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Popular Liberty of To-Day.

BY M. G. KAINS, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

[This oration was awarded first prize in the Oratorical Contest.]

The great blessing of modern civilization is freedom of thought. In ancient times, when a war ended, thousands of prisoners were put to death or made slaves; later, the conquered were allowed to live as subjects of the state, but without the rights of citizenship. The feudal system placed the peasantry on a footing little better than that of slavery. These conditions necessarily restricted the expression of opinion, for which imprisonment, torture, and even death were penalties. As the common people gained power these characteristics of barbarism gradually disappeared; and with their disappearance slowly arose the doctrine of equal rights, and the toleration of free speech and free thought. In this period we find the Magna Charta, the first stroke at regal power; the Petition of Right, re-establishing the right of trial by jury, and demanding just taxes; and the Habeas Corpus act, compelling justice in imprisonment. In further tracing the history of our freedom we find the Declaration of Independence; the American Constitution; the Emancipation Proclamation. These are the diamonds in the crown of American liberty.

When slavery was abolished, and for the first time in history a million soldiers disbanded and returned in peace to the farm and to the factory, to the trades and to the professions, a new era was inaugurated and a war for wealth began.

Our dollar bears the legend, "In God We Trust." A grand motto! But now that that faith is gauged by wealth, has not the motto been perverted? The god of America is no mystic Osiris, no ob-

scure Odin worshipped in awe; the American god is the almighty dollar; men prostrate themselves before it wherever it is seen. In it is placed implicit faith. The youth is trained, consciously or unconsciously, to honor and respect wealth; to make money; to hoard it. His station in life depends on the bank notes lining his pockets. "Money, money, anything to get it. Get it honestly if possible, but get it."

Some find their wealth in the "spoils of office," others in trusts, pools and monopolies which live in defiance of the spirit of the law. Capital amasses capital till labor is put in virtual slavery. We hear of the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Wheat Combine, the Railway Pool, and so on, till these terms become mere hackneyed phrases. But in their operation they are robbing the poor and enriching the wealthy. We realize, as Jeremy Taylor says, that "A prosperous iniquity is the most unprofitable condition in the world," when we see how a few men can fix the price of the necessary commodities of life, thus forcing small but honest dealers into bankruptcy and stealing their very bread. Such combinations impoverish the working classes, and employers take advantage of them by reducing their wages. When gaunt starvation stares in his face, the workingman combines with his fellows and strikes for better pay. An instance of this kind is only too fresh in our minds. Pullman, Illinois, was the nucleus of the most gigantic strike in history. Thousands out of work; commerce suspended; law and order held in defiance; such, in a word, was the situation. When it is possible thus to paralyze the traffic of an entire country, and bring untold loss and want to thousands of homes, because of a disagreement between employer and employed, the nation

is confronted by a state of anarchy that threatens the very life of her institutions, and reveals one of the boldest, most extensive and dangerous monopolies that can exist—usurpation of power—mob rule—the worst of tyranny.

One thing of which we Americans are justly proud is our means of rapid transit. Steam and electricity combine to reduce distance; the triple expansion engine, the telegraph and the telephone make the world a pleasant neighborhood. Railways connect all important points of the country, thus constituting an arterial system of the land, carrying on an exchange that affects the life of every citizen, as the blood affects the life of every cell. With greater facilities for transportation come lessening in cost of production, increased wages, more luxuries. But even the railroad is a monopoly in its way. In defiance of inter-state commerce laws, it panders to one shipper and fixes rates so high that another cannot take advantage of a good market; it robs towns and individuals of their money, and cuts up their property in extending its lines. Remonstrance is vain; it is too expensive to fight a railroad corporation. Thus, though essential to our high state of civilization, and so influential in building up the remote portions of this broad country, we see that the railroad exercises a kind of tyranny over the public.

Anarchy, under the guise of freedom, is gaining power all over the world. Last June we were shocked by the news of President Carnot's assassination. A modest, amiable man, whose liberal views and genuine integrity could not arouse violent antipathies; who filled his office with ability, courageously correcting abuses; whose blameless life will be a grand model for his successors—and yet anarchy murdered him. For what? To gain the increased enmity of the world; the passing of more stringent laws—laws which place the offender in solitary confinement, and deprive him of the right of trial by jury. These are indeed drastic measures, but this social pestilence must be subdued.

Superintendent Byrnes says that anarchy is increasing alarmingly in America; that each steamer brings its quota; that these men, hounded from Europe, seek America as the best place to mature their nefarious schemes. All nations recognize that anarchy must be extinguished or civil government cease. It is therefore the duty of society and government to unite to stamp it out. If government wins, anarchy must die; if anarchy succeeds, order will be swept away and chaos will reign.

When the constitution was adopted the young republic proclaimed to the world that America was the home of toleration. As a result all peoples crowded to this grand country, whose liberal government opened homes where the spy dared not enter. But by-and-by sects and secret organizations were formed. Feeling ran high. The decade covering the thirties is without a parallel in our history in this respect. Bigotry and intolerance everywhere prevailed; reason was thrust aside and force called in.

It seems as though we were on the verge of another such outbreak. The "A. P. A." has sprung into existence, its object, ostracism of Roman Catholics. And will this body be content to malign the eight million loyal citizens who adhere to that creed; men who fought shoulder to shoulder with Protestants in the late war; who would be among the first to answer the call to arms if American liberty and American homes were in jeopardy? Will this American Protective Association stop with calumny? Are they not rather approaching the horrors of 1832-5, when convents and monasteries were burned and Roman Catholics were massacred? It seems incredible that men of ordinary intelligence, and professing loyalty to the government, can undertake such a crusade. Have one hundred years of free government, of free schools, of free newspapers, grown this crop of weeds? American indeed! It is an insult to the nation to degrade that name by using it thus. The day will come when all America will regret that

the flag was ever disgraced by being used as the token of such bigotry and anti-Christian intolerance.

But what are the underlying principles in all this disruption?—for without knowing the cause we can apply no remedy. We have already seen that thousands worship at Mammon's shrine. War for wealth is therefore one cause; another, and greater, arises from the mixed and discontented foreign population. Foreigners have been admitted too fast and too indiscriminately to be safely assimilated. They come in utter ignorance of our language, our customs, our people, thinking that liberty means the privilege to trample on other people's rights. That they live up to this idea, we all know for the cry comes from the entire country, "We are being swamped by the dregs of Europe; our institutions, our property, our liberty are at the mercy of voters steeped in the ignorance, the prejudices, the vices of the Old World."

Yes! and these are the men that the ward politician takes under his wing, and hatches into citizens. These are the men that cast the intelligent vote. For what do they vote? For food. They are either threatened with loss of work or bribed. The "boss" pays them so much, he gets so much more per head, and hands his flock over to the highest bidder. So on up the ladder. Up? No! down. Is it any wonder we hear of the "Irish vote," the "German vote," the "Italian vote?"

These American foreigners have the customs, the history, the holidays, the language of their fatherlands. Are they then interested in the Fourth of July? Do they burn with patriotism when they hear of Concord and Lexington? What chord responds when Bunker Hill is mentioned? At thought of these, the true American's blood tingles in his veins. Foreign vote! This land is America and the vote cast must be American. No herding men to the poles, no intimidating; but every man thinking for himself and casting his vote accordingly. To bring this about, the "boss" must go; the voter be

taught the American language and the American idea, instilling as warm a love for the country of his adoption as for his native land, and planting in his breast the seeds of honor and integrity.

These changes can be best brought about by increasing the standard of honor in men holding prominent positions; for an honorable upright life, whether public or private, cannot fail in its influence. Therefore, by putting untarnished men in positions of responsibility, men who will enforce justice, regardless of wealth and undue influence; by educating those foreigners already here, and restricting immigration to that class of men likely to prove honest, useful citizens; by frowning down and abolishing such institutions as the American Protective Association; by fanning the smouldering embers of American patriotism till a love for America, equal to a New Englander's, burns in the breast of the naturalized citizen; by placing less trust in the omnipotence of wealth, and substituting in its place a greater faith in God; by these and by these only, can true popular liberty be revived, established and maintained.

Remembrances of California.

BY C. P. CLOSE, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

The very poor condition of my health in the fall of 1887 made it necessary for me to visit California in hope of receiving some benefit, if not a complete cure. The months of November and December were spent in the foothills of the San Bernardino range of mountains in southern California. From January until June of 1888 the time was spent in the San Bernardino valley, near Riverside, the home of the orange. During this interval my health improved somewhat, and as hot summer weather was at hand, it was deemed advisable to seek the cooler, more healthful climate of the mountains. A position as cook was secured, and until September 7th I was chief cook and housekeeper. At the last mentioned date the boarding

house was closed on account of hard times, and then for ten weeks I "roughed it" in genuine camp-life style.

As I had no tent of my own, Mike Hauser, a wood chopper, kindly offered to let me share his tent with him. Just a word in regard to my companion. Mike was a German, brought up in the Alps mountains, in southern Switzerland. He was forty years old, had a fair education, had traveled considerably, both in Europe and in the United States. At different times he had been a hunter, rancher, wood chopper, prospector and miner. He had hunted the chamois, deer, and wild goat in the Alps, and the Rocky mountain sheep, deer, and smaller game in the Rocky mountains. At the time of which I write, Mike was one of "my boarders," and when the boarding house was closed we cast our lots together for "better or worse."

There are many things which tend to make mountain life a pleasure. The absolute freedom which one feels, the beautiful mountain scenery changing with each different aspect, the healthful climate, majestic forests, mountain streams, pure spring water, pretty ferns and flowers, prospect of hunting and fishing, and the novelty of "roughing it,"—all of these contribute to the enjoyment of him who camps for a time on the mountains. Space will permit of only a short mention of each.

Our tenting ground was chosen about half a mile north of the boarding house, but at a considerably higher elevation. We were perhaps 4,500 feet above the Pacific Ocean, which was seventy miles distant. The city of San Bernardino, where we did our trading, was fifteen miles to the south. Under a spreading live oak tree on the steep side of a mountain, we leveled a space where was pitched an A-shaped tent, seven feet square. Next an out-door fireplace on which to cook our meals was built, and a ground-plan of the pantry, kitchen, and dining-room was marked out by imaginary lines. This suite of rooms had for a ceiling the evergreen foliage of the pine, cedar, and

live oak; and for a roof an occasional fleecy cloud and the blue sky of Heaven.

Perhaps it had better be stated just here that I did the cooking, Mike did the eating, and we both washed the dishes. The cooking utensils consisted of a frying pan, stew pan, kettle, and coffee pot. With this culinary equipment I could put up a meal that made our "mouths water"—for something better. The bill of fare was simple indeed; it consisted of potatoes called "spuds," pan cakes, locally known as "flap jacks," oatmeal, game, beans, biscuit, bread, honey, coffee, condensed milk, canned tomatoes and canned peaches. The secret of mixing batter for a good "flap jack," one foot in diameter and three-fourths of an inch thick, will not be disclosed here, but just a word in regard to baking them. The frying pan is greased, batter is poured in, lower side baked, frying pan held out at arm's length, contents shifted to the edge of pan farthest from the operator, and after a few up and down swings a dexterous movement throws the cake into the air and it drops, raw side down, with a dull, heavy thud into the bottom of the frying pan. The remainder of the cooking was done "just as mother does it."

The fire-place was built of stones arranged to support the above-mentioned cooking utensils. No chimney was necessary as the smoke came out all around, and particularly on the side where the cook happened to be standing. Two boxes nailed to a tree served as a pantry. The dining table was placed between two trees to keep it from rolling into the canon.

Our tent was just wide enough for a narrow-gauge cot, of our own manufacture, on each side of an exceedingly narrow hall. The Sunday clothes were hung on nails driven in one of the tent poles; all the rest were folded and placed between the blankets on the cots. From the ridge pole of the tent hung our two double-barrelled shot guns. As the tent had no floor, mother earth kindly attended to the sweeping.

At this place the summit of the range

is about four miles wide. Toward the east, the range widens and becomes higher and higher until in Old Baldy the lofty elevation of 14,000 feet is reached. On this noble land-mark snow remains all the year around, and pleasure-seekers have enjoyed snow storms on Old Baldy's summit in July. In the neighborhood of our camp the snow usually melts in April.

The summit of the range here as a whole is very rough and uneven. Parts of it consist of steep, rugged, rocky mountain-tops; between these tops may be a gently sloping fertile valley, or a deep tortuous canon with a boisterous mountain stream leaping and tumbling from boulder to boulder in its mad career down the mountain side. Other parts are rolling, with a comparatively smooth surface. Scattered over the summit are several varieties of pine, cedar and oak trees, and a few maples and box alder. On these trees the mistletoe grows to perfection. Everywhere are beautiful ferns and bright colored wild flowers. Springs of pure, clear, sparkling mountain water are abundant, and form tiny rills which trickle along almost noiselessly over the smoother portions, but lose this feature when they unite to form the larger streams.

By far the most desirable feature of the mountains is the climate. If climate can be perfect anywhere it is here, from June until November. At that elevation the atmosphere is pure, cool, fresh and clear. The resinous pines seem to impart balmy, healthful properties to the dry mountain air. There is something bracing about it which puts vigor and action into every muscle. Enjoyment consists in walking, running, climbing, yelling, or anything to work off the accumulation of energy, rather than in basking lazily in the sunshine. From June until November no rain falls and clouds seldom obscure the sun. Each day is like its predecessor; but this sameness does not become tiresome. Except in the canons extending to the south, the thermometer would probably not go

above 80° in the shade, which is not uncomfortable in that rarefied atmosphere. The nights are invariably cool and Somnus reigns supreme over all but animals and birds of nocturnal habits.

When not busy in camp I was strolling over the mountains, usually with a single companion, my shot gun. Game was not plentiful, except squirrels and quail. Among the wild animals might be mentioned the deer, mountain lion, coyote, lynx, and wild cat. The last four are not ferocious, but will attack a man if they are cornered or wounded. The birds are about the same as those we have in Michigan.

I confined my hunting principally to gray squirrels and quail. Nearly two miles northwest of camp were several maple trees in full fruit, for which squirrels had a special liking. As long as this fruit lasted, squirrels were abundant on the maple trees and I shot only what were needed each day, leaving the others for future sport. One day, when the maple fruit was almost gone, I noticed a squirrel nibbling a cedar cone. I was not aware that cedar cones contained edible nuts, but soon found it to be true, and for a couple of weeks shot many squirrels out of cedar trees. Later in the season they fed on the fruit of small bay trees and our table was still supplied with game.

The mountain quail are about equal in size to our common "bob-white." To get a mess of them required real hunting. If they did not fly after one or two shots were fired, they would scatter out and an old male bird would make fuss enough for the whole covey, to attract the hunter's attention. Until I "caught on" to this stratagem, I was decoyed to one side while the other birds escaped, then this trickster would disappear. They moved from place to place, but preferred the places covered with underbrush for a feeding ground.

Fresh deer tracks were seen nearly every day, but only once was I fortunate enough to see a real live deer. Of course my gun was loaded for quail, and before

I could recharge it the deer was gone. There were but few deer left, and having been hunted so much they were shy, and in the day time seldom left their secluded retreats. It was useless to attempt to follow them through buck-thorn brush in the deepest and darkest recesses of the mountains. At night they fed nearly everywhere, often coming within forty feet of camp.

The mountain streams in this part of the range contained but few trout. It required experience to catch them, so I did not attempt it. Mike brought in about a dozen at two catches.

Occasionally Mike took a holiday and we went on a long hunting trip. One morning we took a can of tomatoes, a few biscuits, frying pan, and a pair of blankets, and started for the Mohave Desert on the north side of the range. A circuitous route was taken, first going two miles southwest, then following a winding canon north several miles, until we reached the foot-hills about two miles west of our destination. The trip was a rough one. We went down, down, stepping from rock to rock where we could, sliding down the larger ones, perhaps assisted by a friendly limb, or by our feet slipping and the rock coming up to meet us. Several times we misjudged our center of gravity and stepped into the water. Finally we reached the mouth of the canon and started east toward the cabin in which we intended to spend the night.

Here were plenty of valley quail, but they are small birds, very wild, and scattered, so they were not easily shot. At dusk the jack rabbits appeared. They were not fit to eat, but I shot several to get their ears to send east.

After supper we made our bed on the floor of the cabin and tried to sleep. In this I succeeded, but in an hour or so was awakened by Mike's prowling about in the dark. I asked him what the matter was and he said he couldn't go to sleep without a pillow. He found several feet of old stove pipe and used that as a substitute. It reminded me of Jacob sleep-

ing on a stone for a pillow and I expected to hear of a vision, but if it appeared Mike never mentioned it.

In the morning we hunted awhile then started for camp. What had been down hill work the day before was up hill work now. Our camp was about seven miles away and 3,000 feet above us. The sides of the canon were nearly perpendicular and partially covered with underbrush. In places we crawled for rods through this brush on our hands and knees. Up, up, we went until finally we reached an old mountain road, the one used by the Mormons when they first immigrated to California. From here we had no great difficulty and quite exhausted soon reached camp.

Time passed pleasantly until the rains began in November. Our provisions were brought from San Bernardino by teamsters who were hauling lumber and cord wood from the mountains, and when they were delayed by rain we lived on half rations. The rains also seriously interfered with out-door cooking. Beans were now the principal article of food, as they could be cooked day or night, rain or shine, as long as the fire was kept burning. On cool damp evenings we tried to heat the tent, our only shelter, by means of our iron kettle filled with live coals. When this failed the only alternative was to go to bed.

With the now frequent rains our condition changed from bad to worse. We cooked and ate between showers. Finally the climax came. It began to rain one evening and poured down all night and the next forenoon. We intended to lie abed until the rain ceased, as it was impossible to cook anything; but about eleven o'clock the tent began to leak and soon puddles of water formed between the bedding. At twelve o'clock the water and the pangs of hunger drove us from our cots, fully determined to leave the mountains as soon as possible, and it was not long before I returned to East Riverside for the winter, much improved in health, strength and experience.

A Query.

BY B. A. BOWDITCH, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

The seventh annual contest of the M. A. C. Oratorical Association which was held October 26, was in every way a success and by no means inferior to previous meetings.

Now that it is over and each society has been given a chance to commit itself justly, or otherwise, on Article I of the constitution of the association, it may not be out of place for one outside of the organization to attempt to show through the columns of THE SPECULUM reasons why other societies should be admitted to membership in the association.

To form an association of four societies out of the seven represented in the college, and to absolutely refuse application for representation made by other societies, and then to advertise the meeting as an M. A. C. Oratorical contest is surely an injustice and a wrong to the societies not represented. If the societies not represented made no pretension of doing literary work, there might be reason for refusing their application; but by a vote of the Board of Agriculture no such society has the privilege of existence in the college.

Article I of the constitution as amended, reads as follows: This organization shall consist of the Union Literary, Eclectic, Olympic, and Hesperian Societies and such other organizations and such societies as may be admitted by a majority vote of the members thereof.

Early in the term the local chapter of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity sent application for membership to each of the four societies controlling the association. Two of these societies took immediate action upon this application and voted favorably upon it. To such societies we have no criticism, for we believe they acted in accordance with the sentiment of the students. In the two other societies the application was not officially heard from, but from individual members it has been learned that in one

case the application was laid "indefinitely on the table," and in the other the matter was never brought before the members. An open and manly vote with a blunt refusal would have been a more honorable method of action. For this refusal but three reasons can be assigned: First, from lack of literary training the petitioners were incompetent. Second, it would make the membership too large for a successful contest. Third, for personal reasons the representation was not desired.

As to the first objection, little argument need be advanced for its refutation. As said before, no society or organization can hold possession of rooms unless they hold literary meetings. Phi Delta Theta represents as much and more than any literary society. The objects of the fraternity are broader and the qualifications for membership are higher than would be practicable in any open literary society. The reason for this is obvious, since an expulsion from a literary society is of no consequence to the man or society, whereas, in a fraternity, such action means much both to the man and the society, consequently such action is of rare occurrence.

As to the second objection we will call attention to the former history of the organization.

The first contest was held in 1888, with three societies in the organization, namely: Olympic, Eclectic and Union Literary Society, each of which had the privilege of electing two representatives. This year five men appeared in the contest. In 1889 there were six speakers. In 1890 a short time before the contest, the Hesperian society made application for membership and were admitted. Now the number of speakers was reduced to four, one from each society.

In view of these facts an objection on account of increase in numbers can have no bearing, since contests have been held in which there were five and six speakers, and neither was the number found too large. Similar organizations in other institutions have their contests in which six and even eight contestants take part. An

increase in numbers creates more interest and would necessarily be an aid in making the contest a greater success. In connection with this objection it has been said by some that if the Phi Delta Theta fraternity was admitted it would also be necessary to admit the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Columbian Literary society. For reasons already given, we maintain that this would not only be justice but would be a benefit to the organization in many ways. It would create a new interest among the students. It would provide a better program by the increased stimulus in greater competition, and last, but by no means least, would, I believe, place it upon a better financial basis and thus make the association self-supporting.

The inter-society feeling should always be one of friendly rivalry, and not that of selfishness. Each society has a work to perform; perhaps one differs from the other in minor details, still in the main we are all working toward the same end, and any jealousy will retard rather than encourage or promote our general welfare.

SCIENTIFIC.

An Arctic Expedition.

BY S. P. ORTH, BOTANIST OF THE RECENT POLAR EXPEDITION.

Whenever you say Greenland, or Arctic, or Iceland, a cold shudder chases down your back and you form visions of ice and snow and frost and starvation. The images of the luckless Franklin and his ill-fated party, and of many others who have risked all they possessed to increase our knowledge of those regions, rise before you, and their starved faces and hungry stares frighten you.

But Greenland is a lovely spot. It is more than an island of snow or a continent of ice. It has a narrow trimming of Nature's most beautiful fretwork; mountains piled sky high in a most confused

manner; fjords, the loveliest, purest waters in the world, forming a lacework in and about the mountains; thousands of islands, of all sizes; snow caps and creeping glaciers—these form a fairy borderland, imprisoning the ice fays and frost fairies in the great inland ice.

The interior, of course, is one vast field of ice. For the thousand miles in length, and the nearly thousand miles in width, there is nothing but ice, ice, ice, with an occasional magnificent *nunatak* standing sombre watch over all.

Many thousands of years ago this vast ice field was a paradise of ferns and sequoia. It was hard to believe it, as we stood on the border, seeing nothing but the white glitter as far as glass could help. It was hard to realize that 2,000 feet under us was earth, and that that earth had nourished a tropical vegetation. Yet, Greenland, now, is but a great object lesson of the ice age; and in coming aeons Nature may give back to verdure what she has now blanketed in snow and entombed in ice.

Our first glimpse of Greenland was romantic. For days we had been beating about in the dense, disagreeable, humid Greenland fog—the worst fog on God's earth. Floe-ice and bergs had menaced us everywhere, but on the morning of August 7 the fog lifted and allowed us a glimpse of the distant mountains.

It was gloomy enough; the sombre sky kept the sun well hidden and the coast was but a never ending line of the barest mountains and the rockiest islands; but, it was Greenland!

Our whistling and signalling was successful, for away in the distance three moving specks could be seen. These proved to be natives, Esquimos in their skin canoes or "kyacks." We had fortunately arrived near some settlement and here were our pilots.

We threw a rope to the little, dirty, skin-clothed fellows. Dr. Cook opened conversation, and learned that we were near Sukkertoppen, the largest "city" in southern Greenland.

The natives were great curiosities.

Our ship was Leviathan to them; the equipment, the men, everything, aroused their curiosity, but nothing was such a novelty as two live porkers which we had on board; they were afraid of them at first but soon got over the fright.

Sukkertoppen is a Danish settlement, that is a Danish governor and family lives there. The native population is about 700, when all are at home, which is rarely the case, as the men are almost continually hunting or fishing.

The whole population was out to greet us. It is difficult to say who of us was the most curious—the women, men are bashful in Greenland, crowded around us, peered into our faces, asked for presents, continually saying “pea sup,” meaning “good enough.” Everything we had was “pea sup.”

“How do you tell a man from a woman?” was one of the first questions asked, for all looked alike at first sight.

“Women have long boots and short pants, and the men short boots and long pants, and the women tie their hair on the top of their head,” the doctor replied.

So for a long time, whenever I met a native I would look at his pants first, then at his boots, then at his head. Three good arguments. After a while I became accustomed to the style, and could usually tell a woman by her walk or lope, and bent shoulders, for the mother carries her baby in a pouch on her back, and no matter what her work may be, baby goes with her. This bends the back of the mother, and continuous mountain climbing gives her gait a loping movement.

The dress is almost all sealskin. The upper garment a loose fitting shirt, lined with eider down or reindeer skin. The pants and boots are of sealskin, decorated in most gorgeous fashion with bits of colored leather.

In the town, where boards can be secured, the house is a combination dug out, and shanty. In the little settlements, it is built entirely of sod.

You crawl in on your hands and knees, through a mass of filth and rubbish, and

find yourself in a little room 8x10, in which three families may live. At one side is a platform, two feet high which serves for bed, table, chair and, anything else you desire to have in the house. The stove is a flat soapstone, dug out a little, and provided with a moss wick. The fuel is rancid train oil.

On the platform the women sit at work. In these hot summer days they usually divest themselves of most of their clothing while at work on their sewing, for that is nearly all the work they have. They chew every particle of skin before they sew it, and it gives them the finest teeth in the world, and jaws surpassed only in America.

From the day of his birth to the day of his death, an Eskimo babe does not know what soap is, except as he munches it contentedly on Christmas day, as part of the celebration. Nor does he know what water feels like—water is made to drink, not to wash in. His little body is encrusted with filth. Poor babe!

The Eskimo, like the Chinaman, has but one idea: “eat.” But the poor fellow has a struggle in order to get enough of it. Fish and game are abundant, but it is all he has to draw from. Every day he is busy. The fish are dried on the rocks and cached. The reindeer meat is also dried; when winter comes on, the meat is carried to the hut and used as needed. If the supply gives out before spring, and there are no seal, starvation is the only alternative.

But the landscape—the mountains and glaciers, the torrents, the fjords, and the pure air, so absolutely pure that ten miles seems but a short distance! The everlasting day, the superb weather, these are all parts of Greenland. Where is the winter's chill and where the barren, bleak, uninviting coast?

The brook sides are lined with the most delicate flowers, tinted with the purest white and the deepest blue. Nature spilled her palette here, and every violet and primrose and poppy and pink and wintergreen have caught a drop. The water distilled on the mountain's snow-cap

or at the base of some glacier, is pure as crystal and sweet as honey.

The great glaciers are the objects of immense interest. We visited one, the Akermint glacier. The first day that we attempted to approach it our dusky guides would not row for us, for the natives have a most abject fear of the ice. They have a tradition that the evil one lives in the inland ice and will take revenge on those who trespass, a peculiar change in climate from the place our bad man inhabits.

No amount of coaxing or threatening could make the frightened dusks row. We took the oars and approached the great glacier, but had not time to ascend far.

The next day we took an early start and in spite of our guide's fright, went directly toward the glacier. Its front was estimated to be over a mile wide, but I believe it to be three miles. We ascended from the side.

Our first difficulty was a terrible mass of rocks on the lateral morain. Then came crevasses, deep, treacherous, sinuous, but of the darkest blue. Often we would have to follow these for rods before we could cross. Then came a stretch of comparative level. Here torrents rushed over the surface, emptying into deep wells. Placing your ear on the surface of the glacier, you could hear them roar beneath you, making a most hideous noise.

Farther on we came to the region of snow. This was very dangerous, for the snow hid the mouths of crevices and our progress was slow.

We reached an altitude of 2,600 feet. The actual temperature was 45°, the apparent temperature 60°. It was a very hot day.

The view from this point was glorious. At our backs stretched the endless ice field, glittering in the sunlight; four miles to the right was a mountain chain, a mile to the left another; from these mountains hanging glaciers discharged themselves into one glacier. Before us was a mountain range which split the glacier in two,

one fork entering the fjord by which we had approached, the other emptying into another fjord on the opposite side of the mountain. Away in the distance stretched the ocean, dotted with innumerable islands.

The most wonderful thing that I saw in Greenland was a storm. I happened to be out in the mountains one day when suddenly great gusts of wind arose. I took refuge in a great ravine, an old trap dike, several hundred feet deep. Nature was at her wildest here. Great masses of rock lay at the bottom and a roaring mountain torrent wound its way among them. Near the mouth of this ravine I sat watching the storm rage over the water. It was awful; huge gusts of wind would drive the water bodily before them; great howls and shrieks and groans filled the air, the storm demon was raging. Over at the branching of the fjord were water spouts, three of them, connecting sea and sky. But the most interesting sight was the sunshine on the opposite shore. Through fury and fright and terror, the sun shone on the snowy top of the mountain. There was no thunder in the storm. It never thunders in Greenland, the roaring of the bergs as they free themselves from the glacier is Greenland's thunder.

The cloud effect during this storm was even more marvelous. Great battalions of black would cross the heavens, followed by hosts in snowy white, through which the sun would burst and transform all into a molten gold. Suddenly all gold would tarnish into night and inky blackness. Far in the distance a faint streak of white would gradually expand and struggle for supremacy. So Heaven's kaleidoscope would constantly change.

Poor Greenland! It is too bad that this interesting country, so peculiarly interesting, should be under the sway of the cruel ice necromancer. Yet its rainbow tinted ice mountains, its rivers of ice, its fields of snow, its mountains and all its surprising wonders are necessary to convey to us the proper impressions of the vastness, the stupendous strength, the

endless variety, the great care and the minute accuracy of Nature.

In an interesting talk on Florida at the last meeting of the Natural History Society Prof. Woodworth spoke of the remarkable level surface of the entire peninsula, the entire difference in elevation in no place exceeding 120 feet. He described the people and their habits, mentioning the hatred they have for Northerners, especially for those in New England, the worst of all people according to their estimation being those who live in Massachusetts. Describing some of the lakes in Florida he spoke of two peculiar ones known as "sinks." The water in these would suddenly disappear through some underground channel and after a time would reappear. In one of the sinks some cattle were drowned by the sudden reappearance of the lake. The next day the lake as well as the cattle had disappeared, and several days later the cattle were found in St. Johns river at a distance of 90 miles. In the other of these a man had planted a field of rice when the lake was dry. Going to town one day he was telling of the splendid crop soon to be harvested, but on his return home found that the lake had reappeared. Prof. Woodworth spoke of the excellent opportunities for hunting, the principal game being birds. Many kinds of ducks are found there and especially after a storm, when the larger birds come in from the ocean. He spoke of the shaggy appearance of the buzzards, and the respect paid to them by the Southerners. They are the great scavengers of the country and a fine of \$25.00 is imposed on any who kill one of them.

Flour Testing in Chemical Department.

A specimen of flour from Currill wheat was received from Professor Georgeson of Kansas. Another of "Souverin Flour" from S. L. Porter of Minneapolis, and three specimens have been

obtained by having White Clawson, Rudy and Dawson's Golden Chaff ground in Turnbull's bur-stone mill in Lapeer. It was necessary to have the wheat ground in the old fashioned bur-stone mill in order to secure a flour made entirely of one kind of wheat. The steel roller mills require so much wheat to clean out or empty the bolts that it was impracticable to secure single wheat flour from the mills. Mr. Turnbull's mill at Lapeer was the most available bur-stone mill for this purpose. By letting the mill run slow to clear the bolt as far as possible, then grinding two bushels of wheat, reserving only the last one-fourth of the flour, it was supposed that a pure specimen of the flour of any given kind of wheat would be secured. In this way the three kinds of flour were obtained from the wheats named.

It is proposed to test the wheat flour by the German method (Farinometer of Kunis), the French method (Aleurometer), the English method of Jago (Viscometer), and Porter's American method as given in the American Miller for June, 1894.

In addition to these modes of testing flour, it is proposed to use the vesiculating test devised by Dr. Kedzie in 1881, during the celebrated Clawson wheat war of that year.

All these tests will be used after a careful and complete chemical analysis of the flour.

It is a matter of regret that no sample of flour of the Buda-Pesth or Austrian wheat introduced by Voigt & Co. of Grand Rapids, could be obtained for this trial and comparison.

WHAT IS A SLEEPER.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper, by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper. — *Student Record.*

THE SPECULUM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

BY THE STUDENTS

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, NOV. 10, 1894.

THE next number of THE SPECULUM will appear March 15, 1895.

THE Students' Government has at last got down to business. In the past three years there has been no term during which order and quiet prevailed to such an extent, so they have during the term just ending.

THE SPECULUM had occasion not long since to criticise the closing of the Library during certain hours. There is another point in the government of the Library that also merits some attention, and that is the matter of fines. For some time past the fine for books kept over the time limit of two weeks has been at the exorbitant rate of five cents per day. There can be no possible excuse for such a heavy fine. In even the circulating departments of the large public libraries in the cities the fine never exceeds three cents per day and then warning is given to the person on the day on which his time runs out. Here, however, even this is not done, and the unfortunate student

who forgets to return his book on time is either obliged to pay this fine or forfeit the privilege of drawing books. It would seem, when the college has employed two persons to give their entire time to a library of only fifteen thousand volumes—not more than one-third of which are ever drawn from the shelves—that some arrangement could be made so that delinquents might at least be notified.

WHAT is the matter with the bathhouse this term? Although extensive repairs were made last summer at a somewhat heavy expense by the Students' Organization, there are still several matters about the place which are not well arranged. There should be some means of lighting the bath rooms, and we would suggest that if the college has a few extra electric lamps on its hands they could here be used to good advantage. At least the oil lamps now in use should be fitted with chimneys. Neither would a little soap, now and then, be out of place. There are several improvements which could be made at small expense, and one of these is a good shower bath. Now that the new constitution of the Students' Government has done away with "ducking," there is more need than ever for some such arrangement. A plunge bath and all the conveniences and contrivances of a well equipped bath house are perhaps not yet to be even thought of, but if a small part of the money which the students spend annually in athletics should go towards improving the bathing facilities, some improvements might be easily made which would minister well to the health and comfort of all.

THE large number of Agricultural seniors who have been taking either French or German as "extras" this term brings to mind once more the advisability of making either one or both these studies a part of the Agricultural course. Such a scheme has been suggested so many times without avail that it may seem rather trite, yet so long as no good reason has been advanced why such a step

should not be taken, it may not be out of place to mention it once more. The college always points with pride to those of her sons who have won fame and honor in the ranks of science. In the catalogue of nearly every state college and university in the country, the name of an M. A. C. alumnus appears upon the roll of the faculty or of the Experiment Station staff. With these facts in view, it would seem most consistent to believe that although this is an Agricultural College, it is training special agriculturists as well as general farmers, and that in the training of such men a knowledge of the languages of the scientific world is not only important but is absolutely essential. Hitherto those wishing to pursue special lines of scientific investigation have been required to master these languages elsewhere. But if this is truly a training school, why not have them mastered here? If, in fitting for the world of science such men as C. E. Bessey, L. H. Bailey, B. D. Halstead, and C. M. Weed, the college is making a good and legitimate use of its powers, then it could surely make the study of German elective, without losing sight of the great object for which it was established.

COLLEGE NEWS.

BOARD MEETING, NOV. 1, 1894.

Prof. Holdsworth was granted leave of absence for winter vacation.

It was resolved that Mr. Gunson be allowed leave of absence for two weeks.

Prof. Barrows was made delegate to convention of Ornithological Association at New York City.

Request of Superintendent of Public Instruction to use room in the capitol was laid on the table.

A committee from the Alumni Association was present and conferred with the board on college affairs.

It was resolved that Mr. C. W. Hoyt be engaged as foreman of the woodshop and foundry, to begin Feb. 15, at \$700 per year.

It was resolved that the librarian be allowed a week's vacation to visit Chicago libraries at an expense not to exceed \$25.

It was resolved that Prof. Vedder be allowed to purchase an engine level at a cost of \$135, to be paid from funds of his department.

It was resolved that the weather bureau be allowed

to exchange type-writer at a cost not to exceed \$50, to be paid out of appropriation to them.

It was resolved that Mr. V. V. Newell be engaged as foreman of the iron shop from Nov. 10, for the remainder of the year at \$500 per year.

Pres. Gorton was authorized to renew offer to Street Railway Co. to build waiting room, if the line is extended on the road to north of Howard terrace.

Pres. Gorton reported that the expense of sending delegate to attend institute at Stephenson would be about \$75, which he thought too large to warrant the expense.

It was resolved that Prof. Smith be a delegate from Experiment Station to convention of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at Washington, D. C.

It was resolved that the board accept proposition for removal of weather bureau from Detroit to Lansing, provided the State Board of Auditors will publish the monthly bulletins.

It was resolved that Mr. Moore, Mr. Chamberlain and Secretary Butterfield be delegates to Fat Stock Show and Short Horn Association at Chicago the last week in November.

The following resolution was adopted: In view of the exigency that confronts us in the offer made to Prof. C. D. Smith from the Illinois University, and the liability of his acceptance of the same, Resolved, that President Gorton be relieved of duties as director of the Experiment Station, and that Prof. C. D. Smith be appointed director of the station at a salary of \$500 per year, to begin Jan. 1, 1895.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

During the past season the students built over 400 rods of wire fence on the farm.

The principal building for which an appropriation will be asked of the State legislature is a Dairy Building.

The experiments this season in killing quack-grass and Canada thistles by mulching were a complete success.

Rooms on the second floor of the Agricultural Laboratory are being neatly furnished for the use of the State Board.

Joseph Berry, '96, R. B. Buek, '96, and Charles Uhlik, '97, will be employed in the Agricultural Laboratory this winter.

The crimson clover sown this season on various parts of the farm is doing well. It remains to be seen whether or not it will pass the winter safely.

The department has purchased 70 lambs for the purpose of feeding on rape. The gains so far made exceptional, being three pounds for each lamb per week.

A. A. Crozier has received from Professor George-son of Manhattan, Kansas, several excellent drawings of Japanese millets, made in Japan by a native artist. They will be used in Prof. Crozier's Millet Bulletin.

Twenty acres were sown with varieties of wheat treated with lime for stinking smut. The treatment

is one which the department has demonstrated to be effective, but it slightly injures the wheat. Further experiments are in progress to find if possible a more satisfactory remedy.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

An indicator spring testing apparatus of improved type has recently been completed.

Portions of the new hydraulic hoist for use in the foundry are completed. The core oven furnace is also completed.

The Turret lathe which has been lying idle for several years is being fitted with attachments that will make it of much value in producing duplicate pieces needed in the shop.

A tempering furnace has just been finished by the students to replace the former brick one which occupied a space four feet square. The new furnace is eighteen inches in diameter with the same capacity as the old one.

The new forge shop, although previously mentioned in these columns, has not been described. As embodying more thought and care in equipment than smithies usually do, it may be worthy of further mention. The ten forges used in the old shop, although not designed for their present arrangement, were too good to discard and hence were used together with ten new ones cast from the same pattern by the students. These forges are placed in twos along two lines nine feet from sides of room and twelve feet apart. The anvils are set on oak posts eight by twelve inches by four feet, carefully imbedded in the ground twenty-eight inches. These are arranged conveniently to the forges in four rows of five each, two rows being in the twelve-foot aisle and one row each in the nine-foot side aisles. Running along under each line of forges and across one end of the room, forming a U, is an oak trench eighteen inches square and fitted with a cover made in sections which can be removed when necessary. In this trench are two galvanized iron pipes, one for supplying the blast of air to the theyeres and the other for carrying away the smoke from the hoods. These pipes decrease in diameter from one forge to the next, being so proportioned that each forge receives equal blast and equal draft. The blast is supplied by a *Sturtevant* blower and the draft by a *Boston Blower Co's* fan, both of which are placed on a platform high enough not to interfere with the floor space, and both driven by a *Case* engine, which is also off the floor, being bolted to the wall. The hoods to catch and conduct the smoke to the underground smoke pipe are of special design and may be likened to large dinner bells with flaring rims tilted to an angle of forty-five degrees, and the tops turning a curve and pointing downward, connected in pairs with the smoke pipe. The smoke after passing through the exhaust fan goes upward through the roof through a galvanized iron pipe. This arrangement gives a room with unobstructed view, as the hoods are quite close to the forges, and enables large pieces of forging to be swung around without impediment. The foreman can also keep an eye on every

man's work from one point of view. The draft is vastly better than with natural draft and the atmosphere of the room is excellent even when the twenty forges are in operation. This arrangement for disposing of the smoke also lends itself to the utilization of the heat that usually goes to waste through the chimneys of forges, it being obvious that the smoke pipes, were they properly placed and long enough, would warm rooms by radiation. Some experiments to ascertain the amount of heat it is possible to utilize will probably be made in the near future.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

On Tuesday, Oct. 23, Dr. Grange was called to the southern part of the State to investigate a supposed outbreak of tuberculosis in cattle. Fortunately the disease proved to be lumpy jaw, which, although regarded as a serious complaint, is curable, and is not looked upon with the same dread as is tuberculosis.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, the doctor made a trip to Gratiot county to investigate an outbreak of glanders and found typical symptoms of that disease in two horses.

Dr. Grange has received word from the manufacturers, Haussman & Dunn, that an operating table had been shipped to the Veterinary Department. The object in using this table is to perform certain operations upon animals without throwing them. Besides, the new method expedites the securing of an animal, and places it in position that students can see and follow the movements of the operator with greater ease.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The annual inter-society oratorical contest was held in the Plymouth church at Lansing on Friday evening, Oct. 26. Until this year the contest has been held in the college chapel, but the crowds which attend have been so large of late years that the change to a more extensive auditorium was thought desirable. The increased attendance which resulted showed the wisdom of the measure.

The program commenced at half past seven with a selection by the Eclectic Society orchestra. This was followed by an oration on "The Value of Life" by Charles H. Robison of the Union Literary Society. "The Genius of Unrest" by W. C. Stebbins of the Eclectic Society was next on the program. After a short intermission, during which the Eclectic orchestra entertained the audience, C. A. Jewell of the Olympic Society, spoke on "Might and Right rule the World; Might until Right is Ready." Then M. G. Kains of the Hesperian Society, told of "Popular Liberty of To-day." After the judges on delivery had returned with the verdict, Miss Helen Baker presented the medals, the first prize going to M. G. Kains, the second to C. A. Jewell. President Mosher of Hillsdale College, Prof. Fred N. Scott of the university, and Judge C. B. Grant of Lansing, acted as judges on composition, and Hon. Edward Cahill, Rev. E. B. Patterson and Rev. H. S. Jordan of Lansing, were judges on delivery. W. J. Goodenough presided at the meeting.

The affair was a great success and reflects much credit upon the training derived from the work in the literary societies. The oration which took first prize appears in another column of THE SPECULUM.

INSTITUTE WORK FOR THE WINTER.

The dates and localities of the State Farmers' Institutes have been definitely arranged. Commencing January 8th institutes will be in progress as follows: Monroe and Bancroft, January 8th; Grass Lake and Washington, January 15th; Vermontville and Manistee, January 22d; Ravenna and Centreville, January 29th; and Mt. Pleasant, February 5th. Delegates from the college will be sent also to the annual meeting of the State Dairyman's Association, which will be held February 12th. The institutes for this year will be exceptionally interesting from the fact that besides the lecturers from the college, the State Board of Agriculture has secured the services of Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, who will attend all the dairy institutes. In addition to Mr. Hoard they have been fortunate in securing the services of Eugene Davenport, Justin Morrill, Hon. Wm. Ball, and Miss Sill; the latter will lecture on cooking. Each institute will extend through three days and the lecturers assigned will be in constant attendance during that time. Three classes of meetings are to be held, viz: dairy, general, and fruit institutes. The college views will be shown at each institute and an evening session set aside for that purpose.

CONCERNING THE WINTER VACATION.

Prof. W. O. Hedrick will go to Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Westcott expect to go to Chicago.

Professor Woodworth and family will winter at Lake City, Florida.

Professor and Mrs. Weil expect to winter in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

President and Mrs. Gorton expect to spend the winter in Lansing.

Professor Noble will spend his vacation working for a post graduate degree from the Iowa University.

Dr. Edwards is looking for a suitable house to rent in Lansing. The children will attend the city school.

Professor Holdsworth and family have a plan—December in Arkansas, January and February in Florida.

Professor Barrows and family will spend the winter in Boston. The professor is to do some special work in zoology.

Professor and Mrs. Vedder will spend most of the winter at the college, but expect to make a trip to central New York.

Professor Smith is to operate the dairy school and will have the assistance of Drs. Beal and Grange, and Prof. F. S. Kedzie.

V. V. Newell will stay at home this winter. C. C. Pashby will go to Ann Arbor. The rest of the sub-faculty will remain at the college.

Prof. P. M. Chamberlain will spend the winter in Europe visiting Glasgow, London, Paris, and Berlin, where he will make a point of seeing objects of inter-

est to the engineer. Mrs. Chamberlain and children will be with her mother in Chicago.

ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

October 14, a boy, at Professor Chamberlain's.

Professor Taft was at Manistee October 18, to arrange for a Farmers' Institute.

Died on October 26, at the college, Pauline V., daughter of Professor and Mrs. C. L. Weil.

The Misses Lucy and Bessie Barnes of Berlin, Massachusetts, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Taft.

Mrs. E. M. Kedzie has recently refitted and furnished one of her rooms as a studio. The room is a delight to all lovers of art.

The original electric lighting scheme is now completed, the last five lamps being placed between the Mechanical Building and Williams Hall.

A new electrical influence machine has been added to the equipment of the Physical Department. This machine was exhibited at the World's fair as one of the latest and best form.

The botanical department has lately received three thousand herbarium specimens from Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The five 50 candle power electric lamps between the west entrance and the president's house are in successful operation. This completes the lighting from all of the college buildings to the street car waiting room.

Since the passing of the amendments to the rules of the Students' Government better order has prevailed both in the dormitories and on the campus. The case tried on Saturday, Oct. 27, resulted in the accused receiving five marks.

Every one at the college is delighted to know that Mr. J. H. Brown, of the editorial staff of the *Michigan Farmer*, is making a systematic investigation of the college and its workings. Mr. Brown is one of that class of men whose criticism we desire.

Professors Smith and Taft visited Lyman A. Lilly of '77, at Hilliards, Clifton B. Charles of '79, at Bangor, and Professor Davenport at Woodland. They also visited the sub-station at South Haven and looked over the extensive orchards around Covert.

Several bulletins have been issued lately. "Lamb Feeding" and "Rape" by the Farm Department; "The Clover Insect" by the Zoological Department; "Swampland Muck" by the Chemical Department; and "A Year with Bees" by the Apiary Department.

K. L. Butterfield, editor of the *Grange Visitor*, and Prof. F. B. Mumford attended a Farmers' Institute at White Oak on October 27. Mr. Butterfield spoke on "A Piece of Cloth and a Piece of Paper," and Professor Mumford spoke on "Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals."

The usual fall term hops given by the different societies occurred recently. On October 12 was the Hesperian Society hop, October 13 the Eclectic, October 19 the Olympic, October 20 the Union Literary, and on October 26 the Phi Delta Theta. All report a very pleasant time.

The following are the society and fraternity officers for next term:

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity—President, O. H. Reed; vice president, DeWitt Gage; secretary, F. H. Yaple; treasurer, J. F. Coats.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity—President, W. G. Amos; secretary, O. Gorenflo; treasurer, H. A. Hagadorn.

Union Literary Society—President, W. J. Goode-nough; vice president, C. H. Briggs; secretary, L. S. Munson; treasurer, H. L. Fairfield; marshal, C. C. Stocum.

Eclectic Society—President, E. J. Heck; vice president, D. T. Randall; secretary, H. A. Dibble; treasurer, A. L. Pond; marshal, T. E. Crae.

Olympic Society—President, C. P. Close; vice president, R. E. Bateson; secretary, S. J. Redfern; treasurer, W. M. Backus; marshal, H. W. Hart.

Hesperian Society—President, R. L. Reynolds; vice president, F. P. Normington; secretary, R. A. Gongwer; treasurer, C. R. Tock; marshal, E. A. Eldridge.

Feronian Society—President, Miss Mamie Baker; vice president, Miss Myrtle Peck; secretary, Miss Alice Coats; treasurer, Miss Julia Tucker.

Columbian Society—President, M. W. Fulton; vice president, John Veldhuis; secretary, R. J. Wilson; treasurer, P. S. Rose; marshal, C. E. Townsend.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STUDENTS' GOVERNMENT.

The following is the constitution of the Students' Government as revised Sept. 19.

ART. I—OBJECT.

The prime object shall be the maintenance of good order on the college premises, and the general comfort of students in pursuit of study.

ART. II—WARDS.

The halls used as dormitories shall be designated and divided as follows:

District No. 1, Williams Hall, divided into three wards by floors—Ward No. 1 being the first floor, Ward No. 2 being the second floor, Ward No. 3 being the third floor.

District No. 2, Wells Hall, divided into three wards, numbered 1, 2, and 3, from east to west.

District No. 3, Abbott Hall, divided into two wards by floors—Ward No. 1 being the first floor, Ward No. 2 being the second floor.

ART. III—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1—The president, secretary, and legal board of the Students' Organization shall act as president, secretary and legal board for the Students' Government.

SEC. 2—Each district shall elect by ballot, on the second Saturday of each term, a captain residing in the district.

SEC. 3—No student under censure shall be eligible to any office.

SEC. 4—In case any district fail to elect its captain at the appointed time or within three days thereafter, said officer shall be appointed by the president and secretary of the Students' Government.

SEC. 5—All elections or appointments of ward captains and lieutenants must be ratified by the grand jury at its first meeting after the election.

ART. IV—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1—The officers of the Students' Government, together with the ward captains, shall constitute a grand jury whose duties shall be as follows:

1st. They shall meet every Saturday morning at 8 A. M. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2d. At this meeting it shall investigate all offenses reported since the previous meeting. It shall summon the accused and at its discretion shall prefer indictments against them.

3rd. At its first meeting of each term, it shall elect a sheriff whose duties it shall be to bring before the grand jury and court all persons whom said grand jury or court shall summon, and such other duties as would devolve on such officer.

4th. It shall have the power to impeach any officer of the Students' Organization or of the Students' Government.

SEC. 2—The president of the Students' Government shall be foreman of the grand jury and judge of the court.

SEC. 3—The secretary of the Students' Government shall act as recorder of the grand jury and clerk of the court. He shall report the result of all trials to the faculty at its first meeting thereafter and shall see that all students are duly notified of the time and place for the election of officers and for other public meetings. He shall inform all officers of their election, selection, or appointment.

SEC. 4—Each captain shall appoint for each ward of his district a lieutenant residing within the ward.

SEC. 5—Every captain and lieutenant shall make it their first duty to prevent all disturbance within their jurisdiction.

SEC. 6—It shall be the duty of each and all of these officers to secure a gentlemanly deportment from all students everywhere about the grounds, and especially towards visitors.

SEC. 7—All offenses against the laws of the Students' Government shall be reported to the grand jury at its next meeting.

SEC. 8—The grand jury at each meeting shall delegate two members of the legal board for each indictment to act as counsel for the prosecution.

ART. V—COURT.

SEC. 1—The court shall consist of a judge, clerk, sheriff, and six jurymen.

SEC. 2—The court shall convene on the second, sixth and tenth Saturdays of each term at 9:00 A. M. and shall try all persons against whom indictments have been preferred by the grand jury. Special sessions of the court may be convened at any time by the grand jury.

SEC. 3—The judge shall preside at all meetings of the court. He shall charge the jury to render their verdict in accordance with the testimony of the case. He shall hear all appeals for a new trial and grant the

same on the presentation of a valid cause. He shall pronounce the sentence in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Penalties. He may, however, suspend sentence under extraordinary circumstances.

SEC. 4—The clerk shall keep the records of all trials and administer the oaths to jurymen and witnesses.

SEC. 5—It shall be the duty of the sheriff to convene the court, to preserve order in the court room, and to summon the accused, witnesses and jurymen.

DRAWING OF THE JURY.

SEC. 6—1st. The names of 18 members of the junior and senior classes shall be drawn by the judge in the presence of the counsel for the defense and the counsel for the prosecution and the secretary of the Students' Government.

2d. The counsel for the prosecution and the counsel for the defense shall alternately strike off a name until but six remain.

SEC. 7—One panel shall be drawn for each session of the court and from this panel a jury shall be drawn for each case.

SEC. 8—No officer of the Students' Government is eligible to act as jurymen.

DUTIES OF THE JURYMEN.

SEC. 9—The jury shall hear the evidence on both sides and render their verdict in accordance with the testimony given. The verdict shall be decided by a majority of the jurymen in close session.

ART. VI.

The defendant may choose from the student body two counsellors to plead his case before the jury or he may plead his own case.

ART. VII.

The following principle will be adhered to: No person having once been acquitted shall be required to appear again before the court on the same charge.

ART. VIII—LAWS.

SEC. 1—The Students' Organization shall have the power to enact laws providing for the proper administration of order, providing always that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

They shall affix to each law so enacted penalties to be imposed for their violation.

SEC. 2—Such laws can only be passed by a two-thirds majority of those present at any regular meeting.

ART. IX—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution shall be presented to the organization in writing. They shall lie on the table for two weeks and shall only be adopted by a vote of ($\frac{2}{3}$) two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

Butler University has abandoned all baccalaureate degrees except that of Bachelor of Arts. This places all her courses on a par. This movement was begun among Indiana colleges in 1885 by Indiana University—*Ex.*

PERSONALS.

We desire the earnest co-operation of every person who has ever been connected with the college in trying to make this department an interesting one. Let every alumnus and every person who has been with classes here send in news to the editor of the department, often, thus making his work much easier and the department more interesting to all.

J. H. Larrabee, the bee man, was married to Miss Edith Osband, of Lansing, Oct. 31st. THE SPECULUM extends congratulations.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Gregory, Oct. 11, an eight pound girl. THE SPECULUM is pleased to hear that the great "M. A. C. family" is constantly growing larger. If the former students send their children to this college for an education, then we will soon have co-education and 500 students in our lecture rooms.

Geo. Harrower, at one time professor of History and Political Economy at M. A. C., is engaged with his brother in the structural iron business in Buffalo, New York.

'76.

James Brassington, the famous Hart lawyer and fruit grower, has denounced the so-called principles of democracy, and has entered the party that believes in protection to American industries, a free ballot, a sound money system, and in the equal rights of all men before the law.

'77.

Lyman Lilly, a prosperous farmer of Hilliards, has been nominated by the republicans of Allegan Co. for register of deeds. The county is strongly republican, and Mr. Lilly's election is certain. It also has a large number of ardent republicans at this college who will make every effort to have his name run far ahead of the ticket.

'78.

Prof. Eugene Davenport will lecture on agricultural topics at various institutes this winter.

H. Buskirk is a prosperous farmer at Wayland, Mich. He has lately been engaged in the buying and shipping of apples.

'79.

C. B. Charles is draining and selling swamp lands. He has an extensive farm, and makes hay-raising his specialty.

Frank Benton, of the Entomological department, Washington, D. C., has special charge of apiculture.

'80.

Prof. F. A. Gulley is the leader of an enterprise to purchase 5000 acres of land in the San Joaquin valley, California, for the purpose of raising canaigre, a weed of the yellow dock family. This vegetable contains from 23 to 33 per cent of tannic acid, which can be extracted by chemical process, and will be used in the tanning of leather.

WITH '80.

E. A. Crozier is the manager of the Crozier Bros' shoe store at Grand Rapids. The firm is doing an extensive business, and has the reputation of being the best store in town.

'81.

W. A. Taylor, who has been acting as chief of the division of pomology, Washington, D. C., for a large portion of the year, has recently sent out the annual report of that department.

A. W. Troupe, railroad physician in Arkansas, spent a few hours at the college Oct. 20.

'82.

T. D. Millsbaugh is in the commission business in Detroit.

'84.

R. J. Coryell has spent a very pleasant summer on Peach Island, near Detroit. He is well satisfied with his position, and has made some marked improvements during the season.

'84.

Hon. J. D. Hill, mayor of Byron, Ohio, had the sad misfortune of losing his wife on July 5, 1894. THE SPECULUM sympathizes with Mr. Hill in his great loss and regrets not having her death announced earlier.

WITH '86.

Mr. Brown, editor of the *Michigan Farmer*, was the guest of his classmate, Professor Woodworth, Oct. 18 and 19. Mr. Brown conducts the model farm of this paper at Climax, Mich. He is proud of M. A. C., and enjoys the reminiscences of the old boys. THE SPECULUM is glad to learn that a former M. A. C. student is editor of the *Michigan Farmer*, and is confident that henceforth the relations between the college and this paper will be of the most friendly kind.

'87.

A. B. Cordley will assist in the entomological part of the institute work during the coming vacation.

'89.

Prof. G. C. Davis and wife will spend the winter vacation in California. The Professor intends to take some books along, but we are afraid that Mr. A. B. Cook's hunting tales of a similar expedition will render this act useless.

F. M. Paine has a fine greenhouse, and is doing an extensive business at Traverse City, Mich.

'90.

H. Z. Ward, of Grand Rapids, visited his brother, H. E. Ward, '95, Oct. 27.

J. N. Swift, a prominent populist of Emmet Co., Mich., is stumping the northern part of the State in behalf of his party and himself, as a candidate for State representative.

Married, at Albion, Indiana, Oct. 24, Mr. W. A. Fox and Miss Georgie Felma Kiser. THE SPECULUM extends congratulations.

Lewis W. Spaulding is in Orlando, Florida, perfectly delighted with the climate, country and people. He has secured the principalship of the Orlando schools, and expected to invest in a camera as a means for recreation, but concluded to follow Professor Woodworth's example in his attempt to domesticate the wild inhabitants of air, wood and water.

Prof. W. Babcock will spend the coming vacation at the University taking special work in mathematics. The degree of M. S. will be conferred upon him by that institution in June, '95.

'91.

Chas. P. Locke is in the law business in Otto Krichner's office, Detroit, Mich.

H. B. Mumford contemplates taking the dairy course this winter.

A. F. Gordon is preparing for the legal profession in an Adrian law office.

J. W. Toan, of Portland, has sold his drug and grocery stock. He has not decided as to his future business.

Prof. W. O. Hedrick will complete the studies for a master's degree in political economy and history at the U. of M. next winter.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that G. A. Goodenough, formerly instructor in mathematics at this institution, has finally come to the conclusion that a man's life is not complete unless he possesses a copy of that universal edition popularly known as "The Fair One." THE SPECULUM believes that the choice is the result of careful meditation, hence a good one, and wishes the happy pair a long and successful life.

WITH '91.

Stanley Otis has been elected president of the Lansing Republican Club.

'92.

W. D. Groesbeck is greatly enjoying his work at Washington, D. C. He writes that President Cleveland, owing to excessive business, has thus far failed to call upon him at his office.

WITH '92.

Robert Gardener has been unanimously renominated by the republicans of Allegan county for surveyor.

'93.

Messrs. Crosby, Hedrick and Stevens are doing excellent work in their respective departments at this institution. Besides being actively engaged in their regular duties, they are making rapid progress for the degree of M. S., by which they will undoubtedly be honored in '95.

A. B. Cook, of Owosso, was a visitor at the college October 19th.

'94.

C. C. Pashby expects to spend the winter at the University in studying mathematics and astronomy.

H. W. Tracy will work in the office of D. M. Ferry & Co. during the ensuing year.

WITH '94.

After a severe and lingering sickness, Mr. W. B. Stuttsman of Harbor Springs, died Friday evening, Oct. 19th. He was obliged to leave college during the spring term of '93, and has been constantly confined to his bed every since that time. By his death the college lost one of its most promising students, and art its future champion. The funeral occurred Sunday, Oct. 21st.

WITH '96.

F. J. Fairweather, of Imlay City, was a recent visitor at the college.

G. C. VanAlstyne, U. of M. '98, paid the college a visit October 26th.

S. H. Fulton is teaching school near Detroit. He expects to re-enter college during the fall term of '95 and finish with the class of '97.

Z. Veldhuis has entered the Veterinary Department of the Detroit College of Medicine.

WITH '97.

C. A. Kelley is running a photograph gallery at Brighton, Mich.

A few words from some former M. A. C. students who, through force of circumstances, were unable to graduate:

"M. A. C. May she ever prosper. May its friends be loyal and firm ones. May its enemies be just and honorable ones."

ROBERT M. KEDZIE, '93.

"I always considered it my great misfortune that I had to leave the college without completing the course."

WILLIAM THUM, '84.

"That the M. A. C. may continue to hold the deserved support of the citizens of this fair State, and that she may continue to maintain the honorable rank she has won through the untiring efforts of those who have had her well being in charge, is the earnest desire of

"T. A. STEPHENS, '61."

"I take great interest in all that pertains to, and am proud of our M. A. C. I have never ceased to regret my inability to continue at that institution and receive the instruction I so much feel the need of."

HON. T. W. REDFERN, '65.

"I look upon the three years spent at M. A. C. as the most pleasant and profitable of my student life."

SENECA N. TAYLOR, '60.

"Whatever success I have made in life I owe to such men as Abbott, Kedzie, Beal, Carpenter and others, who taught me the true methods of *how to study.*"

C. A. SMITH, '81.

"Have always had a warm corner in my heart for

the Agricultural College, and am rejoiced to hear of her prosperity."

M. C. SKINNER, '60.

"It is now over thirty-six years since I was a student there, but the memories of those days are yet fresh in my mind. The old stump machine with the stag team that worked it so well, the old breaking-up plow (schooner, as we called it) with its six yoke of oxen led by the old black horses, 'Prof' and 'Blucher,' are ne'er to be forgotten."

E. L. BREWER, '61.

"Be assured my remembrance of the college, though I attended it in the darkest hours of the civil war, is like a dream of yesternight. * * * It has become more than a brick wall in the midst of oak stumps. It is a force far and near."

GEO. E. STEELE, '67.

ATHLETICS.

Our first eleven went to Detroit October 20, to play the Detroit high school. This game demonstrated once more the fact that a team can not put up a good game unless they play together. The team must play as a unit, not as a number of individuals. Before the second rush was made, Captain Vanderhoef was ruled off the field for "slugging." This weakened the team very materially, as it left it without a leader, and a foot ball team cannot play without a leader any more than an army can win a battle without a commander.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 27, occurred one of the most interesting and exciting games of foot ball that the college has had the pleasure of witnessing for a long while. The second eleven of Albion met our first eleven, and a fierce battle ensued for the mastery. In the first half Albion scored one touch down, but on carrying the ball to the field to kick goal, it was touched to the ground accidentally, and M. A. C. downed the ball before it could be kicked. This left the score 4 to 0 at the end of the first half.

In the second half the ball changed back and forth, and neither side made a point until just before the time was up. Within the last three minutes, M. A. C. rushed the ball from the center of the field back to Albion's goal line, and then kicked goal just in time. Final score 6 to 4 in favor of M. A. C. The features of the game were Cole's running and Partridge's and Newell's tackling. On the whole, the game was characterized by that feeling of good will which should exist in all college games. We hope to have more games with Albion, for it is a pleasure to meet such fellows as they sent up here.

COLLEGES AND EXCHANGES.

The University of Michigan has a Japanese Students' Association with a membership of thirteen.—*The Anchor.*

The New Mexico Agricultural College has 146 stu-

dents enrolled, a greater number than were ever enrolled throughout any previous year.

Chicago University is the only large educational institution in the United States that has no college colors—*Ex.*

Student Life, the organ of Pomona college, contains an interesting article written by Prof. A. J. Cook entitled *The Scale Insects and Ladybirds*.

Cornell University is a heavy loser by the forest fires in Wisconsin. It had about a million dollars invested in pine lands which have been burned over.—*Ex.*

The faculty of Midland college have ruled that each member of the senior class will have to prepare orations and deliver them in the chapel before the faculty and students.

It is said that chapel exercises have been practically abandoned at the University of Michigan, and that as a substitute, devotional exercises are held twice a week.—*Hillsdale College Herald.*

Cornell is to have a student's tribunal, which will correspond in general character to the late college senate of Amherst. Its object is to stop frauds practiced in examinations.—*The Cadet.*

The faculty of Colorado College have taken an advance step. They will hereafter give credit for work done on the college papers. The credit depends on the quality of the work done.—*Cadet.*

A contributor to *Vogue* says that the last time he saw the prince of Wales and the duke of York both wore trousers guiltless of creases. To the Anglo-maniacs of this country that will rank as the most important foreign news of the day.—*Ex.*

It is proposed to split Harvard up into several small colleges, somewhat after the plan of Oxford University, each to consist of five hundred students and its own dean, and to be governed by its own administrative board. Each will also have its own dining hall, reading room, etc.

However strange it may appear, it remains a fact that the reputation of a college depends largely upon the efficiency of its foot ball team. Although this seems a wrong index to the character of a college, it is invariably true that the standard of the college is judged by its success in foot ball rather than by the real mental worth of the students.—*The Earhamite.*

No college in England publishes a paper. Even in their college days the American youths begin to show the push and enterprise so characteristic of Americans. There is scarcely a college of any note in America that does not have its college paper published by the students; some of them have two, and the following publish dailies: Cornell, Brown, Harvard, Leland Stanford, Princeton, and the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin.—*Ex.*

The October number of the *College Student* contains a somewhat lengthy article by the Rev. W. Rupp, entitled "The Scholars' Mission," from which we quote:

"The age wants *practical* men—that is to say, not men without theory, who work blindly, of whom it has too many already, but men of the highest intelligence as well as practical aptitude—men whose theories shall be supremely practical, and whose practice shall be regulated always by the highest and best theory."

HE.

"You ne'er can object to my arm around your waist,
And the reason you'll read by guess;
I'm an editor, dear, and I always insist
On the liberty of the press"

SHE.

"I'm a minister's daughter, believing in texts,
And I think all the newspapers bad;
And I'd make you remove your arm, were it not
You are making the waist places glad."

—*Student Record.*

HUMOROUS HAPPENINGS.

Pashby says that the happiest moment of his life was when he got that other man's shoes—on.

Last term board was high in Club D and low in Club A, so the sub-faculty left Club D and boarded in Club A. Now board is high in Club A and low in Club D. The necessary conclusion is that the sub-faculty are heavy eaters, though for the life of us we can't see why this should be so.

Notwithstanding fears to the contrary, the 500 volt electric light system seems to be causing no trouble. It was feared by members of the faculty that 500 volts would be too heavy a charge if it should pass through a pruning hook into a person, especially if there was a lack of insulating material.

Club A has conferred the "Order of the Red Apron" upon "Artemus" and he is being gradually initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Though our electric light system seems to be complete we would suggest that a light be placed over the dam just to accommodate that senior who takes his girl out to walk down that way. Had it been there a few nights ago it might have saved the girl the trouble of wringing herself out.

The Co-Eds may not object to having the boys pay them every attention, but at least one of them does object to hitching up her horse and driving around after a fellow just for the sake of having him take her to the oratorical contest. We would advise him hereafter to borrow the horse before he asks the girl.

The eighteen members of the sub-faculty intend to celebrate the beginning of the winter vacation by a banquet to be given at the Hudson House in Lansing on Friday evening, Nov. 9. The rule to be followed is: No one is eligible unless now single and under oath promises to remain so for the next six months.

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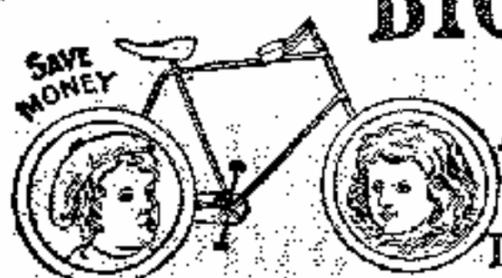
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