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Vacation is over. It is with the same sense of relief that we come to school with which we left it in the spring. Three months of enjoyment, freedom from studies, and outdoor labor has enabled us to return with a sparkling eye, tanned face, and energy enough to last us through another year of earnest work. On returning it is pleasant to shake hands with class mates and fellow students, most of whom have returned, while the places of those missing are rapidly filled with new students who have come to join our ranks. Most of us have made some resolution since returning to school. The majority of us have the determination to do better than we did last year. If we are nearly satisfied with our previous work (except for some slight defects) let us determine to overcome these before they grow into large errors.

Great changes come about in a very short time. This refers not only to the change in the student body, but to the faculty. Two new instructors have taken the places of those that left last year. Mr. Muste has taken Mr. Strick's place as Prof. in English, and Mr. Hoppers has taken Miss Kremer's place as Prof. in History. These changes make things seem strange at first, but we see no reason why the relation between faculty and students may not be as pleasant in the future as it has been in the past and why by mutual aid the work of this year may not be made pleasant and profitable to both faculty and students.
PEACE has been declared between Japan and Russia. The result of this war is undoubtedly known to everybody. It is not this that we desire to call your attention to but to the great advance Japan has made as a military nation and also as a diplomatic factor which is shown by her liberal treaty with Russia when she might have made much larger exaction from Russia. Russia also has shown its reasonableness by closing the war and thus enduring disgrace, as she may call it, of being beaten by a smaller nation.

Russia might have carried on this war considerably longer, she might even have beaten Japan but the results would have been just as harmful to her as to Japan.

Japan by the way she fought during the war has gained the reputation of being as far advanced in military affairs as any western nation. Some of the inhabitants of Japan desired stricter terms of peace but as soon as they were convinced of the fairness of this treaty they were satisfied. If Japan had wished the indemnity which she was entitled to she would have lost that sympathy among the other nations which she has now gained. As far as we can see in regard to Japan peace came at the right time and on the right terms. And in regard to Russia, her loss of prestige was inevitable and this defeat will some day be thought of as the best thing that ever happened to her.

ONE of the greatest problems of the present day that confronts our people and grows larger and more complicated is that of public education. For a long time efforts have been made to expand it so as to reach an education, equal to that in the highest universities. In this we have been successful, for most universities, which are supported on endowments by the nation and state, are now able to offer any kind of education for little or no cost.

Such schools have come closely in contact with the public schools, in modern development. The same idea of universality in education runs through the whole system. As a result of this it is everywhere overgrown, everywhere overcrowded, and everywhere in danger of losing the spiritual essence of education in order to spread the outward appearance of it. Some universities have as many students as the primary schools. Among these some have over four thousand pupils and are probably better equipped for the work of education than all of them together. But the main defects especially of primary teaching are faults of breathless haste and overcrowding, and doubtless many believe that the primary education would be much better done if the people were satisfied with less futile attempts at what is called higher education.

For almost sixty centuries this world has been the site of crime and misery. From the beginning man has stood up against man, tribe against tribe, and nation against nation. At times the clouds have hung so low that the world seemed to be wrapped in darkness and storms raged so furious that it seemed as if might would rule the world and right would be trodden under foot. But he who sits upon the throne of justice, has never failed to satisfy his righteousness. When Mohammedanism spread from east to west sweeping Christianity before it with a force that seemed irresistible Charles Martel came forward for the cause of Christianity and dealt Mohammedanism the blow from which it will never recover. When Poland was trampled upon by the mighty European powers, when the cries and prayers of an oppressed nation reached high to the throne of justice, John Sobieski was destined to be the deliverer of his country. When the foundation of Europe was shaken, when the blood of the innocent, when the nations of Europe were drained of their manhood, when the destiny of Europe hung in a balance, providence sent forth a man to deliver Europe and the world, the Duke of Wellington.

The eyes of all nations were at this time turned toward Europe. One coalition after another was formed against Napoleon. England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain and Germany joined themselves against a common enemy; those who before were hostile to each other now fought together and died together. Napoleon with his mighty army had reestablished the old Roman Empire, had conquered Italy placing his friends and relatives over the conquered territory, had advanced as far as Egypt, ravaging and destroying fields and villages craving for spoils, had overrun Spain and was already crossing the frontiers into Portugal before the nations of Europe could operate against him. He seemed to be filled with the spirit of an Alexander, with the ambition of a Caesar, bending all his energies to obtain honor and glory; he was emperor of France but it was not enough, he must become emperor of the world, he must excel Alexander in power and glory, his name must stand first on the list of the mighty. For this did Napoleon strive. Against such an enemy was Europe allied, with this foe did the nations of Europe contend, against this man and against his principles did the nations of the world protest.

Let us now leave for a moment the coalitions of Europe and follow Napoleon in his career. Napoleon's sun had appeared above the eastern horizon at Austerlitz and it grew larger and brighter as he
THE CLASSIC.

conquered one nation after another, till finally it had reached its zenith. With an army of six hundred thousand men he sets out for Russia. He has reached the height of his glory. Napoleon returns, but how? Not with his six hundred thousand men, not as the conqueror of Russia, not as the Emperor of Europe. The tide has turned; Napoleon's sun has begun to sink, he enters France with a handful of half-starved men. The shock in France is great, but as Napoleon appears they are again by his side, he was their master and they must serve him, but alas! he was a tyrant, yet even worse, he was a curse to France. But Napoleon had a place in the hearts of the French people. He soon appears with an army of three hundred and fifty thousand men, with the purpose to regain what he had lost. With renewed vigor and courage he faces the foe, but fortune is against him, his successes flee from him, his foes press hard on all sides, he is driven into France, he is confined within Paris, he is surrounded, he is taken. The great conqueror is defeated, the tempest is calmed and peace again reigns over the world's nations.

Europe considers her duty to be accomplished, the coalition is broken up, the armies are disbanded and the Bourbon Princes are reestablished upon the French throne. But, they had not yet done with Napoleon, he escapes from Elba and soon France is again at his feet. The raging element has again appeared, the storm clouds are gathering fast, the blood of Europe has been spilled in vain, the work of nations has been undone. Napoleon hastens to Paris, never before were his genius and activity more signal displayed than in the celerity and skill by which he brought forward all the military resources of France. Never before did France respond so quickly and with such determination as to the call of Napoleon. Never before was Napoleon in command of a nobler, a truer, and a braver army, than were these sons of France who responded to his call. The people of France are blind to the evil, Napoleon has possessed their hearts. With an army of hundred and twenty-five thousand men Napoleon again crosses the French frontiers, yet he will conquer, let the powers of Europe rage, he is determined; in him we see an Alexander, yet more than an Alexander, he is a conqueror, he is a tyrant, he is a man of blood and this is the Emperor of France.

The nations of Europe are thrown into confusion, everywhere commotion and disorder prevail. Where now Europe are your coalitions, where now is your man of destiny, will you slumber on when nations are in danger, when the foe is advancing upon you? Awake ye patriots and fight for your country's cause. Must the European nations be crushed, must the days of an Alexander return, must European principles and government perish, shall Europe be trampled upon by a tyrant? No! no! Providence has never yet failed to send forth the man who whose genius and ambition has so long disturbed and desolated the world; who will take the command? George of England is not a soldier, Charles of Sweden is brave but to young to be commander, Alexander of Russia is unable, who shall deliver Europe? Where now is the man of destiny, where shall Europe seek for her deliverer? Not among the kings of nations, nor among the men of wealth and luxury, but if she will find him she must seek him among the officers of the English army, she must seek him among the patriots who are in their country's service, I mean the Duke of Wellington.

But who is this Duke of Wellington compared with the conqueror of the world. Do we find in him the power of a Cesar, do we find him surrounded by the environments of a William of Orange? Ah! no. He is but a humble servant of his king, but he was the gift of God to humanity; we find in him honesty, bravery and patriotism. Wellington had already tested these qualities in far off India. And thus he had won the confidence of his superiors as well as of those who were under his command. And this was the man who was destined by God and called forward by nations as the deliverer of Europe.

As an able commander and a true patriot Wellington steps to the front. But alas! Europe is in a sad condition. Before him he sees the mighty conqueror advancing fast, sweeping everything before him. To resist him with his own small force is impossible, he must join the armies of Europe and they must act together or be crushed individually. He puts forth all his energies and employs every means to bring together all the resources of Europe. Wellington realizes what rests upon him, he must deliver Europe from the hand of a tyrant, he must save the principles for which his forefathers had fought and died, he must stand for his country's cause.

A decisive battle of the world is near at hand, the fate of Europe will soon be sealed. Napoleon has found his equal, yes his superior, but who knows it? God alone who called him forth. On comes the great conqueror, forward dashes the mighty army, the sound can be heard in the distance, nearer, nearer comes the raging force, till at last they appear in one mighty host on the ever memorable field of Waterloo. Europe trembles as the atmosphere becomes heavy and the darkness begins to grow more intense. But where now is that Duke of Wellington, See! he is on the battle field, he already stands face to face with the foe. In silence they stare
upon each other, Napoleon rides back and forth before his columns while the cheer of his men vibrates on the air. The silence becomes painful, the nations are held in great suspense. Napoleon orders a column to advance, a living mass of humanity moves steadily down the slope, now a loud report followed by cries and shrieks, the column is thrown into confusion. They turn, they flee. Another column advance, and still another, the slaughter has begun. Napoleon our hour has come at last. Here the man of ambition has met his equal. Column after column enter the conflict. The great combat is on, the souls of the combatants are in it. Scores of cavalry dash fiercely across the extensive field. The orders of Wellington are quick and decisive, and no one dares to disobey. The valley below is one contending mass of humanity, over whom thunder the cannons with a deafening roar. Above the din and roar of battle can be heard the distinct order of Wellington, "Forward, Forward!" They advance, but not all. The Belgians have forsaken him, the Dutch have retreated, the Germans are scattered, the Prussians have not yet arrived, all he has left are a few brave English troops. Wellington's braves advance, "Forward, Forward," under a shower of lead and fire they press on. The French squadrons rush upon them with a mighty shout. There is a deafening crash, the old earth groans, the clang of steel, cries and shrieks, prayers and curses mingle in one sickening sound. The English stand with heroic fortitude, now fall back again advance into the never ceasing combat. Napoleon shudders. He hurls the Imperial guard against the enemy, they are mown down like grain. He is surrounded, his cause is lost, his glory has faded, he is a prisoner. Napoleon is defeated and Europe is delivered by the Duke of Wellington.

Thus we have seen that Wellington was a soldier, but he was also a statesman, he won victories in war but also in peace, "for peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Amid cheers and glories Wellington returned to England and took his seat in the cabinet. As a statesman he devoted himself with equal patriotism and faithfulness to the welfare of his country. He possessed the qualities of an orator as well as those of a commander. A man's success is shown at the end. Wellington's success as a statesman as well as a commander is certain for to the unbroken splendors of his military career and to his honorable and conscientious labors as a Parliamentary statesman was added an evening of impressive beauty and calm.

But what did Wellington accomplish to make him great? He has rescued Europe from the heel of a tyrant, he has delivered her from the man whose misdemeanors had caused the wars which had spread blood and desolation from Cadiz to Moscow, and from Naples to Copenhagen; which had wasted the means of human enjoyment and destroyed the instruments of social improvement and which had threatened to diffuse among the European nations the dissolute and ferocious habits of a predatory soldierly. He has preserved those principles of government for which many a patriot has sacrificed his life. He has restored to Europe, peace, which presents an infinitely broader spectacle than the stern excitement of the struggles of war. He has accomplished the work intrusted him by God, and well may we say that the Duke of Wellington was the greatest man of a great age.

J. H. 1806.

A Few Days in the Capital of the Netherlands.

The Hague is the residence of the Oranges, now of Queen Wilhelmina, and the seat of government. No other town or city in Holland possesses so many broad and handsome streets and spacious and imposing squares.

For a few days we visited Scheveningen which is one of the finest bathing resorts. Here a large pier extends into the North Sea. On the head of this pier there is room for 8000 people.

One day we went to see some hurdle races and an exhibition of fancy driving and vehicles at which the Queen and Prince were the chief spectators. Horses from all Europe were present.

The coronation room and the room where the Hague Conference is held are in one of the buildings of the Binnenhof, which is of mediaeval origin.

* Close to the Binnenhof is the handsome house called Maurithof, which contains the choicest public collections of pictures of all Europe. Two of the masterpieces are the "School of Anatomy" of Rembrandt and the far famed "Ball" of Paul Potter. Nearly all of the spectators we saw while in this gallery were Americans or Englishmen.

L. D. 1897.

The Advantages of Vacation.

Vacation is not the time for idle indulgence. As food is provided during the summer time to support man during the winter, so must we replenish our mind's storehouse during the summer in order that we may have a sure resource for the coming school-year. From whence shall we obtain this resource? From books? No, not at all; but from living experience. Two things are of great help in obtaining information and they are: observation and the art of seeing facts in relation. There is a harmony, a unity, a close relation
between all kinds of labour. One of the best ways to discover this is to do general work. In doing this (you naturally place related facts together) you lay up an abundant stock of information for the coming year and are naturally led to place related facts together. Vacation gives us many other advantages, such as studying nature in her various forms, visiting, canvassing or traveling. But whatever we have been doing, if we have observed and remembered we are sure of having a storehouse of facts fuller than at the beginning of vacation.

A. M. M. '06.

Exchange.

In the stone walls of the Oddfellows' Temple, at Broad and Cherry Streets, the letters "I. O. O. F." are deeply cut. Two Irishmen stopped in front of the building the other day.

"Begorrah, Pat," exclaimed one of them, "and what do these letters mean, anyhow?"

"Rush, man," counseled the other.

"Don't show your ignorance. Sure, can't you see that's the height of the building? I. O. O. F.: One Hundred feet."

Mother — Tommy, what did I say I'd do to you if you touched that jam again?

Tommy—Why, it's funny, ma, that you should forget, too. I'm blamed if I can remember!

I read the other day of a Dutchman who had lost his child, and who thus related his experience in finding him: "I lose my boy, and I go out and find him sitting on the curbstone. I tell him come home. He say he won't. He look at me; I look at him. He begin to cry; I begin to cry. He feel very bad; I feel very bad. I tol' him stood up, up he stand up. I put my arms aroun' his neck—and it wasn't him."

Mrs. N. was giving instructions to her new servant. "Before removing the soup plates, Mary, always ask each person if he or she would like any more."

"Very good madam."

Next day Mary, respectfully bowing to one of the guests, inquired: "Would the gentleman like some more soup?"

"Yes, please."

"There isn't any left."

If man has won fame in this world,
A woman helped him to win it;
If you will look up all the facts
You'll find a woman in it.
been principal of the Watertown, S. Dak. High School, succeeds Miss Kremer in the History and German department.

Imagine our surprise when we came back to see our base-ball diamond entirely covered with grass and weeds. We never thought that with the closing of school the baseball spirit would die out so completely. But this dilapidated condition was more than the boys could stand for, and after a few days of hoeing and raking the ugly looking spot was transformed into a fair looking diamond.

The Halcyon club has been unfortunate in the loss of its cook, Coba Van Driel. It will be a hard matter to ever get as good a cook as she. The boys regret that she has left, but then we don't blame her for preferring to cook for two instead of sixteen.

One morning, shortly after school commenced, the club boys were thrown into consternation by the non-appearance of their new cook, Miss Giebink. But they were not to be cheated out of a meal. A couple of boys who had cooked for themselves before, soon had a meal prepared that satisfied the inner man quite as well as if made by some one more experienced. The club steward soon learned that the new cook was unable to attend to her duties, and so spent the forenoon in "hunting". He was fortunate in securing the services of Jenie Van Driel. Schwitters always is lucky when it comes to hunting.

If there are any students who desire to have carpentering done, they should consult Mr. E. O. S. He has a saw already and will soon have some more tools. He solicits your patronage and guarantees perfect workmanship.

A tennis club has been formed and two courts have been laid out on the lawn in front of the Academy building. Rather late for this fall but perhaps a good thing to make a sure "go" for next spring.

Miss Ada Mullenburg is our new organist.

Miss Pitts, of Alton, was an Academy visitor Sept. 29.

W. A. Bauman joined our ranks again Oct. 4.

Miss Caroline Reiniger and Jacob Hoemstra have been on the sick list, but are able to attend to their duties again.

J. C. Kuyper has been busy lately getting subscriptions and "ads" for this periodical. Ask him how he likes the job. Have you got Neal Muyskens "ad" already, Kuyper?

Prof. Muste made a business trip to Rock Valley, Oct. 6. He started out with a livery rig but landed here again with the way-freight.

The foot-ball fever has taken possession of some of the young "bloody". You can see them out...
on the campus nearly every evening, bumping their heads and kicking each others' shins. Let the good work go on. The Academy should have some kind of a team. We wish this industrious feeling would take possession of our school board, but that it would direct them to another channel and have them present the Academy with a piano.

The "A" Greek class took a peculiar turn of mind the other day judging from the way they seated themselves. Mr. R. D. K. made a novel recitation while perched on the wardrobe of Mr. Muste's room.

The Classic staff recently learned that the existence of this periodical depended, to a great extent, on the Halcyon club. We are informed that the merchants are reluctant in giving us their "ads" unless the club patronizes them to some extent. What would happen if the club should break up?

Mr. Buis, a new student from Neb., has been compelled to quit school temporarily on account of eye trouble. We hope for his recovery.

Mr. R. D. K. translates Cicero, thus: "The fourth class is made up of various kinds of people and a mixture of everything; being crushed and not able to get their heads above water."

Mr. Huisinga, the eminent philosopher and mathematician of the A class, has found a new

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De Alumnis.

'02 Dick Rhynsburger returned to Iowa City this fall. '02 Neil De Bey accompanied him.

'04 Gerrit Van de Steeg is taking up Electrical engineering at Ames.

'01 Arie Muyskens, '05 John Muyskens, '02 Mae Hospers, '03 Otto Braskamp left for Grinnell this fall. '05 D. Ellerbroek is studying at Central Univ., Pella this year. '01 John Buis is continuing his studies at Rush Medical.

'01 Jennie Mullenburg, '05 Mary Mullenburg and '05 Tillie De Jong were Pella visitors this summer.

'05 Agnes Stapelkamp visited with relatives in Mich., this summer.

'98 H. Lubbers visited Mich., and then went on to New York to visit with relatives there.

'02 John Kuyper will continue his studies at Oberlin, Ohio.

'01 D. H. Muyskens and '05 J. G. De Bruyn left for Grand Rapids this fall.

'04 Hugo Kuyper has a position in Sioux City as stenographer.

'02 Will Kuyper is the Principal of the LaFayette school.

'99 Coba Ver Steeg is teaching in the parochial school this year.

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Jennie Noordhoff is teaching in Platte, S. Dak.

Peter Balkema returned to Storm Lake to resume his studies at Buena Vista College.

Fay Wilcox is teaching in the Hawarden Schools.

Cynthia Meyer is the Sec. of the Y. W. C. A. at Indianapolis.

A. Meyer is assistant professor in Chemistry at Grinnell.

Z. Roetman has gone to Yackima, Washington.

Isaac Hospers is professor in History and German at the N. W. C. A.

J. Van der Meide is in the loan business at Webster City.

A daughter was born to Rev. H. Haarsma, West Sayville, N. Y.

G. Pennings, J. Van der Schaaf, A. Renkes and B. Flilkema returned to Hope this year.

Martha Noordhoff made a trip out west this summer.


A daughter was born to Rev. S. Nettinga.

Henry Schutt, G. Vermeer, Henry Heusinkveld will study at Hope this year.

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