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The PATRIOTIC spirit in the South is not as ideal as might be desired. Recently Andrew Wilson, president of the New Orleans school board extolled Abraham Lincoln and held him up as the model for Southern school children. Dissatisfaction was perceptible at once. Outbursts of indignation came from every quarter until now Mr. Wilson is regarded as an enemy in the city of New Orleans. Mrs. Beharm, president of the Women's Confederate Memorial Association has addressed him a letter in which she upbraids him most bitterly for holding up Lincoln as the ideal instead of a Southern hero like Jefferson Davis, Lee or Johnston.

Even the newspapers have attacked Wilson. Among other things the Picayune declares:

"To teach Southern children to fix such a criminal stain and stigma upon their fathers and mothers is little less than crime. If, indeed, it is not a crime of the most serious sort. There is no reason why the children of the South should be taught to forget their glorious memories of the grandest and most patriotic and heroic, as it is one of the bloodiest tragedies in history." This paper evidently does not consider such men as have taken up arms against the nation as most hostile enemies to say nothing of patriotism and citizenship.

ONE OF the main questions in regard to the war in the east is what effect it will have on the religion of Korea in the future. Her future destiny is as it were in the hands of the party that wins. Russia, as we all know, is called a Christian nation; whereas Japan is called heathen. But a name means very little unless there is something back of it. Russia still kills the Jews, persecutes the Protestants, and knows nothing of freedom of thought or speech; it has an absolute autocratic form of government, no congress, or constitution, no public school system, and no religious liberty; it sends the Jews and Lutheran Finns into exile, and maddens the Armenians by robbing their churches and schools. Japan on the
other hand accepts and practices the latest type of civilization, it welcomes foreign Christians to her schools, honors the Christians with the highest governmental offices, gives freedom to her missionaries, and its constitution guarantees religious freedom. Which of the two is the more of a Christian nation?

THE FARMERS have at all times been troubled with injurious insects more or less; and although different remedies have been discovered for destroying them, there are new ones appearing again all the time. One of the most injurious insects in the country is the cotton-boll weevil of which there are countless millions in the cotton fields of Texas. It is an insignificant little animal, a little gray-snout beetle about one-fourth of an inch long, but it is very prolific. A single female will have millions of descendants by autumn. They spend the winter in old corn-stalks, clumps of grass, under logs and like objects. As soon as the cotton plant begins to bud in the spring the weevil leaves his winter quarters, goes into the cotton fields, and lays eggs in the bud of the cotton. The young grub hatches there and destroys the flower. So destructive has the weevil become in Texas that whereas they otherwise raised from four to six hundred pounds of cotton per acre in the best parts of the state, they can now hardly raise that amount on ten or even fifteen acres. The result is that cotton is becoming very expensive, many factories are closed, thousands of working people are thrown out of employment, a great reduction in wages has been made, and the foreign countries are making a strong effort to raise their own cotton. During all this time the United States department of agriculture and the State Agricultural College of Texas have been trying to find some means of fighting the insect successfully; but they have not yet succeeded. However, they have discovered that cotton can be raised in spite of the weevil. There are only a few weevil in the spring, as most of them die during the winter; but as they multiply very rapidly they are again very numerous in the late fall. Now if the cotton raisers use northern cotton seed, from which the plant develops much more rapidly, and do all they can to force the cotton to an early maturity, so that it can be picked before the weevils have become very numerous, they can still raise from four hundred and twenty-five to five hundred pounds per acre as has been shown by different experiments. But this does not exterminate the weevil; and as it spreads with great rapidity it is likely also to invade the other cotton-growing states. But the work on remedies is still going on, and it is thought that Congress will appropriate a large sum of money to assist in this work.

THE PUBLIC school system is very often seriously misjudged. Many have an idea that the system of state education teaches a total disbelief in God and Christ, and even makes the pupils antagonistic to them. But this is a great mistake. The public schools do not bring up as many pagans as it is said to do. That infidels are found in the public schools we do not deny, but these are found in the private schools as well. It is said that you find more church members among the students that come from the public schools than among those that come from private schools. A certain college president asserts that of the students of the freshman class 65 per cent of those students that come from the public schools are church members, while only 56 per cent of the students that come from the private schools are such. As a rule you will be quite as apt to find unbelievers among the students that represent the private schools as among those that represent the public schools.

The Ku-klux Klan.

When a few years after our late Civil War a company of Negroes would suddenly be startled by the sound of a troop of horsemen coming down the street, the word was passed quietly, "that dem Ku-kluxes is comin'," and a frightened look would spread itself on the faces of the crowd. Then would be discussed the varied experiences each one had had with these horsemen. All agreed that they were ghostly apparitions riding on shrouded horses; but whence they came and whither they were going no one knew. One had been stopped by a Ku-klux along toward 11 o'clock at night. The apparition offered to shake hands with him, and when he did so he found he was shaking hands with a skeleton. Another was asked by a Ku-klux for a drink of water, and when he was given some he swallowed a pull full at one draught. But who were these mysterious riders, and whence did they come? How did they originate, and what was their purpose?

In 1866, shortly after the Civil War, some young men met in a law office in the little town of Pulaski, Tenn. They were young men who had fought in the late war, and who wished to devise some plan for amusing themselves. A secret society was proposed. The plan gained immediate favor. A name had to be found and some mentioned the Greek word, kuklux, meaning a circle. It was adopted. This quickly became Ku-klux, and klux naturally followed. Officers were then elected who had such high sounding titles as Grand Cyclops, Grand Magi, Grand Turk and so on.

The purpose of the society was chiefly to have some fun. At
first this fun consisted mainly in the initiation of new members. Not all persons, however, were allowed to join. A high moral and social standing was required. The only important provision in the oath was a promise of absolute secrecy. Another form of amusement was to make nightly parades. In these nocturnal marches they were usually mounted. As a disguise they had a white mask, a high card-board hat and a white gown, which covered the whole person. The horse was also disguised by putting a white covering over it and muffling its feet.

The success of the Klan was phenomenal. New candidates for initiation came in large numbers. In the neighboring towns new dens were formed. As the Klan grew it began to acquire a tremendous influence over the negroes on account of the mystery connected with it. That they had such a power was soon discovered by the Ku-kluxes.

The evils of reconstruction and Carpet-bag rule were greatest just about this time. The lately emancipated negroes were enjoying their freedom to the fullest extent. Since they had nothing to lose by lawlessness and many things to gain by it, they committed many outrages. The white man who before the war had been master was now subjected to insults from his former slave. Not only that, but he had to pay heavy taxes, so that the children of those slaves might be taught by Carpet-baggers. There was no penalty in the statute for repeating at the polls, and now the enfranchised negro voted again and again. He had complete control of the government.

Tennessee, the very state in which the Ku-klux Klan originated, was the state where reconstruction began. It was here also where the Klan commenced its work of counteracting the evils which then existed in the government.

The method which the Klan employed was peculiar. They ruled by the terror which they inspired. When word was sent to the local commander that the negroes were becoming disorderly at their meetings, he would order the squad to ride around the place at night, maintaining absolute silence. Then there would be no more disorder. Not always, however, were the methods so gentle. Violence was often used. Negroes and Carpet-baggers were whipped. Sometimes they were even dragged from their beds and killed. They were in constant temptation to use violence, as the oath of secrecy shielded them from the vengeance of the law. It must be admitted, however, that many a crime was committed by those who were not members of the Klan; yet every dead man found in the road was put to their account.

To illustrate the importance, which was attached to this movement, we need only to say that Congress ordered an investigation to be made, and that the result of this investigation was a voluminous report of 13 volumes. About the time of this report, Carpet-bag rule came to an end, and so the necessity for organizations of this kind ceased and gradually they became extinct.

The political importance of this movement is almost beyond estimation. The whites regained their former superiority over the negroes. The haughty southern white would not suffer the negro to have equal rights with him. He had been defeated in war. To rebel was thus proven to be useless. The southerner grooped for another means of resistance. The Ku-klux Klan came to his notice and by means of it he regained partly the supremacy over the negro which he had lost by the war.

The Farmer Boy at College.

It is on a bright September morning that we notice an unusual stir at the home of Mr. Charles Brown. The reason is that his oldest son, John, is going to leave for college some eighty miles distant. John has never left home before. We notice that he is a bright looking lad of about nineteen years of age, tall and broad shouldered, and he has bright blue eyes. He had been going to school in the little neighboring town and had received high honors because he was a good scholar.

John had begged his father during the summer to send him to college, but his father had told him how scarce money was, and that he did not think he could afford it. John's mother had always been a silent listener when he had spoken of going to college, but she had often sent her prayers to the Almighty helper that they might find a way to send their son to school. Her prayers were answered. The crops were good and they could spare enough money to send him to school. John had worked early and late since his parents had told him he might go to school.

The time for departing had come. Mr. Brown had the team ready to drive John to the station. John had bidden farewell to his two brothers and his sister, and now he must say good-bye to his mother, whom he loved better than his own life. She put her arms around his neck and kissing him said: "John, my dear boy, you are leaving us today to be gone from our watch and care, but do not lose hope and never forget the Lord your God, who is watching to help you in your needs." With this she said: "Good bye, John." He replied: "Good bye, mother; I will remember your words," and then
he jumped into the wagon. At the station he shook hands with his father and then boarded the car and was off to school.

He arrived at the city, where the school was located, at 1 o'clock P.M. Here he was in a predicament, for he had lost his directions. However, upon asking for the directions to the school, a man replied: "There is Prof. Harding now. He can take you right with him." John thought this was not a poor beginning. Prof. Harding spoke to him in such a way that he began to like him at once. He soon arranged matters with Prof. Harding as to his school work. The school had a boarding club. He decided to board there, as it was cheaper than at private families. The professor gave him an introduction to two of the club boys and then left him with them. They soon introduced him to more boys, but he experienced that he could not remember their names.

That same evening he wrote his mother about his arrival and his experiences of being in a city with city people. The first few weeks passed in the usual way in getting lessons and doing sundry other business. John's quick ear, however, had caught a few phrases, which he knew were meant for him, such as, "Country guy," "Thinks he's smart," "Been better off if he stayed where he came from." John had not known that he would be spoken of in this way, and it made him feel sore, but he did not say anything. He only said to himself that he would show those city dudes that he could do just as much as they could.

At about this time he began to know his classmates so well that he could distinguish them from the other students. He took special notice of one young man who was always foremost in answering questions. He had learned that this young man's name was Frank Jones. Something made John feel as though Jones was his enemy, but he threw the thought from him by saying: "Why should he be my enemy, I have hardly spoken to him?"

The first semester soon flew by, and there was plenty of studying to make the time seem short. Most of the students left for home for a week's outing. John's parents had written him that he could save a little money by staying and earn his board. Although John had longed to see his mother's kind and smiling face, he knew that if he wished to help his parents save every bit of money he possibly could. So he stayed and worked his way through until school opened again. Then we find him again at his desk with a fresh mind and studying with all his might. He had been stimulated by the fact that the news had been spread in school that John Brown and Frank Jones were the foremost members among the freshmen. John now knew that Jones was his rival in all the studies. He also knew that Jones was a city boy, and he, as a farmer boy, did not intend to be beaten by a city lad, so he must study hard or suffer defeat. This rivalry seemed to grow stronger every day. It did not only stay in the class room but it passed on into athletics, where Brown took the lead for strength, while Jones took it for quickness. This rivalry had been going on friendly terms until near the close of the term when both were working on the baseball diamond to be catcher for the team. Both were good but Brown was chosen, and thereafter, Jones always regarded Brown as his personal enemy. This hurt Brown very much.

The term closed, leaving the two boys at the head of the class. Brown passed the summer with his parents, laboring hard so that he might keep up his school course.

The second fall term opened with nearly all present; but among the missing was John Brown. Two weeks later we find him in his place again in the class room. He had been delayed at home by some extra work, and so John had aided his father until he could do without him. But now he must make up for lost time. Two months later we find that Jones is considered the best among the sophomores. John had not been idle. He had caught up soon and did his share of the work, but he did not intend to create any ill feeling this year, so he took things as they came and left Jones alone.

Months of hard study have passed away. The school year is again drawing to its close. We find that Brown has been coming to the front again. Jones has hard work to keep his own. Brown was not only careful about his studies, but he also looked after his private affairs, which we can see from Prof. Harding's remark, when he came to John's room to get a book. After having been in the room a few moments he said to John: "Who keeps your room in such a condition, Mr. Brown?" John, after he had looked him straight in the face to see what he meant, said: "I do, what is wrong Prof. Harding?" "Nothing at all," replied Mr. Harding, "I really think that your room looks very neat, and you say that you come from the farm?" "Yes sir" replied John. "You were brought up in the right kind of a home then," said Mr. Harding bidding him good-bye. John thanked him for the compliment and said: "I will write to my mother about that remark, Prof. Harding."

School closed without any further events and John went home. As before, he helped working and when school opens we again find him present ready for the struggle which the Junior year brings with it. This year means steady work, and right from the beginning John puts such work into practice, but he does not forget his prayer.
to his God, to give him aid and wisdom to perform his duties.

Some time along the month of January the Juniors organized. They selected Brown and Jones as candidates for president. Jones was elected because most thought he was the best one of their class. At about March the time came for an oratorical contest. Both Jones and Brown had entered the contest. Now came a trial as to who could do the best work. Brown came first on the program, but when about half-way through his selection he was disturbed by the noise of some of Jones' friends as they entered. Jones carried his selection out with complete success and received first prize, a Senior taking the second. John felt a little down-hearted but knew he could do better next year. The year closed with a variety of struggles between Brown and Jones, but it always seemed as tho' Jones got the lead.

The next September finds the class of Seniors all in place, bright and fresh. John had determined to keep quiet this year and let Jones answer and speak all he pleased. But he could not keep his knowledge when asked and so it proved that he was not far behind. We find Brown and Jones presidents of the Literary Club, each for one term. In debating they are rivals, both making good success.

March brings the oratorical contest, which now gives John first place, Jones second. It was shortly after this contest that Prof. Harding said to the Seniors that he wished to speak to the class. Attorney G. came in and said to the Seniors that he wished to speak to the class. Attorney G. said to the Seniors that he wished to speak to the class. Attorney G. said to the Seniors that he wished to speak to the class.

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Mr. Van Kley was home to attend the wedding of his brother.

Harry Koolman has been absent for several days on account of sickness.

Miss Jennie Betten of Sioux City visited the Academy Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Academy acknowledges a visit from Mr. and Miss Otterloo from Rock Valley.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association Mr. De Vries was elected president.

Mr. W. B. translates Latin:—

"The Romans committed suicide by killing themselves."

Miss H. S. was all dressed in black the other day because their dog died the day before.

Prin. Soulen gave some very interesting talks in chapel, on the situation in the East.

Why did Mr. Renkes translate a passage of the Anabasis as "sweet remembrances"?

Student translating latin: Germani sunt nova animalia. The Germans are new animals.

On the days of Lincoln’s and Washington’s birthdays the flag was raised over the Academy.

Prof. Strick delivered an address at a union meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, Feb. 13.

Two of the Academy boys were filled with pity when they saw two of their class-mates leave town one evening. Their pity was for the horse, however, which walked on three legs.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Money to Loan.

G. W. Pitts, President.

A. Van der Meide, Cashier.

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Eerkes, Van der Maaten & Co.
 Prof.: "Miss L. S., if you had your ear closed just as tho' you did not have it, could you hear?"

Student: "Well, I would have another one."

Messrs. Klay, Ewing and De Koster paid a visit to the Philomathean Society, Friday, March 4. Mr. Klay gave the members a most tasty address.

The Philomathean Society will give a public entertainment Friday evening, March 18. An admission fee of fifteen cents will be charged. This is to raise a fund for a society library.

Jerry Schutt of the "B" class left for his new home in Michigan. Many of the students were at the depot to see him off and some went to Alton. He is much missed by his class-mates.

They walked beneath the star-lit sky.

He grew a little bolder,

He asked her if she’d share his lot,

But she gave him a cold's.

One of the "A's" claims he has a whole family gathering in the back of his neck. He hopes that Mr. Carbuncle with his family will soon adjourn. Perhaps the ladies can be of service in removing him.

An "A" class member claims that every great man marries a great woman. If not, it is a sign he is not great. He not only claims this but is already contemplating how to apply it to his own case in the future.

After this some of our subscribers may find a mark on the outside cover of their paper. This means that your subscription is due, and you will show a favor to our Business Manager by paying up at once.

The boys are beginning to think of base ball since some of these fine Spring days have come along. We do not expect a league team, but we do expect a fine team that will cope with a team of any school the size of the N. W. C. A.

Prof. in Eng.: "In asking a question you should use the same form of the verb (shall or will) that you expect in the answer."

Mr. H. S.: "Supposing you ask someone: 'will you go along?' and she says 'no', what then?"

Prof.: "You got your pronouns mixed."

Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of attending two numbers of the Adelphic lecture course. The Edwin R. Weeks Co. entertained us with music and impersonations. The lecture by Rev. Smith, of Chicago, on the subject, "A Man for the Times," was indeed a rare treat. Mr. Smith was very gracefully introduced by Prof. Soulen.

A few days ago we saw Mr. T. P. and Miss A. S. speeding along the street in a top-buggy. As they passed by, she bowed down her head, evidently afraid to be recognized; while he, not being
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Carries a full line of Boots and Shoes; ladies fine footwear, tennis and sporting shoes, and a full line of rubber goods.

Give me a call boys.

Panorama of Finance and the Markets.

As one would expect of a great metropolitan newspaper having the facilities of The Chicago Record-Herald, that paper always covers the markets and financial and commercial intelligence generally on a scale of exceptional fullness, covering two entire pages of each issue. The quotations on live stock, grain and provisions, stocks and bonds and in fact every commercial and financial market in which the people of the Northwest are interested, are thoroughly complete and satisfactory.
Special cables tell the story of finance abroad. The "Speculative Gossip," "Wall Street Talk" and "LaSalle Street Notes" are features of The Record-Herald market page that interest speculators from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. They tell of the undercurrents in the grain and security markets. They relate personal gossip of the pits, in its way as important as the hum-drum and routine part of the day's story of speculation. The Wall street letters of John Chambers summarizes the daily history of Gotham's money market in a most entertaining and instructive fashion. Examine the market page of any issue and see for yourself.

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1st. What is the character of the school?
2nd. What is its equipment?
3rd. What expense is involved?

The Northwestern Classical Academy is no longer an experiment. Its present station, backed by a record of 18 years, enables it to offer inducements well worthy your consideration. The no religious test is required for entrance, its students are surrounded by such conditions as will tend to lofty, Christian ideals. Its Faculty consists of instructors equipped with a college training and able to give their students the benefit of years of experience in special lines of work.

Its buildings, library, laboratories, lecture rooms, and athletic equipment are among the best and represent a value of over $35,000.

Of its two hundred graduates, one hundred seventy-one have entered upon successful business or professional life, or are now pursuing college courses in leading institutions of the land. Our graduates are in demand. Expenses are reduced to a minimum. Tuition costs nothing. Board and room can be had at the newly equipped Halsey club at actual cost. All expense including board and room need not exceed $125.00 per year, many have reduced them to $100.00.

Worthy boys and girls are cheerfully given aid from special funds, when circumstances warrant such action.

The Academy courses include Latin, Greek, German, Bookkeeping, Pedagogy, and Science.

Consider the advantages which this school offers. If interested, write to the Principal for detailed information or catalog. All questions promptly answered. Address—

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Dept. of History, - - - MISS A. KREMER.
Dept. of English, - - - PROF. E. J. STRICK.

PRINCIPAL.