

F. Lubbers

DECEMBER, 1903.

The Classic.

PUBLISHED AT ORANGE CITY, IOWA.



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The Classic.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR BY THE STUDENTS
OF THE N. W. C. A.

VOLUME 12

DECEMBER

NUMBER 3

Editorial.

EVENTS on the isthmus of Panama have made a rapid movement recently. A revolution has been proclaimed against Columbia. The declaration of independence drawn up by the revolutionists at Panama complains of grievances inflicted upon the Isthmians by the Columbians, and in view of this they decided to recover sovereignty and work out their own destiny. It is said that "the government of Panama is now fully organized. Perfect union and cordiality reign throughout the Isthmus. No disturbances have been reported and the new government is running smoothly."

The commander of the Nashville is said to have made it possible for the Isthmians to get rid of the Columbian troops without bloodshed. He also stopped the bombardment of Panama. Seven United States warships were ordered to the isthmus the day the revolution broke out, and three or four days later president Roosevelt recognized the government of Panama. There are many different opinions as to the propriety of the course pursued by the United States in regard to this Panama resolution. Some say it was the most ignominious thing they have known in the annals of our country. Others say that the secession movement was conducted, from its very beginning, with the United States' knowledge, and without her discouragement. But most writers claim, however, and we agree with them, that the action of the President deserves our approval.

AT LAST the Cuban Reciprocity Bill has been adopted. It was passed by a vote of 335 to 21. Only a few Democrats from the sugar districts in Louisiana and Texas, and the Republicans from the beet-sugar regions of Michigan, Minnesota and California voted in the negative. Before its adoption the Democrats under the leader-

ship of Mr. Williams made a most strenuous effort to make two amendments to the bill. One was to withdraw the protection given to the American Sugar Refining Company by the extra high tariff on refined sugar as compared with raw; and the other was to expunge the pledge not to lower the tariff on sugar during the time the Cuban treaty existed, or for five years. However, both failed, and the bill was passed as it had been presented. The United States was under obligations to Cuba to grant her these commercial privileges, because she had accepted the Platt Amendment to her Constitution. Again President Roosevelt has gained his point. Our President proves to be at the head of the nation not only nominally, but also in reality.

THE LEAGUE for Social Service, established by Dr. Josiah Strong some years ago, has grown to the American Institute of Social Service, and a short time ago Dr. Strong was inaugurated as President of the Institute. The inauguration was the occasion of a large gathering of American philanthropists and educators, and many warmly congratulatory letters were received from European economists and from the President of the United States. The president declared the Institute "fitted to render a great and peculiar service, not merely to this country but to all countries."

Dr. Strong in his inaugural address declared that the fundamental purpose of the Institute was "to make the experience of all available for the instruction of each." The Institute keeps up to date an accurate account of the legislation of all the states of our country not only, but also of the progressing countries of Europe. So, whenever a manufacturer wishes to know what other manufacturers have done to better their own conditions or those of the employees in any way, they can write to the Institute and full explanations will be given, very often with photographs illustrating the experiments and the results of others. If a city wishes to make any municipal improvement it need not make long expeditions to find out what others have done, but full information can be obtained from the Institute. If a church under strange conditions or changed environment is at a loss what to do it can write to the Institute and in a few days find out what other churches have done under similar conditions. If philanthropists or social reformers of any state wish to know what has been done in other states in regard to crimes, pauperism, child labor, industrial accidents, and similar matters, the Institute can supply them with all the information needed. Who can doubt that this Institute will be of great service in the future?

Pride Ushers Destruction.

(Continued from November number.)

The end of the three year's course was drawing nigh, preparations were made for the commencement exercises. Alfred determined to return to his native town, after he had completed his course, and work at his profession in the United States. Vast preparations were made in Canton to give a reception in honor of the world renowned artist who would reflect honor upon the town, state, and nation. Alfred being afraid that his repute might be somewhat eclipsed through his name as the son of the poor washer woman and the history connected with his youth, contemplated having it changed under the pretense that it was too long to be written so many hundred of times daily; so he had his name changed from Alfred Mitchel Henderson to Abel Jones.

December 11, Mr. Jones was to arrive at Canton. The confluence of the people was indiscriminate. Artists and patrons of art from the four corners of the country were come to welcome their new colleague. He came at night with the six o'clock train. He was at once taken to the city hall where the reception should take place. The greetings and congratulations were without number. Wines and toothsome eatables were liberally distributed. In the midst of the feast Mr. Jones, while conversing with the artists of the highest rank, was interrupted by the doorkeeper who summoned him to come into the hall. He immediately arose, stalked down the aisle expecting to meet some dignitary who would invite him to his home for the night or show some other favor to him. Upon reaching the hall he was suddenly attacked by a tottering, ragged old woman. She tightened her grip more firmly around him when he, in astonishment, made an attempt to push her aside. She refused to let go until he should first promise that he would accept her forgiveness. The proud and vain man, recollecting his mother, stood stationary as a block of granite for a little while, then, thinking what a disgrace would fall upon him should he accept this careworn hag, and how it would spoil the feast, he tore himself loose in spite of the almost superhuman struggle and agony of the totterer. She ran after him, but to no avail for he escaped through the same door through which he had entered. The doorkeeper, supposing that she might be a lunatic, lest she might interrupt the tranquility of the banquet, seized her and cast her out into the cold and dark night. The widow tottered homeward with a broken heart. All the way to her hovel she sobbed bitterly. Abel Jones felt very uncomfortable for a while, and although he tried to suppress his con-

science, the countenance betrayed that some disaster had befallen him.

The hour hand of the large clock in the hall pointed to the number twelve upon which a proposition was made to leave. At this critical moment Samuel Churchill, a conspicuous artist of Buffalo, N. Y., made a motion that the famous artist in whose honor the banquet was spread, should, accompanied by his affianced bride, occupy the chairs on the stage; that the whole congregation should drink to their welfare, and each individual bid them adieu. The proposition was accepted with tremendous applause. Abel Jones and Lily Harris, his betrothed, did as they were bidden. Having met the demands of Mr. Churchill all went home. The young artist joined the Harris family to their home. He found much trouble that night to get to sleep; the reeling form of his mother was incessantly before him. At length, however, he fell asleep.

The day following his arrival Mr. Jones prepared to follow up his vocation. He made contracts with the other members of his profession to assist them in their undertakings. Whereas cameras were unknown in those days, people depended entirely upon the artists for their portraits, thus making the profession very lucrative. Consequently, Mr. Jones earned enough so as to enable him to pay back, to his adopted father, some of the money which he had used. Everything went so prosperously with the young artist that he considered himself able to support a family, so he agreed with his betrothed to enter the matrimonial state on January 14 following his return. The wedding feast was to excel in pomp and splendor, all the others previously witnessed in the city, and preparations to that end were soon vigorously under way.

Leaving the artist plying at his work we must now turn to the widow once more. The labor and disappointment preyed upon her relentlessly. About two weeks after her last meeting with her deserted son she was confined to her bed, never to quit it again. Nobody in the town seemed to take any interest in her save a rich banker who had a mortgage on the property. She grew weaker and weaker until January 6 death came to her relief. The banker immediately came to invoice the property of the deceased; but finding that it would not cover the amount of the mortgage he determined to offer the corpse for sale also as it made a very appropriate object for the artists; for countenances exhibiting traits of extreme agony or pleasure were the ones they preferred. The deceased had neither relative nor friend with authority to oppose him in his project.

The sale brought the corpse in the possession of the artist

Blaine, who saw that if he should succeed in making an accurate likeness of a countenance displaying such a maximum of agony it would greatly add to his popularity. Deeming it expedient to have an assistant in his undertaking Mr. Blaine asked the young artist Jones to help him. Mr. Jones came in the morning of January 13 just one day before the intended marriage. Without inquiring after the name of the deceased he made the necessary preparations for the work. When Mr. Blaine exposed the corpse Mr. Jones recollected his mother at once; his conscience now awoke on seeing the careworn and agonized face; he reeled backward into his chair and he fell into a trance. Mr. Blaine, ignorant of the cause of the misfortune of his assistant, sent for the doctor. When the spell was over it was discovered that his mind had deserted him.

Mr. Jones was taken to the asylum, and his name was soon forgotten. After nearly six years of insanity he died, and his vain and cold heart was laid in a nameless grave to be once more assimilated with the insensible clod.

J. J. V. D. S., 04.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.

The history of the Roman Empire is not the history of the Italian peninsula but the history of the acts and achievements of one city through twelve centuries, of its growth, eminence, and decline. This single sovereign city was Rome.

Modern Rome has a population of 300,000. Rome during the reign of Augustus had 2,000,000 inhabitants. How did Rome become so populous? The answer to this question does not appear at first sight. Its geographical position possesses no pre-eminent advantages. It cannot be doubted therefore that Rome's wealth and power were the result and not the cause of her political supremacy.

The elements of her political strength are to be sought in the character of her people. During the long period covered by the making of Rome, the Roman had six distinguishing national traits,—he was rude, proud, stern, superstitious, steadfast, and possessed a real genius for law and government. To his rude manner, his haughty demeanor, and his superstitious mind, the Roman added a sternness of spirit which at times deserves no better name than cruelty. "As faithful as a Roman sentinel," is the world's highest tribute to fidelity, and the Pompeian soldier who was pelted to death at his post by the fiery hail of Vesuvius, grandly typifies the steadfastness of the Roman character. Couple with this pertinacity of the Romans their exquisite political character and seek no farther for the source of Roman power.

For nearly two and one-half centuries after the founding of Rome the government was a monarchy. To span this period the legends tell of the reign of seven kings, the last of which was Tarquinus Superbus, the haughty tyrant whose oppressions led the people to banish him from Rome, and now they would have no more kings; a vow which they kept for nearly 500 years.

The two important classes of people under the kings and early republic were the patricians and plebeians. The former alone possessed political rights. The latter were free to acquire land but at first they had no rights whatever. The government which the patricians set up was as thoroughly patrician as its founders dared to make it. But still the plebeians could not wholly be excluded. During the reign of the kings the patricians joined with the land-owning plebeians for military purposes. In itself this was little, however, in its possibilities of expansion, it was much, for it was the first recognition of the political existence of the plebeians.

The patricians had been chief gainers from the expulsion of the kings, and even the admission of the plebeians into the army was a gain for the aristocrats. The struggle between the patricians and plebeians before equalization of orders was accomplished, was two hundred years in consummation. The struggle was fiercely contested, but it was fought in legal forms, not with fire and sword, and the many years that preceded its consummation were so many years of education in those qualities of self-control, which afterwards enabled the new Rome to master the world.

While the constitution of the city state was in this stage of its development, Rome was engaged in a series of wars which resulted in the conquest of the entire peninsula. This was only a step towards further conquests. The political character of the people was now formed, their military organizations were improved and their triumph over Pyrrhus and the Greeks encouraged them for the impending contest with Carthage for the supremacy of the Mediterranean sea.

These two great republics, which for more than five centuries had been slowly extending their limits and maturing their powers, were now about to begin one of the most memorable struggles of all antiquity, a duel that was to last with every vicissitude of fortune for over one hundred years. These two nations were nearly matched in strength and resources.

The three wars with Carthage are called the Punic wars. The first and second were both disastrous to Carthage. In the third Carthage was besieged and for four years she held out against the Romans. At length it was taken by storm. The city was fired and

for seventeen days the space within the walls was a sea of flames. Such was the sad fate of Carthage.

Through the workings of the public land system the Romans had become divided into two classes which are variously designated as the rich and the poor. For many years before and after the period at which we have now arrived, a struggle was carried on between these two classes, just such a struggle as had been waged between the nobility and the common people during the earlier history. We shall examine the numerous attempts at reform, and their successive failures. Further we shall see how the imperial mind of Julius Caesar seized the crumbling constitution, arrested its fall and by instituting a strong central government, preserved for a half a thousand years, what it had taken the republic a half a thousand years to win.

Three persons, the wealthy Crassus, the fortunate Pompey, the masterful Caesar, formed a triumvirate, thus virtually dividing the world among themselves. The death of Crassus destroyed the triumvirate, leaving the world to Caesar and Pompey. That the insatiable ambition of these two rivals would sooner or later bring them into collision was inevitable. When finally these two men at the heads of their respective armies met on the fields of Pharsalia and Pompey found his "Waterloo," Caesar was left virtual lord of the Roman world. The public survived only in form.

Caesar projected many vast undertakings which the abrupt termination of his life prevented his carrying into execution. Caesar had always answered in the negative when asked whether the republic could longer exist. The hundred years of civil war from Gracchus to Caesar had proved the incapacity of the senate as a governing body. A king was inevitable. What the public could do it had already done. So long as its citizen body and aristocratic senate were simple, sober, frugal, and patriotic its power extended but wealth and power brought to the aristocrats, decay of morals, and greed of power and gain. With a corrupt nobility and a beggared populace the state lost its balance.

When the first monarchy closed Rome was supreme among the Latins, the farmers who tilled the soil of Latium. The new monarchy found Rome the capital of the world.

The accession of Augustus to the throne brought sweet relief after years of foreign warfare and internal strife. The civilized world, that part at least of Europe, Asia, and Africa that bordered on the Mediterranean, was now at peace. Augustus began to organize a system of government for the vast realm of which he was now undisputed lord. The benefits of this strong government ex-

tended beyond the reign of Augustus. An age of material prosperity was dawning which went on unchecked even amid the wild caprices of the succeeding emperors. It was during the reign of Augustus that the single event, which the world now esteems the greatest, occurred. This was the birth of our Savior. In less than three centuries the pagan empire had become Christian not only in name but largely in fact.

Nero was the sixth and last of the Julian line. The family of the great Caesar was now extinct but its name remained and was adopted by all succeeding emperors. Under the wise and able administration of the five good emperors, the Roman empire reached its culmination in power and prosperity, and now under the enfeebling influence of vice and corruption within and the heavy blows of the barbarians without it began to decline rapidly to its fall.

During the reign of Constantine the Great the Roman empire was divided into the Roman Empire of the East and the Roman Empire of the West. Rome now became a mere provincial city.

By the advice of Augustus the Rhine and the Danube had been accepted as the northern limit of Roman conquests in Europe, but as civic life and loyalty declined, it taxed the entire energy of the state to keep these barriers closed. During the reigns of Valens and Valentinian the barbarians began to press with redoubled energy against all the barriers of the state. The last barbarian invasion was by the Vandals who captured Rome and for fourteen days and nights the city was given over to the barbarians. Twenty years after the seige of Rome by the Vandals, the Roman Empire in the west had come to an end after an existence of 1229 years, from the founding of Rome. The Roman Empire in the west has fallen before the incursion of the barbarians, and the Turks coming over from Asia, captured Constantinople and wiped out the Roman Empire of the east.

Thus fell the Roman Empire. Although it has fallen yet from it and out of it has come Modern Europe. E. H., '06

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THE CLASSIC.

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

J. J. Van der Schaaf, '04, Editor in Chief

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Locals.

Thanksgiving vacation.

Parties!

That's putting on the capsheaf.

Mr. Renkes was wearing a new ring for a few days. Ahem!

Miss Maris is a new student in the "C" class.

The seniors had charge of a Tennyson program for the Philomathean society, Friday, Dec. 4.

Prof.—"In how many states does matter exist?"

Student—"In all the states."

Mr. Heusinkveld took Dr. Gebhard to Middleburg Sat. Nov. 7.

He—"I wanted to see you after society last Friday but could not find you."

She—"I am sorry." Of course.

Some of the "B" class students together with their professors had a surprise on Tillie De Jong, their class mate.

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A person forgets herself and whistles in the recitation room.

When the Prof. told the "A's" that men lost their heads (went mad) in love affairs it made John feel if his was still there.

Whom will we blame for keeping the cook of the Halcyon Club up so late that night?

It has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. J. C. DeB. must not sit with a girl again.

"It isn't Sunday night now."
(by the Prof.)

Poor Henry had the misfortune of falling through the register with his chair.

Somerascal had the impudence to steal the coal of two of the lady students.

Frank translating German reads:—The toes of the mule.

He—"Can I see you home to night?"

She—"No, you aren't Gerrit."

A few young men and ladies going to a party were so busy doing something(?) that they forgot to turn a corner and had to come back.

Miss C. Van der Gon fell down cellar and bruised her arm.

Prof.—"How many barrels she must have cried in six years."

The thoughts of one of the "B" class boys were so completely carried away by the advertisements of charming young ladies that he never once thought of his English.

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Sioux Center, Iowa.

The party given by Mr. A. F. Van Kley was a success. Some of the students had the honor of being invited and you can imagine when Aart is host, they report a good time.

Principal Soulen left for Ariz. Wednesday Nov. 25. He accompanied Dr. Wormser, of this city, whose health has been failing fast for the last few weeks. During the Professors absence his classes were in charge of Mrs. Betten, a former teacher of the Academy.

Mr. Flikkema spent his Thanksgiving vacation at the homes of Van der Schaaf and De Vries near Sioux Center.

The cook of the Halcyon Club failed to materialize one morning and the club boys were obliged to try their hands at making breakfast.

The Philomatheans intend to give a public entertainment before the close of the term's work. All are invited to come; admission free.

A few weeks ago one of the oil stoves in the mathematics room was upset and soon the cries of Fire! Fire!! were heard in the hall. All rushed to work. Some after water but more after their books and overcoats. The "A's" that they were graduates, the "B's" saw themselves at home picking corn and the "C's" and "D's" didn't think at all. One of the "A's" claims he pumped all the water and while pumping he

A. F.

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outlined a poem describing the burning of the Academy, for which he received \$1000 and with this money he studied law and in his imagination he saw himself in the white house at Washington. Hugo Kuyper lost his overcoat by the fire. The coat, he says, contained two fifty-dollar bills, but he can't prove it. Bauman claims he picked up the stove twice and the ladies all think they did their part by not fainting. The fire was soon extinguished and the next morning behold, the furnace was started.

Prof.—“Miss S. what is that? is it quicksilver?”

Miss S.—“No ma'am, its mercury.”

Mr. De Vries actually got his hair cut.

John Brink from Maurice has returned to the Club for the cold season.

Many of the students attended the sociable of the C.E.S. held at the home of the Misses Hospers.

While playing hand ball Mr. Van der Bie hurt his finger most seriously.

Mr. Van Oosterloo visited his parents at Lennox, So. Dakota, Thanksgiving.

The Seniors will soon show up their class pins.

Soon the ‘B’ class will sustain a severe loss in their President, Jerry Schutt. Rev. Schutt intends to leave for Michigan next March where he will run a store,

and Jerry will accompany the family to that state.

While out walking for exercise Dec. 1 Mr. Van der Schaaf met one of his friends and former classmates. His chum was driving a smart little team of bronchoes before a fine top buggy. He asked John to come in and take a ride. John accepted the offer and a friendly chat ensued until they came along Rev. Schutt's place where the horses were frightened; the buggy was upset and both tumbled out upon the frozen ground. Mr. Van der Schaaf got out so well that he got the big head from his good fortune, so that he was unable to wear his cap for several days. Although his cavity for the brains was materially enlarged his ability to study did not increase proportionally.

The boys of the club feel constrained to seal the coal shed doors with pad-locks. Some good citizen seems to think that the students are under obligation to furnish him with coal during the winter.

De Alumnis.

'92 Rev. John Heemstra from Sioux Center has declined the call to Jamestown, Michigan. His congregation is very strongly attached to him and prevailed upon him to stay. The services, which were formerly conducted in the English language, will now be conducted in Dutch.

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CUPID AND ALUMNI.

'95. At Pella, Nov. 5, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Mr. Henry Schalekamp to Miss Jennie Van der Linden. Owing to the illness of Mr. Van der Linden only the near relatives witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Schalekamp is the proprietor of a drugstore at Sioux Center. After the marriage the bridegroom accompanied by his young bride left for Sioux Center, in which town they will make their future home. The Classic joins the many friends in congratulating them.

'97. Sioux County Herald:—
"Prof. John Wesselink, an instructor at the N. W. C. A. at this place the last school year, now attending school in Chicago, has decided to fit himself for the ministry and on the first of the year will enter the Western Theological Seminary at Holland, Mich. Mr. Wesselink was reared in Sioux county and naturally has a host of friends here who will heartily approve of the course he has taken."

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Groceries and Vegetables of the
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Everything found in good bakery.

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Commencement work a specialty.
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ORANGE CITY, IOWA

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.

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.
EDWARD J. STRICK, A. S.
MISS CORNELIA WALVOORD, A. B.
MISS ANNA KREMER, 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 Encyclopædias 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 expenses a fee of eighteen dollars will be required from each student for the school year. Half of this is payable 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 clubbing 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, 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.