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. Louden, 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 Sun-day 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 proper 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 nongraduates, furnishes our information. He writes:

"Weeding onions didn't agree with me, and when I had hacked away for 11/2 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. 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 Louden'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 Lilian 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 INDUS-TRIAL 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

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.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

MIGHIGAN AGRIGULTURAL GOLLEGE.

EDITED BY THE FACULTY,

ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

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#### Official Directory.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 6:90 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 8:90, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Edith A. Smith, President; Elizabeth Johns, Cor. Secretary.

Secretary.

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

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

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

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

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—

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 Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall.
E. D. Gagnier, President. A. C. Williams,
Secretary.

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

Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. F, N. Lowry President. J. H. Skinner, Secretary, OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. W. K. Brainard, President. H. J. Eustace, Secretary.

retary.

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

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

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—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

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

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 country. 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 service 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 Harper'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 record in our national history."

In three short sentences, the Public Ledger of Philadelphia says: "No man can be appointed who will in any sense fill the place of Senator Morrill. Vermont stopped producing men of that order about a generation 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 village lawyer in Illinois.

For a long time he was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, a position not excelled in importance 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 currency, 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 congressional library, which is a fine monument to his energy and wisdom. He hoped to be able to secure 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 important efforts of his long and useful

#### Senator Morrill, the Father of the New Education.

PROF. C. L. WEIL.

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

I have stated that the senator carried on his work quietly; indeed he was possessed of so much modesty of method that his power as a factor in accomplishing valuable legislation 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 entitled "Self Consciousness of Noted Persons." At the time of the senator'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 securing the passage of the Morrill endowment acts,-those acts of congress which to us, as technical students, 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 technical 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-

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 presentation 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 goodness and public piety and thought and work that has been given to the care of the poor, and in the distribution of parish doles, had been devoted to the prevention of ignorance, 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 undoubtedly cause surprise to many; recent articles, however, in the technical press of Great Britain show that the people of England are just beginning to fully appreciate the part which technical education should play in the industrial development of a country. England has built technical 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 commercial competitors. Did Morrill perceive the possibility of such a condition confronting the people of the United States? We believe he did; forty years prior to the Hindley address 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 professions of life."

Further consideration of the statement 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 endowment act-an act aiming at the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,-it is 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 influence, 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

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 establish in every such college some modest memorial in testimony of regard and gratitude towards their benefactor. Grand memorials to Senator Morrill exist today throughout this land, in the lives and works of on 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 furnished the American nation some of its strongest leaders, its most progressive thinkers and its best men. Senator Morrill was one of the best types of the New England gentlemen which in turn are the best types of American citizens.

I would remember Senator Morrill in this connection because he has given to American educational systems 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 introduced, 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 privilege of the wealthy and the especially endowed alone. He proposed 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 puplic 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 favce 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

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."

For human nature's daily food,'

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:

"I. 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

GOTTLIEB REUTTER.

Washington Ave. South.

# Simons Dry Goods Go.

SEMI-ANNUAL

### January Remnant Sale.

Every Department in our store offers EXTRA VALUES in

REMNANTS,
ODD LOTS,
BROKEN LINES.

Remnants of ...

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

#### Matting at Half Price\_\_\_\_

### 100 LADIES' TAILOR MADE JACKETS at these reductions:

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

Carpets, Rugs, and Curtains

at reduced prices this month.

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104 Washington Ave. S.

# Alsdorf & Son... THE DRUGGISTS.

Everything First Class, Fresh and Up to Date.

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## R. B. Shank & Co.,

Leading Grocers and Confectioners.

### REMOVAL SALE!

SPECIAL OFFER on SMALL LOTS of

Men's Fine Shoes.

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

-103 Washington Ave. South.

#### 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 Col-

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,

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 'oo 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 scytheevery whit as noble, artistic, and graceful, as the postures of the gymnastic or military drill-would go far towards defraying all other ex-penses 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 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

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

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