

THE SPECULUM.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 7. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., JUNE 10, 1889.

WHOLE No. 37.

President Oscar Clute.

It was with exceeding pleasure and satisfaction that the students and alumni of the

teacher of rare excellence; a person whose sympathy with agricultural pursuits and our special system of education has ever been pronounced; and as one whose whole life



college learned that the State Board of Agriculture had appointed Oscar Clute to be the successor of Edwin Willits as President of the Agricultural College. As a graduate of the college; a person of fine scholarship; a

has been devoted to the work of gaining the confidence of men, and of influencing them to higher and better thought and work: he possesses a fitness for the position which will be recognized by all friends of the college.

Our first President, Hon. J. R. Williams, insisted that ours should be a separate college, where Agriculture should be the chief aim and thought, and that manual labor should be insisted upon as our chief corner-stone. President T. C. Abbot for long years held the college unswervingly in the same line. President Willits fully appreciated the work of his two predecessors, and held the college true to its grand object, while he worked successfully to broaden its usefulness. Results show plainly how wise all these gentlemen were: and President O. Clute's whole life is an earnest of his fitness to hold fast to all that is good in the past work and history of the college, while his loyalty to our special feature as an Agricultural College, his ability as a teacher, his broad and catholic views, and his special fitness to control and influence men, bespeak an abundant success in the fuller development of every department of the college. Mr. Clute is of Dutch descent. His father was a farmer and married a farmer's daughter. So, we may say that President Clute "was to the manner born." His mother was a very religious woman, and perhaps to her loving words and influence is due the love and devotion to truth and the earnest and reverent spirit which has always been so manifest in the son. Mr. Clute was born near Albany, New York, March 11th, 1837. Up to the age of seventeen he divided his time between school and work on the farm. So manifest was his ability as a student, that while only seventeen he was engaged as principal of one of the Binghamton schools, where he taught two years, when he entered the Susquehanna Seminary as both student and teacher. In 1857 he came to Ionia, Michigan, where he taught one year, when he was appointed principal of the Ionia schools; but resigned the place in 1859 to enter the Sophomore class of this college. During his three years at this school Mr. Clute was an exemplary student in every respect. While yet an under-graduate he was secured as teacher in the preparatory department of this college, and

immediately, upon graduation, he was appointed tutor, afterward Professor of Mathematics, which position he held for four years, till 1866. As a teacher he was exceedingly popular. He possessed that rare power of getting the very best work from his pupils. After leaving the college he entered Meadville Theological Seminary where he graduated the following year. Upon graduation, autumn of 1867, he accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church of Vineland, New Jersey. While at Vineland Mr. Clute helped to organize, and was elected president of the famous Vineland Farmer's Club, which, during his presidency gained a reputation which was not limited even to the United States. In 1868 Mr. Clute came back to the college, not for a second degree, but for a still more valuable acquisition, a wife. Thus in June, 1868, he was married at President Abbot's house by President Abbot to President Abbot's wife's sister, Miss Mary Merrylees. In those days young ladies on the college campus were a rarity and justly considered a Godsend. I think the only criticism the writer ever heard of Mr. Clute was that he should be so inconsiderate as to remove from the college one of its brightest attractions. Mr. Clute remained at Vineland for six years, when he was called to the First Church at Newark N. J. While at Vineland he edited the agricultural department of the *Vineland Weekly*. He had previously done very acceptable editorial work on the *Western Rural*, during his vacations, while teaching at the college. He remained two years in Newark, during a part of which time he was editor of the *Liberal Christian*, of New York City.

After two very successful years at Newark, Mr. Clute was called to the First Unitarian Church at Keokuk, Iowa.

Here his four years' service was very pleasant and encouraging. Among his earnest supporters were such men as Hon. Samuel F. Miller, now of the United States Supreme Court, and Congressman Geo. W. Mc

Crary, afterwards War Secretary under Hayes, then United States Judge, and now chief counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. While at Keokuk, Mr. Clute became widely known as a very successful bee-keeper. His able articles in the bee journals were eagerly read, and highly appreciated. It was at this time that he wrote the fascinating work "Blessed Bees," which has already gone through four editions. Through this work Mr. Clute became well known in Europe.

In 1878 Mr. Clute was taken from Keokuk to the larger field of Iowa City, where he was for seven years pastor of the first Unitarian Church. While at Iowa City he owned and cared for a large apiary. This work gave him rest and recreation from his other duties, and more—much solid cash, for he sold as the product of a single season over 17,000 lbs. of honey. He was also president of the Iowa Bee Keepers' Association, which he helped to organize. At this time, impelled by his old love for agriculture, first kindled on the farm in his childhood, and strengthened at his Alma Mater, notwithstanding his arduous duties as clergyman, and his avocation of bee-keeping, he became editor of the *Stock Journal and Farmer*.

In 1887 he left Iowa City to take charge of the First Unitarian Church at Pomona, California, where he built up a large and interesting society, which he left with no slight reluctance to accept the position of president of our college.

President Clute's family consists of his wife and six children. The three oldest children, William and Oscar, aged respectively twenty and eighteen, and Lucy aged fifteen are all prepared to enter the college. The three younger children, two girls and a boy, will add very materially to the juvenile portion of our community. Mr. Clute is brother of Hon. L. Clute of Ionia, well known as an attorney and leader in the temperance ranks of our State.

President Clute, as student, alumnus, and professor at this college is thoroughly ac-

quainted with its history, its methods and its special features as an agricultural and mechanical school; more than this, he heartily appreciates the value of our manual labor idea, and thus will bring to us all that native ability, thorough knowledge and genuine enthusiasm can offer. From his early training on the farm, and his later experience at this college, he is in full sympathy with the farmers, and will spare no effort to make this institution what it ever has been, a valuable auxiliary to Michigan agriculture. As a broad and liberal-minded man, and an experienced organizer, no department of the college will lack encouragement and aid during his administration. As a Christian gentleman, trained to aid and influence men towards the good and the true, he can not fail to exert a most telling influence over the young gentlemen who shall be brought under his instruction. Surely the friends of the college may all rejoice in the good fortune that has befallen us.

Shall We Coquet With Anarchy?

J. W. O'BANNON, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

European anarchy is the offspring of the despotism of the few and the wretchedness of the many. It has been said that its doctrines could never obtain in the land of light and liberty; that being an exotic it would not flourish unless carefully nourished. It is being carefully nourished and for an exotic is making wonderful growth. Every one of our large cities contains its band of anarchists. In Chicago alone there are twenty-five thousand men enrolled under "The Red Flag." They are the most deadly enemies of our form of government and show their hatred of our institutions upon all occasions. The Haymarket riot is fresh in the memory of the people of Chicago, yet those men are allowed perfect freedom to spout their treason.

When a meeting of anarchists is dispersed by the police of any of our cities a great out-

cry is made that the right of free speech is being violated. When incendiary and revolutionary documents are taken possession of by vigorous police officers who believe in doing their duty, some weak-kneed judge rules that they have gone beyond their authority. If the mayor of a city is possessed of "The evil spirit, Back Bone," to such extent that law breakers of anarchical tendencies are promptly punished, care is taken that he serves only one term. Such is the state of affairs in a large proportion of our cities.

That a day of reckoning is coming is painfully evident to the most superficial observer. At the time of the great railroad riots, in 1877, which cost many lives, and a hundred million dollars' worth of property, to put down which required the vigorous efforts of the militia of ten states, there were but few anarchists among us. Their number has increased two thousand fold since then, and they will be prepared for the next great outbreak. That the cloud of anarchy upon our national sky is larger than a man's hand is very evident. Weigh carefully the words of a prominent public man, "There are 100,000 men in the United States to-day whose animosity against the existing social institutions is hardly less than boundless." This is a very mild statement. There are 800,000 men in the country who echo the sentiment of the anarchist Journal when it says; "You might as well suppose the military organizations of Europe were for play and parade, as to suppose that our organization is for mere insurance and pacific helpfulness. We are organized to protect interests, for which, when the time comes, we will fight."

Modern science has evolved gigantic forces which the anarchist is ever ready and willing to use against those whom he considers his natural enemies. There has been developed a tremendous enginery of destruction which requires little or no skill to manipulate. Nitro-glycerine is easily made and is one of the most powerful explosives known. A man

can go upon a crowded street, in open daylight, explode a bomb containing this substance without injury to himself, and easily escape detection by the police. This fact is well known to the anarchist. Men have entered the Houses of Parliament, while in session, exploded bombs and defied the efforts of the officers of the law to detect them and bring them to justice. Explosions are constantly taking place in Europe, where the utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent the destruction of life and property from this source. The anarchist in this country is not so bold as his brother in transatlantic countries. Yet this fact should not disarm our suspicions and throw us off our guard. Men who have lost faith in God, faith in themselves, and faith in the world at large, would not hesitate to apply the torch or explode the bomb. When anarchy is abroad in the land, eternal vigilance will be the price of the small measure of safety that can be secured. Here, as elsewhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Incendiary and revolutionary speeches should not be allowed to spread the doctrines of anarchy in our fair land. Blatant propagandists of the Herr Most type should be transported to some lonely island where their treasonable utterances would be "wasted on the desert air."

There is a question in the minds of some whether the police have any right to interfere with the meetings of the anarchists. This much, however, is plain: When the advocates of any principle or doctrine hoist the red flag of arson and murder it is time to call a halt. When anarchist leaders call upon their followers to burn, kill and destroy, society should take measures for protection. Language which goes beyond discussion and incites to criminal deeds should be suppressed—howls about the freedom of speech and of the press to the contrary notwithstanding. When men mix dynamite with their oratory they become dangerous enemies and should be treated as

such. When the right of free discussion and the liberty of speech is abused the State must interfere to prevent harmful effects from following such abuse. The State, through its government, must protect its citizens from disorders and violences within, as well as the attacks of enemies from without. No one now apprehends any widespread national disaster from anarchism. Our national temple is thought to be too firmly based upon the rock of time to be easily overturned. But let anarchy assume the vast proportions that its fast growth portends and the inability of the government to deal with it will shake the present confidence in the stability of our institutions. There is nothing beyond our form of government but anarchy; the ultimate evolution of government has here taken place, and the people are in full possession of all political powers. If from any cause there is a revolution, there will arise upon the ruins of free institutions the most absolute despotism the world has ever seen. The pendulum of government, which has been slowly swaying in the direction of individualism for eighteen centuries, will at once swing to the other extremity of its arc.

Decision.

J. H. F. MULLETT, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

Among the essential characteristics which make up the successful man is decision. By the use of this power he can choose for himself, among the various occupations open to him, which one he shall follow, how his time shall be employed, what and when he shall study, and many other things equally important. In whatever occupation he follows he is not exempt from this duty, unless he be simply a machine subject to the will of others, because he is unable to decide to be otherwise.

In college life, where our duties are in part laid out for us, we are by no means exempt from this responsibility. On entering col-

lege we have to decide the course of study to be taken. If we be so unfortunate as to delay this decision it may be a great disadvantage to us. We see this illustrated here, many times, where there are only two alternatives. A student after spending some time in one course changes to the other. He is now somewhat behind his class. Perhaps this may not be his final choice and he changes back again, thus losing more. Each change finds him farther in the rear; until at last he has to make an extra exertion to graduate, or has the chagrin to see his classmates receive their diplomas while he is still behind—held back by his indecision. In the lesser matters of college life there is also necessity of choice. Each student is left to himself to decide how he shall spend his time which is not taken up with recitations and other college duties. There are always plenty of things to call his attention from his books, and he alone is to decide whether he shall be so influenced.

In business we are confronted by the same thing. In nearly everything we do we are obliged to exercise this faculty to some extent. There are many instances related in the biographies of great men by which we see that this power, or lack of this power, has had a great influence over their lives. We can hardly help noticing this in any biography we may read.

In many cases this faculty is called upon to act very quickly; and, in case of a delay, disastrous results may follow. A lawyer, many times, from an unexpected turn in a case, testimony, or line of argument offered by his opponent, should be able to decide quickly what policy to pursue. In medicine it makes no difference how much a doctor may know unless he can apply it instantly in a critical moment.

Among the important decisions which every person is called upon to make, and which everyone should make for himself, is what he should do for a life work. In many cases this is put off so long that at last the per-

son finds himself at the edge of the grave, having accomplished nothing during a long life of indecision. It is not always due to a lack of ability that a person does not succeed. The life of Sir James Mackintosh is a good illustration of this. After trying many things and showing himself to be efficient in whatever he undertook, he could not decide which to follow. William Mathew says of him; "The fatal defect in his character was lack of decision, of concentration, of power to choose some one object to be accomplished, and to sacrifice to its entertainment all interfering inclinations. No man, doing so little, ever went through a long life continually creating the belief that he would ultimately do so much. He passed from Burke to Fox in half an hour, and remained weeks in determining whether he should use 'usefulness' or 'utility' in a particular comparison. From the beginning of his life to its close he ever remained the man of promise, until, midst hopes which his vast and various information, his wonderful memory, his copious elocution, and his transitory fits of energy still nourished, he died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, universally admired and regretted, though without a high reputation for any one thing, or the ardent attachment of any particular set of persons."

Although many decisions should be made promptly, others should not be made except after very careful consideration. Decisions which are to affect a person's whole life should not be put off indefinitely, nor should they be decided too hastily. There are many other things in each person's life which call for an immediate but very considerate decision.

In closing let me cite some examples of decisive characters; through nearly the whole of Napoleon's career we meet instances which show this faculty to be highly developed in him. In a battle with the Austrians he sacrificed what had taken him two months to accomplish, thus saving his army and defeating the Austrians. Had he hesitated to

make this great sacrifice, he would not only have lost that much, but would probably have suffered a severe repulse himself. In the life of Duke Wellington we may also see the same decisive characteristics. In our own country we have many such men, as Washington, Grant, Lincoln. These instances are not confined to generals alone; whatever occupation we investigate, we find them always ahead of those who do not possess this quality to such a degree. What Fichte says of an upright student may apply to any such person: "He keeps his purpose, and whatever he resolves to do that he does, were it only because he had resolved to do it."

Education and the Government.

WALDO E. ROHNERT, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

The education of a people of a republican government is no doubt the true basis upon which the government exists. In fact it is essential that the people be educated to such a degree that they can take advantage of the liberties afforded to them by such a government. Education to a nation has the same relation that capital has in the production of wealth. An ignorant community only exists in name. We may almost say that our degree of respect for a nation is in inverse proportion to the percentage of illiterate people it has.

Education is the only permanent basis of national safety and prosperity. Turkey is intact by the balance of power of the European nations; it is not its educational system that keeps the boundaries of our country where they now are. We find that where the people are most advanced in civilization they have the best school system. Education in fact is the pillar or foundation of a State. Wherever the people are taught to think, they will be the most free or as Senator Blair expresses it; "Ignorance is slavery." We may interpret from this that where ignorance exists, serfdom is the result. Although this is true to a certain extent it is not

a necessary effect. The true interpretation of the quotation is, that as an ignorant person is not a slave to another in body but in opinion. That is, he has no mind of his own; he has not the power to think and he always looks for his ideas to some other person who does possess intellect.

In a monarchial government the object of education is to make good subjects, while in a republican form of government, the idea is not only to make good citizens but good sovereigns, or in other words, law making and law abiding people. It is the educated people that control a nation. There will be a time in the future when wars will be only known in history. Every disagreement between countries will be settled by arbitration. Then will it be the time when argument, not numbers, will rule.

Now that we see that education is indispensable to the people, we may ask the question: To what degree is it essential that the people be educated at the expense of our government so that they will prosper in the future as they have in the past? There is no doubt that the government owes to every individual in this country what is termed a common school education. For a man to read, write and reckon his own accounts is as much a part of that man as any function of his body. A popular education dissipates the evil of ignorance, increases the productivity of labor, diminishes pauperism and crime, and increases human happiness. It is just these results by which we distinguish a lawless government from an ideal republican country. They are the true basis upon which the prosperity of a country depends. Suppose an uneducated man should have a false idea and it very often happens that this is the case. Although the idea may appear very faulty to others yet as far as his knowledge extends, he is on the right side and he has, as far as he himself may be concerned, just as much right to his own convictions as the person who really has the correct idea. The false man by means of the

ballot may cause the nation a great deal of trouble. It would probably cost the government less to furnish a good education to that man and bring him up in the correct way of thinking than to pay for the wrongs the man has brought about. The anarchists' principle, as far as it goes, may seem to be as proper to them as our ideas to us, but when they infringe upon the privileges of other people, it is a different question.

The popular education should extend far enough so that each individual may have a knowledge of the different functions of the government. The right to appoint government servants will eventually be vested in the people. A more faithful government could not exist than one in which the appointment of officers conforms to the proverb; "a right man in the right place." It is the duty of the government to see that the best interests of the country are always protected and therefore it is the duty of the government to see that each individual within its boundaries has a common school education.

"The object of an education" according to Horace Mann, "is to develop in each individual all the perfection of which he is susceptible." This definition probably goes a little too far. A man's brain is never fully developed, or in other words, all knowledge is never concentrated in one individual. But we may say that education should tend to produce a perfect man. That is, not perfect in the degree of intelligence, but perfect as far as the qualifications of upright manhood are concerned.

Having decided to what extent the people of the country must be educated, let us consider a question just as important. To what degree may they be educated at the expense of our country? It would hardly be possible to suppose that every one should be a scientist. It is not the ambition of every individual, nor has every man the ability to be an investigator of truth. But we should have enough good scientists to keep up with the

advance of civilization. To be an inventor or an author is not only a credit to the individual, but also to the country. It is the duty of the government to see that the inventive talent of a citizen is brought forth to the highest degree. It is the duty of the government to make researches and inquiries into any thing which will benefit the population in general. Therefore, Congress should encourage the establishment of colleges and universities. The institutions should be open to the poor as well as the rich. Select schools for select pupils should be discarded. An American republic must be founded upon an American education, an education arising out of the nature of its institutions. There are international and political questions arising every day which need to be considered by men of great ability. It is the duty of the government to start these men with something higher than a common school education. The greater portion of our congressmen are college graduates. This clearly shows that the benefits of high educational institutions are taken advantage of by the people.

SCIENTIFIC.

The last meeting of the Natural History Society was held on the evening of May 11th. The meeting was called to order by President Dewey. The program was very interesting, and so extended that with the small space at our disposal, nothing but a brief reference can be given to each part.

The first article presented, was by Miss Jessie Beal, her subject being the American spoon-bill, *Ajaja ajaja*, a fine specimen of which has just been prepared for the museum. The spoon-bill is a wader, about two feet in height, and after the age of two years, has a light rose-colored plumage, with wings of a brighter red. It is a native of the West Indies. The next paper, also illustrated by a newly mounted specimen, was on the Florida Flamingo. It was presented by Miss Katie Cook, who gave an interesting

account of its many peculiar habits and quaint structure. There has been some discussion among scientists as to whether this bird should be classed with the swimmers or waders, while some have put it in a class by itself. In spite of its extremely long legs and general resemblance to the herons, its webbed feet and several technical points would more naturally class it with the swimmers. This bird is three or four feet in height, and after the second year has beautiful bright scarlet plumage. Its bill is of very queer construction, acting as a strainer to prevent large bodies from passing into its mouth. Its gullet is very small and only small objects can be swallowed.

Mr. Lodeman next gave a very complete illustrated description of the anatomy of the turtle. Following this was an article by Mr. Niswander on ciliary movements. It is an extremely common movement and the cause of many phenomena. A piece of cork was placed upon the lining coat of a frog's mouth and the ciliary move carried it along with considerable rapidity.

Mr. C. S. Crandall presented the last thing on the program, his subject being Photo-micrography. This is the art of taking photographs of microscopic objects and should not be confounded with the term micro-photography, which means the art of reducing photographs to microscopic size. Photo-micrography is rightly claiming an important place in science. A sensitive photographic plate has an accumulative power which the eye does not have, thus the photograph of some objects might represent details of structure that the eye would be unable to detect. With the aid of the stereopticon Mr. Crandall showed a very instructive and interesting lot of photographs that he has prepared in this line of work. The apparatus used in the work is simple and inexpensive, and such as anyone can construct.

Nineteen men were dropped from Cornell University last term on account of deficiency in standing.

By the will of the late Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Boston University receives real estate valued at \$100,000.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JUNE 10, 1889.

THIS issue of THE SPECULUM has been purposely delayed a few days in order that it may contain a full report of the Field Day held at Hillsdale, June 6th, 7th and 8th. The affair was a decided success, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather a good deal of the time. M. A. C. acquitted herself honorably and carried off a good proportion of the prizes. The best feeling prevailed between the different colleges, and Hillsdale entertained the visiting students in fine style. We are sure that all who attended will remember the event as a red-letter day in college affairs. The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association has now been tested for two years with very flattering success and promises great things in the future. Long may it live and prosper!

Prof. E. J. MacEwan.

It is with a heavy heart that we chronicle the loss of one of our most efficient and indefatigable professors. His career of ten years at the college has been marked with the greatest success. Not one blot has ever fallen upon his fair record. He has made the literary department what it never was before—interesting to the students. His own thorough knowledge and mastery of the subject has inspired every student in his classes with greater interest and zeal in the work. It may almost be said that Prof. MacEwan has not an enemy among the students or the faculty. Yet with all these qualifications Prof. MacEwan no longer fills the chair of English Literature. The reason for this is deep founded and lies under one of the sorest spots in our College history. It will be remembered that for the past six or eight years there has been almost constant trouble between the students and the professor of practical agriculture. Again and again have the students asked and petitioned for proper instruction in agriculture, but again and again instead of fish what have they received? Serpents, veritably! In all this trouble it hardly seems possible that the faculty should not be more or less involved, as they necessarily were. For a supposed remark about the situation of things, which indeed was bad enough, Prof MacEwan was asked to resign. The professor of practical agriculture has never been questioned about *his* slanderous remarks concerning other members of the faculty, and now a man of *ability* who is more than amply able to fill *his* place is asked to resign. Why? Simply because he happened to make a remark (which may be wrongly interpreted) that does not quite suit the august dignity of *some one* and from certain remarks made by the professor of agriculture in his class a few mornings since, does not evidence plainly point to whom that some one is? Alumni and students alike resent the movement. The press laughs at the absurdity of the

action, and if the people and legislators of this State knew of the condition of things here there would be one vacant chair in the faculty and it *would not* be Prof. MacEwan's. There is no use of multiplying words. We, as students, do not "buck" against any action of the State Board, recognizing their power as supreme. Yet the injustice of this movement and its cause gives every student in the college a feeling of resentment hard to control. We believe that if matters were investigated, as they should be, a very different state of affairs would exist. In losing Prof. MacEwan the college loses a man whose place cannot be filled. The very memory of the action will stand as a ghastly and forbidding landmark of injustice which will be an effectual bar to the best interests and prospects of the college in the future.

ON June 6th, following the resignation of Professor MacEwan he was enthusiastically cheered in chapel, and another professor made some rather strong statements before his class on the same morning, which we wish to place before the students, alumni and others to give them a little idea of the situation of affairs. The Professor of Agriculture said to his class: "I understand the demonstration in chapel this morning. It was plainly meant for me. I tell you, young gentlemen, you know not what you do when you oppose me. Although you are supported in your enmity by nearly all those connected with this institution, I shall continue to hold *my* position here. I have the State Board and an army of people to stand by what I do. There will be a change that you do not expect and cannot hinder. You know only a part; there will be *further developments*. What has been done is only a commencement of what is to follow. You put me in mind of a sight I often see upon the street; two peaceful dogs surrounded by a crowd of people who are constantly rubbing their ears together to awaken in them their evil spirits and there results a general fight. So it is with you and me. It seems

that the members of the faculty and alumni are men who will stoop beneath the dignity of their offices and rub your ears and mine and thus arouse in you the feelings under which you act." In this we simply wish to state facts and it needs but little editorial comment. The truth is patent. If we read aright does not this speech defy both students and faculty? Does not the professor threaten to use *his* power in bringing about "further developments" because he is "in" with the State Board? Is it not a rather queer position for a professor to take, and rather queer language and a rather queer place in which to use it?

WE are pleased, in this issue, to present our readers with so fine a picture of President Oscar Clute, who has so lately assumed the executive duties at the college. His coming is hailed with pleasure by both faculty and students, and we hope that his whole career here may be marked by no unseemly events. We are doubly proud of him because he is a graduate of the college in one of the earliest classes and knows all of the ins and outs of the institution. The biography will also be of interest to all.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Sophomore to Freshman: "Halloo, private."

Are we going to have target practice this term?

No Decoration day for us. Snow, Decoration day for all.

The college museum has a mounted hedgehog from England.

Rev. A. S. Kedzie, brother of Prof. Kedzie, presided in chapel May 1st.

The Olympic Society boys have recently carpeted their new society rooms.

Prof. Cook spent a few days at his home near Owosso during vacation.

Dr. Kedzie went north to see to experimental station work during vacation.

It has been cold and wet for the past two weeks; raining more than half the time.

The State Board authorized the repairing of College Hall and the Botanical Laboratory.

Prof. Cook has a request for a professor of entomology for the experimental station and college at Lexington, Ky.

For reasons unknown, the Sophomore Co-eds failed to survey for Mr. Foster during vacation.

The Mechanical students have just finished a twelve inch lathe and have a fifteen inch lathe near completion.

Prof. Bailey went from here to South Haven where he is to lecture before the West Shore Fruit Association.

Edward N. Pagleson of '89 has left us to assume the duties of professor of drawing in Dakota Agricultural College.

Profs. Bailey and Taft will attend a meeting of the horticulturists of the country, at Columbus, Ohio, this week.

Mr. Palmer of Grayling reports that the cut worms are plenty and have good appetites on the experimental farm.

At Sunday-school, June 2d, Rev. Mr. Pebles was chosen Superintendent and Mr. Davenport teacher of the Bible class.

Miss Ida Benfey, the celebrated literary artist of New York City, is spending a week with her cousin, Professor Cook.

The sand about Abbot Hall is being covered with sod and the drives and walks about the building will soon be completed.

Dr. Grange has moved his Biological Laboratory from Lansing to the Veterinary building, where actinomycosis is being studied.

He who is desirous of learning the latest and most approved methods of catching a horse, will apply to Mrs. Knapper for information.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Prof. Bailey, recently spent a few days in Lansing. She says they are building a new house for themselves at Cornell.

Dr. Kedzie was absent from college the first eight days of the month as a delegate to the Congress of Medical Jurisprudence in New York City.

The college has at present a real bear on the campus. Bruin is very docile, and shows rare intelligence. The students enjoy his pranks immensely.

Mr. Clute entered upon the duties of president at the beginning of the term. President Clute was heartily welcomed by the members of the Faculty and students.

The museum has just been enriched by the purchase of the skeleton of a sloth, a mounted sloth, two magnificent birds of Paradise, and one of the great East India bats.

A frost visited the college the 21st of May and took an examination in horticulture. It passed the fruit and the last account of it was among the cauliflowers and beans.

Miss Ida Benfey, who read at the college one year ago with such general satisfaction, recited June 4th, before a large and enthusiastic audience at Lansing. Many from the college attended.

The chimneys in the blacksmith shop are being remodeled with a view of securing better draft. A brass furnace is also being put in to enable the department to make all of its own castings.

Prof. L. H. Bailey made his college friends glad by a visit here last week. He reports everything in a prosperous condition at Cornell, and speaks in highest terms of the work of Mr. Munson.

The Brush Electrical Co. presented the Department of Physics with photographs of their new alternating electric machine, also of their large dynamo for manufacturing aluminum at Lockport, N. Y.

On Saturday, June 8th, the Okemos Red Pants played the Faculty nine an interesting game of ball. The great feature of the game was sliding bases. The score was 38 to 28 in favor of the Red Pants.

It is reported that the water pipes in Howard Terrace, on which Marhoff and Hollister were so busily engaged in repairing at the time of our last number, were found to leak at every joint and had to be repaired.

The boat being built by H. W. Baird, J. N. Estabrook, D. A. Garfield, F. M. Seibert, Wm. H. Vandevort, Geo. S. Flower, John L. Potter and L. G. Barber attracts no little attention. The boat will be launched at Traverse City next vacation.

George L. Teller spent his spring vacation in collecting samples of the commercial fertilizers that are in use in the southwestern part of the State. Mr. Teller has detected many frauds and thereby done good service for the people of the State.

Ex-President Willits sends us a schedule of the work he has charge of in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, but through lack of space we can not publish it. He says he hopes to be with us commencement; of course to graduate with '89.

Miss Ida Benfey will read Tennyson's most dramatic of the Idyls of the King, "Gareth and Lynette" in the College Chapel, Friday evening, June 14th. She insists that one half of the proceeds shall go towards some permanent acquisition for the college.

Cadets will drill Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays just after supper and Saturdays just after breakfast. Can the boys maintain their present efficiency in military and only drill three hours a week??? Most of the cadets are in favor of drilling regularly one hour each day.

Mr. H. M. Clark, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., met with the College Y. M. C. A. in their rooms, Thursday, May 30th. He asked the association to send delegates to the summer school at Northfield, Mass. John H. F. Mullett and Kenyon L. Butterfield were selected to go.

Will M. Clute, oldest son of the President, spent the winter with his father in California. He was not able to leave with his father, but came east a few days later in company with E. Messerve, Esq., a native born son of the Golden State, who has come to Lansing to take a course at the M. A. C.

The Harrow Board offered a medal for the best narrative essay from the Sophomore class. Judges were Profs. Pattengill, MacEwan and Rev. Mr. Beale, of Lansing. The prize was awarded to W. O. Hedrick for an essay entitled "The Indian's Revenge." The essay will be printed in *The Harrow*.

About forty-five students remained at college during vacation; some labored, some studied and some played ball and tennis. Those who remained report no bell ringing to tell the hour of day, no heat to warm their chilled and weary limbs at eve, no mail delivered to appease the homesick youth, no anything that might add to the comfort of the student.

Mrs. Clute, wife of President Clute, was seriously ill a few days before the president reached his home in Iowa City on his way from California, but was better then, and has continued improving since. It is probable that the President's family will move to the college about July 1st. The boys and girls will give to the big house on the hill a more animated appearance than it has had of late.

Three of the societies have elected officers as follows: Union Literary—President, John W. O'Bannon; Vice President, E. G. Lodeman; Secretary, C. P. Locke; Treasurer, A. C. Sly; Janitor, E. E. Gregory. Phi Delta Theta—President, R. S. Baker; Secretary, C. F. Baker; Treasurer, W. Enders. Delta Tau Delta—President, D. A. Garfield; Vice President, N. C. Smith; Secretary, S. G. Barber.

Plans for the Agricultural Laboratory are now under consideration and the building will be commenced this fall probably. The principal features of the building will be a class-room, office, room for laboratory work, museum, seed rooms, and in the basement rooms for cold storage of potatoes. The class-room will be arranged so that an animal or any piece of heavy machinery may be brought before the class.

Since the last issue went to press the date of "Field Day" was changed to June 6, 7 and 8. About 125 boys left here for Hillsdale Thursday noon. Thursday was an excellent day for the sports, but Friday and Saturday were disagreeable. Our boys were heartily cheered on their return by those who remained. M. A. C. boys brought home with them not only more prizes than were awarded to any other college, but the respect of all their competitors.

Great was the surprise among the students of this college when it was announced a few days since that one of our ablest and most faithful professors had been removed by the State Board of Agriculture. To us who knew him, Prof. MacEwan is one of the most highly regarded members of our faculty. No student who would help himself ever felt that time spent in his class-room was time wasted. The thorough knowledge of the subjects, the grasp of thought, the appreciation of the needs of the students, and the ability as an instructor, always shown by Professor MacEwan have made him a favorite with all. The Professor may be sure that the sympathy of the students is

with him and our good wishes follow him to whatever field he may be called.

PERSONALS.

'61.

C. E. Hollister lives on his farm in Clinton Co., but spends his time surveying. He has a great deal of work ahead.

'64.

S. M. Millard, of Chicago, writes "I am still in the law practice and I might say successfully. I am still a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Ill., which, by the way, is a flourishing institution. My profession so completely absorbs my time that I give little attention to outside affairs."

'70.

H. C. Sessions is banking successfully at Columbia, Dakota.

'71.

P. H. Felker editor and publisher of *The St. Louis Grocer* reports a girl baby, born May 16.

Dr. Byron D. Halstead, of Rutgers College, is doing some excellent work upon the New Jersey weeds. He is also interested in the study of pollen.

'73.

Benj. T. Halstead is prosecuting attorney of Emmet Co. and is also president of the village of Harbor Springs.

J. L. Morrice is County Treasurer of Emmet Co. and a member of the village council. He is also School Inspector and a member of the Harbor Springs School Board. He is regarded as one of the best men in the county and in consequence has great influence.

J. P. Finley is still engaged in the Signal Service Department at Washington with plenty of work to keep him busy. He has charge of the largest department of the meteorological work. All reports from the various stations must pass through his hands and receive his signature.

'74.

C. L. Bemis is secretary of the Ionia County Board of School Examiners with a good salary. He is doing well.

'76.

W. B. Jakways is farming near Terre Coupe, Ind. The report comes to us that he is doing well and making some money.

'77.

Arthur Peebles is at the College taking special work in chemistry. His wife who accompanies him is receiving instruction in botany.

Bion Whelan is a practicing physician and surgeon at Hillsdale. He says he is doing well and laying by some money for a rainy day. He sported the College color during Field Day.

Prof. Frank S. Kedzie has compiled and had published the new Triennial catalogue.

'78.

Geo. E. Breck writes:—I have practiced law at Paw Paw, with an associate office at Kalamazoo, since May, '82. I own seventy-nine acres of good land and raised a few Cleveland Bay horses and have made good profits from them. Am chairman of the Executive Committee of the Paw Paw savings bank. My profession takes all my time and energy and I have plenty of work but unfortunately fees are low in this locality. He has two boys which he is fitting for College.

'79.

Chas. W. Gammon is engaged in business at San Francisco, Cal. He is the father of two children, a boy and a girl.

WITH '79.

N. P. Graham has very poor health. He has gone to Long Mont, Colorado, where he hopes to obtain temporary relief.

WITH '80.

J. B. Watson is in the drug business at Cooperville and is doing fairly well.

'81.

Charles McKenney is still at Olivet College. We would not be surprised to hear of Charley being appointed professor in that institution in the near future.

C. W. McCurdy, instructor in Winona, Minn., high school, will spend the vacation at Madison University in the study of higher physics, chemistry and microscopy. He teaches nearly all of the sciences in the high school next year.

'83.

J. H. Smith, the popular superintendent of schools at Durango, Colorado, intends taking a trip east and will probably visit the College.

O. C. Howe is farming near Buchanan, Mich., and is saving enough money each year to add a few acres to his farm. He has been engaged in the insurance business since Jan 1st.

Clarence M. Weed, for the past year entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station has lately been made entomologist and botanist of the same station. Besides his station work he is taking a post graduate course leading to the degree Sc. D. at the Ohio State University. He teaches a class in Entomology at the same institution and is in charge of the Entomological Department of the *Orange Judd Farmer* of Chicago and the *American Garden* of New York. He has lately been elected a member of the *Societe Entomologique de France* and a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England—the two leading societies of their kind in the world.

'84.

R. J. Coryell is county surveyor of Hillsdale county. He is somewhat of a politician and is one of the most popular men in the county.

Homer D. Luce and family have moved to Lansing. Homer will engage in the drug business.

Married—Feb. 27, at the bride's home at Bancroft, Mich. Mr. Chas. Baker and Miss Evaline Martin. Mr. Baker is in the drug business at Owosso.

Jno. I. Breck is doing a general law business, pure and simple at Paw Paw. He attended the inauguration March 4th and on the return trip transacted some business in the oil region of Pennsylvania.

The April number contained an item to the effect that W. C. Stryker was a physician and druggist at Los Angeles, Cal. He writes: "I am not an M. D. and have no desire to rank with that learned body of practitioners."

'85.

J. Y. Clark is engaged in *practical agriculture* at Orion.

P. G. Towar is traveling salesman for the Buckeye Manufacturing Co.

Dr. T. D. Himebauch, State veterinarian of Indiana is putting the finishing touches on his new book "Operative Veterinary Dental Surgery." The drawings have all been photo-engraved and are new and original. This will be the first book of its kind ever published in the English language. T. D. will visit the College during commencement.

C. B. Collingwood of the Arkansas Experiment Station, located at Fayetteville, is now at the head of the chemical department.

G. C. Lawrence has been retained another year as principal of the Dansville schools. "Good for you, Grandpa."

'86.

J. E. Hammond closed his school the 7th inst. He is retained as principal for another year with an increase of salary. This summer he will engage in the purchase of wool.

Walter E. Gammon is engaged in the fruit business on the Sacramento river.

W. A. Kinnan is still employed in the Adj. General's office at Washington. He thinks that with the aid of the new Secretary of War they can manage the thing for the next four years. Will intends taking a trip to the mountains of Northern Alabama in July.

The following item was clipped from the Albion (Ind.) New Era. The item explains itself as all the '86 boys can testify.

Joseph B. Cotton of Duluth, Minn., a former Albion boy, seems to be coming to the front as a lawyer. The Daily Tribune, of that city, says that he is one of the attorneys in an important will case, there, and in another paragraph refers to him as follows:

Our young friend, Mr. Cotton, of the firm of McGindley & Cotton, is rapidly achieving distinction as a criminal lawyer—especially when his client is a young lady whom he believes to be a worthy person and to have been wrongfully accused of an offense of which she was wholly innocent. He was engaged two or three days ago to defend Miss Bassiker upon the charge of the larceny of some jewelry, and he not only

secured the honorable discharge of his client, but made things exceedingly awkward for her accuser.

WITH '86.

Fred S. Rogers is U. S. soliciting agent at Oklahoma.

'87.

J. C. Duffy, foreman of the Horticultural Department of the South Dak. Agri'l College, is working up the flora of Dakota.

W. C. Sansom writes:—"Old Sans." still lives and is teaching at the same old stand with an increase of salary. He will not put in an appearance at the College this year unless there is a very important ball game.

G. C. Crandall, who is taking the medical course at the University, is president of his class, which numbers over one hundred. He will spend his vacation at home and in an office.

The personal department was a little previous in announcing the marriage of C. S. Whitmore. The editor was misinformed and begs the gentleman's pardon.

We now take pleasure in publishing the following: Married,—Charles S. Whitmore and Jennie A. Towar; May 28, 1889.

I. B. Bates who was elected Second Lieutenant of the Flint Blues has resigned his position and has been appointed Sergeant Major by Col. C. R. Hawley.

'88.

W. M. Munson who went to Cornell with Prof. Bailey is laboring hard and is on the road to fame.

L. A. Bregger is still in the Chapman greenhouse at Grand Rapids.

W. A. Taylor is farming at home near Douglass. He also makes frequent trips to Chicago.

• WITH '88.

Will Roberts is farming at Grandville. He says "man never knows what it is to live until he is married."

Herb. Thurtell will run the farm at home this summer. He invites the M. A. C. boys to drop in and learn some practical agriculture.

WITH '89.

L. C. McLouth spent last winter in the shops at Purdue University. He is at present foreman of the iron shops in the Dakota Agricultural College, and will graduate from that institution this year.

Lloyd C. Bartmess is now on a steamship that plies between San Francisco and Panama.

The following was clipped from the "Field and Farm" of Denver, Col. "Professor William J. Meyers, a graduate of the Michigan State Agricultural College, has accepted the position of assistant to the professor of meteorology and irrigation engineering at the Colorado State Agricultural College, and entered upon his duties Wednesday last."

E. N. Pagelson has accepted the position of professor of drawing in the South Dakota Agricultural College with a good salary. He will return to M. A. C. and take the two weeks' review at the end of the term, and graduate with his class.

A. O. Snook is taking the scientific course at the State Normal.

WITH '90.

G. D. Mena is taking the literary course at Ann Arbor.

W. R. Hawkins is type writer and stenographer for Hulbert & Meacham of Battle Creek.

Jay Rogers is at home on the farm. He took in Field Day at Hillsdale.

COLLEGES AND EXCHANGES.

A commission on entrance examinations has been formed by New England Colleges. The object is to give uniformity and elevation of the entrance standard. Fourteen colleges were represented.

Certain eastern Colleges now give instruction in scientific farming, and it is said that not only students attend the lectures but even old farmers see the necessity of such instruction. The lectures are given free.

H. J. Fuber, jr., a graduate of the Chicago University, who is now studying in Berlin, is preparing to found a great University, similar to that of Heidelberg, at Chicago. He will devote \$1,000,000 as an inducement for others to join in the movement.

One very important department in our College journals is very much neglected. The personals in many of the papers contain few if any entries. This is the department which most interests the alumni. Some of the programs of literary societies could well be disposed of in the papers and thus furnish ample room for that interesting department.

The *Princeton College Bulletin*, edited by the President and Faculty of Princeton College, N. J., is a very fine College journal. It is, however, almost too deep for the ordinary College student to read and fully comprehend. It shows a marked contrast with many of our College periodicals.

The *Echo*, Olivet, Michigan, is a very interesting and ably conducted paper. Considering the short time it has been in existence it has made fine progress.

We believe that if the students of Hillsdale College would assume the control of the *Herald* it would be made of more interest to the College world. The students there are fully qualified for the work. Why not do this, and bring that paper even with the times?

My little nephew ran across a paragraph somewhere which said that anybody could save at least two hours of wasted time a day by running on a time table.

Freddy brought the clipping to me, and asked what it meant. I told him I supposed it meant that a per-

son could save two hours a day by having all his work or amusement planned and arranged beforehand—such and such a thing to be done at such a time, and another thing following directly after, and so on.

Freddy seemed so much interested that I advised him to make out a time table for himself, and try running on it for a few days. The next day he submitted the following to me:

A. M.—6:45 to 7—Gettin' up; 7 to 7:30—Bath and gettin' ready for breakfus; 7:30 to 8—Breakfus; 8 to 8:20—Prais; 8:20 to 8:30—Hard study; 8:30—Start for skool; 9—Get there (a fellar must have some fun in life); 9 to 10:30—Study and resite; 10:30 to 10:45—Reses (out to be longer); 10:45 to 12—Study and resite.

P. M.—12 to 12:15—Goin' fer lunch; 12:15 to 12:30—Eatin' it; 12:30 to 1—Sloos of things: Playin' ball mosly; 1 to 3—Skool agen—tuffest part of the day; 3—Skool over. Fun begins; 3 to 6—Bace ball, bisickle ridin, going to walk (sometimes with a gurl), slidin' and skatin' in winter, flyin' kite, bothrin' the dog, penuts, goin' to ride with pa, shoppin' with ma (wen I don't kno' it beforehand), kandy. In bad wether: Readin', sloos of other things; 6 to 7—Dinner (grate time fer me); 7 to 7:30—Nothin' much—don't feel like it; 7:30 to 8—Pa gets dun with paper, and reads sumthin' alowd; 8—Sez I must begin to study; 8 to 8:15—Kickin' against it; 8:15 to 9:15—Study; 9:15—Gwup to to bed; 9:15 to 9:35—Windin' Waterbury watch; 9:35 to 9:45—Undressin' and gettin' into bed; 9:45—Till mornin'; grate big times with dreems, but a fellar can't stop to injoy things much. Wonder why dreems can't hang on more like reel things?

P. S.—Ware do thos' too extra 'ours com in?—*Ex.*

ATHLETICS.

Field Day Notes.

The special train carrying nearly one hundred and fifty M. A. C. students left Lansing for Hillsdale, June 6th at 2 o'clock p. m. At Olivet and Albion the number was increased to three hundred students, including Co-ed§.

As soon as the train arrived at Hillsdale the students repaired to the fair grounds and the sports began. The day was fine and a large crowd assembled in the grove and on the grand stand to witness the events. Although late the program for Thursday afternoon was fully carried out. A reception was held in Griffin hall in the evening, with literary exercises, toasts and so forth, after which a hop was given in honor of the visitors at Sutton's hall by the young people of the city. Friday morning the weather looked threatening, but a large number were at the fair grounds early and staid until rain put a stop to the exercises about 10 o'clock. A new program was made out and the exercises continued in the large gymnasium in the afternoon. The boxing was especially interesting as the contestants were very evenly matched in most cases.

The event of Field day, so far as M. A. C. was concerned, was in winning the base ball pennant by defeating Albion in the most stubbornly contested game ever played between the colleges.

The battery work of Canfield and Smith was most effective and had they been supported as the boys are capable of supporting them the score would have stood differently. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of M. A. C. But as the first half of the ninth inning progressed M. A. C's. hold upon the pennant seemed to grow weaker and weaker for at the end the score was 6 to 4 in favor of Albion, but our boys did as they have been known to do before and pounded the sphere for four runs in the ninth, and won the game with one man out.

The following is the program, giving the winner, college, record and prize.

THURSDAY P. M.

Fifty yards backward dash—R. A. Ward, Hillsdale, 7¼ sec. Memento.

One-half mile bicycle race—Williams, Hillsdale, 1:40 4-5. Silver medal.

Base Ball, Albion vs. M. A. C.

M. A. C.	A	B	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ALBION.	A	B	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Chase, 3 b.....	5	2	2	1	1	0				Anderson, 3 b....	5	2	1	1	4	1			
Perrin, 1 f.....	5	2	2	0	0	0				Springer, 1 b....	5	3	2	8	0	1			
Smith, c.....	5	1	1	9	1	0				Rockafellow, s.s	5	0	1	0	0	2			
Rittinger, 2 b....	5	2	2	3	1	1				Eslow, c.....	4	0	0	7	1	0			
Canfield, p.....	5	1	1	0	5	1				Doolittle, r. f....	4	0	2	0	0	0			
Burnett, r. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	2				Bartley, l. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0			
Hall, c f.....	4	0	2	2	0	0				VanLoo, c. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0			
Gardner, 1 b....	4	0	0	10	0	1				Girarden, p.....	4	0	0	1	2	0			
Cleveland, s. s....	4	0	1	2	2	2				Landon, 2 b.....	4	0	1	6	3	1			
		41	8	12	27	10	7					39	6	8	25	10	5		

Passed balls—Smith, 3; Eslow, 2. Struck out by Canfield, 8; Girarden, 5. Left on bases, M. A. C., 8; Albion, 6. Two-base hits, Canfield. Chase. Double play, Landon to Springer. Umpire, Kellogg.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Albion.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3-6
M. A. C.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4-8

880 yards dash—R. A. Ward, Hillsdale, 1:40 4-5. Silver medal.

AT GYMNASIUM.

Indian club swinging—F. J. Seley, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Horizontal bar—Pagelson, M. A. C. Silver medal.

Parallel bars—Pagelson, M. A. C. Silver medal.

FRIDAY A. M.

Lawn tennis, doubles—Olivet vs. M. A. C., won by Olivet. Score, 7 to 5, 6 to 3. Silver medal.

Albion vs. Hillsdale—Won by Albion. Score, 6 to 0, 6 to 1.

WRESTLING.

Catch-as-catch-can, feather-weight—R. J. Cleland, M. A. C. Silver medal.

Collar and elbow, light-weight—Horton, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Collar and elbow, heavy-weight—Collins, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Side-hold, middle-weight—Williams, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

RUNNING.

Hurdle race, 10 hurdles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 120 yards—M. W. Ferry, Olivet, 19 4-5 sec. Silver medal.

220 yards dash—Van Fleet, Hillsdale, 23 2-5 sec. Silver medal.

The base ball game between Hillsdale and Olivet was called at end of third innings on account of rain. Score 3 to 3.

FRIDAY P. M.

Lawn tennis, singles, Wild, Olivet, vs. Stanley, M. A. C. Won by Wild; score, 6-4, 1-6, 10-8. Gold medal.

Passing the Rugby—White, Albion, 135 feet 1 inch. Silver medal.

Drop kick—Critchett, Albion, 127 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Silver medal.

Foot ball game, Albion vs. Olivet—Won by Albion, score 16 to 0. Silver cup.

One hundred yards dash—Van Fleet, Hillsdale, $10\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Gold medal.

Base ball throw—Chase, M. A. C., 339 feet 9 inches. Silver medal.

Three legged race—Van Fleet and Ward, Hillsdale. Mementoes.

Throwing 16 lb. hammer—Burnett, M. A. C., 76 ft., 10 inches. Silver medal.

One mile run—R. A. Ward, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Putting 17 lb. shot—Burnett, M. A. C., 33 ft. 5 in. Memento.

Standing broad jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 12 ft., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Gold medal.

Running broad jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 18 ft., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Silver medal.

Backward broad jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 8 ft., $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. Memento.

Standing hop, step and jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 32 ft., 1 in. Silver medal.

Running hop, step and jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 40 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Silver medal.

Standing high jump—Burnett, M. A. C., 4 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Silver medal.

Running high jump—Cady, Olivet, 4 ft., $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Silver medal.

High hand spring jump—Hillyer, M. A. C., 4 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Memento.

Broad hand spring jump—Carnahan, Hillsdale, 13 ft., $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Gold medal.

The tug of war was won by M. A. C. against Albion.

SATURDAY A. M.

Lawn tennis, doubles—the silver medal was given to Albion.

BOXING AT GYMNASIUM:

Feather-weight—Lewis, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Light-weight—Carnahan, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Middle-weight—Gale, Albion. Silver medal.

Heavy-weight—R. A. Ward, Hillsdale. Silver medal.

Tug of war—Won by Olivet vs. Hillsdale.

440 yards dash—E. H. Ward, Hillsdale, $1:2\frac{1}{4}$. Silver medal.

SATURDAY P. M.

Pole vaulting—Bradford, M. A. C., 8 ft., 3 in. Silver medal.

Standing high kick—Boyd, M. A. C., 7 ft., 4 in. Silver medal.

Running high kick—Gale, Albion, 8 ft., 9 in. Silver medal.

Hitch and kick—Gale, Albion, 7 ft., 4 in. Silver medal.

High kick, both feet—Burnett, M. A. C., 6 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Memento.

High backward kick—Boyd, M. A. C., 7 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Memento.

Tug of war, between M. A. C. and Olivet, winners of previous contests, won by Olivet. Silver cup and scarf pins. Relay race was given to Hillsdale without contest. Silver cup.

Mr. G. J. Jenks, of M. A. C., who is treasurer of the Association, staid over until Monday afternoon to help settle up the details. We found him a very pleasant young man and we are indebted to him for a good deal of information.—*Hillsdale Standard*.

The beautiful diamond pin offered by the Association to the best "all 'round" athlete was won by Burnett, of M. A. C. The badge is of gold and is crescent shaped with a diamond set and is valued at \$40.

The referee, Mr. John Collins, instructor of the Detroit Athletic Club, gave excellent satisfaction. He was prompt, gentlemanly and firm in his decisions.

In score of points Burnett of M. A. C. received 17, Gale of Albion 13 and Ward of Hillsdale 9,

In reckoning, a gold medal counts three points, silver medal two and memento one. In all cases where a gold medal was given as first prize, a silver medal was the second prize. When a silver medal was first a memento was second.

Hillsdale College received 41 points, Michigan Agricultural College 40, Albion 21 and Olivet 9.

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