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HERALD PRINT, ORANGE CITY.
THE NORTHWESTERN
CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THIS is an Institution of Learning, designed to prepare boys and girls for college, or, if it be preferred, to fit them directly for various stations in life by laying the basis of a sound, liberal education.

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HERBERT KEPEL, A. B.
E. CHRISTIAN OGGEL, B. S.
H. P. OGGEL, M. D.

The present enrollment is 72.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

Its Library consists of about 2000 volumes; among which a complete set of the American Encyclopedia and other books of reference will be found especially helpful to students. Friends in the city and vicinity have enabled us to buy a Holtz Electric Machine, Leyden Jar, Induction Coll., Plunge Batteries, etc., thus beginning to supply the need of apparatus.

EXPENSES.

These are comparatively light, from $150 to $200 covering all necessary out-lays during the year. A Board of Education has recently been established. Out of the funds of this board, deserving students who need it receive support during the school year.

LOCATION.

The Academy is located 34 Orange City, the county seat, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, near the junction of said road with the St. Paul & Omaha railroad at Alton, four miles eastward, and with the Sioux City & Northern at Maurice, eight miles westward. On account of the extent of the Northwestern railroad system, Orange City is easily accessible from all directions. Owing to its location in the Northwestern section of Iowa, it can readily be reached from the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

For Catalogue and particulars as to courses of study and text books, address the Principal.

REV. JAMES F. ZWEMER, Orange City, Iowa.

THE CLASSIC.

"INDUAMUS ARMA LUCIS."

VOL. 1. N. W. C. A. ORANGE CITY, IOWA, MAY, 1882. No. 5.

The Classic.

Published Monthly During the School Year, by the Students of the
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JOHN VAN DER MEULEN, 7th, Editor-in-Chief.
O. CORSTY'S RECTOR, 8th.
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J. H. HENSON, 4th.
LOCAL EDITOR.
E. O. DOWD, 3rd.
M. J. BETTEN, 2d.
M. J. BETDEN.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

During the next month it will devolve upon the present middies to elect a staff to conduct The Classic during the ensuing school year. Great care should be taken to select those capable of carrying on the work, who will do all in their power to make the paper a credit to the institution.

In this issue we publish an article by one of our former teachers, now one of the missionaries of our church in Japan, on the work being done by them. We are grateful that our request for such an article has been complied with and especially for the promise that it will be continued in the future. There is no field that is more important than that of the missionary and it is to be hoped that such articles will create among the students an interest in this work. May those formerly connected with the institution and those at present connected therewith follow the example and furnish us with an occasional article.

Through the efforts of Prof. Oggel the state has furnished the Academy with sixty rifles to be used for drilling purposes. To stimulate the students in keeping the guns in good condition, prizes will be offered from time to time for the best appearing guns. The result of the first inspection is published elsewhere. It should be our constant endeavor to have our companies present a creditable appearance. We should do all in our power to keep the arms in the best condition possible. Military drill is both healthful and instructive and may be made one of the most pleasant exercises connected with the institution.

Now that Memorial day is so near at hand our thoughts often turn back to the days of long ago when it seemed as if our republic must perish. But the loyal people of the North were found equal to the emergency of the hour; and when the call for troops was issued, from every hand they nobly responded, prepared, if need be, to shed their life's blood, that the Union might be preserved and their country preserved and slavery abolished. Not only was it preserved, but rendered more precious to us than ever before. For four long years the war raged on, bravely fought on both sides, until at last the Union was preserved and slavery abolished. But this was not all. It was rendered more easy to save and better worth saving thereafter for the darkest stain upon our history had been removed. The world may produce other records of heroism, but
never can be dimmed the lustre of the achievement performed during this struggle. The work of the boys of '61 was indeed a glorious one. Many of them are still among us, the veterans of the republic, willing to protect in peace what they preserved in war. The glory of the departed and living heroes cannot be dwelt upon at too great length. Their deeds which cannot but inspire us with patriotism, should be taught in every school house throughout the land. It is but meet that in this issue of The Classic there shall be evinced something of that spirit of reverence and love for them which should exist in the hearts of all Young America.

Our Work in Japan.

THE EDITOR'S request was for an article on our work in Japan. There is a Japanese proverb, "One glance (is worth) a thousand words," since the true reader of The Classic cannot have an object lesson at present, I shall endeavor to do a little writing, however unsatisfactory it may be.

As it is perhaps known the Reformed Dutch church has two schools at Nagasaki: the "Steele Memorial" for young men and "Sturgis Seminary" for young women and girls. Mr. Pieters was appointed to the former and I also assist somewhat in teaching there. The "Steele Memorial" is not a large school, nor does it aim to be classed among the great schools of the land, but simply to give young men a thorough preparatory training in theological course, so as to fit them for native pastors.

Besides the theological students, fifteen in number, there are six classes numbering about fifty-five students. English is taught, some in the lowest class, and is increased proportionally from year to year, so that students in the higher classes are able to use English text-books for studying the sciences, mathematics and history, while Japanese and Chinese is also taught thoroughly; the Chinese language being to the Japanese what Latin is to us Americans, and even more. This, however, is the old Chinese, and, although the characters are the same, the pronunciation is so different that the modern Chinese and the Japanese "gakushi" (learned man) cannot understand each other at all. The classes of students at "Steele Memorial" are judged by the older missionaries to be superior to those of former years. Some are sons of Christian parents, and Christian training and profession has a great influence not only on their own lives, but also of their associates and thus has a wonderful influence on the entire institution.

Japanese students are not very different from most specimens of that class in other countries, except, perhaps, that they are more fond of change, and are better at memorizing. The Japanese are often called the "French of the Orient" on account of their fickleness and other like traits. To show that there are exceptions, however, I will cite a few examples of students, whose history I happen to know.

One young man, the best in his class, and one who would do honor to any institution, pays his own way by being proof reader at a printing office, where he has regular employment every evening from six to ten o'clock. He remembers so well that it seems necessary to question him as to his understanding of the subject.

Another young man of about eighteen years of age, manifested extraordinary pluck. The Japanese are very polite, and always like to be agreeable. So this boy, who was supported by the Mission, had friends who wished to borrow money, and the result was that the Mission found he had incurred debt, and so stated to him that they could give him no support till he had earned the money to pay it honorably.

He immediately secured work, but found it was not remunerative, so at last he hired out to clean the lanterns of the coal miners on an island very near here. Now caste is nominally done away with since the new regime in Japan, but in reality it still exists and has great power. This young man, although poor, comes from a good family, and now placed himself among a filthy, ignorant, low set of people, to describe whom is entirely beyond my power. At the end of a year he showed the Mission evidence of having paid his debt, re-entered the school and intends studying for the ministry.

Teaching Japanese boys in the English language taxes one's patience, but a certain amount of it is necessary and unavoidable. The general management of the school is very similar to that of a Christian school in America, except that more attention is paid to Bible Study as a part of preparatory education.

We look forward with great hopes to the future work of these students in preaching the gospel and training the future generation according to the true gospel standard.

In another article I shall endeavor to give some account of another phase of our work—the study of the Japanese language.

Nagasaki, Japan. April 7th, 1892.

G. M. 1892.

Decoration Day.

THIS DAY of memorial was instituted through the agency of Benjamin Franklin Stefferson, of Springfield, Ohio, in the year 1868. Its celebration from year to year, repeatedly brings before our minds how our fellow citizens years ago left happy and prosperous homes, willing to lose their lives for principle and justice. If we only reflect, we cannot but feel grateful to those who so willingly offered their assistance to our country, that the worst of degradations—slavery—might be repelled.

When President Lincoln called for troops, men and boys from all stages of life, from the aged with tottering gait, to the robust young man, with firm elastic step, responded; but alas! How few of those valiant soldiers returned! Many a gray-haired veteran and many a drummer boy remained on the battle field, waltering in their blood. Parents, brothers and sisters anxiously awaited the time when they would again welcome their sons and brothers to their homes, to which many would never return, little dreaming that they had bidden them the last farewell, that never again would they meet their beloved friends on this side of the grave.

The nation will soon be called upon to decorate the graves where sleep these gallant men. How sad that the decorating of these graves has become a mere custom. O! that we may do it with that tender feeling of which the poet has so beautifully described:

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Loving lades with flowers
Alone for the friend and the foe:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the cross the Blue,
Under the hills the Gray.
No more shall the war cry ever
Or the winds of tears be heard,
They banish our angry tears
When they laurel the graves of our dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

Our Country.

GREAT MEN of our country, with pride, have said that we possess a country more extensive in area than any other on the face of the earth. Indeed it
is no wonder when considering its vast
ness—about 20,000 miles from the broken
cost of the New England states to the
ches of the broad Pacific, by the aver-
gage breadth from north to south, about
3,000 miles, that we are tempted to ex-
claim, "What country surpasses ours?"
Although it has been said that the sun
never sets on the English dominions, this
our glorious republic surpasses her in ex-
tent of territory.

The United States is the larg-
est, but it is also the most important
country of North America. It ranks as one of
the five most populous, powerful, wealthy
and progressive nations on the globe.
Besides it is the leading Republic in the
world. Its situation is most favorable be-
ing (Alaska excepted) wholly in the North-
ern Temperate Zone.

Providence has given this country to us.
Our wise and valiant forefathers gave us
liberty and established a constitution for
us. Since then we have been prosperous,
although days of peril have sometimes been
gone. We have still before us the pros-
pects of a glory never before attained, of
prosperity, such as Rome or the other
great empires of antiquity never experi-
cenced. In this country every man is free
to think, free to speak, free to act, free to
work. What a freedom! Is it possible
that our country, possessing such freedom,
accompanied by a mighty concurrence of
hearts, of heads and of hands, shall remain
unimportant?

Every nation has its eminent and
world-renowned men. As certain vege-
table products are the natural growth of
particular soils, so some men are produced,
nearly always, by certain forms of
civilization and stand as the representa-
tives of the times and countries in which
they live. Pericles, able and accomplished,
was the representative man of Athens in the
of Europe—when multiplying the average
length, about 2,000 miles from the broken
of the New England states to the
ches of the broad Pacific, by the aver-
gage breadth from north to south, about
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us. Since then we have been prosperous,
although days of peril have sometimes been

tion of the region, rolling and
well drained by "draws." The soil is fer-
tile and covered with "buffalo grass," ex-
cellent for grazing as it retains its nutri-
tion all the year round. Let me illus-
trate this fact. Grass, though tough,
grows very short and it cannot be mown.
The only place where we could have ob-
tained hay was at Spring creek, two miles
distant, but the rough herds had kept
that bare and had helped themselves to
some fodder which father had bought
while it was still on the field. We had no
hay for our cattle and horses, which num-
bered fifteen and six respectively. Win-
ter set in. The stock still grazed. It
snowed now and then it seemed that their
starration was the next best plan, and the
only one too. We drove them into the
prairie, but soon they began to eat the
grass from the sides of their paths and

the ground, called "dug-outs." Usually they
were dug in the side of a steep hill or
bank of a "draw" so that the door might
be on a level with the ground. They had
south fronts and contained one door and
one or two windows. When cold weather
set in, an extra layer of earth was put on
the roof.

The only fuel consisted of "buffalo
hides." Life seemed strange without
church, without school, without elections,
without neighbors, crops, fuel and es-
specially money. The staple food was
"Johnnie Cake" and mush. I well remem-
ber the feast we had one day when father
brought home from town some potatoes.
The only meat we tasted was that of
the antelopes, which were very numerous.

Rattlesnakes, prairie dogs, rabbits, hares,
turtles, gophers, etc., very beautiful
grasshoppers (a kind of miniature aligna-
tion), young antelopes and buffalo bones,
which were sold by car loads, covered the

The country, however, lacked one essen-
tial for making it prosperous in agricul-
ture—rain. The grass did not cover the ground and thus hot winds were easily created. Yet,
through cultivation and improvement Kansas may some day rank among the
best states.

P. M. 92.

Patience Necessary for a Student-
IF ANYONE must exercise patience, it
is the student. Without it he cannot
be successful.

The workman who polishes the dia-
mond, daily exposes the monotonous la-
bor of perfecting the little jewel. After
several weeks he rejoices in having ac-
complished a seemingly small task. Yet
he has achieved much. He has converted
the hard, shapeless stone into a valuable

gen.

Not different is the student, who each
month carries his books to the school-
room, where he rehearsea the seemingly
small lessons drawn therefrom. Day af-
er day he must renew his unvaried toil.

By perseverance only is he successful in
completing his dimond.

The farmer throughout the long sum-

DURING the years 1879 and '80 several
families settled in Gove county, Kan-
sas, but so isolated, that it was almost im-
possible to visit one's neighbors. The way
was long, but not dangerous, even though

Life in Kansas.}
mer patiently waits for the harvest. In the fall he begins to plow, uncertain of the next year's outcome; and during the spring and summer he labors, cherishing the hope that his efforts will be rewarded.

The student should follow the example of the farmer. Doubtful of the future he must press onward, awaiting the day when he shall reap the fruit of his labor.

It is said that patience surpasses knowledge. This truth may not seem applicable to the student as to one pursuing a profession, and yet it is a fact that the painstaking student with a brain of inferior caliber very often excels his brilliant neighbor who does not persistently apply himself to his work.

B. W. '92.

Individuality.

Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain,
Awake but one, and love; what myriad ideas rise?
Each stamps its image on the other flies.

Alone and in my study, musing o'er the days gone by, my thoughts were suddenly riveted upon the one theme of man's individuality and its necessity today. What brought this question to me or why I entertain it now matters little. Sufficient is it to know, it came "and would not be gainsaid."

As we look about us in the physical or material world, as we examine the "passages of the distant ages, times that were but now gone by," we conclude that supremacy is never attained without a struggle of some kind. To reach the top we must climb steadily. The mountain peaks offer no well beaten pathways to the traveler. Would he reach the summit, step by step he must climb over obstacles numerous and dangerous till in safety he stands upon the desired heights.

Life's battles are many and severe. The personality of the fighter and his individuality must be exerted. The individual must be self-made. Education cannot form his character; it can but polish and show it sparkling in all its beauty. Would he be a conqueror he must have a noble character, a high purpose, and a strong heart.

The obstacles to success are many and stubborn and possibly dangerous. He must not shrink from any duty. Society many times will be opposed to him. Often his work will be in direct opposition to the majority, but he must not falter. It is impossible for a great man always to follow the majority. When he knows he is right, when his conscience tells him he is right, shall he yield to his principle or not? No—he must stand undaunted no matter what the consequence. Here his individuality has its full scope; here is its mission. Like Luther, Knox, Socrates and Lovejoy, he must stand unmove, true to his principle, true to himself.

"To think oneself be true,
And it shall follow as the night the day,
Then can't be false to any man.

"Oh! Consistency, thou art a jewel."
True to his inward convictions, he raises his voice and his hand for that principle, that grand unshaken sentiment, the divine spark of his human understanding which shall in the future call forth the philanthropists of the nations.

"These truly are the times that try men's souls."
But undaunted then each victory will strengthen the victor until at last he shall have conquered all his foes and his principle be acknowledged by all people.

Again—The individual must lose himself in his work. He must give way to his principle. No reformer can succeed if he makes himself the primary and his work the secondary principle. Above, beyond himself must stand the grand, the true purpose of his life's work. The true master-workman cannot be a pessimist, he must of necessity be an optimist. In every fellow man he must see the diamond in the rough. To aid his fellow workmen to ease pain and help suffering, degraded humanity, must ever be a part of his work. The rays of sunshine of true morality must ever be turned upon his fellow creatures to warm them by its rays and win them to this high ideal for which he is working.

The divinity of man's nature could not show itself in any other light, or better light by helping those who toiling amidst ailed surroundings with unfrequented circumstances and unfrequented associations are performing the drudgeries of this earthly life. To them the kind word, the approving smile and the helping hand are rays of light and beauty that wipe away the bitterest tear and smooth the wrinkled brow for the hoary head.

Finally, the world wants men of thought and men of action—men who place high a certain aim, a single aim and then give that aim their concentrated effort. Genius has but a single aim. Misguided ambitions may spur this prompting of genius but misguided ambition has never chronicled a victory. Multiplicity of effort has failed of success. One purpose, one aim, one ambition, concentration of effort and true enthusiasm lead one to victory.

Relying upon one's self subjecting self to principle and standing by principle, you "faithful until death" will promote the ethics of individuality. What a grand state of society that will be when individuality has received its highest development. Then there shall be happiness indeed. Each shall follow his natural bent, his talents and his principles. Only crumbs upon your floor? Can you sleep upon your pillow? With a heart and soul and aaim of service White upon the treacherous billows, souls you might have saved are lost.

Hear ye not the tramp of nations,
Marching on to Day of Doom?
See them falling, dropping wildly,
Like the leaves, into the tomb.
Souls for whom Christ died are dying,
While the causeless moan and cry?
Can you shut your eyes, O Christian,
To their ceaseless moan and cry?

Almune's '87.

The Great Famine Cry.

By Miss M. A. West, of Syrha.

(From Missionary Review.)

"Tell your people how fast we are dying, and ask if they dare not send the Gospel a little faster."—Words of a Heathen Woman.

Hark! the wail of heathen nations: The cry comes back again,
With its solemn and reproaching
With its pitiful strain:
"We are dying fast of hunger,
Starving for the Bread of Life!
Haste, oh, hasten! ere we perish,
Send the messengers of life.

"Send the Gospel faster, watcher;
Ye who dwell in Christian lands;
Reck ye not we are dying, dying
More in number than the sands?
Hasten not His work—Your Master;
"Go ye forth in all the world;
Send the Gospel faster, faster;
Let its banner be unfurled!"

Christian! Can you sit in silence
While this cry fills all the air?
Or content yourself with giving
Merely what you "well can spare?"
Will you match His work—your Master?
Do ye ask for "His own?"
Will you dole Him from your treasure
A poor pitance as a loan?

Shame, oh, shame! for very blushing
Even the sun might hide his face;
"Holding God"—ay of his honor,
While profaning on His grace;
Keeping back His richest blessing
By withholding half the "price" Consecrated to His service;
Perjured, perjured, perjured twice!

While you dwell in peace and plenty,
Sores and basket running over,
Will you cast to these garmentless,
Only crumbs upon your floor?
Can you sleep upon your pillow
With heart and soul and aaim of service
White upon the treacherous billows,
Souls you might have saved are lost.

Hear ye not the tramp of nations,
Marching on to Day of Doom?
See them falling, dropping wildly,
Like the leaves, into the tomb.
Souls for whom Christ died are dying,
While the causeless moan and cry?
Can you shut your eyes, O Christian,
To their ceaseless moan and cry?

Hark! rush your own heart-beating
While the death-march passes by;
Hark! Trump, trump, through the beat of nations,
Never ceasing, yet they die—
Die unheeded while you slumber,
Millions straining all the way;
Victims of your earthliness.

Aye, of mine and thine today!

When the Master comes to meet us
For this loss, what will He say?
"I was hungered, did ye feed Me?
I was thirsty, did ye give Me
"I was naked, did ye clothe Me?
I was bound, did ye set Me free?
I was in prison, did ye visit Me?
And swift witnesses those victims,
Standing by, will surely be.
Local Department.

Settle up! Settle up!! Settle up!!!

All dues should be paid before the close of this term.

Alumni Department.

T. W. Mullenberg, ’85, has an offer to go to China.

Henry Hopkins, Jr., ’85, intends to visit in Kalamazoo before coming home for the summer vacation.

D. L. Bethen, ’87, left New Brunswick last Thursday for a visit with friends and relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. A. De Boy, ’87, is visiting her husband’s parents at Fulton, Ill. De De Boy left last Friday to join her in time to take part in the celebration of his parents’ golden wedding on May 30.

We notice that A. Te Paske seems to be winning laurels for himself at Iowa College. We clip the following from the record of “field day” exercises at that institution. "Senior Race.—This event was won by the program but was none the less interesting. Te Paske, Blackinton, Haines, Meeker, Hunt and Head competed. They left the scratch clothes in most artistically arranged ’92 colors. Te Paske led,...
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