

Siegfried's Sword.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY H. J. WESTCOTT.

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

Biblical Philosophy or Wisdom.

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

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

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

The Cold Spell.

DR. R. C. KEDZIE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

February 12, 1899.

Evolution in Oratory.

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

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

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

Promotions in the Cadet Battalion.

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

The mid-winter promotions and appointments are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basket-Ball Here Saturday.

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

A Unique Banquet.

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

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

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

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

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

At the College.

Half term reports this week.

The first half term ended last Friday.

The short-course students finished their work last week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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scribed for the paper. Such persons need have
no hesitation about taking the paper from the
postoffice, for no charge will be made for it.
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—
Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth
floor, Williams Hall. C. F. Austin, President.
A. H. Hayes, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wanted in Siam—A Plow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perhaps a large, strong tool some-
thing like our spring tooth, cultivat-
ing harrow could be used as a great
improvement on the present stirring
of the ground with a stick, and

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

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

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

Make my regards to all your col-
leagues with whom I am acquainted
and

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

America and Americans.

ORATION DELIVERED BEFORE THE COLUM-
BIAN LITERARY SOCIETY, BY WILLIAM
TREADWELL '01.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. D. WOODBURY,
—103 Washington Ave. South.

Ottawa St. E. Lansing, Mich.

News from Graduates and Students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Father of Two of Our Former Students.

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

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

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

Progressive Freeze-up.

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

From Our Exchanges.

VICISSITUDES.

Without the cold rain plashes.
Within, all bright and warm:
Without, the lightning flashes,
Within, no sign of storm.

Without, a world of troubles,
Within, a soul serene;
Without, vain pleasure bubbles,
Within, Christ-love supreme.

To-day, some clouds, some sunshine,
To-morrow,—who can tell?
To-day, some joy, some sorrow,
To-morrow,—all is well.

—*New Hampshire College Monthly.*

THE UNUTTERED.

Sometimes the soul is stirred with silent singing,
A deep, still chord couched in a minor key;

The being thrills, and thro' and thro' the
the ringing
Throbs keenly with a wild, wild ecstasy,

But fleetly, ere the ear can grasp its
sweetness,
Or, catching that, can seize upon the
strain,

The theme is gone, and silence in completeness
Doth still the music—never heard again.

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