


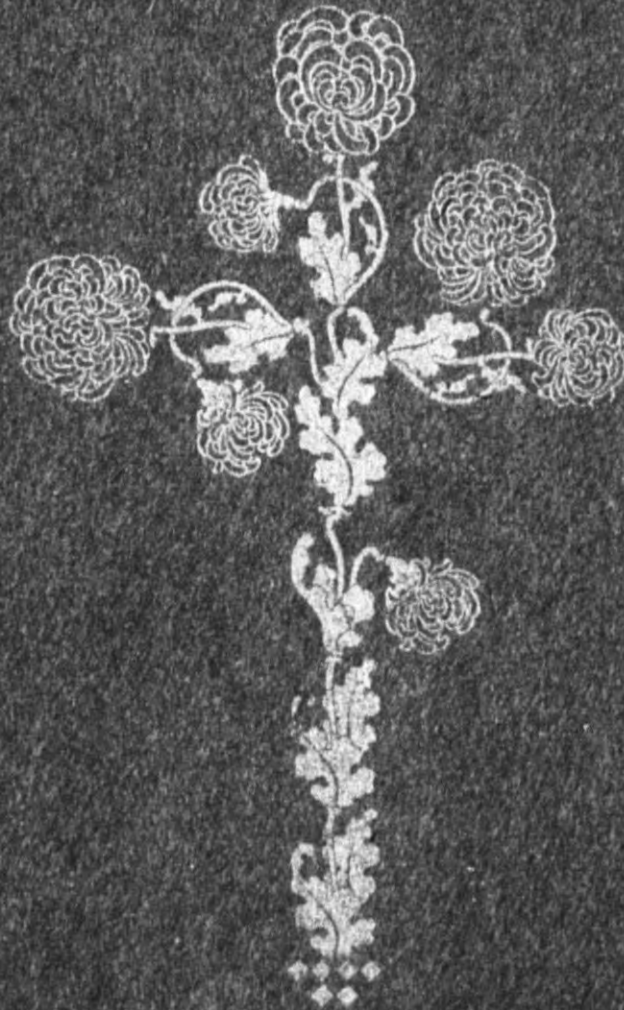
VOL. I.

JUNE, 1900.


No. 4.



ALMANIAN.



PUBLISHED BY  
THE STUDENTS OF ALMA COLLEGE,  
ALMA, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



G. W. BROWN, PRINTER, ALMA, MICH.



**Porteous, Mitchell  
& Co.,**

*North Franklin St.,  
Saginaw, E. S.*

We solicit your patronage for all  
that is new in

**...DRY GOODS...**

Mail orders sent to us are given  
our prompt attention.

*Send for  
....Samples.*

**Bivins & Rhodes,**

- ✕ PURE DRUGS
- ✕ STATIONERY
- ✕ KODAKS
- ✕ SPORTING GOODS
- ✕ ARTISTS' MATERIALS

*Alma, Mich.*

**Wright House,**

**Livery.**

Good Rigs at  
Reasonable  
Rates.

STUDENTS' PATRONAGE  
SOLICITED.

**Laundry.**

The best machinery  
Skilled workmen  
Latest methods

MAKE OUR WORK  
SATISFACTORY.

**J. N. FORD, PROPRIETOR,  
ALMA, MICHIGAN.**

**Largest, Best Selected Stock of...**



**Fancy and Useful Furniture**

.....Picture Moulding and Wall Paper in Gratiot County.....

*Undertaking a Specialty.*

**Stevens & Gargett, Alma.**

**When visiting  
Saginaw**

be sure and call at our  
Big Store for



Men's and Boys'

**CLOTHING**

Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps,  
Boots and Shoes.

*Fine Merchant Tailoring  
a Specialty.*

**Heavenrich Bros. & Co.,**

*Saginaw, E. S.*

**Central Drug Store**

B. S. WEBB, Prop.

*...Full line of...*



Toilet Articles

Perfumery

Brushes, etc.

*On the Corner West  
of Postoffice....*



# Sharrar & Mulholland's

...STORE...

is headquarters for General Sporting Goods, Stationery, Artists' Materials, Drugs, etc., etc.

The Corner  
Drug Store

ALMA, MICHIGAN.

# Uncle Sam

Has a way of doing  
things well.

His mail service is no exception to the rule, and hundreds of people are taking advantage of it every week.

Have you tried our  
Mail Order service?

Let us know what you want by the morning, and we'll send you an answer—with samples if you wish—on the evening train.

Saginaw Dry Goods  
and Carpet Co.,

128-134 N. Franklin St., Saginaw, E. S.

# Bennett's Cafe...



....



Ice Cream  
Ice Cream Soda  
Light Lunches  
Fine Candies

....

The Students' Popular  
Resort.

Superior St.,

Alma, Mich.

# Brown & Grant...



Manufacturing Jewelers,  
Opticians and Engravers.

....EYES TESTED FREE

Will sell a Twenty Year Guarantee Gold Filled Case with a fifteen jeweled Elgin Movement for \$12; a seven jeweled in above case for \$10. Come and see us.



Saginaw, Mich.

# Peck & Tredo

For  
Up  
to  
Date

Hats and  
Furnishing Goods

RIGHT GOODS AT THE  
RIGHT PRICES.

Eddy Building,  
Saginaw, E. S.



# J. Tuger & Son...

Have the largest stock and latest styles of.....

## Men's Clothing

in Gratiot county. Everything bright and new and fit equal to fine tailor made suits, at half tailor's prices. We follow right methods.

*..Call on us..*

**J. TUGER & SON.,**  
*St. Louis, Mich,*

# Dr. G. W. Pringle

*General Practice.*

ALMA, - - MICHIGAN.

## Yerington's College...

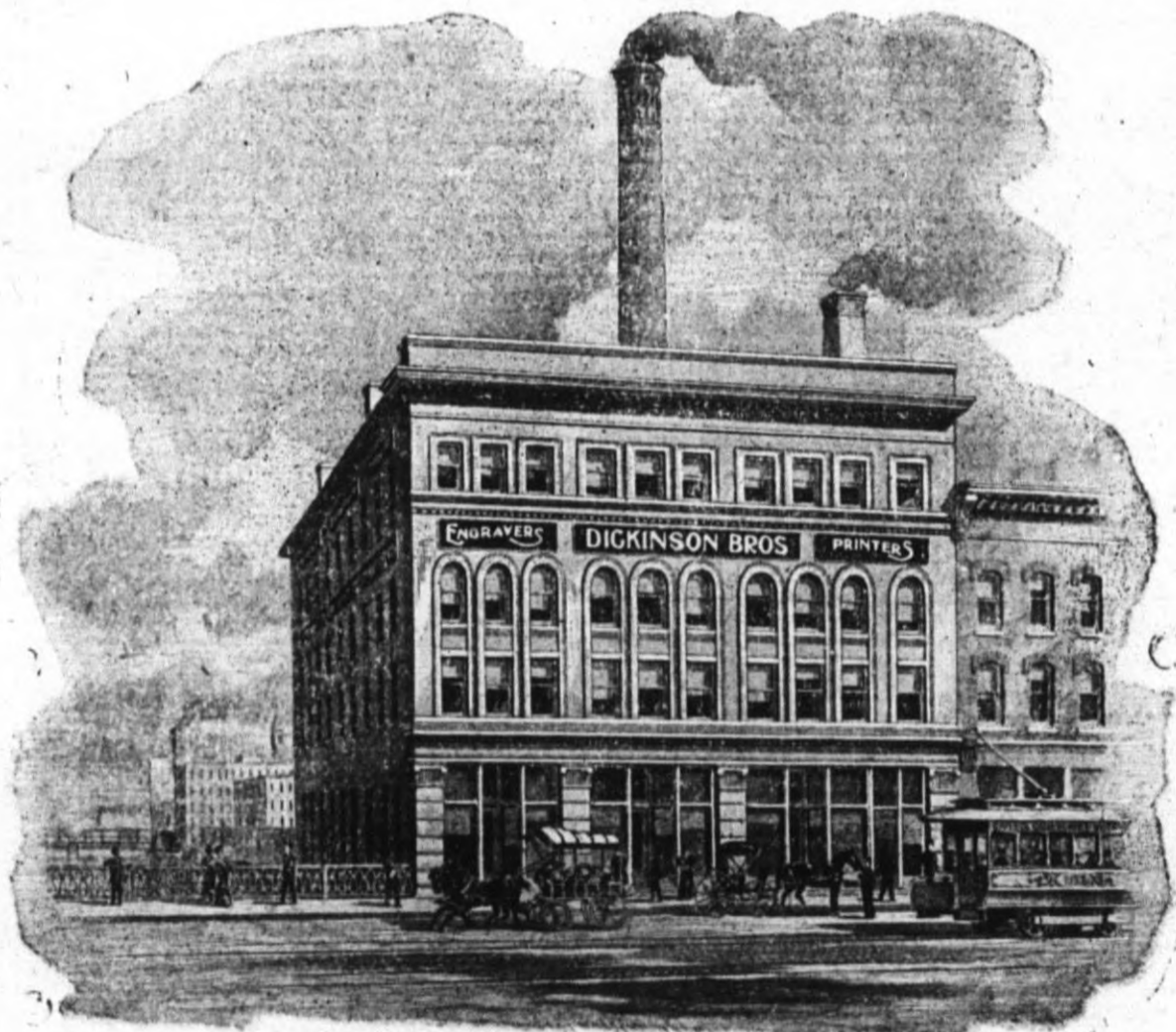
ST. LOUIS, MICH.

DEPARTMENTS: Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Penmanship, Music, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Elocution, Physical Culture, Languages and Kindergarten.

All classes in the college or one's choice, for one tuition, \$18 a year.

One month's trial free. Our attendance has increased ten-fold in four years. Our methods approved by leading educators. Enter at any time. Old reliable school. Graduates helped to good positions. Many teachers; classes small; backward students assisted personally. Students are trained free in Music, Penmanship, Elocution, Physical Culture, Debating, Parliamentary Law, Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing.

Board, with warmed and lighted room  
\$2 00 per week; in clubs, \$1 00.



*The Plant of Dickinson Bros., Engravers and Printers, 1, 3, 5, Pearl-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.*



B. W. Ellison *Z*

*Always keeps  
the* 

**Choicest Groceries.**

*Call in and see  
me.* 

**The Old Reliable, Alma.**

Smith & GlasS

**HARDWARE,**

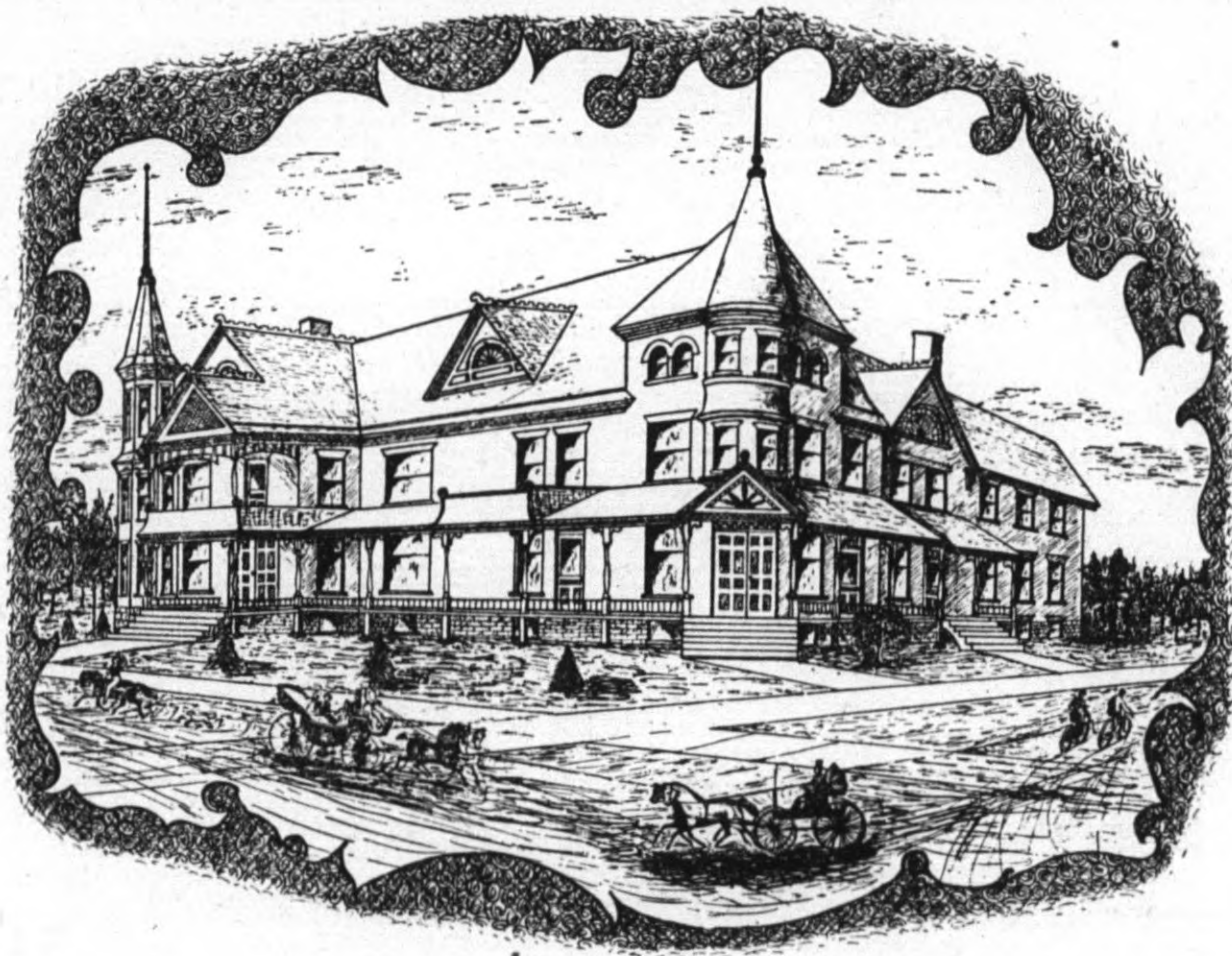
**Bicycles**

**Bicycle  
Sundries**

Tin Shop in Connec-  
tion 

ALMA,

MICHIGAN,



***Brainerd's Hospital,***

ALMA, MICHIGAN.



## CONTENTS.



	PAGE
THE SIBYLS IN CHRISTIAN ART AND LITERATURE, <i>Mary C. Gelston,</i> -	3
"THE LAND OF THE FUTURE," <i>Charles Ernest Scott, '98,</i>	6
IN THE LAND OF DREAMS, <i>Jacob C. Foote, '00,</i> -	11
SIAM, <i>Clara Booth-McKee, '96,</i> - - -	12
COLLEGE MEN AND THE MASSES, <i>Henry P. Bush, '01</i> -	14
A SUMMER MOONLIGHT NIGHT, <i>Jacob C. Foote, '00,</i> -	16
LONGINGS OF A STUDENT, <i>David Magaw, '00,</i> -	17
Y. W. C. A. - - - - -	17
EDITORIAL COMMENTS - - - - -	18
ATHLETICS, - - - - -	19
SOCIETY NEWS, - - - - -	23
CLASS NEWS, - - - - -	24
Y. M. C. A. - - - - -	27
ZETA SIGMA, - - - - -	6-7
ALPHA THETA, - - - - -	12-13
ADELPHIC, - - - - -	14-15
PHILOMATHEAN, - - - - -	16-17
TRACK TEAM, - - - - -	20-21
BASE BALL, - - - - -	22-23



**...To the Seniors...**

---

*June is the month of roses;  
June is a month of joy;  
In June your school life closes,  
And us you bid "adieu."*

*You have climbed up Learning's stairway,  
And have gained the top-most view:  
You press the gate of another day  
To test your strength with the world.*

*While here we've watched and admired you,  
And have prized your fellowship sweet,  
And in Life's conflicts we'll watch you,  
Assured you'll not fail of the goal.*

*June's roses fade and die,  
And their fragrance is no more;  
But when you shall say "good-by,"  
You will live in memory still.*



# ALMANIAN.

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1900.

No. 4.

## THE SIBYLS IN CHRISTIAN ART AND LITERATURE.

MARY C. GELSTON.

**T**HE Sibyls were regarded by the ancients as holy women, who lived a life of virginity and solitude in caves and grottoes, who could look with prophetic eye into the future and return oracular responses to inquiring votaries, shrouding truth in mystery. Varro, who lived about a hundred years before the Christian era, gives their number as ten. Their names are derived from the locality of their habitations. The story of the Sibyl who presented herself to Tarquin with the wonderful books of prophecy, is supposed to relate to the Cumæan Sibyl, and it is this prophetess whom, under the name of Deiphobe, Virgil makes the guide of Æneas to the realms of Pluto, where he sees things hidden in the depths of earth and darkness, of which even the poet can hardly speak.

The awe and reverence with which these mysterious personages were regarded did not pass away with paganism. Early in the history of the Christian church, there were speculations regarding their predictions and their claims to respect. Some of the Fathers believed that they were under the influence of diabolical agencies; others, and among them St. Jerome, St. Clement of Alexandria and St. Augustine, believed that they were divinely inspired, and that

they predicted the coming of Christ to the Gentiles as the prophets did to the Jews.

In the Middle Ages there was current a legend that Augustus had resorted to the Tiburtine Sibyl to inquire whether he should allow himself to be worshiped with the divine honors which the senate had decreed him. The Sibyl took him aside and showed him an altar, and above it, in the opening in the sky, the Virgin and the Child in a blaze of glory. A voice was heard which said, "This is the altar of the Son of God." The Emperor adored the vision, and erected an altar upon the Capitoline with the words, "*Ara Primogeniti Dei.*" The little church of Ara Coeli, built in the fourteenth century upon the site of a much earlier one, is well known to all who visit Rome, and is evidence of an old belief in what even Jeremy Taylor, as late as the first half of the seventeenth century, regarded among "the great and glorious accidents happening about the birth of Jesus."

Virgil more than any other pagan author seems to be the connecting link between paganism and Christianity. At different periods the Church looked upon him as the unconscious vehicle of divine inspiration, and in the Middle Ages he enjoyed the distinction of being practically a



Christian prophet. In Virgil we find a tone of expectation which reflects the yearning felt by many a Roman of his time, a yearning for knowledge and for faith alike. We see this in the fifth Eclogue, "that mystical poem to which scholars know no key," where the pure and stainless shepherd is raised to heaven and all Nature unites with man in praise and honor.

"A god he is! a god we guessed him then!  
Peace on the earth he sends, and joy to men."

But it is the fourth, the "Messianic" Eclogue, known to English readers by Pope's paraphrase, that the Catholic church so long regarded as the chief point of union between Virgil and the new faith, and as indisputable proof that he was acquainted with the Hebrew Prophecies. We now know that we are not called upon to go beyond classical sources for the substance and the idea of the poem (with the single exception of the child), or even for the imagery, so like that of Isaiah. But as the tone of historical criticism has advanced, there have been those who have taken a middle ground. They say that some of the ideas and language of Hebrew prophecy may have become indirectly known to Virgil through the channels of Alexandrine learning, or especially through the new Sibylline Prophecies, manufactured and collected in the East after the old books perished in the burning of the Capitol. These Prophecies reflected Jewish as well as other Oriental ideas. Is it impossible that among them was a suggestion of One who was to come "in the fullness of time," as the regenerator of the race?

The belief of the Catholic church in the testimony of the Sibyl to the great facts of Christianity, is shown by the well known hymn *Dies Irae*, in which

David and the Sibyl are spoken of as entitled to equal credit.

"The dreadful day, the day of ire,  
Shall kindle the avenging fire  
Around the expiring world.  
And Earth as Sibyl said of old,  
And as the prophet-king foretold,  
Shall be in ruin hurled."

This, the most sublime of all hymns, was admitted into the liturgy of the church, and thus gave sanction to the adoption of the Sibyls into Christian art. From that time we see them accompanying Prophets and Apostles. We find them on Giotto's Campanile and on Ghiberti's bronze gates. In the church of Ara Coeli is a rude but curious bas-relief representing the legend of the Tiburtine Sibyl and Augustus. The same legend, quite dramatically conceived, is the subject of a celebrated fresco in Sienna, by Baldassare Peruzzi. In the Vienna and Berlin museums we find the story, a favorite one among artists, again represented by Lucas van Leyden, "the Durer of Holland," and Roger van der Weyden. In the painting of the former, the scene is a narrow street. The Sibyl of colossal size, points upward, and the Emperor, who has fallen to the pavement, gazes with wonder and adoration at the Virgin and infant Saviour enthroned in the sky. In van der Weyden's picture, the vision is beheld from before an open window, and here, too, the majestic Sibyl is the conspicuous figure.

But the highest honor paid by art to the Sibyl has been by Michael Angelo and Raphael. In the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Michael Angelo's art is acknowledged to be supreme, and there Sibyls unite with Prophets to form a gigantic framework around the subjects of creation, of which the birth of Eve is the center. The Sibyls are five in number. Some are young and some are



aged, but all burn with the fire of prophecy. They give one the impression of having lived far from the abodes of men, and so are devoid of feminine sweetness and human sympathy. But, as Taine says, "There are souls whose impressions flash out like lightning and whose actions are thunderbolts. Such are the personages of Michael Angelo." Persica, supposed to be the oldest of the sisterhood, is studiously reading from a book, which, as if from dimness of sight, she holds close to her in her knotted hands. Cumæa, also aged, with head uncovered, reads with the volume at a distance from her eyes. Libyca, of equally powerful proportions, is endeavoring to reach a heavy book. Erythræa, the prophetess of divine vengeance, with a haughtier and more warlike expression than an ancient Pallas, sits bare-headed, reading intently. Delphica, with waving hair and turban, young, and the most human of all, holds a scroll but gazes into vacancy, seeming to see already the fulfillment of the prophecies.

More human and lovable, if not so grand and majestic, are Raphael's four Sibyls in the church of Santa Maria della Pace in Rome, one of the great master's most perfect works. They are beautiful women of antique form, whose attitudes and movements show exquisite grace. All are young except the wrinkled Tiburtina, who, however, is so transfigured that she, too, appears beautiful, like the aged in the Elysian Fields of Virgil. Above them float angels with parchment scrolls which they present to the Sibyls. The scroll of Cumæa gives in Greek the

words, "The Resurrection of the Dead." Persica writes on the scroll held by the angel, "He will have the lot of death." The beautiful Phrygia is presented with a scroll, on which she reads, "The heavens surround the sphere of the earth," and Tiburtina has under her the inscription, "I will open and arise." The fourth angel floats above, holding the seventh line of Virgil's fourth Eclogue, beginning "Jam nova progenies."

No one can see this wonderful group and the sculpture-like figures in the Sistine Chapel, and many other only less famous representations of the heathen prophetesses, without feeling that Christianity owes a debt to paganism. If St. Paul could quote Aratus and Menander, surely we cannot refuse to accept these and all other unconscious heathen testimonies to Christianity, belonging to a time when the spiritual element was beginning to assert itself in men, though uncertainly, and when many a thoughtful soul, longing for an exemplar, a pattern of manhood, might have said as one did: "We too desire not a fair one, but the fairest of all. Unless we find him, we shall think we have failed."

We cannot believe, as the Spanish legend tells us, that Virgil's eyes first saw the Star of Bethlehem, but is it hard to believe that he, "than whom no purer soul ever lived," as his poet-friend Horace says of him, caught perhaps a faint glimpse of the radiance of the unrisen day?

"A sun will pierce  
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched."





## “THE LAND OF THE FUTURE.”

CHARLES ERNEST SCOTT, '98.

**N**APOLEON prophesied that one day Europe would be all Republican or all Cossack. That forecast, not yet realized, though strangely in the way towards fulfillment, has been merged into the larger question: What nation in the next centuries is to dominate the *world*, even as others have in the past; and what is to be the nature of that supremacy? History would seem to prove that nations need race-leaders; and even as it is natural for men to bow to a “konig-man,” crowned or uncrowned as a Frederick the Great or a Washington, so is it necessary for the world to follow a master-race and state as leader that it may increasingly move art into the light of a full orbéd civilization.

Assuredly the Latin races are out of the struggle for world-mastery. They stand and watch—the Italian dreaming over the glories of that state which has required a thousand years to die; the Spaniard darkly brooding over the world-dominion of Charles, the final crash of whose stupendous wreck was heard amid the booming of Dewey's guns; the Frenchman gaily nonchalant, perforce, over that physical and moral impotence which cost him his Rhine provinces, an empire in the East and a continent in the New World.

Germany is limited by an inadequate and not too rich basis of empire compelling enormous and damaging emigration; her states are still fragmentary; the progress in unification of blood resulting from French conquest strengthens her nationality but to deepen the active and powerful hostility of nations who shut her in. She displays no tendency to unify

with other German-speaking folk, and is weighted with Militarism.

The struggle lies between the Saxon and the Slav. The one is no less ardent and daring and masterful than in the days when the Norse heroes steered to the southward and Charlemagne wept for his empire; the other no less eager, ambitious and ruthless than when the youthful Peter astounded and exasperated Europe. The Anglo-Saxon has wrested to himself four truly continental empires—one in America, another in India, a third in Oceanica and a fourth in Africa, welding them together with Titanic strength and great practical sagacity by possessing the strategic points on the globe, together with the gateways of the oceans and the approaches thereto—all being guarded by navies larger than any possible foreign combination of strength. And the Russian has pushed out in ever widening circles. Steadily, relentlessly his empire has moved on southward and eastward, and like a great beast, rending and devouring dependencies, buffer-states, principalities and kingdoms.

But the Russian Empire labors under tremendous difficulties: it is agglutinative, not assimilative; its people and states are even less homogeneous than those wide-ruling empires of the Nile and Euphrates Valleys, whose centralization could not save *them*; it is perhaps strong enough to rule barbarous people, but too crude, to be a master-*teacher* of the world. A crushing Absolutism, enforced at the point of 4,000,000 bayonets (the Russian system of governing men) is a poor com-







petitor with the Saxon open secret of progress, "Liberty regulated by Law." Russia is far to the north of the zones of power already occupied by the Saxon; he is embarrassed by physical and geographical hindrances; a fledgling in the rule of colonies and in caring for a vast, unwieldy bulk of heterogeneous half-starved Orientals, ignorant, debased and hopeless socially, for ages to come; while politically these subjects are cursed by a bureaucracy and Cæsarism well nigh intolerable, a system breeding universal discontent and conspiracy, and as sure to wane as the experience of history is trustworthy. Russia may be great in numbers, but can hardly become a rival to Anglo-Saxondom in any other respect. Her civilization is Asiatic rather than European. It suppresses the individual. Such an empire can never excel in the arts of peace without which she must remain poor, and lacking wealth her military power will be insignificant compared with that of the Anglo-Saxon race.

With only one-third of the population of the globe, the Anglo-Saxon now possesses more than one-third of the earth's surface and rules over one-third of its people; and the race is multiplying faster than *all* the races of continental Europe combined. It seems to unite to a large extent the qualities which made each of the three greatest nations of antiquity supreme in its own sphere and a tremendous benefactor of the world—the spiritual mind or what Humbolt called the "talent for religion," of the Hebrews, the marvelous versatility and capacity for intellectual attainment of the Greeks, and the power of the Romans in their mastery of physical conditions and their genius for organization and government. With these a fourth quality, the special contribution of the Teutonic race to civilization, may be

added—the reverence for womanhood and the idea of home.

Not that the English-speaking man is a paragon in all these lines; but, by virtue of the cumulative power of them all *combined* he stands preeminent. "Several continental races are superior to the Anglo-Saxon in speculative thought, scholarship, music and art. But these are the flowers, not the roots of civilization. They adorn civilizations, but do not create them." Granting that the English speaker has to answer for much of earth-hunger, wickedness and lust, it must be acknowledged with the French Montalembert, that "He is the one who has best preserved the three fundamental bases of every society worthy of man—the spirit of freedom, the domestic character and the religious mind." The fruition of these qualities lies in Anglo-Saxon Protestant Christianity which is *par excellence* the philanthropic and missionary *power* of the world (witness the great Ecumenical Conference just held in N.Y.); and if "the missionary spirit is the essential spirit of Christianity," and the most missionary race is the most Christian race, then easily the Anglo-Saxon stands first.

Now the miracle is that all that is favorable to Anglo-Saxon growth and supremacy is intensified in America. As Canon Farrar said: "In America, I have been struck with the enormous power, vivacity and speed in every department of exertion." Behind these manifestations of masterfulness are two tremendous ideas for which America stands—a pure Christianity and civil liberty. And foreign critics continually remark how these principles have made a new race, an *American* race, instinct with power, possessing a faith in humanity amounting to a passion—a race whose destinies are not in the keeping of any one race; they are



too large for that custody—and the English race being only one of many races with which its future rests. “The Americans,” says one of these critics, “have all the characteristics of the conquering race. They have indomitable energy, perseverance and pluck, they stop at nothing, are deterred by no trouble and prevented by no obstacle. Poverty, weariness, exertion, hard work—none of these living spectres, which affright and terrify, has terror for them. Their physique and their temperament seem made for toil and to surmount discouragement. They seem in fact to be most lavishly fitted by nature for the parts they are assuming.”

That here the English-speaker is to be given trial of himself, under conditions the most auspicious and thrilling, was early felt. There are many, many predictions of this by poets, publicists and statesmen. Parkman tells us that when England and France were struggling in the fastnesses of the western wilderness for the mastery of a continent the gallant General Wolfe said: “There will sometime hence be here a vast Empire, the seat of power and learning. Nature has refused it nothing, and there will grow up a people out of our little spot, England, that will fill this vast space and divide this portion of the globe with the Spaniards who are possessed of the other half.” And, at the beginning of the American Revolution, Horace Walpole was not the only English statesman who feared “that ostrich egg laid in America.” And when Count d’Aranda, representing Spain, signed the treaty of Paris, he voiced the sentiment of many a European prince when he wrote his king: “This federal republic is born a pigmy \*\*\* a day will come when it will be a giant, even a colossus, formidable in these countries.” That day has come and America has a career of its own, unique and pregnant

with wonderful possibilities. As Prof. Bryce, one of the most discerning, judicial-minded and sympathetic of our foreign critics puts it: “America has a long vista of years stretching before her in which she shall enjoy conditions far more auspicious than England can count upon. And that America marks the highest level, not only of material well-being, but of intelligence and happiness, which the race has yet attained, will be the judgment of those who look not at the favored few for whose benefit the world seems hitherto to have framed its institutions, but at the whole body of the people.”

This continent constitutes two-thirds of the possessions of the English-speaking race, of which race more than one-half is already in the United States. Here the empire is unsevered, while the remaining one-third is fragmentary and scattered over the globe. Our continent has room, resources, climate; it lies in the pathway of the nations; it belongs to the zone of power. As Gladstone has put it: “America has a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man.” It is more than twice the size of Europe, and capable of supporting twice the present population of the globe. “For the first time in history the greatest race occupies the greatest home.”

Scholars stand ready with reasons to explain in their way how all this is possible. Rawlinson says: “Ethnologists now almost universally admit that mixed races of mankind are superior to the pure ones.” Such were the Greek and Romans and Egyptians. In support of the physiological advantages of the American race, which is very widely related, Huxley affirms that “the average measure of human life in this country has been steadily increasing during this century and is now considerably longer



than in any other country." And Darwin remarks: "There is apparently much truth in the belief that the wonderful progress of the United States, as well as the character of the people, are the results of natural selection; for the more energetic, restless and courageous men from all parts of Europe have emigrated during the last ten or twelve generations to that great country, and have there succeeded best. Looking at the distant future, I do not think that the Rev. Mr. Zinke takes an exaggerated view when he says: 'All other series of events—as that which resulted in the culture of mind in Greece, and that which resulted in the empire of Rome—only appear to have purpose and value when received in connection with, or rather as subsidiary to, the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the West.'"

Indeed as Tennyson says of this very subject: "The good God seems to have taxed Himself to see how much good He could crowd into one star." Does all this point to the sceptre of controlling power? The number of testimonies by foreign scholars and statesmen, such as Matthew Arnold and Huxley and Jacob Grimm and Emile Laveleye and J. R. Green and Bismark and Cavour, that "America holds the world's future," is truly surprising. And curiously enough history points to this as a logical consummation. Empire has always moved steadily westward, and the learned and thoughtful long before the days of Seneca, have noted it. But America is the *last* west—beyond is China, the most hoary empire of the East.

Now it would seem that as goes the civilization of the United States, so goes that of America. (And perhaps it was not a wild, impossible vision which Chas. Sumner saw of "the time coming when the whole continent, with all its various

states, shall be a Plural Unit, with one Constitution, one Liberty, and one Destiny, when the *national example* will be more puissant than army or navy for the conquest of the world.") Can England—which Franklin once called "that pretty island which, compared to America, is but a stepping-stone in a brook, scarce enough of it above water to keep one's shoes dry"—can England, indeed, with her inadequate basis and with her present small fraction of the English-speaking race, hope to maintain her relative importance in the future, when that "pretty island" is the home of only one-twentieth part of the English-speakers, and the proportion is to grow continually smaller? Gladstone thinks not. "A hundred years ago the English-speaking population of America amounted to 3,000,000, and now we are told, with every appearance of probity, that in another hundred years it will amount to 600,000,000. Under these circumstances I wish to recognize the right of America to be considered the great organ of the powerful English tongue."

Moreover if the philosophy of history teaches that,

"The Eastern nations sink, their glory ends,  
And empire rises where the sun descends;"

and if it proves that,

"Time's noblest offspring is the last,"

then America should be the best, for Americans are as no other race,

"The heirs of all the ages in the foremost  
files of time."

Is there not a deep significance in all this? The accomplishment of mighty purposes require mighty agencies. To point men to spiritual life required the Incarnation, Life, Death, and Resurrection of the Eternal Son of God. And to redeem the world from *physical* barbarism, from the intellectual blackness of ignorance and superstition, from the



moral vice of heathenism, from the political injustice and cruelty of man to man, and to place that world in the full noon-tide splendor of exalted Christian civilization, is a part of that plan for which the Almighty manifested Himself to us in the flesh. And to the accomplishment of this purpose, mighty nations and great, have, even long before the shadowy days when Sargon I ruled far and wide, toiled and wrought, teaching the future what was the way, and alas! what was not, until finally, out of God's great training school has appeared a race equipped for leadership, uniting the greatest numbers, the greatest wealth, the greatest physical basis for empire, representing the largest liberty, the purest Christianity, the highest civilization, and about to step to the front and play a leading role in the drama of the world.

This picture is more than mere race-flattery. The American nation intensely, philanthropically, grandly in earnest, believes that even as

"No man is born into the world  
Whose work is not born with him,"

so is it with nations, and it takes this mission seriously.

They who are impotent and cynics affirm it a mark of immaturity to believe in a mission, but the doers are always those who see visions and who dream dreams; and the best doers are those whose visions are heavenly. Few things invigorate and nerve to action—high, heroic action—as the potent companionship of a purpose—a purpose in some sense worthy of men created in the image of God and too big to be bound by the cramping limitations of self. The nation who flings itself into life, like an eager man toiling towards a fine ideal, who, as Browning says, strives and holds cheap the strain, who dares, never guiding the throw—this nation *lives* and *has salt* in itself. Now, how many such are

there? How many governments in ages past have been built up or maintained primarily for other motives than some sort of dynastic or race aggrandisement, pure and simple? How many regimes have been altruistic in their ulterior end? And, despite the concessions which are to-day forced from kingdoms and monarchies to the rights of men, in order that self-arrogated power may continue, we know that the spirit of dynasties and privileged classes are not less sedulous for their interests, as against the full rights and liberties of men, than in the days of the Stuarts and the Bourbons. The *spirit* of building men into castle walls and bowing them under the burden of princely thrones is still in the world. And they, whose animus is thus—can they lead the world out into light?

It is not of *primal* significance that America has a strong confidence born of the consciousness of life—so motivated as to be possible of perennial vigor—a confidence steady in the realization of power and resources well-nigh limitless; but rather that America has that intense enthusiasm, born not of immaturity but of that youthfulness of spirit and temperament which a patriarch might possess, born of broad and lasting sympathies, of deep interest in men as men, in solicitude for their highest welfare as *individuals*. Only such a view of life can produce a natural leader, individual or national, because only such can be self-reverent, laboring under motives above and beyond self. We believe the American Republic has indeed learned, by even other lessons than the awful one of slavery, that service is salvation, selfishness and aggrandizement is limitation and self-destruction. So may it dare, in reverence and humility, though in power to attempt to lead the world out into light. If America cannot, who can?



Convinced of the necessity and the fitness of this manifest destiny, Gladstone said: "The future of the American race is of greater importance to Christendom at large than that of any other country." Indeed, could any race demand a better equipment under a Christian civilization or have a greater responsibility laid upon it to secure the peace and fraternity of nations, and to bind the world "by gold chains about the feet of

God?" Can it be that America will rob herself of her heritage of glory and beneficence, and her name be added to that list of nations dead—"unworthy of their trust"—and Macaulay's mournful prophesy be fulfilled? Or shall the magnificent vision of Locksley Hall be realized, and America, redeemed to serve, extend her dominion and power to bless and uplift?



## IN THE LAND OF DREAMS.

JACOB C. FOOTE, '00.

I saw a face in the Land of Dreams—  
It brought to me a sense of fear;  
I thought to myself, "How strange it seems  
That it should look at me so queer!"

"Have you come from far?" I shyly said;  
"Not very far," it quick replied.  
"I've only come from the Land of the  
Dead,—  
That's where I'm living since I died."

And then it quickly disappeared,  
Just where it went I could not see;  
But soon some voices loudly cheered  
As though it were a joke on me.

\* \* \* \* \*

Oh the Land of Dreams is a queer, queer  
place!  
All one may see there who can tell?  
It may be an angel's or demon's face,  
The one from Heaven, the other from Hell;

Or it may be a mortal come from earth,  
Intent on seeing funny sights  
And passing there a time in mirth  
Ere going back to home delights.

You're sure to see a strange array  
When on a journey through this land,  
And many things seen on the way  
You'll doubtless fail to understand.

There's one old town not very neat,  
Which I would warn you go not near,  
For 'tis the place where the spectres meet  
And plot before they come out here.

And if perchance you'd fall into  
The clutches of this cruel clan,  
I fear that they would torture you  
With all the torments they could plan.

While on my trips through this land so queer  
Sometimes I meet one unaware,  
And oh! but I'm glad to get back here  
To the solid earth and the sweet, pure air!



## SIAM.

CLARA BOOTH-MCKEE, '96.

**A**S we steamed up the Menam Chow Phya, I caught my first glimpse and received my first impressions of Siam. On either bank was a thick, tropical jungle of attap, overgrown with gigantic creepers, while high above all, towered the stately palm trees. The unfamiliar birds, the dusky natives, the equatorial sun—everything helped me to realize that we had reached “the land of endless summers far over the sea.”

As we neared Bangkok the scene changed. The banks were lined with house-boats, and away in the distance could be seen the glittering roof of temple after temple. Farther up to the right we noticed the Custom House, and saw the flags of the American and British Legations.

The river has a fascination all its own. Here are dozens of little rua-changs with their native gondoliers; there, the big Hong Kong and Singapore steamers; now, a business-like steam launch comes whistling along; rice-laden Chinese junks, with painted eyes to watch the course; a house-boat with its native occupants; and possibly a royal barge, with scarlet dressed rowers dipping their gilded oars. When the sun sinks, the sky is bright with those gorgeous Oriental colorings never seen in colder climates; then before one realizes it, the tropical moon is shining and the scene is one never to be forgotten.

Bangkok is a cosmopolitan city. In a short walk, one often meets representatives of many nations. Sikhs, with scarlet turbans, and the Klings and Tamils from Southern India are here in numbers.

There are Malays and Burmese. The Japanese with smiling faces and neat appearances are always a welcome sight. Americans, Germans, English, French, Portugese, Swiss and Norwegians have found homes for themselves in this great pagan city. Some of Bangkok's ten thousand priests, with their patched yellow robes and shaved heads are usually near. The Siamese seem to prefer to busy themselves with numberless little shops or stalls, while the Chinese control the greater part of the business and do the manual labor of the kingdom. Many of the large manufacturing interests and most of the large stores are owned by Chinamen. The Chinese coolie sprinkles the streets, draws the “rickshaw” and is the burden-bearer of the city.

No distinctive Siamese vehicle is seen on the streets of Bankok. The trolley, automobiles, carriages, carts and bicycles are of European or American manufacture. The gharries are from India. The “rickshaws” are from Japan. A boat is the true Siamese conveyance. In this Eastern Venice nearly all places can be reached by canal. The Siamese as a race, love the water. Thousands of families have their only homes in house-boats, where it is impossible to stand erect. All children can paddle their own canoes, and morning, noon and night they may be seen bathing in the river or canals.

The Siamese have gentle affectionate dispositions. In appearance, they are rather attractive with dark eyes and pleasant faces. Both men and women wear their hair cut short and brushed away from the head in every direction.







The panung, a cloth so arranged as to form trousers, is worn by both sexes.

Buddhism is the religion of the country and Buddhists believe in and practice merit-making, which accounts for the great number of "wats" or temples in Bangkok. Although many of them are interesting, still there are three that attract special attention—the Royal Wat, Wat Poh and the Wat of the Golden Mountain. A "wat" includes many structures. They often stand in extensive grounds, shaded by palms or banyans. The central building, where the idols are kept and priests are ordained, is called the "bote." Near by, are the homes of the priests, and usually a number of prachadees and salas are found in the enclosure. The Royal Temple, Wat Parakow, stands within the palace walls. Because of the state ceremonies held there, and from the fact that it is the King's place of worship, it is far more elaborate than the other Wats. The roofs are of various colors and can be seen from a distance sparkling in the sun. High above all these, rises the "prachadee," said to be overlaid with plates of gold. Near the prachadee is the bote. Here everything is genuine, as befits the gifts of a king. Seven Buddhas raise their jeweled hands toward a dim space where may be seen the emerald idol. The three eyes are diamonds of great value. This Buddha is thought to have been sent down from heaven in past ages, and all Buddhists consider this

their most sacred idol. Around the roofs of the temples many small, sweetly-toned bells are hung, whose silvery notes can be heard at a distance, as they swing to and fro with the breezes. The window shutters and doors of this Wat, represent scenes in the life of Buddha, worked in mother-of-pearl upon a background of black lacquer. At Wat Poh may be seen the reclining Buddha, which is one hundred and seventy-five feet long and is said to be the largest idol in existence. The Golden Mountain is artificial, having been built by a former prince to make merit, but is so overgrown with trees and vines as to deceive all but the most careful observers. It is the highest point in Bangkok and from its summit one has a fine view of the city and the surrounding country.

Here all vegetation grows luxuriantly. No spot is too barren for the banana to thrust up its broad leaves. The coconut palm and bread-fruit tree furnish food to the indolent, and the feathery bamboo adds beauty to the scene. There are no violets, no mignonette, no sweet, delicate home-flowers, but in their stead are huge trees with brightest blossoms, and shrubs whose flowers are tropical both in color and fragrance.

This land, with its winding rivers, its alluvial soil and burning sun, has great possibilities, and might take a forward position in the march of progress were it not over-shadowed by the darkness of heathen superstition and sin.





# COLLEGE MEN AND THE MASSES.

HENRY P. BUSH, '01.

**M**UCH is being written in our day on the function of a college. The courses prevalent in our colleges have been treated from a purely educational standpoint. We have treated these courses from a psychological standpoint. In fact every phase of college advancement has had its champions. We, however, who know what a change our college course has wrought in us by giving us truer conceptions of life and by revealing to us truer standards of development are anxious that college influence may become more widely disseminated.

Recognizing the fact that our universities number their thousands of students and that our colleges are so conducted that any young man of average intellect and sound body may by perseverance obtain a college course, we still see a gulf separating the masses from those possessing a high grade of culture. This gulf must in some way be bridged over. Upon the success of bridging it depends the future welfare of our nation. Every great problem before the American people to be rightly solved must have intelligence back of it. For who will point out for us anything more uncontrollable than popular sentiment? Who will furnish us a safer criterion, however, than the sentiment of a cultured people? And who will on the other hand furnish us a more unstable source of power than an uncultured race?

College influence is needed most of all in the political world. This is true for the reason that our government bears the same relation to all its citizens. We must all meet on common ground. The government cannot be a respecter of per-

sons. There are also certain economic principles which never yield to sentiment. If our sentiment is at variance with these principles it is a foregone conclusion that sentiment must bow to principle. Yet we see how hard it is for an ignorant person holding to sentiment to bow to the inevitable. If such a person had a broader view of his relation to society, if he could by scientific thought adapt himself to the circumstances as he finds them, his imaginary ills would vanish. The ability to thus adapt one's self is one of the most salutary effects of a college training.

Sometimes it happens that college professors become a power in politics. We are sorry this is not more often the case. We would have our college professors exert a greater influence in the political world than they do. In many places alas, they do not exert any influence whatever. The blame for this condition of affairs, however, does not fall upon the men of learning. The present method of carrying on politics furnishes the entire cause.

Politics are conducted on such a basis that a brazen face and unlimited self-confidence are the most promising credentials. A man with a doctor's degree is modest and reserved. He will not stoop to those trifles and inconsistencies which are the marks of scheming politicians. One of those politicians with twenty dinner tickets and five or ten dollars to spend for drinks will control more votes than a man of learning will by setting forth in a logical manner the needs of the times. What does all this show? It shows that we, as a





people, are diseased politically. As a dose of opium bridges over a temporary evil for future remorse so the remedy of the corrupt politician simply adds horrors to the evils already existing.

Thus we see a state of affairs in politics which is really alarming. Politics cannot be purified by those low in the scale of intelligence. Broad vision and a thorough acquaintance with the nerve and fiber of a democracy are the qualities most needed in a political reformer. These qualities are not of mushroom growth. They require long and persistent training. Hence our college trained men, who with proper motives have given time to the study of human problems, are by far the best fitted to disseminate what they have learned among the people. In proportion as college trained men scatter pure and wholesome principles of thought and action among the people will the gulf which has separated the masses from men of culture be bridged over. This then is one of the important fields of college influence.

The college, too, should exert a wholesome influence in the religious world. It can do this by raising the standards of true culture. We say true culture for the reason that in our time there is a kind of culture so-called which consists of a smattering knowledge of Greek and Latin and ability, acquired by observation, of assuming the demeanor of a person of learning. Such sham is readily detected by an intelligent person, but what about the influence of such upon the masses who do not have a conception of higher learning and culture and who think that these imposters are true types of those possessing culture? It is evident that the effect is demoralizing and that the gulf mentioned before between the masses and the cultured is widened. Matthew Arnold says, "True culture

aims to make reason and the will of God prevail." Any culture that comes short of this is not worthy of the name.

Many forces from prehistoric times to the present have been at work for the advancement of the race. These influences have at different times been exerting themselves under the cloaks of the various religions. Sometimes these forces ran parallel toward the same end. More often however these forces acted at angles, or in direct opposition, thus neutralizing one another, producing no effect whatever. This antagonism between the forces for good resulted from a misunderstanding of the forces at work. The only thread which can guide the forces for good through the labyrinth of sentiment, prejudice, doubt and ignorance to a common battleground against the forces of evil is the thread of intelligence.

Justice Brewer says that the first twenty-five years of the next century will witness a drawing together of the churches. If we will but notice the signs of the times we will see that he has ample reasons for making his predictions. What about the *Ecumenical* Council held in New York recently? What about the great discussions in the Methodist conferences? What about discussions among Presbyterians pertaining to their creed? Do not all these indicate that the church is undergoing a transformation? Not a transformation in fundamental principles, but a transformation in regard to method of presenting truth and the outward forms of worship. This change is well summed up in the following quotation made use of by Hopkins in an article called, "After Orthodoxy What?"

"Copernik's thought a new world made,  
Though Ptolemy's stars still shone;  
New eyes a new religion gave,  
Yet not a truth was gone."



We are in the van of this movement? In fact who only can grasp the situation and see the tendency of the times? Evidently college-bred men, which fact again opens to us the scope of influence to be exerted by a college.

Again reformers claim their work can prosper only by promoting the integrity of the individual. Sloth, indolence, melancholy and ignorance are the foes of prosperity. Hundreds of causes are working together to promote these evils. Impartial laws affording personal and civil rights tend to remedy them. We err greatly, however, when we try to trace all social ills back to unwise legislation. Drygoods boxes, street corners, dudish airs, cigarettes, neglect of early training, and ineffective laws relating to marriage and divorce are more potent causes for destroying the integrity of the individual than unwise legislation ever could be. This is a fact which college men should recognize. Any one subjected to the evils mentioned imagines that his troubles come from without and we can with justice say that so long as he entertains this erroneous idea there is but little hope for his advancement.

This is a fact which a large percent of our population does not recognize. During the coming years it will be the duty of college men to assist reformers in antagonizing with tact many of the tendencies of the popular mind. If college men live up to their duty in this regard, the college along this line also will be doing a lasting service for society.

The importance of politics, religion and the integrity of the individual is conceded. We have noticed that the college should be the center of influence in each of these. Although much literature upon the spheres of college influence is extant, all of which is of inestimable value to teachers, professors, and students, yet it does not reach the masses. The responsibility of touching the masses, of drawing them into the current leading to higher education rests with the present generation of students and professors. A life can be most easily influenced by another life. Hence every student at college ought to improve his opportunity of touching many lives, awakening in them the desire to know self and to discover the will of Providence in their lives.



## A SUMMER MOONLIGHT NIGHT.

JACOB C. FOOTE, '00.

The moon is risen high and with her light  
Now colors all the landscape till it seems  
Not filled with objects of the day or night,  
But with remembered things of fairest  
dreams.

A few short hours have wrought a wondrous  
change;  
Familiar objects now seem passed away,  
And in all places there appear the strange  
New beauties quite unknown when it was  
day.

Sweet peace is here; impressive stillness reigns,  
For the breeze is silent, and no voice is heard  
But of the cricket as he still complains;  
The twigs in silence hang and are not stirred.

Upon the grass the shadows faintly lie;  
The voiceless leaves seem of a magic green;  
How strange is all! It seems I ought to spy  
Gay troops of fairies in this mid-night scene.

Fair Moon, with all thy charms and all thy  
powers  
O'er objects of the earth,—Night-queen of  
space,  
Thy royal reign here lasts but a few hours  
Ere thou must for a time conceal thy face.

Yet, thou hast lingered here and well revealed  
How in familiar things oft may be found  
New beauties which but lie concealed  
Until some newer light is shed around.





# LONGINGS OF A STUDENT.

DAVID MAGAW, '00.

I wish I was able to show  
The needs of mankind here below,  
Then I would like Dr. Bruske preach,  
Exhort, demand and also teach.

I wish I had the fine physique  
That Prof. J. W. might well boast,  
Then I would enter football lists  
And be as immovable as a post.

I wish I was of Grecian birth,  
Had lived my early years in Greece,  
Then I could converse with J. T.  
Of Plato, Homer, Socrates.

I wish I had the keen insight  
Of nature, that Prof. Davis owns,  
Then I would know when I was right,  
Explaining terra, sand and stones.

I wish I was like Notestein,  
A good student of nature's laws,  
Then I'd explain properties of matter,  
Results, developments and cause.

I wish I had a constant mind  
Like Prof. J. Clizbe, always sure  
That if I followed Christ's example,  
I would be prosperous and endure.

I wish I was of historic mould  
Like Prof. James Mitchell, who, I'm told,  
Is about to write how things have went,  
Since Adam was from the garden sent.

I wish I had the brains to make  
The choice and chance of future state,  
As trustworthy as the distance of the sun,  
Can be shown forth by Fullerton.

I wish I was a pretty scribe  
With business principles applied,  
Then I would write like our Prof. King,  
And folks would think me just the thing.

I wish I had of learned the art  
To train men in athletic sport,  
Then I like Fauver—recruits would take,  
And veteran sportsmen would soon make

I wish I was a man of skill  
Like Milliken with his fiddle,  
Then I could please a host of people  
By playing music in the chapel.

I wish I had the power to use  
The Latin like Miss Gelston does,  
Then I could be to say the least,  
A college tutor or even a priest.

I wish I was adept in art,  
And like Miss Booth, I'd play my part,  
In making homes more pleasant than  
They would be, with the drawings gone.

I wish I had a German thought,  
So I could answer as I ought,  
Miss Inglis, when she bid us say  
In German, 'tomorrow'll be a fine day.'

I wish I was of Peter's type,  
So Christ would also me invite,  
To watch and feed the little sheep,  
And like Mrs. Plum them safely keep.

I wish I had a firm control,  
Of that instrument which charms the  
soul,  
Then I, like Mrs. St. Johns would sing,  
Eternal honors to my King.

If these longings could only be  
A part, and, understood by me,  
Then I should have all the power and  
grace,  
That Alma Faculty now embrace.

---

## Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association extends, to Faculty and Students, best wishes for a pleasant vacation. And may the Christian Associations be remembered by all during the summer months.

Some of the Association girls are planning to return early next year and be here to welcome the new girls. The president desires all such to be considered

members of the Reception Committee.

The joint Missionary Committee will hold its final meeting this month, to make plans for next year. We hope to receive help and inspiration by procuring speakers who have been in the Missionary field. The pledges in the Y. W. C. A. have been paid promptly and it is the desire of the Missionary Committee that we may be as successful next year.



# ALMANIAN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
THE STUDENTS OF ALMA COLLEGE,  
ALMA, MICHIGAN.

## Subscription Price

One Year,.....\$1 00  
Single Copy,..... 12½c

## Board of Control

F. N. NOTESTEIN, Ph. D., CHAIRMAN.

DAVID MAGAW,	- - -	Class of 1900.
D. S. CARMICHAEL,	- - -	Class of 1901.
L. S. BAGLEY,	- - -	Class of 1902.
H. N. RONALD,	- - -	Class of 1903.
EVELINA STARK,	- - Kindergarten	Department.
J. L. MCBRIDE,	- - -	Academy.

## Board of Editors

W. B. ROBINSON, 1901,	- -	Editor-in-Chief.
J. C. FOOTE, 1900,	}	Assistant Editors.
CAROLYN A. BUTLER, 1901,		
W. E. BROCK, 1902,	-	Business Manager.
A. R. EASTMAN, 1901,	-	Assistant Business Manager.

## Class Editors

MARY W. PLUM,	- - -	Class of 1900.
ANNA BELLE CHISHOLM,	- - -	Class of 1901.
A. E. WILSON,	- - -	Class of 1902.
MYRTLE I. NICHOLSON,	- - -	Class of 1903.
JESSIE F. MYERS,	- - -	Kindergarten.
J. W. DUNNING,	- - -	Academy.
SADIE MESSINGER, '03,	- - -	School of Music.
R. I. MCKEE, 1902,	- - -	Athletic.
WINIFRED G. TRAPP, 1901,	- - -	Y. W. C. A.
J. F. MARTIN,	- - -	Y. M. C. A.

## Literary Society Editors.

DAISY L. HARD, '01,	- - -	Alpha Theta.
KATE BAIR,	- - -	Philomathean.
J. N. BOOTH, '02,	- - -	Zeta Sigma.
J. M. NORTHRUP,	- - -	Adelphic.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, at Alma, Michigan.

JUNE, 1900.

The one theme which is in the mind of every individual this time of the year—the words which come most readily to lips of each one of us—the people whom we admire, envy and look to now more than we have before (if that is a possibility)—the *Seniors*. Most fitting is it that the last number of the ALMANIAN for the year should be dedicated to this class which has always proved its loyalty to the college. Their varied ability is manifest in the fact that the vocation of no two of them is to be the same and although in com-

parison with some of the other classes in the college, their number is small, they are, nevertheless, destined to accomplish great things in the future and to sound the glory of their *Alma Mater* far and wide wherever their lot may take them.

The present year will be one ever memorable in the records of Alma. With no little show of truth it may be said that this is the time of transition from the uncertain to the certain. A very hasty and most casual survey would bring before the mind much that tends to please. While other years may have witnessed larger additions to the endowment fund, none has been so fraught with events that stir deeply the feelings of every true student, as they awaken cherished hopes, and strengthen the belief in a destiny held dear. On the material side at Commencement will be the dedication of the Hood Museum. Nor is this the end. The contract is let for the completion of two society halls adequate for the present need. Plans have already been drawn of the new Ladies' Hall. The complete fitting up of the Athletic Field surely cannot long be delayed. Besides there is the promise to adorn the campus with three new buildings, a Hall of Science and two dormitories—a promise which the memory will serve to bridge until the brief interim from the promise to the realization is safely passed. In the meantime the mind entertains no fleeting vision. Such is the confidence that rests undisturbed upon the sure foundation of faith in our president, whose tireless effort in securely harboring from the stormy trial and erecting here in Central Michigan a monument worthy of learning, makes him beloved of all. Again, socially and spiritually Alma has maintained her ever high standard. In the physical world triumphs



unshaken by turgid envy have been many, pleasing, and surprising. Not the least cause for praise is that it has not been done at the expense of scholarship. Rather we should say whatever quickens devotion to one's college and increases pride in achievement, the same cannot fail to pervade everywhere. That the intellectual part has been steadily on the advance is attested by higher scholarship, excellence in class exhibitions, society publics, oratorical prize contests and by enlarged plans in all departments. Especially is this true of the classical department, where under the able and much appreciated guidance of Prof. J. T. Ewing and Miss Gelston there has been formed a Classical Club for the purpose of studying farther than is possible in the class-room Greek and Roman life, art and literature. Thus these are a few of the many considerations for which we are grateful.

Never since the founding of Alma College has it been able to look back upon a more successful year in at least one department of its work—that of music. Having over sixty pupils on the piano alone without enumerating the large number who are in the Vocal Department or those under Professor Milliken who are learning to master that sweetest of all instruments, the violin, and its less difficult sister, the mandolin, Alma has

just reason to feel proud of the success attained in this line of work. Outsiders who know the principal of the department would always feel sure of the faithfulness and true worth of the pupils' daily work but this year they have not been left to merely guess of the advancement made, for everyone has had abundant opportunity to realize the worth of Alma's musical staff by themselves hearing the result of their work as evidenced by those who have participated in the three recitals which have been open to the public and largely attended. The Department has had exceptional opportunities this year in the line of lectures on subjects relating to music. Three have already been given and it is to be hoped that this course or one similar to it will be continued next year. The Commencement concert is to be fully up to the standard of past years in every respect and will bring to a fitting close the year which has proved so advantageous to this branch of the college work.

In the closing issue of the ALMANIAN for this year, the staff desires to acknowledge their indebtedness to the faculty, the alumni and the student body for their kind and generous support in every way; also to express the wish that the ALMANIAN may grow in size and circulation and that our successors may have allotted to them every success possible.

---

## ATHLETICS.

### OLIVET AND ALMA MEET.

May 18 and 19, 1900, will long be remembered by the athletes and students of Alma College.

On the above dates Alma's track team measured their brain and brawn on the

track and wrestling mat, with Olivet at Ithaca. It was the first time we have had an opportunity to meet any of the older colleges in a track and field contest and it was looked upon as something of an experiment. But the result justified



the confidence, which the Athletic Association had in its track team, for at the conclusion of the meet victory rested quietly and peacefully on the shoulders of Captain Foote and his well trained team. And Alma had come forth in another branch of athletics from among the "Minor Colleges," deservedly and rightly taking her place with the leading track teams of the state.

Rain fell all Thursday night and Friday morning, making the track a mire of mud and water. Because of the wretched weather, it was decided not to run the special train for which arrangements had been made, so our men were deprived of the help of their supporters the large part of the first day. The attendance on Friday was small, but Friday night a large and enthusiastic audience gathered to see the indoor events. The grand stand was well filled Saturday afternoon.

Olivet reached Ithaca at noon and were taken at once to their hotel. Alma's team did not arrive until somewhat later, after a wet and disagreeable ride. Both teams were in good condition and seemed to think their chances for winning good. Owing to the wretched condition of the track, fast time was impossible. Yet each event was closely contested. In all the sprints and runs there was many a slip between the crack of the pistol and the breaking of the string at the finish, and this added to the uncertainty, and thus to the interest.

The first day's track events ended in Alma's favor by fifteen points. The Olivet team was not at all discouraged, for they were counting on winning the indoor events. But do their best they could gain back but eight points. The indoor events began with club swinging. Miss Brooks gave a fine exhibition, while Elliott upheld the honor of Olivet. The

wrestling was especially good. The contestants were all very evenly matched. The heavy, middle and feather weight bouts resulting in draws.

Saturday was warm and bright, Olivet was in better form and quickly took the lead. Glass, however, rose to the emergency and by making 9ft. 3in. won the pole vault and the lead for Alma again. The time of the departure of our Olivet friends was approaching. Two events were yet unsettled, the hop-step-jump and relay. A coin was tossed and it was decided to run the relay. Alma's men were quickly in their places but the race was not to be run. The *genial* manager of the Olivet team saw nothing but defeat for his men, so the event was forfeited to Alma.

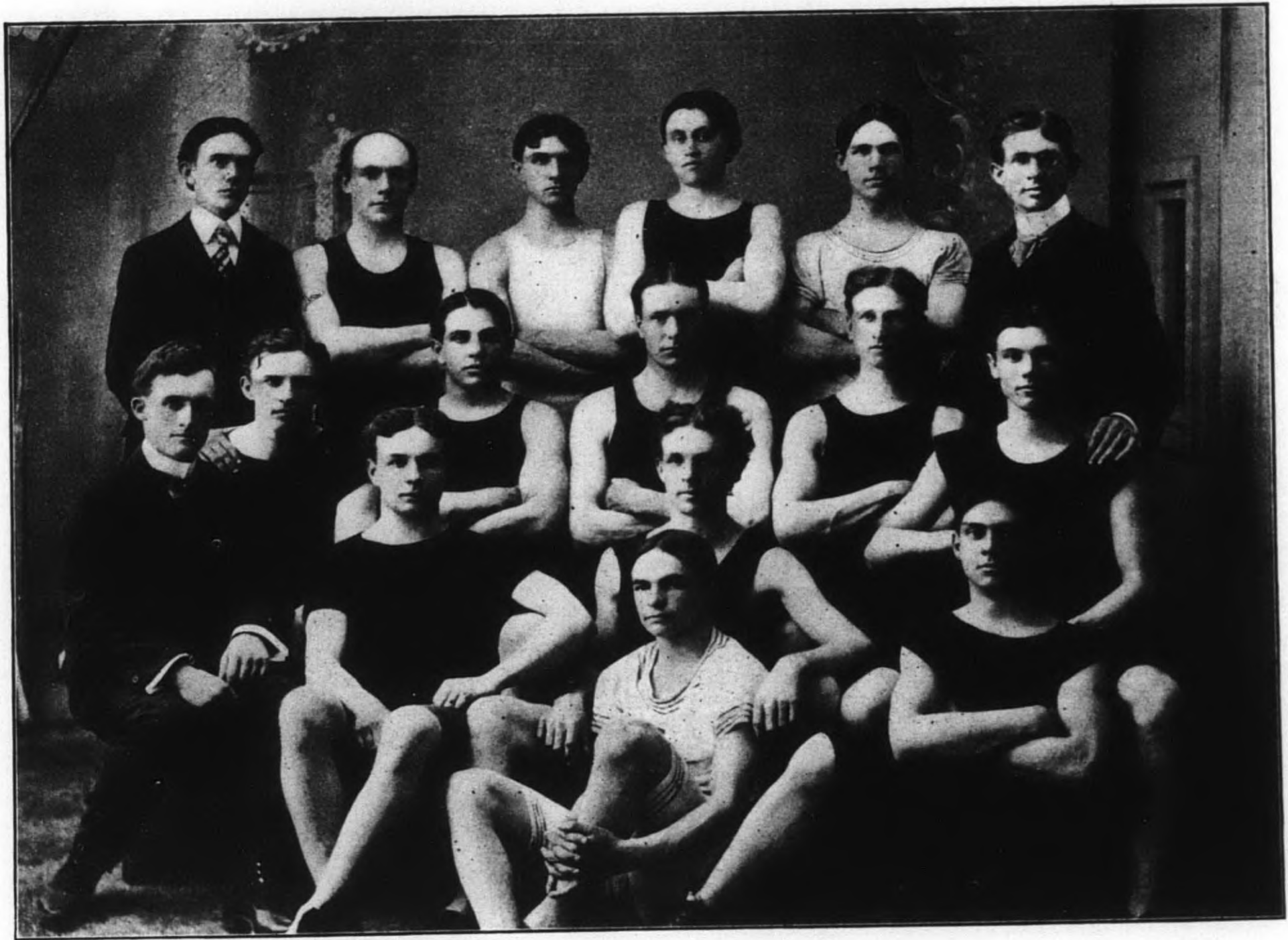
Every man in each team deserves special mention for his good work. The meet was a success and warrants many other similar ones.

The final score, not counting the relay, was Alma 84, Olivet 83. Alma won eight firsts, twelve seconds, 8 thirds. Olivet won twelve firsts, five seconds, eight thirds. Mr. Long, Princeton Seminary, referee; Prof. Mitchell, Alma, Superintendent Cook, Ithaca and Mr. Barstow, judges; Mr. Craig, Ithaca, referee of indoor events.

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

- 100 Yard Dash—  
Randels, Alma, first; Fuller, Alma, second; Evans, Olivet, third. Time 11 1-2 sec.
- One Mile Run—  
Eastman, Alma, first; Sidebotham, Alma, second; Jones, Olivet, third. Time 5min. 34 sec.
- 120 Yard Hurdle—  
Fuller, Alma, first; Elliott, Olivet, second; Glass, Alma, third. Time, 19 3-5 sec.
- One-fourth Mile Bicycle—  
Fuller, Olivet, first; Glass, Alma, second; Soule, Alma, third. Time, 40 sec.
- Hammer Throw—  
Macdonald, Alma, first; Fuller, Alma, second; Hall, Olivet, third. Distance, 71 ft. 3-4 in.





Standing Broad Jump—  
Fell, Olivet, first; Hall, Olivet, second;  
Glass, Alma, third. Distance, 9 ft. 10 in.

220 Yard Dash—  
Evans, Olivet, first; Randels, Alma, second;  
Foote, Alma, third. Time, 26 2-5 second.

Pole Vault—  
Glass, Alma, first; Andrews, Olivet, second.  
Height, 9 ft. 3 in.

Shot Put—  
Hall, Olivet, first; Fuller, Alma, second;  
Macdonald, Alma, third. Distance, 36 ft.  
1 in.

220 Yard Hurdle—  
Fuller, Alma, first; Elliott, Olivet, second;  
Clift, Olivet, third. Time, 32 3-5 sec.

One-half Mile Run—  
Eastman, Alma, first; Gray, Olivet, second;  
Clift, Olivet, third. Time, 2 min. 24 sec.

Running Broad Jump—  
Fell, Olivet, first; Fuller, Alma, second;  
Glass, Alma, third. Distance, 18 ft. 9 in.

One Mile Walk—  
North, Olivet, first; McKee, Alma, second;  
Northrup, Alma, third. Time, 9 min. 45 sec.

Running High Jump—  
Gray, Olivet, first; Macdonald, Alma, second;  
Clift, Olivet, third. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Three Mile Bicycle—  
Fuller, Olivet, first; Soule, Alma, second;  
Bloomfield, Olivet, third. Time, 9 min. 37  
sec.

440 Yard Dash—  
Gray, Olivet, first; Sidebotham, Alma, second;  
Foote, Alma, third. Time, 59 sec.

## INDOOR EVENTS.

Heavy Weight Wrestling—  
Brown, Alma; Bowler, Olivet. Draw.

Feather Weight Wrestling—  
Reichard, Alma; Bloomfield, Olivet. Draw.

Middle Weight Wrestling—  
Brown, Alma; Bowler, Olivet. Draw.

Welter Weight Wrestling—  
Hall, Olivet, threw Brock, Alma.

Light Weight Wrestling—  
McKee, Alma, threw Bloomfield, Olivet.

Club Swinging—  
Elliott, Olivet, first; Miss Brooks, Alma,  
second.

High Kick—  
Hall, Olivet, first; Macdonald, Alma, second;  
Elliott, Olivet, third. Height 8 ft. 4 in.

In every athletic contest there are certain ones, who take a leading part in making the event a success. The meet with Olivet was no exception to this rule. Naturally Alma College is proud of Captain Foote and his team, because of their work and splendid victory.

Were we to mention any who especially deserve praise for the success of the meet, we would first name Manager McKee, who, besides winning many points for Alma, made all the arrangements for the meet. He also had charge of the men while they were training and it was through his efforts that a champion team was developed.

Alma has indeed been fortunate in having the support of the entire student body in her athletic contests. In few schools do the young ladies show so much interest in athletics as in Alma. The Athletic Association is to be congratulated in having such loyal supporters as the young ladies, who braved the storms and made the trip to Ithaca, to give inspiration by their presence to those who were to win honor for Alma.

## BASEBALL.

The season just closed has been unquestionably the most successful baseball campaign in Alma's history. The work began in April under the most discouraging circumstances, with only three of the old team back and a great scarcity of new material, but excellent coaching and faithfulness in practice have accomplished wonders.

Hard was an unknown quantity in the box, but he did himself great credit throughout the season, holding the hard-hitting M. A. C. down to seven hits. Robinson and Fuller covered first and second respectively in excellent style. Schwarzer and Baker showed marked improvement over their good work of former years, and their good work was always a feature. In the outfield, unusual strength was developed by the new men. McBride in left and Helmer in right were always under the balls, and with Robinson in center, the outfield could always be depended on. J. Robin-



son was the best base runner on the team. Dunning caught his usual game behind the bat. Webber is an excellent fielder and with improvement in batting will make a valuable man another year.

The season opened at Mt. Pleasant with the Normals and was a close victory for Alma, lack of practice telling greatly on the men. Score 12 to 10.

The second game was a practice game with the Alma Professionals in which the college showed up well against their stronger opponents. The Professionals by excellent batting won 18 to 11.

The game at M. A. C. the next Saturday was somewhat of a disappointment. The field was very muddy and in the first inning the farmers scored seven runs on repeated errors by Alma's infield. After that Alma steadied down and had M. A. C. shut out till the eight, when they scored two, and again two in the ninth. Things began to look doubtful for M. A. C. in the seventh with the score 7 to 5, but her lead was too great for Alma to overcome. Score 11 to 6.

In direct reverse of the showing at M. A. C. was the game at Ithaca during the field day sports with Olivet. Alma scored almost at will while the Ithacans scored in but one inning, making five by a good batting streak. Score; Alma 18, Ithaca 5.

After this great improvement was shown, and the Normals again fell Alma's victims on May 26th by the score of 11 to 7.

The game at Big Rapids was an easy victory for Alma. The Ferris school could do nothing with Hard's curves and his support was gilt-edged. Alma 8, Big Rapids 4.

The last game with the Indians was a walk-away for the college. They pounded Chatfield's curves at will and ran up 19

runs, scoring in every inning but two. The Indians scored six.

The personnel of the team has remained unchanged throughout the season and is as follows:

Dunning, c. and Capt.	Baker, t.
Hard, p.	McBride, l. f.
W. Robinson, f.	J. Robinson, c. f.
Fuller, s.	Helmer, r. f.
Schwarder, s. s.	Webber, sub.

Total score; Alma 85, Opponents 60. Games, won 5; lost, 2; percentage won, .714.



#### MR. FAUVER GOES TO OBERLIN.

We have no inclination or desire to conceal our deep sense of the loss which we, as students and the college as a whole, sustain in the loss of Mr. Fauver. When it was announced, nearly a year ago now, that we were to have as Physical Director one of the famous "Oberlin twins," those at all conversant with baseball and football lore were greatly elated. They knew that the Fauver Brothers were largely responsible for placing Oberlin in the front rank of the universities of the west in football and perhaps the very first in baseball. It was but natural, then, that high hopes should be entertained on learning that one of them was coming to Alma. To say that these hopes have been much more than realized is only to express what is in the mind of every student. By the inspiration which he afforded on the athletic field, by his kindly solicitude for all of his men, by his refined and gentlemanly manners in the gymnasium where he had classes of young women as well as men, by his clear mind and sympathetic heart in the class-room, Mr. Fauver has won the respect, esteem and affection of the entire student body. And, while we congratulate him on the high compliment of being invited to a place on the faculty





of his own loved Oberlin, we cannot but keenly feel our own personal loss. Yet we would be far from true to the spirit which he has taught us if we should in any sense lose heart. And we predict that the impetus which Mr. Fauver has given us will but mark the beginning of Alma's career in athletics.

---

## SOCIETY NEWS.

### ALPHA THETA.

The society will hold their regular mid-night banquet Monday evening of commencement week.

Mr. Russell's entertainment, given under the auspices of the Alpha Theta society, Monday evening, June 11, was a success in every way. The clown scenes from *Midsummer Night's Dream* proved especially good, and Mr. Russell proved himself an able entertainer, both in his impersonations and in his songs.

The Alpha Theta Public given Monday evening, June 4th was carried out very successfully and pleasing to all. The stage, representing the society room was very simply and tastefully decorated. The program was varied and very much different than any which has been presented to the public. The audience was not allowed to become weary for just as their interest in one production reached its maximum limit, they were greeted with something entirely different, thus holding their whole attention. The presiding officers of the society carried out their parts very gracefully and in a manner worthy of praise. The piano solo by Miss Messinger and the vocal solo by Miss Hooper showed that the Alpha Theta Society is not wanting in musical talent. The essay, "James Whitcomb Riley the Poet of Common Life," by Miss Foote, was very pleasing and gave a clear picture of common life as represented by Riley. The original story by Miss Butler was surely very original and

spicy and showed considerable literary task in that line. The discussion, "Resolved that the College Curriculum is too Full," entered into by Miss Chisholm and Miss Hard also showed originality and thought.

### PHILOMATHEAN.

Miss Snover was lately initiated into the society.

All that remains to be done before closing society work is to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Philos. have devoted most of their time this year to the study of some of the great cities both in the United States and in Europe. The work has been exceedingly interesting, as well as instructive, and its success is due especially to the faithfulness of the president.

### ZETA SIGMA.

One of the most important features of Zeta Sigma is the impromptu work. At each meeting every man not on the program takes some part in the debate or speeches. The training thus received is of the greatest value and can be obtained only in the literary society; indeed some of the members say that they obtain more benefit from Zeta Sigma, and especially the impromptu work, than from any single study in their college course.

Aside from the desire to attain perfection in literary work, the fondest ambition of Zeta Sigma is to possess more suitable rooms, as the present quarters are alto-



gether inadequate for a society of twenty-five. We already have a fund on hand for furnishing the new rooms when they shall be obtained and we are hoping that the college and our honorary members may be so filled with a spirit of generosity as to help us realize our ambition.

#### ADELPHIC.

During the month the Adelpic society has had some exceptionally fine literary productions, and if the literary talent is as well manifested in the future,

there is no telling at what point the fame of the Adelpic Literary Society will stop.

As the spread which was to have been tendered to the Philomathean Society was postponed by the faculty on account of the confliction with the Alpha Theta entertainment, the Adelpics held their meeting as usual on the evening of June 11. Afterwards they were invited to the home of Mr. Glass to spend a social evening. Strange to say, several of the Philos. were there, and that especially added to the enjoyable evening.



## CLASS NEWS.

#### SENIORS.

We come now to the time when good-bye must be said by the class of 1900 to the ALMANIAN and all its readers. It is not an easy word to say and we fain would put it off could we do so longer. When the next issue of this college paper, so dear to us all, is out, we, as alumni, will perhaps be far away from our *Alma Mater*—a place which will ever seem hallowed to us, as a place where the happiest days of our lives have been spent—and about which only the halo of pleasure and affection lingers. We have left our places to be filled by others, who will do so far better than we, and we are glad. It is sad to think that our college days are almost over and yet we feel that there is much to look forward to and we all feel the thrill of pleasure, as we look into the active life, which lies before us. As we have been in college together we have wandered happily along. Somehow everything in college life serves to draw us as students together; and we forget that some day we will come to the fork in the road and we must turn from each other and go on

alone, but we still may hope that some of our paths may be near together and we can call a welcoming word or give a hearty hand clasp. We leave to you the work we have failed to do and may you know that you have always the heartiest sympathy of the class, which stands at the threshold of the new century to say farewell. Each life bears the impress of every other life and the union of such influences is indissoluble forever and there is nothing, which can weaken those ties of friendship so dearly formed by us during our college course. They can but forever be a source of greatest pleasure. We want to carry sunshine into the big world—to have our lives cheery, happy lives. We can but feel that we go from these college halls with a full life, for we know what our college life has done for us, and about all else we have learned “what we do not know.” And now as we are about to doff our caps and gowns we say good-bye to the columns of the ALMANIAN. May the future of the paper be very bright, and may it live long to be worked for, written for, and loved by the students of Alma College.



The Juniors entertained the Seniors right royally on the night of the twelfth. The night was ideal and the veranda of the hall looked very inviting with lanterns glimmering between the vines. Cozy corners and seats were on all sides; and the light gown of the Juniors, with Senior cap and gown added to the scene. At one end of the veranda, frappe was served from time to time to regale the guests and also entertainers. After a time spent in conversation among these charming surroundings and to the sweet music of the mandolin, delicious refreshments were served and then favors were passed to all, which were orange baskets, tied with black, and filled with stuffed dates and salted peanuts. These were especially appropriate, for they showed the Senior colors very prettily and the compliment was much appreciated. After a little time Mr. Carmichael was called upon to give an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Foote. The Seniors also had the privilege of learning what opinion the Juniors and Faculty have of them. After singing a few songs, and lastly "Good Night, Ladies"—which, by-the-by, was suggested by the Juniors, we departed thanking most heartily the Class of 1901 for our pleasant evening.

In Ethics' class during a deep discussion concerning how intention, motive and the will influence conduct:

Dr. Bruske: "David, how are we to judge a person's conduct?"

David: "We aren't to judge. We are commanded—'judge not'."

#### JUNIORS.

Prof. Notestein was greatly surprised on the evening of the twelfth, by the presentation of some refreshments from the Junior-Senior spread.

The Junior boys say that their class contains the best fudge maker in college. This is not empirical knowledge on their part, but from observing how the boys in other classes enjoy Junior-made fudge.

The Juniors have always believed in placing great emphasis upon athletics. The Athletic Association recognized this fact in the recent election. Realizing that the best of management is necessary to place Alma where she belongs, the Athletic Association turned to the Junior class and elected Mr. Eastman, president and Mr. Reed, treasurer. We congratulate the association upon this evidence of its good judgment.

The members of the Junior class are, most of them, looking forward to rest and enjoyment in their respective homes this summer. Three of our number are to be in northern Michigan: Miss Carl is to seek fresh strength for the coming year on the banks of Douglas Lake; Mr. Bush is to entertain the minds of the school teachers of Tuscola county by his daily increasing fund of knowledge; Mr. Reed is to be in Howell and the remaining five are planning for a reunion during the summer as they will be within twenty-five miles of the college.

#### SOPHOMORE.

##### JUNIOR EXTRAVAGANCE?

Miss Chisholm:—"Miss——— is invited to the reception:"

Miss Carl:—"Is that so! Then I will have to buy one more orange."

##### COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Brock: (surveying class)—"I don't want to carry chain, I carried it last time!"

Whole class in chorus:—"Taint my turn!"

Twenty pins introduced into the question—lots drawn—Brown and Brock, very



unlucky. Mac. smites pins, "Snout" tends instrument, Bag(ley) furnishes wind advice, Prof. N. tells us how, and Uncle Billy, overseer and general instruction agent.

Prep:—"Who does Miller call to see at the dorm Friday nights?"

Soph:—"Oh, he always has a 'whole grist' on the string."

#### FRESHMEN.

The Freshman contest, which has been awaited with great interest, took place Friday evening, June 8. The contestants did honor to themselves and their class and can well be proud of themselves. The medals which the New Jersey Alumni offered were indeed beautiful, and quite caused the envy of others than the contestants. The judges decided in favor of Mr. Ronald and Miss Hooper, though the markings were very close. Miss Hazelton, Messrs. Baker, Helmer, Soule, Shiner, were the other contestants. The music department furnished excellent music as usual. The regular Freshman exhibition was Friday evening, June 15.

Ever since the Olivet-Alma meet, you have heard, I have heard, everybody has heard, that the Sophomores had their little "orange" yell in souvenirs of that event; that the Freshmen are so slow. The Sophs had the entire supervision over the arrangements and printing—no wonder!

The Sophs. are so far out of date that they think the Freshmen ride in a "wagon" like they do. They do not know that this is the age of the "automobile."

It is said that riding a pony through college does not pay, yet Soule rides his (saw)horse with good profit.

Mr. Mott says that he is going to prepare a lecture on "Reform in Siberia."

The Freshman tree has the honor of being the most flourishing of any class tree.—It has a fine lot of green foliage.

Miss G:—(in Latin class.)—"What is the meaning of "satis paventes?"

Miss W:—"Sufficiently trembling."

Miss G:—"That is not good English."

Miss W:—(improving) —"Trembling enough."

#### KINDERGARTEN.

The Junior Kindergartners entertained friends Wednesday evening, June 13, with a cobweb party. A very enjoyable evening was had by all.

The Frœbel society enjoyed a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy," by Prof. Notes-tein, May 11.

The Frœbel society entertained the Saginaw Kindergartners Monday, May 14. Both societies spent a delightful day.

Miss Camilla Wheeler has returned from her home in Northville after a short visit.

#### ACADEMY.

Class meetings, spreads, etc., are the order of the day for the Academy graduates. The class has received three additions and numbers fifteen. The colors are heliotrope and mauve. A class banquet will be held Wednesday of Commencement week.

The medal offered by the Rev. Mr. Dallas for Greek scholarship will be presented to the member of the fourth year class with the highest standing at the close of the present semester.

Miss Andrews: "By the shades of the immortal Jupiter Pluvius what struck me?" And the three Cupids beneath the window were not Caple(ble) of replying.



## REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

Here lie buried beneath a mountain of hay, two people who once were known as Sophs. They lived in the time of Moses when their jokes flourished. How low are the mighty fallen. The tortures of Ixion and Tantalus are not to be compared with theirs, for they must live in the consciousness that Freshmen gloat over their bones, and that they have given the Academy a new yell; as follows:

To overbold Sophs., dixi salutem,  
They now are almost forgotten,  
They forced us by meanness to shoot 'em,  
And were all so glad they got shotted.

Ralph S. Langley, a student in the Academy last year, has just been admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis with high honors. He was one of six successful contestants out of twenty-eight. He received the highest mark of his class in history, the result of his year's tutelage under Prof. Mitchell.

The fourth year students of both Classical and Philosophical courses were very pleasantly entertained by the Classical Club on Saturday evening, June 9th. Stereopticon views of Athens

and Pompeii were explained by Profs. Ewing and Gelston, after which a social time was enjoyed at the Ladies' Hall.

## SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

On Friday, June 1st, Professor Notestein gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Physical Basis of Music." The lecture was nicely illustrated by means of an apparatus showing the occurrence of sound-waves, etc. About thirty were present.

Misses Rose Chisholm and May Hodgkins attended the May Festival at Ann Arbor.

The third lecture for the School of Music was given by Miss Inglis Wednesday, June 6th. The subject as announced was "Lohengrin," but the real theme was "Wagner, as the Successor of Greek Dramatists." The story of Lohengrin was compared with a beautiful Greek myth and the similarity was easily noticed, the object of each being moral advancement. The lecture was very pleasing and instructive.

## Y. M. C. A.

Messrs. Bush, Eastman and Ronald represent us at the Lake Geneva Conference.

Dr. Spencer was presented with a chair by the young men of the class in the study of the Shorter Catechism.

The class of '98 is well represented on the home mission field this year. Messrs. Crane, Grigsby, Long and Bates are at work in needy fields of Michigan. Mr. Divine is supplying in Indiana and Mr. Stevens in Wisconsin.

Dr. Spencer's class for the study of the shorter catechism has finished its work for the term. This has been one of the most helpful of any of the classes under the charge of the Bible Study Committee. The young men feel very thankful to Dr. Spencer for the interest he has

taken and for the time and labor spent in their behalf.

Mr. Hill will be in charge during the summer of the Sunday Schools under the charge of the religious committee of the Y. M. C. A. He will devote all his time to this work, visiting two schools each Sunday and visiting in the neighborhood during the week. We trust this work will be blessed and the Master's Kingdom extended thereby.

## DR. N. F. McCLINTON

Graduate of the University of Michigan. General Practice. Office in the New Pollasky Block. Office hours, 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.; 1:30 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m. Night calls at residence one mile west of town.

# Spaulding's



*..Official..*  
**Athletic  
Goods**

Officially adopted by  
the leading Colleges,  
Schools and Athletic  
Clubs of the country.  
Every requisite for

**Base Ball, Foot Ball,  
Golf, Tennis, Ath-  
letics, Gymnasium.**

## Spaulding's Official League Ball

is the Official Ball of the National League  
and all the leading college associations. Hand-  
some Catalogue of Athletic Sports free to any  
address. Spaulding's Base Ball Guide for  
1900, 10 cents.

**A. G. Spaulding & Bros.**

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER.

## Don't Go

out of town to buy your Fine  
Millinery.....

**Mrs. J. F.  
Lathrop...**

has the Finest Line in the  
County. 

## O. W. Rogers....

**THE  
GROCER**

Sells only the freshest goods at  
the lowest prices.

Telephone No. 79,

Alma, Mich.

Night Calls at Office. Union 'Phone No. 54.

**Dr. E. T. Lamb,**

Office  
Opposite Postoffice,

Alma, Mich.

**Dr. J. F. Suydam,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office Cor. Superior-st.  
Woodworth Ave.

**CAPLE &  
HALL...**



When you go up the river,  
remember that we keep

**Hammocks, Fish-  
ing Tackle, etc.**

W. S. Turck, Alma A. W. Wright, Alma  
G. S. Ward, Alma J. H. Seaver, Ithaca

Comprising the  
firm of

**...W. S. Turck & Co...  
BANKERS.**

G. S. WARD,  
Cashier.

ELY BREWBAKER  
Ass't Cashier.

Established in 1883. Transact a  
General Banking Business. Safety  
Deposit Boxes for Rent.

House 'Phone No. 84 Office 'Phone No. 82

**G. James Sweetland, Jr.,**

R. L. M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in  
Pollasky Block.

Alma, Mich.



**DR. W. KELLY,**



...DENTIST...

Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.  
Office, Opera House Block.

*Alma, Mich.*

**Win Wilson**

Fancy Groceries  
Everything  
First-class.

Telephone No. 16, *Alma.*

**Fire, Life, Cornado**

**Insurance**

Insure in some good company  
represented by.....

**H. N. Hayes.**

"What can't be cured, can be endured, if well  
insured."

TRADE AT 

**Vermeulen's**

Finest assortment of Men's  
up-to-date....



**Suits, Hats  
Caps and  
Neckwear**

*Alma, - - Mich.*



**The  
...Acme**

The Greatest Heating  
Drum on earth

*Saves one-half  
the fuel.*

*H. W. Brock, Alma.*

**EARL CLARK,**

...The Barber...

For a first-class Shave or Up-to-  
Date Hair-cut, call on Earl Clark.  
Students' trade solicited.

Opposite Postoffice, *Alma.*

**J. JACOBS,**



..Graduate Optician..

Permanently located at Scattergood & Jacobs'  
Jewelry Store, Alma, Mich. I make a spec-  
ialty of curing headaches and all errors of re-  
fraction with glasses. No charge for exam-  
ination.

*Nichols' Old Stand,*

 *Alma, Mich.*

**Milleman &  
Hammer...**

—Dealers in—

**Fresh, Salt and  
Smoked Meats.**

Telephone No. 40, *Alma, Mich.*

# Wright, Kay & Co...

Manufacturers of High Grade

Fraternity Emblems  
Fraternity Jewelry  
Fraternity Novel-  
ties  
Fraternity Sta-  
tionery  
Fraternity Invita-  
tions  
Fraternity An-  
nouncements  
Fraternity Pro-  
grams

Send for catalogue and price list. Special designs on application.

140-142 Woodward Ave.,  
Detroit, Mich.

GO TO

C. L. & G. M.  
Delavan

FOR

Dry Goods, Shoes and Rubbers.

## Millinery



Our stock is entirely new and contains the latest novelties in Millinery. Styles are right and prices are right. Give us a call and you will be convinced.

Misses M. & J. Lamborn.

# J. F. Schwartz,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in the....

## Imperial and Gilt Edge Furnaces,

ALSO

Lawn Vacas, Settees, Chairs.

ALMA, - - MICH.

# L. Smart,



## High Class ...Tailoring

A Fit Guaranteed.  
Prices Reasonable.

Repairing and Cleaning quickly and neatly done.

Alma, - Mich.



Our Catalog Gives Lowest Prices on

## Hunters,' Anglers' Supplies and Sporting Goods.

We sell anything and everything used in the Gymnasium; also Golf, Tennis and Outdoor Sports. Our store is the most complete in our line in the state.

We do all kinds of Repairing.

U. Kindler, Saginaw, E. S.



FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED  
BY

**McPhee Tailoring Company,**  
Saginaw, Michigan.

For Fine Photographs go to



**Smith, Photographer**

305 Genesee Ave.,

Saginaw, Mich.



**Inter-  
Collegiate  
Bureau**

**COTRELL &  
LEONARD,**

472-4-6-8 Broadway  
Albany, N. Y.

Makers of the Caps and Gowns to  
Alma, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and  
other leading American Colleges and  
Universities. Class contracts a spe-  
cialty. Rich Gowns for the High De-  
grees, the Pulpit and the Bench.

*Illustrated Bulletin, Samples  
etc., on application.*

Union 'Phone No. 14.

Bell 'Phone No. 16.

*None but First-Class Rigs  
at Living Prices.*

**R. M. Hyde,**

**Livery, Feed and  
Sale Stable.**

Students' Patronage Solicited.  
Telephone down for Rig.

Opposite Hotel Arcada,

Alma.

**The Ladies** ————— ◆

are most cordially invited in to inspect our line of

**Pattern Hats and Bonnets**

A full line of all the latest novelties in Street Hats and Sailors.

MISS C. E. SMITH,

-

-

Alma, Michigan.

**E. ST. JOHN, Agent,**

409 Court St. Saginaw, West Side, Mich.

**Stationery, Bookseller and News Dealer.**

Always in stock a large variety of School, Society and Office Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Miscellaneous Books, Hammond & Fox Typewriters, Eastman Kodaks and Imperial Wheels. Send your order in for any book you want; if not in stock we will order for you.

**Drs. Crandall & Pettit,**  
✻ DENTISTS ✻

Office Opposite Park  
House,

ST. LOUIS,

MICH.

**A. O. Davis**  
**& Son...**

**West End Shop**

All new furniture. Up-to-Date  
Barbers. Hair cutting a specialty.  
First-class work guaranteed.

**Alma, Mich.**

**The largest and most com-  
plete up-to-date stock of**



**Furniture  
and  
Picture  
Frames**

To be found in the  
county at

**Dean & DeYoung's,**  
ALMA, MICH.

**MISS S. A. WILBUR,**

106 North Michigan Ave., Saginaw, W. S.

First-class Milliner, best goods, best trimmers in Saginaw. Lat-  
est Eastern Styles. Summer Hats at lowest prices. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Call on me when you are in the city.

**Green's Photos**

*lead the rest, so acknowl-  
edged by the best.*

**...Remember...**

my work is guaranteed to be superior  
to any in the county. Prices right.

**R. E. GREEN, Alma,**

**L. H. HAYT'S**



**Department  
Store...**

is the cheapest place in town to buy  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Gents' Fur-  
nishing Goods, Books, Bazaar Goods  
and Wall Paper.

Next door  
to postoffice

**Alma, Mich.**



# ALMA COLLEGE

ALMA, MICHIGAN

*Offers ample instruction in the following Courses of Study:*

- (1)—The Classical.
- (2)—The Scientific.
- (3)—The Philosophical.
- (4)—The Literary.
- (5)—The Pedagogical for those desiring Life Certificates.
- (6)—The Training Department for Kindergarten Teachers.
- (7)—The Commercial for those wishing a Business Education.
- (8)—The Music Department.
- (9)—The Art Department.
- (10)—The Academy, Preparatory to the College.

The expenses are very low. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars pays all the college bills for a year, including board, room rent and washing. This can be greatly reduced by various forms of self-help.

There are *Seventy Free Scholarships* for students having an average standing of 90 in their studies of the previous year. Work is definitely provided for *one hundred and fifty young men* who need it to help themselves along.

For catalogue and further information, address

*Pres't H. F. Bruske, Alma, Mich.*

## Shorty's



### Candy Kitchen

Go to Shorty's for fine Hand-Made Candies, Hot Coffee, Ham or Egg Sandwiches and Fried Chicken.

*Open Day and Night...*

*Opposite Postoffice.*

*ALMA, MICH.*

*Union Phone No. 42.*

## W. R. Purmort,

*D. D. S.*

*Pollasky Block,*

*Alma, Mich.*

## E. A. BAGLEY, M. D.

*Physician and Surgeon.*

Office, Opera House Block. Office hours 1:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of the eye and ear a specialty.

# Messinger's

*Up-to-Date Clothiers and Men's Furnishers,*

*ALMA,*

*MICHIGAN.*





## *The Alma Sanitarium,*

One of the most complete and elegantly appointed Health Resorts in America.

# ALMA-BROMO

NATURE'S BROMIDE.

The Strongest Natural Bromide Water known. Valuable for the relief of Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney and Nervous Diseases. A book tells you all about it for the asking.

Address

THE ALMA SANITARIUM,

ALMA, MICHIGAN