The Classic.

Published at Orange City, Iowa.

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As the revolving years roll by, we are from time to time reminded of the changeability of everything here below. This holds true of everything under the sun, and nothing is excepted, not even a school course. We are especially reminded of the changeability of our course at this time. The present staff, with a few exceptions, has entered upon its last terms work at this institution. Among other branches of work which have come to a close, is also our course as editor of "The Classic". To lay down the work as editor of this paper, will mean a relief from considerable work and care, but also a relief from duties that have become a pleasure to us. Were it not for the many hours of study time, that have to be sacrificed by those in charge, in preparing this monthly for the public, not a more pleasant and instructive work could be engaged in by students. Doubtless the work has been deficient, our shortcomings have been many, and looking over the work we have accomplished, we can not help but thank all our readers, for the good will they have bestowed upon us, especially in that they have showed so much patience with our faults. We can not help but express our gratitude towards those who have afforded us such a splendid opportunity for practical experience and study in the management of our school journal, and who have tolerated our inabilities so meekly. Although the support of our fellow students might have been better at times, we feel under no small obligations to those who have contributed to "The Classic" and herewith extend our thanks to the entire staff, our fellow students, faculty, alumni and exchanges, who have aided us, and who have showed kindness and willingness towards us in many ways. We also thank those who have given us their support in the way of advertising in our paper.
And now we can assure our readers that they need not be sorry of the change, as “The Classic” is entrusted to reliable and competent workers and if you will but treat them with the kindness with which you have treated us they will enjoy carrying on the work. And herewith we bid farewell to our many readers and wish our successors godspeed, and we throw our wasted quill in the waste-basket.

A GREAT excitement recently stirred the Congregational Board of Missionaries of foreign missions, by an unexpected gift of 100,000 dollars. It more or less stirred the entire religious world in the U. S. Not that the gift was so unusually large, for larger ones have been received into church and missionary treasuries from time to time, but the fact that the gift came from John D. Rockefeller, made the case an interesting one. At once the question arose: “Can a church organization accept money from such a man?” Much has been said as to the advisability of taking or refusing this voluntary gift, and the final outcome has been that the gift was accepted.

Now that this decision has finally been made known an announcement is made by Dr. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society that a gift of 100,000 dollars has just been received from John D. Rockefeller, and that this makes a total of over 1,000,000 dollars, received from him by this society within twenty years. This society seems not to have the scruples the Congregational board has, but seems to have taken those gifts from time to time like all others, and mindful of the word of God: “Mine is the gold and silver, and Mine is the cattle on a thousand hills,” they have put it to the best use possible, which seems after all to be the better course to pursue, because even though this might have been an extreme case, who knows how many dollars are received for the mission that have been earned in a doubtful way? Of course that is not for a mortal man to decide and therefore no criticism of this kind can be passed upon gifts, unless the honesty of the man is subject to doubt as clearly as it is in this case.

If we look at the man Rockefeller we ought to pity the poor fellow, for poor he is indeed, in spite of all his millions. The motives he has for bestowing such gifts upon church organizations, we can not explain, unless they are to serve as an atonement for his guilty conscience. If this is the case it will surely not bring him much relief, if he finds out in what distress he has brought these men with his gift. On the other hand it might do him some good to find out what the world thinks of him, for it has become plain in this case, that he is placed on a very low level amongst humanity, regardless of his millions. Whatever the outcome might be either for the giver or for the society favored by the gift, I think we all agree, that we feel satisfied with our lot and would rather stay at our humble position in the world, than trade with a Rockefeller and his millions.

ONE OF the most majestic works of Nature on this continent is the Niagara Falls. It is one of those rare relics of which our country may well be proud. The Falls, which people have held to be one of the greatest spectacles in the world, and to which travelers have come for several centuries to wonder at their exquisite beauty are threatened with destruction. This has brought about much anxiety among those who have recognized their worth and beauty. There also seems to be good ground for this fear, for if the bill, which now is before the legislature is adopted, one fourth of the water running over the Niagara Falls will be taken out of the river-bed. Some narrow-minded men intend to conduct this water from the main course by tunnels for the purpose of turning massive machinery. This will certainly ruin the falls some day. That this will happen is very easy to understand for if such a mass of water is made to flow in a different direction it will surely cut a new channel for itself. Thus, in the course of time this channel will keep on becoming deeper and wider until finally all the water, which used to run over the Falls, will then peacefully flow through its new course. And this, indeed, will be a sad mistake of the American people if they allow a few business men to destroy a relic of such inestimable value to the country. Therefore it is to be hoped that strenuous efforts will be put forth against this business enterprise so that it may not be said that “Niagara Falls became the relic of an age which was too stupid to understand their value.”

Abraham Lincoln.

A hero needs perspective. Great men are never honored till after their death. Homer and Socrates of old were condemned to death for their writings; Bacon was thrown into prison because his heretical writings displeased the Pope; Galileo was cast into a dungeon until he should recant his theory that the earth moved around the sun; Cannons the Portuguese poet died begging in the streets of Lisbon; Loche, the English philosopher, was banished as a traitor, and yet, when in after years the people valued the
greatness of these men, they honored and revered them. And so it was with the greatest man that America has ever produced, Abraham Lincoln. During his lifetime he was opposed in the North by great men of his own party, such as Seward and Chase, who thought that he was nothing but a vulgar, trifling story teller. In the South the people thought he was a demagogue and that he was going to push his slave doctrines thro whether for better or for worse. But now, since time has shown that Lincolns policy and no other could have been successful, the North and South join hands in honoring and commemorating his name as the greatest in American History.

Let us look for a moment at the times which surrounded Lincolns life while he was President.

The North and South had become more and more at enmity with each other as time went on. When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed it aroused the entire North to fury. They had been helping runaway slaves to gain their freedom for a long time previous, and when this law was passed enabling the slave-owners to come right in their midst and take back their slaves, the indignation of the North shot up to its highest pitch. Heretofore men had always abided by the law, but now they disregarded everything and men began to think as Seward did, that altho they had to be faithful to their constitution, yet there was a higher law to obey. Events rapidly followed this which stirred up the North and South to a hatred that could result in nothing else but war. John Brown's raid angered the heart of every slave-owner, while the Dred Scott decision, passed by the Supreme Court, was working havoc in the North. And so the breach between the North and South became wider and wider. The whole country was in wild confusion and to cap the climax one of the Southern States seceded. Others rapidly followed and then the people began to think for the first time what it really meant. When the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumter, the country immediately was thrown into confusion and disorder. Men were speaking and loudly declaring their opinions and the entire North was stirred up.

While all this confusion had been going on, a few men who kept cool, saw the need for a strong man, whom the people could trust and who could gather the reins of government and guide the nation safely thro the coming crisis. And so it came to pass that in the Republican convention of 1860 Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President. The people at once saw the wisdom of the choice and elected him with an overwhelming majority. All eyes were now eagerly turned toward Lincoln. The people had no doubt that Lin-
ter years of time have passed, acknowledged to be the only way by which he could have been successful.

Now people realize that any other policy in those unsteady and doubtful times would have been the utter ruin of this nation. Now they see the wisdom of Lincoln, who in spite of the fact that every newspaper denounced him as an ignorant jester and a bungler, pushed his policy on, heedful of the threats that assailed him. And so his wisdom and ability to perform his duties were brought forth to be admired and wondered at by all people.

Yet the foremost thing in the minds of the American people connected with Lincoln, is his Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln as a liberator, is their foremost thought, sweeping all his other virtues before it. His first desire to help the slaves was created while he was a boy, going to New Orleans on a flat-boat. He saw their chained feet and their sorrowful faces. He saw them being beaten by their cruel masters. He saw them sold like cattle, at public auction, and then and there he resolved at some time or other, to help them. When his first chance came he amazed the people by his bold views and his oratorical powers. In his run for State officer the people thought that he had forgotten all about slavery, but when he was elected President he showed that the slavery question was still uppermost in his mind. Men tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but in this subject he was determined. Altho opposition was fierce and strong, yet he was as resolute in this subject as in all others.

The war is over. There is general rejoicing all over the country. But it is not to last long. In the midst of all the joy and gladness there comes to the people, like a shot from a cannon, the message that the President has been shot and mortally wounded.

On the evening of the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln, accompanied by his family and friends attended Ford's theatre in Washington. As the assassin looks through the aperture in the door of the box, he sees Lincoln looking calmly and quietly down upon the glad and grateful people, whom by his fidelity he had saved from the peril which had threatened the destruction of their government—whom he had come upon invitation to greet with his presence.
The sun behind dark clouds doth sink
Its bright rays fall upon the sea
Quick as it hides behind the brink
The gentle twilight comes o'er me.

The parched wind blows hot at noon,
The burning scorching sun is high,
At twilight comes the soothing moon
The breezes softly, gently sigh.

As looking o'er the tranquil sea,
The moon still wand'ring thru the sky,
Come half forgotten memories
And thots of childhood days gone by.

E. H. '06.

Exchange.

Teacher—"What is space?"
Trembling Prep—"I can't think just at present, but I have it in my head."

She—"This road is very steep can I not get a donkey to take me up?"

He—"Just lean on me."

Knicker—"Yes, Johnny, there is only one way to learn and that is to begin at the bottom."
Johnny—"How about swimming?"

A London mother heard terrible shrieks from the nursery, and rushed up to inquire. In the middle of the floor sat Jackie and Ethel, voices uplifted. On the table sat the senior, Thomas, aged eight, with his mouth full. "What's the matter children?" cried mamma.

"Boo-o-o! we were playing Garden of Eden," sobbed Ethel.
"Yes", said mamma, picking Ethel up, "I told you the story yesterday, but why are you crying over it?" Ethel stopped her tears, and pointing furiously at the brother on the table, "God's eat the apple!" she shrieked.

Jane—"Henry, what would you do, should you go to the post office, buy a stamp, ask the man to stick it on for you, and if he refused?"

Henry, (who is very serious)—"What would I do? Stick it on myself."

"I would stick it on the letter."
Wonder why professor St. 사란 is so late on Monday morning? March 22nd Misses Helen Slob and Lizzie Schalekamp, alumni of the Academy, visited the different classes. They were welcomed with many smiles and

The "A" class girls while having a free hour in German entertained their class-mates who take Greek by singing some beautiful songs in the basement. The cow outside took her turn in singing a solo and took first prize.

Prof. in Latin, "Miss C. S. you must have the Japanese forces in the genitive plural."

Miss C. S. "If you have the forces in plural you must also have the Japanese in plural."

Prof. in Geometry, "Mr. A. T. P. can you use a base for a face?"

Mr. A. T. P. "No you can't. I found that out the other night."

Mr. H. H. is very fond of playing with dogs and especially with a certain small white dog. Wonder why?

Student writing a Dutch letter. Hier in onze school zijn zes en zeventig studenten, halve jongens en halve meisjes.

Mr. H. H. to Prof. in Physics. "If you give us an easy examination I will go with you to Sioux Center some time."

Prof. "I would like to give you an easy one but that would not be doing justice to the other members of the class."

Mr. D. E. came home from a visit so late on Monday morning that his sister stepped in the buggy with him and took him to school. For particulars ask Dames.

The class honors are decided as follows: Henry Schut, valedictory; Arie Te Paske, salutatory and Tilly de Jong class history and prophesy.

Prof. in Dutch. Mr. W. Greenfield. You may translate; he calls twice a week.

Mr. W. Greenfield translates; Hij roept tweemaal in de week.

Prof. You probably do not understand that kind of calling yet, but you will some day.

The executive committee of the Philomethian Society consists of the following members: Henry Schut, Pres. Emil Schwitters, Vice-President; Miss Marie Mui- lenburg, Secretary; Evert Huisinga, Treasurer; J. Heemstra, Sergeant at Arms.

Prof. in Dutch. G. de Young give me a Dutch sentence.

G. de Young. De predikant gaat van de kansel af, wanneer de mensen slapen.

Prof. He'd better.

The new classic staff will consist of the following members: Evert Huisinga, Editor in chief; J. Brink, assistant Editor; Miss Ada Mui- lenburg, Literary Editor; F. Van der Bie, Local Editor; Miss Christina Rouwenhorst, Alumni; Miss Coba Van de Steeg, Exchange; William Bauman, Business manager and James Kuyper.
assistant Business manager.

The students were given a few days vacation on account of the teachers' association held at Sioux City.

Rev. Mr. Dykstra from North Dakota conducted the chapel exercises on April 16th.

Hereby we lay down our task as local editor congratulating our successor with the pleasant task which now rests upon his shoulders.

De Alumnis.

"01" Jacob Van der Zee of Sioux Center was chosen as the Iowa representative to receive the scholarship at Oxford, provided for in the will of Cecil Rhodes.

"93" Miss Margaret Huizinga is visiting Orange City friends; she also visited the Academy.

"99" Mr. A. To Paske conducted chapel exercises March 28.

"92" Rev. Fred Lubbers has declined the call from the Reformed church of Hosper.

"92" "94" Rev. Bert Dykstra and Rev. Aelits attended classis which was held in Orange City. Rev. B. Dykstra was chosen as president.

"04" Hugo Kuypers has visited his parents.

"02" Rev. J. F. Heemstra preached in Minnesota April the ninth.

"98" John Wesselink has the promise of calls from the Reformed churches of New Holland, Mich., Rock Valley, Ia., and of Silver Creek, Minn. He expects to accept the New Holland charge.

"92" Miss Fay Wilcox who is home from Grinnell on her spring vacation, paid the Academy a visit April 18.

ANNIHILATION OF DISTANCE.

How much nearer to each other the nations of the world seem to be today than was the case a few decades ago! When weeks and months were required for communication between the United States and Europe, the countries of the old world appeared to be a long way off. Now the circumference of earth is divided by telegraph and cable lines in every possible direction. What happens today in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and the great islands of the ocean is known to us to morrow by great newspapers like The Chicago Record-Herald, whose foreign correspondents are located in every important city in the world outside of the United States. In addition to its own staff correspondents The Record-Herald enjoys the foreign news service of the New York Herald, famous for many years for reliability of its foreign news; the New York World, and also of that great cooperative newspaper association, the Associated Press. No other daily newspaper in America possesses facilities so varied extensive for covering the news of all nations.

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TO GIVE IT A TRIAL.

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