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Since the old Classic staff has bid our readers farewell, it now becomes our duty to seek to gain your good will. We will not make great promises for fear that we might not be able to fulfill them. But what we need is the promise of your help, and this we seek.

For a mere boy to be chosen as editor is a rather strange experience. We have heard that large boys will sometimes throw a small boy into deep water to teach him how to swim. This at first seems rather cruel, but we all know that the intention is good, since all keep standing around, to see to it that he is not drowned. They know there is no better way to learn to swim. And now if Alumni and students will but do the same,—stand by and see that we are not drowned,—we may possibly get through this safely.

During ancient times the poor were in many ways treated very cruelly. But even at this time there are many who are oppressed and sometimes imprisoned for a small debt which they are unable to pay. We read of a case in New York City, where the so called installment debtors are sometimes arrested and put into prison. A person who had paid $11.50 in installments on a suit of clothes which cost $12.50, was then arrested for the $1 which he had not yet paid. After the case was decided, he was again arrested for $17.48 for costs and then taken to jail. He was soon released by the Legal Aid Society, which has for a long time been working against this wrong done to the poor. This is not the only case; many have been oppressed in somewhat the same way. A bill has been signed by Mayor Low, and may also be signed by Governor Odell, which contains certain regulations against these abuses. Under existing laws, the installment dealer profits more when the installments are not paid, than when they are paid regularly.
MAJOR WALLER, of our Army, was charged with ordering the shooting of eleven or twelve insurgents in Samar without trial. His trial by court martial has ended in his acquittal. There has been but little reported concerning the trial, but more will be found out later. The men who were in the expedition to Samar were suffering a great deal. Many of their comrades were slaughtered by the insurgents and therefore they were very anxious to get revenge. Major Waller admits that these men were killed without trial, but claimed that in our own war with the Indians, and in many other countries officers had done the same, and that they were justified. By some reports it appears that not only Major Waller but also two other officers, Captain Porter and Lieutenant Halford claimed that General Smith had given the orders to kill without trial. General Smith has denied the charge.

A YOUNG student of the Kiev University, Balsneff by name, assassinated Mr. Dimitri S. Sipugin, the Russian Minister of the Interior. Balsneff disguised himself as a military officer to gain entrance to the minister’s room, and shot him through the body with a revolver, while he pretended to hand him a letter.

SIR MICHEAL Hicks-Beach recently reported to the House of Commons the terrible cost of the Boer War. He said that the new taxes imposed on the taxpayers of England last year produced more than had been expected. The tax on exports of coal produced a revenue of $8,000,000; the tax on imports of sugar produced $33,000,000; the increased income tax produced $174,000,000; and the inheritance taxes produced the sum of $87,000,000. But he said that the cost of the war during the coming year is $225,000,000 more than these gains. The cost of the war for three years amounted to $825,000,000. And even if the war should stop soon, it would cost England $80,000,000 to get her troops back to England again, and to keep a few principal cities of the South African Republics guarded.

DURING THE last year very many immigrants have settled in the Northwest. This also increases the work among the Sunday-Schools very much. As reported in the Congregational Year-Book for 1901, there have been 45 new churches out of the 114 which grew from small Sunday-Schools. There are also about fifty missionaries and superintendents employed by the Congregational Society with a cost of more than $70,000. There is no missionary work done at home that has produced so much good.
strict but more important consideration, the temper and character of the Americans. Here Burke effectually employed the method of reasoning from effect to causes. After he had thus fully informed Parliament of the condition of America, by a careful series of inductive reasonings from the matter in hand, he led them to the irresistible conclusion that the only profitable, the only reasonable, and the only just way of dealing with America was conciliation.

He was now ready for his second point: What to concede. First he treated his audience to a course of sound, solid reasoning, culminating in the famous reductio ad absurdum, where he proved the justice of his argument by the words of his opponents. But the mere reasoning out of the thing did not satisfy him, and he artfully brought before them four examples from the infallible oracle of the English constitution. No doubt, at this point the monotony was relieved and the interest heightened by the retentioti in the quotations of the quaint, old-English style.

Not until nearly two thirds of the entire speech had been delivered did Burke announce the long expected plan. His master mind had gathered into a few resolutions the great principles that would insure continual peace between England and America. To make them the more effective he clothed them in the garb of Parliamentary language.

Now his mind was unburdened. He had brought before Parliament his cherished plan, and further audience was not of so great importance. He therefore emptied the vial of his wrath in a fierce denunciation of Lord North’s plan, and followed out in detail its evil results.

He was now all emotion, and could not end before he had made a last appeal to the large numbers on the opposite side of the house to give ear to the words in which he had so clearly stated what seemed to him the only right way of dealing with America, and to remember their high calling as holders of a God given trust. The conclusion brought nothing new. It embodied the former ideas in more concise and more emphatic terms. Here Burke was at his best. His powerful mind, his strong moral convictions, inflamed by a religious zeal come out fully in the stately, straightforward, passionate sentences of the closing paragraphs.

When Burke had finished, his friends were enraptured, his enemies annoyed, and though his speech did not accomplish the desired purpose, it will ever be regarded as a masterpiece of oratory.

D. D., ’02.

A certain prince lived in the North. In the palace in which he abode, there was an ancient legend telling about a sorcerer who had foretold that none of all their blood should know the shadow from the substance, and that one of them should fight with shadows and fall. This prophecy seemed to be fulfilled in him, for he was subject to strange seizures. He says,—

‘On a sudden in the midst of men and day,
And while I walked and talked as heretofore,
I seemed to move among a world of ghosts,
And feel myself the shadow of a dream.’

Now it happened that when the Prince was yet young, he was betrothed to a princess of the south. He had her picture and a lock of her hair, and from time to time he heard rumors of her beauty, and of her strong and powerful brothers. But when the time came that they should wed, the prince’s father sent ambassadors with rich gifts to get her. They brought back the answer that the princess was unwilling to marry. When the king heard this, he was very indignant, and swore that he would send a thousand men to fetch her to him. The prince and his two friends were present when the king received his message. Finally the prince spoke and asked his father to let him and his two friends get the princess, but the king refused this. After staying a short time at the king’s court, the prince and his two friends stole away from the castle during the night, and went to find the princess’ father. They were entertained by him three days; on the fourth the prince spoke of what he came for. The king then told him that the princess was unwilling to marry, and that two widows, Lady Psyche and Lady Blanche, had taught the princess that women were equal to men. The princess had asked a favor of the king, which he had granted; he had given her a palace, and out of this she founded a University for women. No men were allowed to enter on pain of death. The king gave them letters for her but had little hope of their success.

They took these letters and rode on until they came to the place where they saw the last male person. To him they showed the letters; he declared that they were against all rules, but they finally succeeded in bribing him. While there the prince thought of how they were dressed in female clothes when a masque was played at his father’s court, and determined to do the same thing
now. Accordingly they dressed in female clothes, entered the college, and enrolled themselves as students of Lady Psyche. She immediately recognizes one of them as her brother, but agrees not to expose them, since by a law of the college the penalty of their discovery would be death. Melissa the daughter of Lady Blanche overhears them and is bound to keep it a secret. Her mother also hears of it, yet remains silent.

On the following day a picnic is given and the prince and his two friends are invited. At dinner Cyril sings a song that is better fit for men than ladies. The prince in his anger betrays his sex by a masculine reproof. All is now confusion. The princess in her hurry to cross the bridge falls into the water but is rescued by the prince. Cyril and Lady Psyche escape together, but the prince and Florian are brought before the princess.

At the same time despatches are brought from her father, saying that the prince's father has surrounded her palace with soldiers, taken him as a prisoner, and holds him as a hostage. During the night the princess' three brothers come to aid her with an army. An agreement is made to send the prince and is shown by him. Cyril and Lady Psyche escape together, but the prince and Florian are brought before the princess.

When she passes near the prince and is shown by his father her lack of hair and picture on her lover's heart,

"Her noble heart was broken in her mind,
Her iron will was broken in her breast."

She then nurses him with her brothers in her own palace. Through ministering to her lover she comes to love him, and the prince finally succeeds in his purpose.

J. R., '03.

**What Johnny Found.**

Johnny and his little sister Minnie had lived with their mother ever since their father died. It had been a hard time for the poor mother to make a living for herself and children. She had a good many troubles and worries since her husband had died. But what troubled her most was the deed of her house. It was lost and she searched all over the house but met with little success. After she saw that all her searching was in vain she went to Mr. Baker, from whom her husband had bought the house. Mr. Baker was a cold, hard-hearted, money loving man and so the interview with him showed her position plainly. She was a homeless widow.

Mr. Baker said that if she could show him the deed he would make things all right, but he said she could not give her credit for a sum of money without anything to show that it was paid.

She soon found that her supply of food was getting scarce, so she had to try to get some work so that she could support her children. She began to do washing, and a little coarse sewing for others, and in that way earned enough money for her use.

The mother had told the children of the heavy loss. She told them all her worries and anxieties, and the two children grew strangely old in their troubles.

Their house was well built excepting one lonely room upstairs, which was not well finished. There was not a bit of ceiling or plastering, so you can imagine that there were openings all around the room. The children often played upstairs and Minnie dropped different parts of her dolls between the floor. Johnny dropped his jack-knife and some marbles. The children grew tired of losing all their pretty playthings so they wanted to invent a way in which to recover them again.

One morning their mamma had gone out to work as usual and the children did not know what to do, so Johnny said to his sister, "Come, let us fish for our lost treasures." This indeed pleased his sister very much. So Johnny went to the barn and got his fishhook and began his work. The first thing that he pulled from out of the floor was a pretty embroidered doll's cap, and various pieces of Minnie's tea set. Soon Johnny had come to the last corner of the floor when he pulled out a package of papers all dusty and dirty; at his first glance at the papers he saw W a n t e d D e e d, and his eyes sparkled with joy and he said: "Jiminy-peal! if I haven't got the deed mother has been looking for." Johnny was so eager to break the news to his mother that he and Minnie ran bare headed to where his mother was working. He held up the papers and she recognized the familiar way in which they were wrapped, and cried for joy.

She was very happy when she went home after her work was completed. She was not the homeless widow that she had
The question has often been asked: Do animals think? I believe that some of them think a great deal. Many of them are like children in their sports. We notice this to be true very often with dogs and cats; but it is true of other animals as well. It is amusing to see purposes playing with each other in the water. As they throw themselves up above the surface and then dive down again, they chase each other as dogs and cats often do in their play. Some birds are very lively in their sports; and the same is true of some insects. The ants, industrious as they are, have their times for play. They run races; they wrestle; they run after one another, and dodge behind stalks of grass, just as boys dodge behind trees and posts. Very busy must be their thoughts while engaged in these sports. There are many animals, however, that never play; their thoughts seem to be of the more sober kind. We never see toads and frogs engaged in sport. They all the time appear to be very grave. The same is true of the owl, who always looks as if he were considering some important question.

The spider watches for flies while sitting on his web. The mind in his little brain thinks of every fly that comes buzzing along, and he is anxious that it should get its legs entangled in the snares that he has woven. How glad he feels when he sees one caught by these snares! And if he fears that they are not strong enough to hold the fly, he runs and quickly weaves some more threads about him. In the same way all animals that catch their prey think very busily while so engaged. Animals think much while building their dwellings. The bird searches for what it can use in building its nest, and in doing this it thinks. The beavers think as they build their dams and their houses. They think in getting their materials, and also in arraying them, and in plastering them together with mud. Some spiders build houses which could scarcely have been made except by some thinking creature.

As animals think they learn. Some learn more than others. The parrot learns to talk, though in some other respects it is quite stupid. The mocking bird learns to imitate a great many different sounds. The horse is not long in learning many things connected with the work he has to do. The shepherd dog does not know as much about most things as some dogs do, and yet he understands very well how to take care of sheep. Though animals think and learn, they do not make any real improvement in their ways of doing things, as men do. Each kind of bird has its own way of building a nest, and it is always the same way. The moles build their tunnelled dwellings under ground year after year without making any change. And so of other animals. They have no new fashions and learn none from one another. But men as you know, are always finding new ways of building houses, and improved methods of doing almost all kinds of labor.

Many of the things that animals know how to do they seem to know either without learning, or in some way which we cannot understand. They are said to do such things by instinct. It is by this instinct that birds build their nests, and bees their honeycombs and beavers their dams and huts. If these things were all planned and thought out just as men plan new houses, there would be some changes in the fashions of them and some improvements. It is plain that, while animals learn about things by their senses as we do, they do not think nearly as much about what they learn, and I think this is the reason why they do not improve more rapidly. Even the wisest of them, as the elephant and the dog, do not think very much about what they see and hear. Nor is this all. There are some things that we understand, but about which animals know nothing. They have no knowledge of anything that happened outside of their own observation. Their minds are so much unlike ours that they do not know the difference between right and wrong.

A Spring Lilt.

Through the silver mist
Of the blossom-spray
Trill the orioles; list
To their joyous lay!

"What in all the world, in all the world," they say,
"Is half so sweet, so sweet, is half so sweet as May?"

"June! June! June!"
Low croon
The brown bees in the clover,
"Sweet! sweet! sweet!"
Repeat

The robins, nested over.  

Unknown.
THE CLASSIC.

Published Monthly during the School Year by the Students of the N. W. C. A.

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John Koezen, '98. - - Asst Editor

Jennie Van de Modde, '93. - - Literary

Dora Hoppers, '93. - - Local

Henry De Vries, '94. - - Asst Local

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Lyrics.

On account of the approaching busy season, the Y. M. C. A. has discontinued its meetings for the year. No officers have been elected for the following year.

The Academy nine crossed bats with the High School nine and the result was a one-sided game. Score 25—10, in favor of the Academy boys.

A good refreshing rain and plenty of warm weather makes everything look green, and now it is harder than ever for the students to keep at their lessons.

Mr. Van Kley visited his parents at Sioux Center over Sunday.

On the morning of the 15th chapel exercises were conducted by Rev. Flikkema of Muscatine, Iowa.

The Annual Catalogue of the Academy is out. It is the prettiest so far.

Prof. Soulen returned from S. Dakota where he has been attending the classis.

Rev. J. Van de Erve, Prof. of Mathematics in Coe College, an Academy alumnus, visited school last week and the "D's" said he gave a very interesting talk.

In Latin.

Prof.: You may decline caput.

Pupil. (Makes many mistakes in declining it.)

Prof.: Ja dat is kapot.

A young gentleman of the "B" class is taking lessons in whistling and daily gives us one of his new selections while in school.

Prof.: Why was the war called revolutionary.

Pupil: Because it turned around.

Miss Ada Betten visited friends in Sioux City Thursday.

Prof.: Give us some nick-name for an old horse.

Pupil: Turnip.

Prof.: I suppose that's an idiom of the Dutch.

De Alumnis.

'97—'98. John Van Peursem and John Van der Beek will be among the commencement orators at Hope, next June.

'96. S. C. Nettinga, one of our promising Middles at the W. T. S., has been appointed spiritual counsel of the good people of

Archer, Iowa, during the summer months.

'97. W. Bekker is at Princeton. A Prince Albert coat, a white necktie! Did you see our Dutch Domine?

'94. Katie M. Zwemer is the honored secretary of the Reformed Missionary League, which is to hold a convention in the near future at Holland, Mich.

'95. C. Spaun will be a debater at the C. E. Convention, to be held at LeMars.

'96. Hattie Hoppers has been elected to the primary department in the Orange City Public Schools. She will attend the State Normal this summer at Cedar Falls.

'92. Mr. Hubert Kuypers has been elected Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank at Orange City, Iowa.

'92. Rev. J. F. Heemstra read a paper before the Adelphic on "Faith Cure."

'95. G. Te Kolste and B. Van Heuvelen belong to the graduating class of the Seminary, at Holland, this year.

'97. S. M. Nieuven the orator of the '97's writes from the Meadowville Seminary: "I am studying for an 'A. B.' degree."

'90. Rev. Jno. Van der Erve, professor of Mathematics at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, preached in Ireton recently and on his return trip paid the Academy a visit.

'99. Miss Nellie Straik is visiting in Michigan with her brother John.

SONG OF SPRING.

(Translated from the Dutch)

Now no more the cloudy shadows
Sweep across the dreary meadows,
Now no more the shining fetter
Still the water-fairies patter.

Storms are over, hushed their noise
In the clover Zephyr's voice.

Filled with blossoms and with flowers
Are the meadows, lawns and bowers,

Happiness doth dance and daily
In the gay and clovered valley—

Tripping here, tripping there,
Darling near and everywhere.

Woods repeat their pastoral charms,
In the vales the lark sings o'er us.
And when Luna calm and pallid
Rises, they dost sing thy ballad,
Philo: Echo thrones
Through the dell thy lovely notes.

Now no more the cloudy shadows
Sweep across the dreary meadows,
Now no more the shining fetter
Still the water-fairies patter.

Flee the city, weak and lean—
Strike your ditty, "Spring is queen."

D. D., '02
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The Academy is a Christian Institution, and as such recognizes the important fact that true education affects the heart and the character as well as the mind. To combine moral with mental training is, therefore, considered its reason for existence and its mission. To that end the study of the English Bible is included in the course.

The present corps of teachers numbers four:

PROF. PHILIP SOULEN, A. M.
MARGARET RUZENGA.
J. E. RUZENGA, A. B.
JOHN WESSELINK, A. B.

STUDIES.

To the full curriculum of previous years the study of the German language and literature has been added. Adequate provision has also been made to afford by normal instruction, a competent training for those who expect to teach in our public schools. The studies have been arranged very carefully and are designed for mental discipline and development; for preparation for college, or for occupations where scholarship is in demand.

The Rapelye Library and Reading Room

This Library contains some 3000 volumes; among which three sets of Encyclopaedia Biblica and other books of reference will be found especially helpful to students.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are moderate, tuition is free. The cost of board and rooms can be best regulated by the students themselves, or by their parents. This item of expense will be found a moderate one in Orange City.

For the sake of meeting incidental expense a sum of fifteen dollars will be required from each student for the school year. Half of this is payble in September and the other half at the beginning of the second term. The entire expense ranges between $100 and $150 per annum. Boarding houses and students keeping arrangements are to be approved by the Principal.

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 at Orange City, the county seat, at 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 railway 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.

PROF. PHILIP SOULEN, Orange City, Iowa.