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Table of Contents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McKinley</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only a Phonograph</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Alumnis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Deer Hunt</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Editorial.

There has recently arisen in the House of Representatives a rather strong opposition between the Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans are holding up the Philippine tariff bill and are strongly in favor of having it passed. The Democrats are eager to have another bill passed, called the "Administration Statehood bill." This the Republicans are strongly opposing and are even going so far as to attempt to "smash" it. Between the two bills there is no close relationship and each should be brought forward on its own merits. The speaker is not against either one of them but he is trying to render the House of Representatives answerable to the will of the majority on each proposition. The Republicans are insurgent in their actions yet we believe that their bill ought to pass without any opposition and likewise that not more than two states should be made out of the four territories. If, however, the Statehood bill cannot be passed then no bill should be passed at all. As to Arizona and New Mexico unless it is in the nature of law applicable to good government in the territories. The overwhelming desire of the United States is that the government do justice to the commerce of the Philippines. On the other hand it is safe to say that there is nowhere a popular outcry for any more states. It is not believed that Senators from Mexico and Arizona would add strength to the Senate from the popular point of view. It is already dangerous to admit them as one state, for it may cause subsequent regret. Strenuous efforts should be put forth to check the insurgent Republicans and to bring them back to a sound sense.

Lessons have once more been taken up and vacation again belongs to the past. A new term of study has been entered upon
and also a new year. What 1906 has in store for us we do not know nor can we surmise, nor will we attempt to do so as there is an abundance of work on hand at present to do and think about. Therefore we will go at what there is to accomplish at present and attempt to do it well. This is the resolution with which we hope all the students returned to the N. W. C. A. to begin the new year and new term. Altho studies seem rather hard to stay at for a short while after school opens nevertheless the disagreeable weather outside will soon overcome this tendency and there will be nothing to attract the attention of the student from his lessons such as there is when spring comes. Therefore we should do our level best now, for soon the time will be when we will not be able to do as well.

William McKinley.

No great man has ever lived who has not rendered some beneficial service to his country. He may have died before he had completed what he had purposed to do. He may have died before he had even accomplished any service whatever. But the principles for which he stood will never die. Sooner or later they will become known. Then they will shine forth like meteors illuminating the true character of the man.

Europe may boast of her Caesars, her Savonarolas, her Wellings and her Bismarks. But is it necessary to look to Europe for such a character in whom are blended the three great virtues of the patriot, the statesman and the martyr? No, for America can point to her own sons. She can point to a man who has risen from the common people to the highest position of honor. A man who was loved by his people and whose fame extended to every civilized country. His name is William McKinley, the patriot, the statesman and martyr. What was the secret of his success? Let his own record answer.

William McKinley was a descendant of the sturdy Scotch stock thus inheriting that love of freedom and indomitable will power so characteristic of that class. Niles, Ohio, was his birthplace but Canton was his chosen city. Here began the active part of his life.

His early education was received at Poland, Ohio, and Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was a very bright pupil and devoted his time almost exclusively to his studies. But this devotion expanded his mind at the expense of his body, and he was compelled to leave school.

While engaged in a store as a clerk, the civil war broke out. Then was that patriot spirit aroused in his bosom and leaving home and friends he hastened to the defence of his country.

He enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted. His superiors noted his executive ability and promoted him to commissary sergeant. Again at the battle of South Mountain, was his valor on the field rewarded, by promotion to sergeant. See him on the fiercely contested field of Antietam as he serves coffee to his famished comrades. See him again when a section of the Union army is entrapped in a valley and he rides into the very jaws of death to save a regiment. Bravery of this kind did not pass by unrewarded. With rapid strides he rose from one position to another until, at the close of the war, he reached the rank of major.

War was over. What was he next to do? At first he was undecided, but his old appetite for study returned and he began to study law. In two years he was admitted to the bar. He soon became prominent and was recognized as a shrewd lawyer.

In the following year McKinley entered the campaign for county attorney and to the chagrin of the Democrats who were largely in the majority, was elected. By his industry and success at law, he won the political support of some of the most influential men in Ohio. Through their influence he decided to become candidate for Congress. We now enter upon the most active part of his life.

With that same enthusiasm which had characterized his former campaign he entered upon this one, and was elected. McKinley did not take an active part at first in the wordy battles which occurred in Congress; but when he did speak he made himself felt. The tariff question really had its beginning in this Congress. When a bill was introduced for the reduction of duties, McKinley threw himself with all his might in opposition to the bill. By this speech his listeners were surprised at his thorough knowledge of the principles of tariff. He pointed out to them every detail of the general principles; then they saw how carefully he had studied them and how thoroughly versed he was in them.

Meanwhile the Democrats of Ohio had not been idle. They saw that they must adopt a different plan in order to defeat the popular protectionist. Therefore they arranged a gerrymander of the state so that he was compelled to run from a district largely new to him. It was with these obstacles in his way that he began his campaign for re-nomination. The Democrats were confident that McKinley would be defeated. But when the votes were counted, it was learned that he had been re-elected by a large majority.
One of the principal reasons for his re-nomination was his ability as an orator. As we have said McKinley did not rise to speak unless he had something worth saying. When he made his last speech on tariff, every person in the house paid the closest attention. When he rose he was greeted as the favorite of the audience. They admired and wondered at the remarkable intellectual power that he possessed. It was one of the greatest speeches ever made in the historic Capitol.

But this increasing popularity was not felt at Washington only. It was also felt over the entire country. The following year he was defeated for a third term in Congress. But it was really a victory for everywhere he was asked to deliver speeches.

As soon as McKinley's defeat became known, the Republicans of Ohio sought him as their candidate for governor for the following year. He accepted the nomination at Columbus, in one of those strong political speeches which made him so popular. As usual the Democrats were predicting McKinley's defeat, but when the returns were received it was learned that he was elected by a plurality of twenty thousand votes.

Having related some of the most important events leading up to his election as governor, let us now make a brief review of his administration. The first thing of importance was the coal strike in Ohio. The disturbance grew to be so great that it was necessary to call out the National guard. In this serious business Governor McKinley acted as commander-in-chief, managing the troops with a vigor which indicated that he meant to uphold the law by force if necessary but by milder means if possible. Here again he showed his remarkable executive ability.

But while McKinley's treatment of violations was strict and severe, there was also a merciful side to his conduct of affairs. As a natural result of these strikes there was a lack of employment and much suffering among the miners. He appointed committees to visit these mining districts, ascertain their real condition and report plans for an intelligent and judicious distribution of supplies. Governor McKinley's promptness and thoroughness in dealing with these matters elicited the warmest praise not only from Ohio but also from all sections of the country.

Even as his first term was troublesome, so too was the second; but trouble of a different kind. The Democrats had succeeded in re-electing Mr. Cleveland as president and the effects were soon felt. Financial fear and distrust sprang up on every side. Banks and business houses were failing. All eyes were now turned to Mc.

Kinley, the great protectionist. They saw in him a man whose predictions had come true, and whose counsel they had rejected.

Great as had been the demand for McKinley as a campaign speaker, it was still greater now. Everywhere he was greeted as "our next president". When McKinley's name was mentioned, in the St. Louis convention, as a candidate for president, the fifteen thousand people present rose as with one accord, shouting the nation's choice. The result was one of the most decisive defeats the Democrats had ever received. We now turn to his presidential administration.

One of McKinley's first acts was the modification of the tariff, but the most important factor of his administration was the Spanish-American war. While the war fever is raging, McKinley stands coolly at the head of the nation with his hand on the helm of state, and pilots her safely through.

But we have now reached the last act of this drama. The hero has won the unbiased admiration of his mighty audience. But is it necessary to triumph over death in order to be a hero? Let us see. Slowly the huge curtain rises and we behold the last scene of the tragedy,—the assassination of President McKinley.

After an interesting but not exciting campaign McKinley was re-elected in 1896. During a summer tour of the country he made several speeches and an especial one at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. A reception was being held in the temple of Music at the Exposition. After the President had been introduced, all came forward for a personal greeting. Among those in line was a Pole whose right hand was covered with a handkerchief. It apparently covered a wounded hand but in reality concealed a revolver. Before their hands met, two shots rang out and the President, shot through the abdomen, fell into the arms of a detective. He was immediately taken to the hospital and operated on. Then followed anxious days. The operation had been successful and the President was improving. But on the sixth day after the shooting, he suffered a relapse. The physicians detected a weakening of the heart and saw the end was near. Peacefully and gently, like the flickering of a burned-out candle, the life of the President began to wane; suddenly growing a little brighter, and then like the last flicker, the great soul departed to appear before its Creator.

The noble patriot, statesman and martyr, now rests in his grave. But the service he has done for his country will never be forgotten. Though his tongue is silent, his words still resound in the halls of Congress. Was there ever a greater man in whom was
The hunter’s life is always more or less fraught with mishaps and accidents. I remember, how, many years ago, when I was hunting in the Highlands of Scotland, I spent the first day. It was about nine o’clock in the morning when I set out on a deer hunt, with a gallant steed and a goodly number of blood hounds. I had not gone far out into the forest before I saw a large antlered stag rush out from his couch into the path and direct his speedy footsteps toward the wild heaths on the opposite hillside. The bloodhounds with great impetuosity followed their chase; but the noble
stage had swept the vale too fast for the dogs and had bid himself on the mountain's southern slope. After spending some time in the valley beneath, I made my way up the mountain. And what did I see but the great monarch, first facing me, then turning himself, and dashing down a darksome glen. Again the dogs bounded after their prize, and in order to cheer them on in their hot pursuit, I followed with my horse. But the horse stumbled and fell in a rugged place and was killed. Sounding my old hunting horn, I recalled

the hounds from their vain and indignant chase. With these adventures my first day's hunting had ended and the sun's declining rays directed the shadows to the evening hour of a long remembered day.

"What was I to do?"

I was far out from home, far out in the trackless wilds, without a horse and without a road to guide me.

"Must I make my couch amidst the rustling oaks of that extensive forest? Should I remain in close dark deep woods subjected to the danger of the beasts that abound in those wilds."

I went upon the highest point of a large cliff that over-hung the beautiful Loch Katrine. I viewed the golden waves that glittered in the setting sun. And behold to my surprise, a little skiff shot out into the bay. A damsel was its courageous pilot and steered across to the opposite shore. I sounded my horn. The maiden paused to catch the distant strain. She heard the notes as they spread far and wide over the gentle deep. I ceased. Impatient of the silence, the maiden pushed her little boat from the shore and began to come toward me. I told her of my perplexity, misfortune and benighted road. She invited me to come and be her guest for the night. Upon her coming to the shore I entered the boat with her and in a short time was on the other shore. We ascended the steep walls of the shore upon which stood a rustic dwelling. Young Ellen led me into a pleasant chamber and introduced me as her guest to her graceful mother the mistress of the mansion. The sylvan maid sang her charming rhymes and entertained me most hospitably. At length the hall was cleared, and they provided a bed for me, and soon I went to sleep for the night. And while I slept I dreamed a dream which I have not the courage to relate here. I awoke and a new morning dawned upon that stately sylvan cottage.

E. O. S. 07.
School opened Monday, Jan. 8. Owing to the early hour of chapel exercise there was a rather poor attendance the first day. We are glad to note the enrollment of five new students; but regret to say that a few have also left us.

Undoubtedly most of us have made our New Year resolutions; but it is not late to make some more. The Greek classes would be very much pleased if the professor in that study would "resolve" not to assign such long lessons any more.

The way the snow came down Jan. 15, made the students feel confident of a sleighride. But the wind soon had it lying in heaps, which spoiled it to a certain extent. It really begins to look as though we are going to be cheated out of our bob-sleigh parties this year.

Mr. Sickenga, who is taking a partial course at the Academy is working during his spare time at the Northwestern State Bank with a view to "learn the trade."

Another change has occurred in the Halcyon club officers. Mr. Huisinga, secretary, and Mr. Van der Bie, treasurer, having resigned, have been succeeded by Mr. J. W. Brink, and Mr. Kuyper, respectively. Board will undoubtedly now become cheaper since these two "grafters" have resigned.

Friday evening, Jan. 12, was the Philomathean's first meeting of the new term. The meeting should have been adjourned owing to the special Prayer services.

Mr. Sickenga gave a very amusing talk on his opinion of the Academy girls at society.

Mr. R. D. K. translates the following Latin: "Celsa sede Aedus arce." "King Aedus was sitting on a sharp rock."

Mr. Tyrrell who failed to fulfill his engagement sometime in Nov. last, spoke in the Town Hall Wednesday Jan. 17. We suppose all the "Sleepy Heads" in the Academy have been awakened after his lecture on that subject.
ous reasons.

The Academy roll now reaches 73 one more than the total enrollment last year.

Owing to another change in the program, all classes are to have Bible study on Monday morning. The “A’s” and “B’s” are combined into one class, the “A’s” missing Education and the “B’s” Greek. German. The “C’s” and “D’s” are also combined into one class and missing Drawing, in which study they are also combined.

Do you know what a potential optative is? Ask the “A” Greeks.

There is simply “nuthin’ doin’” here, which accounts for the brevity of the locals.

De Alumnis.

’94. Miss Kittie Kramer has been elected to a position in the Orange City Schools.

’97. Rev. H. Haarsma, pastor of the Christian Reformed church of West Sayville, N. Y., is visiting his parents in this city. Rev. Haarsma will fill the pulpit of the local Christian Reformed church next Sabbath.

’93. Miss Margaret Huizenga spent a few days visiting friends in the city.

Otto Braskamp, ’03 Arie ’01 and John Muyskens, ’05 from Grinnell and Jake Gleysteen, ’01 from Ann Arbor spent their Christmas holidays at their homes in Alton.

The Christmas season brought many young people home from colleges and places of business, among them being some of our Alumni G. Van de Steeg, ’04 from Ames, D. Rhynsburger, ’02 N. De Bey, ’02 from Iowa City, John De Bey from Oakland, Neb. Mae Hoppers, ’02 from Grinnell and Peter Balkema, ’04 from Storm Lake.

’02. Mr. A. H. Manus from Minneapolis visited with friends in Orange City during the holidays.

Miss Fay Wilcox, ’02 teacher in the H awareness schools, spent her Christmas holidays at home.

Miss Cynthia Meyer, ’06 from Indianapolis and Arnold Meyer, ’05 the assistant professor in chemistry at Grinnell, spent their vacation at home in Alton.

On Jan. 10th 1906 B. Bruins was married to Miss Anna Kuyper at Boyden. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Van Hou ten in church.

Rev. and Mrs. Bruins are at home to their friends in Sully where he will be pastor of the Reformed church.

Mr. Will Kuyper principal of the Lafayette school went to Boyden Jan., 10 to attend his sister’s wedding.
IN SURANCE NEWS.

Insurance men of the West who read the daily columns of insurance information in The Chicago Record-Herald keep pace with the times and are prepared for all emergencies that have grown into the insurance business. The column "With Insurance Men" gives in compact form all the latest doings in the insurance world, and is expected by insurance men everywhere to be the best and most up-to-date report published by any newspaper in the United States. The Record Herald does not copy its information from insurance journals, but secures it first hand from managers, agents and companies, and by telegraph from its own special correspondents, by telephone and in special cable dispatches from abroad. The New York service of The Record-Herald's insurance department is copied by no other paper. In fact, The Record-Herald is the only daily newspaper that gives insurance men the first information daily on every important event in the insurance business.

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