being granted his naturalization papers, who when examined answered all the questions with the name of a prominent American. It was the only word of English he knew. This was published in a paper, too, which does not publish anything that it cannot substantiate. If this class of people were obliged to reach a certain standard of mental ability before they could become citizens, one source of trouble would be removed.

In spite of the various school systems of the different states, there is a large class of natural born citizens who have grown up without any education. This is especially true in the South where the vote of the ignorant classes, both white and negro, often carries an election radically wrong. This can be remedied in time by the schools and compulsory attendance at the schools, but that is too long to wait.

We should have strict naturalization laws and then this class would be taken care of. We should have some board or committee appointed in every precinct whose business would be to test every new man who presents himself and ascertain that he has ordinary intelligence and ability to read and understand common English. It is true, we could not take the voting franchise away very well but we could see that in future none but those deserving should have it.

Perhaps some will say that this would not be government by the people, as much as before, but it would be better government for the people in every way.

Other Colleges.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had \$1,000,000 added to her endowment recently.

Miss Jean Wells, of Saginaw, gives \$25,000 to endow the Charles W. Wells chair of Philosophy, at Alma College.

Olivet received a cash gift of \$15,000 last week.

The U. of M. has the largest law school in the United States.

Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Yale and Columbia, in the order named, are the "big five" of American universities.

Representatives from Mt. Pleasant Normal, Mt. Pleasant Indian school and Alma College met at Alma Saturday and organized the Central Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The rules adopted are similar to those of the M. I. A. A.

The M. A. C. Special Hat

Is now on sale; much nicer hat than last season; better material and workmanship—the price remains the same, Fifty Cents.

If you want up-to-date neckwear I would have great pleasure in showing you the most complete line of natty ties in Lansing.

Sweaters, Golf Hose, Caps, Hats and Shirts are lines in which I lead.

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May look alike to you, but there is a very great difference in the quality we handle and that sold by some other markets. We handle none but the very best. Like the pudding, the proof of good meats is in the eating. A trial will convince you that you ought to trade with us.

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SPECIAL OFFER on SMALL LOTS of Men's Fine Shoes.

LOT NO. 1.	LOT NO. 3.
\$5.00 Winter Russet.....@ \$3.95	\$5.00 Cordovan, plain... @ \$3.95
\$4.00 " " ".....@ \$2.95	\$4.00 " " calf lined @ \$3.45
\$3.00 " " ".....@ \$1.95	\$3.50 Calf, heavy sole ... @ \$2.95
LOT NO. 2.	LOT NO. 3.
\$6.00 Pat, Leather Shoes @ \$3.95	\$2.50 or \$2 Pat. Lea. Pumps \$1.50
\$5.00 " " " @ \$3.95	\$2. and \$1.50 Fine Slippers @ \$1.15
\$3.50 " " " @ \$2.95	\$1 and 75c Slippers .....@ 55c

No Trading Stamps on These Lots.

We will close broken lots of LADIES' SHOES at correspondingly low prices.

Simons Dry Goods Co. SEMI-ANNUAL January Remnant Sale.

Every Department in our store offers EXTRA VALUES in REMNANTS, ODD LOTS, BROKEN LINES.

Remnants of... DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, COTTONS, GINGHAMS, CARPETS.

Matting at Half Price

100 LADIES' TAILOR MADE JACKETS at these reductions: \$8.00 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$5.00 \$12. " 13.50 Jackets for \$7.50 \$16. " 18. Jackets for \$10.00

Carpets, Rugs, and Curtains at reduced prices this month.

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Alsdorf & Son... THE DRUGGISTS. Everything First Class, Fresh and Up to Date.

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### News from Graduates and Students.

A. W. Chase with '94 is now a full-fledged lawyer at 61 Home Bank Building, Detroit.

H. A. Knevels with '89 is in business for himself, dealer in books, bicycles, etc., Elkhart, Indiana.

C. S. Hitchcock with '80, White Pigeon, participated in the late war as sergeant in Co. K, 33d M. V. I.

Cass E. Herrington with '79 is a lawyer and a member of the Board of Public Works in Denver, Colorado.

L. R. Love '96, Kalamazoo, called at M. A. C. Friday. He had been attending his sister's wedding at Greenville.

W. J. Merkel '98m is now in the employ of the General Electric Co., as draftsman. Address, Box 53, Schenectady, N. Y.

Thomas E. Stewart, the railway postal clerk killed in the collision at Imlay City last Monday, was a special student at M. A. C. in 1896.

S. G. Walton with '86, 1440 Newport ave., Chicago, has been nine years in the railway mail service between Chicago and Cleveland.

Married, Thursday, January 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, Coats Grove, Mich., Miss Alice Coats with '98 to Mr. Jesse Chase.

D. J. Hale '98 called at the College Friday night on his way from Ann Arbor to Benton Harbor, where he has received an appointment in the U. S. mail service.

E. C. McKee '81, a successful farmer and breeder of shorthorns at Laingsburg, attended the institute at St. Johns and said, "Tell the boys I am alive and kicking."

Marie Sterley with '93 is teaching near Harbor Springs. After leaving M. A. C. she graduated from both the English and the commercial courses of Petoskey Normal Academy.

H. E. Harrison '88 visited at the College Wednesday and Thursday. He goes tomorrow to Milwaukee, where he has accepted a position as chemist with the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co.

C. H. Briggs '96 has been appointed instructor in general chemistry at the U. of M., to take the place of Dr. Sherman, who goes on the Philippine commission as secretary to Prof. Dean Worcester.

D. S. Cole '93 was a caller at the College February 6. He was on his way from Chicago to New York City, where he will be eastern representative of *The Engineer*, a journal devoted to power plant engineering, published in Cleveland. His office address is 43 Cedar street.

### Father of Two of Our Former Students.

Rev. A. S. Kedzie died at his home in Grand Haven, Feb. 4, at the age of 84 years and 5 months. He was father of Don H. Kedzie '76, editor and proprietor of the *Western Liberal* of Lordsburg, New Mexico, and of Robert M. Kedzie with '93, now teller in the Cutler Bank of Grand Haven.

Mr. Kedzie was a graduate of Western Reserve College in 1839, and of the Theological Seminary in

1842. For 40 years he was an energetic and successful Congregational minister, most of the time in southern Michigan.

### Progressive Freeze-up.

The week ending Sunday evening, February 12 was one of constantly increasing cold. The highest temperature was 12 degrees above zero, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon; the lowest was reached Sunday morning, when the mercury dropped to 26 degrees below zero. The minimum records for the seven days were as follows: Monday -10 degrees, Tuesday -11 degrees, Wednesday -12 degrees, Thursday -15 degrees, Friday -21 degrees, Saturday -22 degrees, Sunday -26 degrees. At no time during the last four days in the week did the mercury rise above the zero mark.

### From Our Exchanges.

#### VICISSITUDES.

Without the cold rain plashes.  
Within, all bright and warm:  
Without, the lightning flashes,  
Within, no sign of storm.  
  
Without, a world of troubles,  
Within, a soul serene;  
Without, vain pleasure bubbles,  
Within, Christ-love supreme.  
  
To-day, some clouds, some sunshine,  
To-morrow,—who can tell?  
To-day, some joy, some sorrow,  
To-morrow,—all is well.  
—*New Hampshire College Monthly.*

#### THE UNUTTERED.

Sometimes the soul is stirred with silent singing,  
A deep, still chord couched in a minor key;  
The being thrills, and thro' and thro' the ring  
Throbs keenly with a wild, wild ecstasy,  
But fleetly, ere the ear can grasp its sweetness,  
Or, catching that, can seize upon the strain,  
The theme is gone, and silence in completeness  
Doth still the music—never heard again.  
—*Tennessee University Magazine.*

When a woman weeps scalding tears she is boiling over with rage.

Shipwreck:—Steamer "Mary Powell" sunk, all hands lost except cook. She was loaded with pig iron and insured for \$50,000.—*Ex.*

### CHAS. A. PIELLA,

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## DAVIS CLOTHING STORE

104 WASHINGTON AVENUE NORTH,

You can buy Sweaters, Supporters, Foot Ball Pants,  
Foot Ball Jackets, Gymnasium Suits, and the finest line  
of Tailor Made Clothing in the City.

Come in and see us any way.

## Furniture Headquarters.

Cots at - \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50  
Wire Springs at - \$1.50 and \$2.00  
Mattresses from - \$2.00 up  
Tables, Rockers, Bureaus, Iron Beds.

All goods delivered free to College.

**M. J. & B. M. Buck.**

## DIRECTORY

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The names in this Directory, as well as those of all our other advertisers, are of reliable parties. We hope that the faculty and students will take pains to patronize those who patronize us.

#### ARCHITECTS.

MEAD & WHITE—Architects, Lansing, Mich., 115 Washington Ave. N., and Harbor Springs, Mich., Clark Block.

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PIANOS, Organs, Sheet Music, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, etc. Bicycles, new or second hand, for sale or rent. Repair shop complete. Bicycles and Guns to rent. Holmes Music and Cycle Co.

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#### CLOTHING.

LOUIS BECK.—Clothier. Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps. 112 Washington Ave. North.

A. E. DAVIS.—Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings. See ad.

#### CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

H. LARNED.—China, Glass and Lamps. 105 Washington Ave. S.

#### DENTISTS.

R. W. MORSE, D. D. S. Hollister Block, Room 517.

D. R. DAWLEY, M. D., D. D. S. Office over Postal Telegraph Co., Michigan and Washington aves.

#### DRUGGISTS.

C. J. ROUSER—Capital Drug Store. 123 Washington Avenue South.

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M. A. C. STUDENTS—Don't forget W. H. PORTER, the Hack and Liveryman. Rubber tires a specialty. 300 Capitol Ave. S. Both Phones.

#### HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB STAHL & SON.—Wholesale and Retail Hardware and House Furnishings. 211 and 213 Washington Avenue North.

NORTON'S HARDWARE—General Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Graniteware, Cutlery, etc. 111 Washington Ave. South.

#### HOTELS.

THE NEW GRAND—R. M. Renner, Proprietor. Special rates to students. Washington Avenue S.

#### INSURANCE.

THE DYER-JENISON-BARRY CO., LTD., (Incorporated) 108 Michigan Ave. West. All kinds of the best insurance. Strongest agency in the city.

#### JEWELERS.

B. P. RICHMOND—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver. 200-202 Washington Avenue N.

#### LAUNDRIES.

THE VAN GORDER PALACE LAUNDRY. C. H. Hilton, Agt., Wells Hall, Room 97. Irving Gingrich, Agt., Room 47, Williams' Hall. S. P. Lantz, Prop.

#### LUMBER DEALERS.

H. W. RIKERD.—Lumber Dealer. Mill Street. See ad.

#### MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOODBURY & SAVAGE.—Tailors. Student trade solicited. Opposite Hotel Downey, North.

JOHN HERRMANN. Fine Tailoring. 218 Washington Avenue N.

#### MILLINERY.

MRS. L. S. HUDSON, Hudson Block, where you can find the best styles in simple as well as elaborate Hats at lowest prices.

#### OCULISTS.

JOSEPH FOSTER, M. D.—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 1. City National Bank Building, Lansing.

#### PHYSICIANS.

A. D. HAGADORN, M. D.—Office hours, 11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office at 212 Washington Avenue S.; home 419 Seymour St.

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SPECIAL PRICES to M. A. C. Students. Hatton, Photographer, over State Savings Bank.

#### RESTAURANTS.

GILBERT M. HASTY.—Proprietor Hasty's Gem Lunch. Best meals and lunches in the city. 118 Washington Avenue S.