

The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

No. 19

The Mid-Winter Military Hop.

The military hop in the Armory last Friday evening was one of the most successful ever held of these popular College parties. The Armory was prettily decorated with bunting extending from the center to the four corners of the hall and with the large American flag back of the musicians' platform, and the floor, after the first two or three dances, was in excellent condition. This, with good music and a jolly crowd of about one hundred thirty young people, made the evening pass pleasantly and rapidly. Among the guests from outside were Mrs. Loudon, of Saginaw; Miss Bessie Lee Gaylord, of Detroit; a number of invited guests from the city, and the following former students: Miss Grace Melton '01, Mason; Thomas W. Bradford with '92; J. B. McCallum with '98, Holton; and Thomas W. Denton with '98m, Saginaw.

The Grip.

M. A. C. is getting her full share of the Russian plague. All classes have been more or less broken up during the past two weeks by the illness of students and some have been entirely suspended for several days at a time on account of the illness of instructors. Prof. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Gunson, Vesta Woodbury, Margery Collins, Lucy Monroe and Mr. Longyear have been confined for over a week, some for two weeks. Dr. Kedzie, Mrs. Kedzie, Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, Hugh Baker and Edna Deyarmond are among the more recent victims of the plague.

The Inauguration of Jerusalem.

Dr. R. G. Moulton, of Chicago, delighted a College audience Sunday afternoon by giving a lecture on Davids' Inauguration of Jerusalem. He gave a description of the procession that carried the Ark of the Covenant up into the city, recounted the events of the inauguration, and recited the five anthems that made a part of the day's program—all in such a vivid and pleasing manner that it seemed as though we were listening to the account of some latter-day pageant. In his closing remarks the speaker said he considered David the greatest man in all history, whether sacred or secular, because in him alone do we find united both fields of greatness, that of mind and that of action. David was a great warrior and a great statesman—the founder of Israel's political system; he was also the foundation poet of Israel and her greatest artist.

Of Interest to College People.

Lansing, January 20, 1899.
My dear President Snyder:
Permit me to express, in behalf of myself and congregation, our sincere appreciation of your personal sympathy in the loss of our building and of the gratitude we feel for all the timely and generous aid of the faculty and students of the Michigan Agricultural College. At the pro-

per time, I should be obliged if you would convey this expression to students and faculty.

For the new and tasty calendar just received I thank you.

I feel impelled to thank you for your service in securing the presence of Mr. Booker T. Washington for the commencement address. He is a noble and inspiring speaker. I heard him with pleasure and profit in Nashville, Tenn. The College, Lansing and Michigan are to be congratulated upon this opportunity to hear a son of the South who is doing magnificent work for his people and the nation.

Cordially yours,
ERNEST BOURNER ALLEN.

Not Cut Out for a Farmer.

It is a little unusual for a young man to have definitely in mind his future vocation before entering college. A few are so fortunate, and of these O. H. Hovey with '79, Indianapolis, furnishes a striking example. A letter from him in answer to one of the circulars recently sent out to obtain information about non-graduates, furnishes our information. He writes:

"Weeding onions didn't agree with me, and when I had hacked away for 1½ hours on a 4-inch sapling in No. 12 and then didn't get it down I came to the conclusion I was no farmer. By referring to my old entry papers you will see that in answer to question, 'What profession do you intend to follow?' I answered, 'Editor or railroad engineer.' I have since then filled both positions successfully. Was for two years superintendent and manager of California fruit exhibit, which toured the country before the World's Fair." Mr. Hovey is now secretary and general manager of the State Capitol Investment Association of Indiana.

Our Literary Societies.

FERONIAN SOCIETY.

The program given last Friday afternoon was on athletics and consisted of the following numbers:

Quotations—What Girls Say at Field Day.

Basket Ball—Alice Gunn.

Music—Miss Cannell.

The College Girl at Field Day—Gertrude Lowe.

Ball Drill—Miss Ronan.

Women as Bicycle Riders—Miss Storms.

Critic—Miss Bristol.

At the College.

Miss Emma Loudon's mother is visiting at the College.

Wanted: A copy of the Michigan Agricultural Report for 1893.

Miss Keller is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Cooper, of Wellesley, Mass.

Four cases of German measles are reported—Messrs. Bell, Cody, Dey, and Sheldon.

Miss Lillian Wheeler returned Friday from an extended visit in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Vedder entertained at duplicate whist Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Towar.

The Natural History Society will meet tomorrow evening at 6:30 in the Zoological lecture room.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Westcott mourn the loss of their infant son, Robert Stukeley Westcott, who died at 8:15 o'clock Sunday morning, from complications following an attack of the grip. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

State Board of Agriculture.

The appointment of L. Whitney Watkins '93, of Manchester, and Hollister F. Marsh, of Allegan, to membership on the State Board of Agriculture was confirmed by the senate last week. We hope to be able to give portraits and biographical sketches of the two new members next week. Their first meeting on the Board will be tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at the College.

A Memorial Tribute to the Father of Industrial Education in America.

DR. R. C. KEDZIE.

In looking over the provisions for popular education in the United States, especially as related to the disposal of the public lands we may say with literal truth that popular education is *well grounded*.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

When the general government set aside Section 16 in every surveyed township in the United States to create a fund for the support of common schools, the corner-stone of primary education was laid in our land. This one act has done more to make America what she is today than any single enactment of our government. It will bless and uplift formative citizenship to the end of time.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

When Justin Smith Morrill secured the passage of a bill granting to each state and territory 30,000 acres of the public lands for each member of congress, for the support and maintenance of a State Agricultural College, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, he laid deep and broad, the foundations of industrial education in America. This bill was first introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Morrill when he was a member of that body, and passed by Congress during the troublous times preceding the war of the rebellion, only to be vetoed by James Buchanan. Undismayed by this rebuff, Mr. Morrill again introduced this bill and secured its passage in 1862 during the throes and agony of civil war. Amid the storm of battle and the hurtling crash of arms, his prophetic eye foresaw the breaking of the sunshine of peace and the return of national prosperity, and in the darkest hour of fraternal strife he prepared for the sunburst of prosperity which

now astonishes the world. In such an hour the bill was passed, and signed by Abraham Lincoln—the grand tribune of a free people.

When in furtherance of the same object he afterwards secured the passage of a law appropriating annually from the proceeds of the sale of the public lands a sum which would finally reach \$25,000, we may well call him the FATHER OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. This princely income is not wrung from the unwilling fingers of a tax-paying public, but from the imperial domain of our public lands. Industrial education therefore except for buildings, is "without money and without price" so far as public taxes are concerned. It is the princely gift of the nation to the industrial classes through the wise management of the public lands secured by Senator Morrill.

In speaking of the death of such a man it is customary to approach his bier with funereal trappings and words of woe, but why? A life stretching far beyond the traditional three score and ten—almost reaching four score and ten—clean, strong and spotless—full of manly strength and wholesome activity to the closing hour—who never did a mean thing or committed an act that called for an explanation—why should we cloud his exit with groans and sighs? Nay rather, reverently, out of the fullness of grateful hearts let us exclaim "thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

MORRILL HALL.

In days gone by, it has been the beautiful and fitting custom to perpetuate the names of those who have been intimately associated with the College, or have conferred great benefits upon it, by naming in their honor our public halls; Williams Hall, after our first president, who afterwards as State Senator gave form to the organic law that still controls the College; Wells Hall, after Judge Wells, the life-long friend of the College, and its advisor and counsellor in times of peril; Abbot Hall, after the formative president under whose plastic hand the College of today took shape and form which it will no more forget than the national coin will ever forget the stamp impressed upon it in the mint; and Howard Terrace, after our first secretary, Sanford Howard, who did so much to bring the agricultural public and the Agricultural College in harmonious touch.

Worthy names and worthily bestowed, may they be perpetual!

The State is about to erect a College Home for the daughters of Michigan; a home, let us hope, that will be ample and beautiful, where "our daughters shall be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." Let it be a palace indeed, of which Michigan shall be proud, and worthy of its intended guests; and along its ample front, in letters of shining marble let the name appear—MORRILL HALL.

If love weren't blind, the lover might see the dog before it is everlastingly too late.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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no hesitation about taking the paper from the
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The only way, however, to secure THE RECORD
regularly is to subscribe.

Official Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday
evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, Presi-
dent.

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

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Satur-
day evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall.
E. D. Gagnier, President. A. C. Williams,
Secretary.

PERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Fri-
day afternoon at 1:00. West Ward, Wells Hall.
Edith A. Smith, President. Grace Lovely,
Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Sat-
urday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall.
F. N. Lowry, President. J. H. Skinner, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Satur-
day evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall.
W. K. Brainard, President. H. J. Eustace, Sec-
retary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—
Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward,
Wells Hall. Eugene Price, President. M. Hay-
wood, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Tues-
day afternoon at 4:00, Phi Delta Theta Rooms,
East Ward, Wells Hall. Ruby Calkins, Presi-
dent. Mrs. C. H. Harris, Secretary.

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

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings on
alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Me-
chanical Laboratory. W. H. Flynn, Presi-
dent. P. S. Rose, Secretary.

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

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

Senator Morrill as a Statesman.

DR. W. J. BEAL.

Some States of this republic have
been wise in retaining in congress
certain men of ability for a long
time, instead of electing those of no
experience to legislate for the coun-
try. Vermont is one of those states
not afflicted with the boss system,
where a rapid rotation of office is
insisted on. Mr. Morrill's long ser-
vice gave him a great advantage as
a man of influence. He was a
member of congress for forty-five
years, including an election to the
senate six times in succession.

Here are a few words from *Har-
per's Weekly*: "He was the oldest
member of congress, both in years
and in length of service. Senators
John Sherman of Ohio and Thomas

H. Benton of Missouri were next to
Mr. Morrill in length of service.
He made the longest legislative rec-
ord in our national history."

In three short sentences, the *Pub-
lic Ledger* of Philadelphia says:
"No man can be appointed who will
in any sense fill the place of Senator
Morrill. Vermont stopped produc-
ing men of that order about a gen-
eration ago. He was a gentleman
by nature and instinct."

As I have been led to believe, he
did not win his high standing by
long orations well delivered, nor by
sharp political maneuvers, but by
patient, thoughtful, hard work in
the committee room. He was a
safe and wise counsellor. He was
always above suspicion of scandal.
It will seem strange to the students
of these days to hear that when he
was elected to congress, Franklin
Pierce was president and Jefferson
Davis secretary of war. Abraham
Lincoln was little more than a vil-
lage lawyer in Illinois.

For a long time he was chairman
of the finance committee of the Sen-
ate, a position not excelled in impor-
tance by any other. He opposed
the annexation of San Domingo, of
St. Thomas, of Hawaii, and of the
Spanish colonies. He strongly
urged the importance of sound cur-
rency, always opposing free coinage
of silver at sixteen to one. He was
one of the leaders in securing a
tariff for support of the government.

Mr. Morrill was the leader in
urging the construction of the con-
gressional library, which is a fine
monument to his energy and wis-
dom. He hoped to be able to se-
cure the passage of a bill for the
erection of a suitable building for
the use of the supreme court of the
United States.

Although, in the past, the two
acts of Mr. Morrill in securing the
passage of bills for the support of
land-grant colleges have not attracted
much attention, there can be no
doubt that from this time forward
they will be considered the most im-
portant efforts of his long and useful
life.

Senator Morrill, the Father of the
New Education.

PROF. C. L. WEIL.

Senator Morrill received many
honors in the way of party recogni-
tion; he was entrusted with most
important political duties; he secured
a large amount of valuable legisla-
tion; it is not probable that any
other man in the history of this
country has enjoyed the distinction
of guiding so many important mea-
sures on their journeys through com-
mittee meetings; he performed his
duties quietly, but effectively.

I have stated that the senator car-
ried on his work quietly; indeed he
was possessed of so much modesty
of method that his power as a fac-
tor in accomplishing valuable legis-
lation was, generally, but dimly
perceived by the public at large.
A leading cyclopedia, in an article
written in 1895, devotes nine lines
to the career of Senator Morrill,—
giving his place of birth, age, term
of service in congress and referring
to him as the author of the "Morrill
tariff of 1861," also of a work en-
titled "Self Consciousness of Noted
Persons." At the time of the sen-
ator's death the press of the country,
in commenting upon his public life,
generally referred to him as the
author of the tariff bill bearing his
name, and made little or no men-

tion of other legislation of equal
importance that was secured, mainly,
through his efforts; but rarely, in
recent weeks, has the public press
commented upon his work in secur-
ing the passage of the Morrill en-
dowment acts,—those acts of con-
gress which to us, as technical stu-
dents, are of so great interest, and
from which we have derived so
much benefit.

I am inclined to believe that we,
having so large an interest in tech-
nical education, may gain considera-
ble knowledge of the ability and
forethought of the great senator by
a study of the acts creating the
"land grant colleges," together with
a study of present industrial condi-
tions.

In this connection I would have
you consider a portion of an address
made one year ago by Sir William
Bailey of England, upon the pre-
sentation of prizes at the Hindley
Technical Schools; he said in part:

"Those who know anything of
the work done in other countries,
those who have studied the progress
and skill in the first principles of the
arts of industry and in the scientific
use of force by our competitors
abroad, know very much that should
discount our pride and make us feel
anxious about our commercial future
prosperity. Until recently technical
education has been much ignored in
this country. If, since the days of
Elizabeth, half as much of the good-
ness and public piety and thought
and work that has been given to the
care of the poor, and in the distribu-
tion of parish doles, had been de-
voted to the prevention of ignor-
ance, those monuments of woe and
past neglect, which are often the
largest buildings in our towns, the
work-houses, would have ceased,
long since, to exist."

Such a statement on the part of a
prominent Englishman will undoubt-
edly cause surprise to many; recent
articles, however, in the technical
press of Great Britain show that the
people of England are just begin-
ning to fully appreciate the part
which technical education should
play in the industrial development of
a country. England has built tech-
nical schools, but these schools have
been, in too many cases, for the few,
not for the masses; it is because
such schools have not been fully
opened to the people that England
now notes an ascendancy, in many
quarters, on the part of her com-
mercial competitors. Did Morrill
perceive the possibility of such a con-
dition confronting the people of the
United States? We believe he did;
forty years prior to the Hindley ad-
dress he stated the objects of the
land grant colleges should be: "To
promote the *liberal* and *practical*
education of the *industrial classes*
in the several pursuits and profes-
sions of life."

Further consideration of the state-
ment of the objects of the land grant
colleges as set forth by Senator
Morrill evidences to us the breadth
of the man; he aimed to benefit not
one class alone but the industrial
classes generally; he did not desire
to educate along too narrow lines,
for he stipulated that the work of
the colleges should be both liberal
and practical; and in the second en-
dowment act—an act aiming at the
more complete endowment and sup-
port of colleges for the benefit of
agriculture and mechanic arts,—it
was provided that no distinction shall be
made in the distribution of funds on
grounds of race or color.

It is mainly due to the forethought

of Justin S. Morrill that the United
States has attained such an enviable
position in the work of technical
education; a position that led Lord
Spencer, president of the Associa-
tion of Technical Institutions of
England, to publicly state recently
that there was a lesson for England
to learn from America in the matter
of educational organization and
development.

Senator Morrill's sole ambition
was to serve his country; he was
more than a politician, even in the
best sense, more than a faithful
public servant,—he was a statesman;
he was honored and admired by his
colleagues without regard to party
affiliations; the "Nestor of our
American Congress" was a "grand
man among old men."

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts,
speaking of his late colleague, said
"He was absolutely incorruptible.
I do not speak of corruption by
money, which is only the vice of
vulgar souls. But he was not to be
swerved by ambition, by party in-
fluence, by desire to please friends
or fear of displeasing enemies, or by
currents of popular passion." And
in the same connection Senator
Proctor said: "His life was an open
book."

Americans should preserve a
grateful memory of the late Senator
from Vermont,—especially so in the
case of alumni and students of our
land grant colleges, and upon whose
part it would seem fitting to estab-
lish in every such college some
modest memorial in testimony of
regard and gratitude towards their
benefactor. Grand memorials to
Senator Morrill exist today through-
out this land, in the lives and works
of our educated industrial citizenry.

PROF. C. D. SMITH.

If there ever was a people who
could say with David in the Psalm
read at the opening of the exercises,
"I will lift up mine eyes unto the
hills from whence cometh my help,"
it is the American nation. The
hillsides of New England have fur-
nished the American nation some of
its strongest leaders, its most pro-
gressive thinkers and its best men.
Senator Morrill was one of the best
types of the New England gentle-
men which in turn are the best types
of American citizens.

I would remember Senator Mor-
rill in this connection because he has
given to American educational sys-
tems a mighty impulse, among others,
in three important directions. He
provided, in the first place, for the
sons and daughters of farmers and
mechanics an education broad and
liberal on the one hand and at the
same time an education specifically
in the sciences relating to the several
pursuits and professions of life. He
provided an adequate equipment at
the colleges supported by the lands
donated by the bill which he intro-
duced, for specific instruction in the
practical details of farm operation
and for training in mathematics,
mechanics, shop practice, and the
theory and practice of mechanical
engineering. These colleges, as
pointed out by the title of the bill,
were to be colleges for the benefit
of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

In the second place it was his
intention to make college education
possible to the masses. Before his
time, to go to college was the privi-
lege of the wealthy and the es-
pecially endowed alone. He pro-
posed by liberal subsidies to the
states to create colleges where no

tuition should be required and where there should be no bar to the entrance of the children of the industrial classes.

Finally he did much to revolutionize the very basis of judging education itself by placing the study of the sciences on a level with the study of the classics as a means of mental discipline. The graduate of a college course in which the sciences, manual training and laboratory work along practical lines had been the dominant features should be as truly educated as if he had taken a course in a classical college.

I propose to say little in my own language about the late Senator but to allow him to reveal himself to you in his own language. As I quote from a speech which he delivered in Congress I would have him stand before your eyes as I remember him, a tall, dignified, genteel New England gentleman of the old school.

On the twentieth day of April, 1858, the House of Representatives of the United States had before it, for final passage, a bill donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill had been introduced by Representative Morrill of Vermont who on this day made one of the most eloquent and memorable speeches in favor of its passage that had been heard in the house at that eventful session. I make disconnected quotations from that speech; first to illustrate his style, readiness and humor:

"Mr. Speaker, I know very well that when there is a lack of argument to be brought against the merits of a measure, the constitution is fled to as an inexhaustible arsenal of supply. From thence all sorts of missiles may be hurled, and though they 'bear wide,' of the mark, they do not 'kick the owner over.' I have also noticed that lions accustomed to roar around the constitution are quite disposed to slumber whenever it is desirable for certain gentlemen who carry extra baggage to leap over the impediment. But, while I do not propose to consider the constitutional argument at any great length, I shall not wholly blink it out of sight; and all the favor asked is that the constitution may not be strained and perverted to defeat a measure no less of public good than of public justice—just politically, just to all the states, and just, above all, to the manhood of our country."

"When commerce comes to our doors, gay in its attire and lavish in its promises, we 'hand and deliver' at once our gold. When manufactures appear, with a needy and downcast look, we tender, at worst, a 'compromise.' And then the fiery little god of war bristles up and makes havoc of all we have left. So that, when agriculture appears,

'A creature not too wise or good
For human nature's daily food,'

though taxed to support all her sisters and idle brothers, and to espouse their quarrels—we coldly plead there is nothing left for her, and even spurn the admission of her affinity to the family by omitting all mention of her on the records of our statutes. Ceres does not appear among the gods of Olympus—only appears in a picture on one of our treasury notes."

He would by donation of public

lands found colleges for benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts.

"It is our province, as a nation and as individuals, to do well whatever we undertake. The genius and skill of our artists and artisans have been universally commended. Our naval architecture is a subject of national pride. Our engineers are doomed to no merely local fame. Our agricultural implements are beyond the reach of competition. Yet, while we may be in advance of the civilized world in many of the civil arts, it is a humiliating fact that we are far in the rear of the best husbandry of Europe; and, notwithstanding here and there an elevated spot, our tendency is still downwards. Does not our general system of agriculture foreshadow ultimate decay? If so, is it beyond our constitutional power and duty to provide an incidental remedy?"

And again, "The prosperity and happiness of a large and populous nation depends:

"1. Upon the division of the land into small parcels.

"2. Upon the education of the proprietors of the soil."

Again, "There is no class of our community of whom we may be so justly proud as our mechanics. The genius is patent to all the world. For labor-saving contrivances, their tact seems universal; and when any of them is detailed to do the breathing of any engine he speedily furnishes lungs for the engine to do that sort of work for itself. But they snatch their education, such as it is, from the crevices between labor and sleep. They grope in the twilight. Our country relies upon them as its right arm to do the handiwork of the nation. Let us, then, furnish the means for that arm to acquire culture, skill and efficiency."

"The farmer and the mechanic require special schools and appropriate literature quite as much as any one of the so-called learned professions. The practical sciences are nowhere else called into such repeated and constant requisition. Would it be sound policy for one who expected to expound Blackstone to limit his readings to a muck manual or to agricultural chemistry? If it would not, how are we to expect one to solve all the scientific relations of the earth, water, air, and vegetable and animal life, who has only explored reading, writing and arithmetic?"

"It is plainly an indication that education is taking a step in advance when public sentiment begins to demand that the faculties of young men shall be trained with some reference to the vocation to which they are to be devoted through life. It is clear that intellectual discipline can be obtained over more than one mode, and, if the primary education sought for this purpose can be afterwards applied to practical use in the destined occupation, it is a point clearly gained. Law, theology and medicine, have been specialties from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Special schools for art, trade and commerce, though of later growth, have been long established in many places throughout Europe and in our own American cities. In some places these institutions, intended to be practical rather than speculative, go by the not inapt name of *real schools*. Agricultural colleges and schools in many portions of Europe are a marked feature of the age. In our own country the general wants

(Concluded on Page Four.)

The M. A. C. Special Hat

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

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

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

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

Elgin Mifflin,
The Outfitter.

ALL MEATS....

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

BOTH PHONES. Careful attention given to phone orders.

GOTTLIEB REUTTER.

Washington Ave. South.

R. B. Shank & Co.,

Leading Grocers and Confectioners.

REMOVAL SALE!

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

LOT NO. 1.

\$5.00 Winter Russet.....@ \$3.95
\$4.00 " " ".....@ \$2.95
\$3.00 " " ".....@ \$1.95

LOT NO. 2.

\$6.00 Pat. Leather Shoes @ \$3.95
\$5.00 " " " @ \$3.95
\$3.50 " " " @ \$2.95

LOT NO. 3.

\$5.00 Cordovan, plain... @ \$3.95
\$4.00 " calf lined @ \$3.45
\$3.50 Calf, heavy sole... @ \$2.95

LOT NO. 3.

\$2.50 or \$2 Pat. Lea. Pumps \$1.50
\$2. and \$1.50 Fine Slippers @ \$1.15
\$1 and 75c Slippers.....@ 55c

No Trading Stamps on These Lots.

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

C. D. WOODBURY,

103 Washington Ave. South.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL

January Remnant Sale.

Every Department in our store offers EXTRA VALUES in

REMNANTS,
ODD LOTS,
BROKEN LINES.

Remnants of...

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

Matting at Half Price

100 LADIES' TAILOR MADE JACKETS at these reductions:

\$8.00 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$5.00
\$12. " 13.50 Jackets for \$7.50
\$16. " 18. " Jackets for \$10.00

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

Simons Dry Goods Co.
104 Washington Ave. S.

Alsdorf & Son...
THE DRUGGISTS.

Everything First Class,
Fresh and Up to Date.

Lawrence & VanBuren
PRINTING CO.,
Ottawa St. E. Lansing, Mich.

News from Graduates and Students.

Alex. Moore '89, Port Huron, called at the College, Wednesday.

Miss Grace Melton with '01, Mason, spent Saturday at the College.

Charles F. Weideman with '90 is a draftsman with Pratt and Whitney, Hartford, Conn.

L. C. Slayton with '93 is manager of a branch office of the New York Life Insurance Co., in Buffalo, N. Y.

John W. Earle '89, Wawaka, Ind., is father of a girl born January 13. She looks like her father and is good looking.

Thomas W. Denton with '98m is in the grocery business at 335 N. Second street, Saginaw.

B. H. Swales with '95 graduated from the law course at the U. of M. in '97 and is now with the law firm of Flowers & Maloney, Detroit.

B. A. Stowe with '93m is chief electrician and superintendent for the Jandus Electrical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Address, 9 Water street.

V. V. Newell '94m sailed the 15th for Manaos, in South America, to install a pumping station for the Deane Pump Works, of Holyoke, Mass.

L. G. Burritt with '90 is an electrical engineer with the Colorado Electric Power Co., Cripple Creek and Canon City, Colo. His address is Cripple Creek.

Charles W. Fitch with '00 was married to Miss Ida M. Searles last Wednesday in Cleveland, Ohio, where their home will be at 663 Quincey street.

B. K. Canfield '89 was in Florida all summer with a cavalry company. He says he did not kill any Spaniards, but spent the summer fighting flies. He has now reopened his studio in New York and is ready for anything plastic.

Senator Morrill, the Father of the New Education.

(Continued from Page Three.)

of such places of instruction has been so manifest that states, societies, and individuals have attempted to supply it, though necessarily in stinted measure. The 'plentiful lack' of funds has retarded their maturity and usefulness; but there are some examples, like that of Michigan, liberally supported by the State, in the full tide of successful experiment. But if this bill shall pass, the institutions of the character required by the people and by our native land, will spring into life and not languish from poverty, doubt, or neglect. They would turn out men for solid use and not drones. It may be assumed the tuition would be free, and that the exercise of holding the plow and swinging the scythe—every whit as noble, artistic, and graceful, as the postures of the gymnastic or military drill—would go far towards defraying all other expenses of the school. Muscles hardened by such training would not become soft in summer or torpid in winter; and the graduates would know how to sustain American institutions with American vigor."

"Pass this measure and we shall have done something to enable the farmer to raise two blades of grass instead of one; something for every owner of land; something for all

who desire to own land; something for cheap scientific education; something for every man who loves intelligence and not ignorance; something to induce the fathers' sons and daughters to settle and cluster around the old homestead; something to remove the last vestige of pauperism from our land; something for peace, good order, and better support of Christian churches and common schools; something to enable the sterile railroads to pay dividends; something to enable the people to bear the enormous expenditures of the national government; something to check the passions of individuals, and of the nation, for indefinite territorial expansion and ultimate decrepitude; something to prevent the dispersion of our population, and to concentrate it around the best lands of our country—places hallowed by church spires and mellowed by all the influence of time—where the consumer will be placed at the door of the producer; and thereby to obtain higher prices for all sorts of agricultural productions and something to increase the loveliness of the American landscape."

Other Colleges.

Hockey has been added to the list of winter sports at the U. of M.

The Normal won in the third annual debate with Albion last Friday at Ypsilanti, on the question, "Should the U. S. Government construct and control the Nicaragua canal?"

C. S. Loud has been elected captain of the Albion baseball team.

From Our Exchanges.

EXPERIENCE THE TEACHER.

The man who profits by

His own experience,

Amasses wisdom but

At a very great expense.

For him who would advance

There is a better plan—

Learn from experience

Had by some other man.

—Cleveland Leader.

TEXT BOOKS.

Old and New.

Drawing Tools and Draughtsman's Supplies.

CROTTY BROS.—CITY BOOK STORE

206 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Mich.

CHAS. A. PIELLA,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Clocks, Silverware, Art Goods.

121 Washington Ave. N., LANSING, MICH.

Employes of

M. A. C.

Desiring to build should not purchase their material before consulting with

Hiram Rikerd,
Lansing, Mich.

Lumber of all kinds.

Interior Finishing a specialty.

PRICES RIGHT.

Office and Factory, Mill St.

Both Phones.

... At the ...

DAVIS CLOTHING STORE

104 WASHINGTON AVENUE NORTH.

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

Come in and see us any way.

Furniture Headquarters.

Cots at - - \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Wire Springs at - - \$1.50 and \$2.00

Mattresses from - - \$2.00 up

Tables, Rockers, Bureaus, Iron Beds.

All goods delivered free to College.

M. J. & B. M. Buck.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

M. J. & B. M. BUCK.—Furniture. Cor. Washington Avenue and Ionia Street. See ad.

GROCERS.

R. B. SHANK & CO., 200 Washington Ave. S. The leading grocers. Both phones. Daily delivery to the college.

HACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

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

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

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

HOTELS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

JEWELERS.

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

LAUNDRIES.

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

LUMBER DEALERS.

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

MERCHANT TAILORS.

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

JOHN HERRMANN. Fine Tailoring. 218 Washington Avenue N.

MILLINERY.

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

OCULISTS.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

RESTAURANTS.

GILBERT M. HASTY.—Proprietor Hasty's Gem Lunch. Best meals and lunches in the city. 113 Washington Avenue S.

DIRECTORY

LANSING BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL MEN

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

ARCHITECTS.

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

BARBERS.

J. H. WOOD—Barber. 106 Michigan Avenue E. College work especially solicited.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LANSING BOOK AND PAPER COMPANY. Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Engravings and Frames. 120 Washington Ave. N.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. D. WOODBURY.—Boots and Shoes. We shoe the students. See ad.

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

GEO. H. RICHMOND. Pierce Cycles. Full line of sundries. Repairing and renting at reasonable rates. 200 N. Washington Ave.

CLOTHING.

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

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

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

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

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

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

DRY GOODS.

SIMONS DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Dry Goods and Carpets. See ad.

FURNISHING GOODS.

ELGIN MIFFLIN.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. See ad.