The Brigham Young Academy. Their many friends unite in wishing them God-speed.

P. West and S. B. Young; in mechanical engineering, E W. Tracy, S. W. Tracy. Miss Bertha M. Weman. O. Niel roses, was charming; and the groom—well, he


The ceremony took place in the front parlor under a canopy of green mingled with flowers, and was witnessed by about sixty invited guests. The bride, in pale blue silk and carrying a bouquet of Marechal Niel roses, was charming; and the groom—well, he was just plain, honest, brilliant "Pat," just as we all love him best. The presents were numerous, nice, refreshing rains fallen so bountifully at commencement time as in this year of our Lord 1896.

HERE "FINAL EXAMINATION."

Last Sunday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in Lansing, Ernest D. Partridge, of the present graduating class, was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Tremain, the Rev. H. S. Jordan officiating.

The ceremony took place in the front parlor under a canopy of green mingled with flowers, and was witnessed by about sixty invited guests. The bride, in pale blue silk and carrying a bouquet of Marechal Niel roses, was charming; and the groom—well, he was just plain, honest, brilliant "Pat," just as we all love him best. The presents were numerous, nice, and useful.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge leave tomorrow morning for their future home, Provo City, Utah, where Mr. Partridge has been elected professor of mathematics in the Brigham Young Academy. Their many friends unite in wishing them God-speed.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICES.

The exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate Services on Sunday afternoon. The army had been appropriately decorated for the occasion with plants from the greenhouses, and flags and bunting; and the fierce heat of the morning was slightly modified by a cooling breeze. Nevertheless, those who attended the exercises dressed as coolly as possible, and fans played an active part in the exercises.

While the organist, Mr. Stone, played the "March of the Winds," the Seniors marched to seats reserved for them immediately in front of the platform. The singing of the Doxology was followed by an invocation by the Rev. O'Dell, of the Baptist Church. Lansing, and a benediction.

The memory of the class of 96 goes not back to the time when Nature has made such a strenuous and successful effort to please as she has this year. Not in many years have the lawns been so green, the flowers so bright; never have the walks and drives, the garden, orchard, and fields been in such good shape, or refreshing rains fallen so beautifully at commencement time as in this year of our Lord 1896.

"The American Problem." It was a magnificent effort, full of earnest thought and valuable suggestion; and the large audience listened attentively as the young orator proceeded in a clear, ringing voice to send every word of his address home to their hearts.

After music by the First Presbyterian Quartet, and "America" by the congregation, the Rev. Zimmerman, of North Lansing Presbyterian Church, closed the service with a benediction.

JOINT CELEBRATION OF SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES.

Owing to the heavy rain which came about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, many Lansing people who would have attended the medal contest were obliged to remain at home. The program consisted of three contests, interspersed with music. Part first was a declamer's contest for a silver medal and included two declamations: "The Boat Race," by Miss Sadie Champion, Eclectic Society; and "The Diver," by C. D. Butterfield, Eclectic Society. Part second was an oratorical contest for a gold medal. The subjects and contestants were: "Our Politics," N. M. Morse, Olympian Society; "The Abolition of War," O. P. West, Columbian Society; "The Universal Brotherhood," J. L. Sears, Hesperian Society. Part third was a debate for a gold medal, subject, "Resolved: That U. S. Senators Should Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote." R. A. Reoditch of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, had the affirmative, and L. R. Munson, of the Union Literary Society, the negative. With one exception the contest was good—four of the contestants had to be prompted. This should not be. The sooner young men are made to depend on themselves the better for them.

REVIEW OF THE BATTALION.

From 3 to 4:30 o'clock Wednesday, occurred the annual inspection of the Cadets Corps. Before the hour for inspection had arrived, several hundred vis-
The program on Thursday afternoon was well rendered. The orators are to be complimented for the complimentary speeches which they made. There were no low jokes, no thrusts at any one to mar the good feeling which prevailed. Besides the address of the class president, Geo. W. Williams, the history by L. D. Scott, the oration by C. A. Jewell, the paper by N. M. Morse, the poem by L. D. Sees, and the pro­ phecy by R. A. Buck, the address to undergrades by R. H. Love, and a novel feature Mr. Doebill concluded as follows:

"You, the students of this College, have a double responsibility: while upholding your own individual honor you are also sustaining the fair name of our beloved Alma Mater. Let no action of yours ever stain her honor or dim the bright lustre of her glory. Be true to yourselves; make records worthy of the state and nation whose liber­ ties you have helped to preserve, who have trusted you with duties you should ever remember, and who have always expected the greatest success possible for me to obtain."

PRESIDENT'S RECEIPTION.

The president's reception, given Thursday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, marks the last social function in which the members of '96 will figure as a class. About two hundred guests were present, including the members of the graduating class, their visiting friends, and the society. The reception was in a large hall beautifully decorated with an artistic arrangement of potted plants, flowers and plants, with electric lights shining from every window; a screen, back of which a mandolin orchestra of five pieces played during the evening. Masters Plummer and Blaine Millin, Jr., acted as ushers. President and Mrs. Snyder are also attending the fair. Reports of the achievements of the students were present, and the last time the beloved Commandant, Edwin A. Lewis, had a word to say, the last time the band was rendered the president's address, by Mr. C. A. Jewell, which was followed with a history by Mr. M. A. Crozier, and by Mr. P. E. Van Norman. After a selection of music by the orchestra, the society listened to an oration by Mr. W. W. Lewis, followed by another selection of music by the orchestra.

COMMEMORATION EXERCISES.

Friday morning was ushered in by a heavy shower, followed by bright sunshine, which continued throughout the day. The services were marked by a single unkindness or discourtesy. I shall be glad to look back on the next time, when the day of testing by fire shall have come, and the hearts of your teachers and fellow students shall be free from the stains which time cannot efface, with the knowledge that you have spent at this College, you certainly will be successful from the economic standpoint.

True success does not necessarily include financial success. Better be known to a few as an honorable, honest, upright citizen, than to many as a financial king without feeling and without conscience. There is no reward so sweet to true men as the respect of their fellows. This respect will be more lasting than the ephemeral embrace of the card table and the gaming house. It does not depend upon what you have received, may I not entreat you to mark this reward worthy of your Alma Mater, which stands ready to give you encouragement and aid in any laudable undertaking, and which in turn hopes to merit your laudable support. May I not entreat you to make a record worthy of the state and nation whose liber­ ties you have helped to preserve, who have trusted you with duties you should ever remember, and who have always expected the greatest success possible for me to obtain."

ALUMNI AT COMMENCEMENT.

C. E. Hollister, Lansingburg, a member of the first class to graduate, who has been present at all but two or three convocations, was present at the commencement exercises.

Judge M. D. Chatterton, with '81, M. S. 87, Lansing.

Will W. Tracey, with D. M. Ferry & Co., called to say a good word to two sons of '91.

Hon. Class, W. Garfield, member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Pres. F. S. Kedzie.

E. A. True, Arumich, Mich.

A. A. Crouter.
the Scotch in New Jersey—all this is a part of America. Nevertheless, the principles and impulses that controlled and prophets. To us America is the memory and tradition Dutch on the islands and peninsulas at the mouth of the earth. It is the story of worthy deeds and high spell of America's goodness and America's glory com­bell in the town hall tower, we have felt the deepening some history now. These, too, are earnest times. To we have been subdued by the songs of her poets; we haps, in the question that will call for decision at the is of small concern to us. AVe are all interested, per­the present nor the future. Future students of history in the lap of the history of the past. We must make 1
romance of her history:

When he speaks the magic word that symbolizes the 2


C. J. Foreman, C. I. Pushly, R. F. Scott, Washington, C. Gred (3. C.,

C. H. Alvord, Hillside, C. P. Clove, Geneva, N. Y.

M. H. Fulton, Rob. L. Reynolda, Passadena, Cal.,

Thom Smith, Frank Teyler.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

THE AMERICAN PROBLEM.

BY REV. THOMAS CHALMERS OF PORT HURON.

"The first impulse of every loyal son of America when he speaks the magic word that symbolizes the band of his love, is an impulse of praise. From this our national independence was solemnly declared and the news was rung to the listening world by the old bell in the town-hall tower, we have felt the deepening spell of America's goodness and America's glory com­bining over us. We love her for what she has done, for what she has taught, for what she has suffered. We have been touched by the warnings of her history; we have been exhorted by the songs of her poets; we have listened in reverent silence to the voices of her people. But, as America is the memory and tradition of the best that the human mind can do, there must be something more than one of the geographical divisions of the earth. It is the story of worthy deeds and high sentiment that America's history must be.

"The things that have been done are the songs of her Anawser. It is the story of worthy deeds and high sentiment that America's history must be.

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REASONS FOR GOING TO COLLEGE.

In the first place it will give you a wider acquaintance with men and the world. Companionship with such persons in education and discipline, will do about the same thing for a man that public schools do for a boy. It is with a boy much as it is with a blank piece of iron. The boy is worth so much in the natural state; but when he becomes a member of an industrial educational community, he is far more valuable to himself and to the world.

In the third place the demand was never stronger for college trained men for all positions of trust and influence. The business world, as well as the world of politics, is by no means sure of the kind of men it has trained by such a course of study. The very men who are paid the highest salaries by the companies and states, are as sure that the high educational training a boy gets in college is of enormous value to himself and the country.

In the fourth place you should go to college because of the stimulus of associating with such persons in the elevation of the average wisdom of the people. So it is necessary for all educated men still exists in the United States. The establishment of public schools was opposed by some of our most eminent educators. The idea of the Kindergarten was so generally accepted in Europe that the children of the 15th century for their education at their disposal, which would tend to free them from such a prejudice. It is not only among uneducated men that prejudice has its hold. Prejudice in human opinion in which the majority of men are so closely united in their current to become. It is with a boy much as it is with a blank piece of iron. The boy is worth so much in the natural state; but when he becomes a member of an industrial educational community, he is far more valuable to himself and to the world.

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AUGUST 18, 1896.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

The following are some of the conclusions drawn from the foregoing facts and figures:

1. The increase in purchasing and consuming power of the people of the United States, growing faster than the increase of population, is one of the chief causes of the increased demand for farm products.

2. The increased demand for manufactured articles, particularly those of inferior quality, is another cause.

3. The increased consumption of manufactured articles is largely due to the increased purchasing power of the people.

4. The increased consumption of manufactured articles is also due to the increased population and the greater purchasing power of the people.

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farms of the state, furnish him a couple of hundred dollars to help pay his way through the college. The extent of the loan depends on how much he has wrought on his farm and begins to improve it. Studying the course of the markets and the capabilities of the farm, he learns what to grow and what not to grow. He applies what he learns to his lands, and changes the breed of stock, builds a silo, plants the best varieties of fruit trees, raises some shrubbery and flowers for the Detroit market. In twenty years he has made no man poorer. He has hired more workmen on the farm, and has been compelled through the general prosperity of the country to advance their wages. When he builds new barns or a new house, improved machinery, warmer boats, clothes in a better carriage, he has to give employment to more unskilled or less highly skilled workers. He improves more work to the railroads. Every dollar of profit he makes he must do something with, and whether he spends it to improve his property, or puts it in the stock market, it is useful work and useful funds to provide them with additional buildings and equipment. There is no need to further discuss the merits of technical education we are far behind in Europe, and in fact have scarcely made a beginning. I don't think that the statement made by President Williams seven years ago that two-thirds of our forefathers were farmers who would, if they have not spent their life in manual drudgery, working for someone else, he improves the financial condition of the community. But more than this, every improvement in science and technology in his farming methods has been made under the eyes of his neighbors. He cannot keep a farming secret if he could. In the example of his work and his experiences, and as far as he can he would improve the farms and their methods also. If the whole farming community becomes rich it furnishes a more valuable store to the state and to the country, which characterizes a well educated man. First, natural brain capacity which he inherits from his ancestors, and secondly, a training which is obtained by practical experience. The first is possessed in large measure by our farming population, as is seen by considering the fact that thousands of our most eminent lawyers, statesmen, and members of the bar never began life as farmer boys. How is the farmer of the future to get the second, namely, brain-training, or college education? The few years shows that the best, if not the only practicable way of giving the highest kind of brain-training, is a course in colleges. If we take a farmer's boy and wish to make him a lawyer or a doctor or a lawyer of law, we must send him to a college of theology or medicine or law. If we wish to make him a superintendent of a machine shop or a designer and builder of locomotives or electric light machines, we must send him to a mechanical college. The day is coming when if we wish to make a man a skilled worker we must send him to college. Not to the old-fashioned college where he will spend his best years in Latin, Greek and mental philosophy, which will be of no use to him, and in fact will be useless to him from the moment he gets home to his farm, but to a college where he will study English and mathematics, two most essential branches of knowledge, and the chemical and natural physical sciences which have a direct application to agriculture. In the college also he will learn the scientific and only true way of making experiments of drawing conclusions from experiments and those of others. In the agricultural colleges he will not only obtain the broad foundations of an education, but he will be taught by actual practice in the first hand the best way of doing things on the farm. In its library he will have access to books and periodicals of the most important information concerning the progress of the science and practice of agriculture throughout the world, and he will there acquire habits of study and of scientific thinking which will be of great service to him in the problems of his farm. A constant source of pleasure in the intervals of rest from toil, but will also be of material benefit in assuring to him an abundance of wealth which will arise in the ever-changing and ever-advan
daging progress of the farming industry. THE FARMERS OF THE FUTURE MUST BE EDUCATED.

Above all, the farmer of the future must be an educated man. He must have a cultured brain and know how to use it. There are three main points which characterize a well educated man. First, natural brain capacity which he inherits from his ancestors; and secondly, a training which is obtained by practical experience. The first is possessed in large measure by our farming population, as is seen by considering the fact that thousands of our most eminent lawyers, statesmen, and members of the bar never began life as farmer boys. How is the farmer of the future to get the second, namely, brain-training, or college education? The few years shows that the best, if not the only practicable way of giving the highest kind of brain-training, is a course in colleges. If we take a farmer's boy and wish to make him a lawyer or a doctor or a lawyer of law, we must send him to a college of theology or medicine or law. If we wish to make him a superintendent of a machine shop or a designer and builder of locomotives or electric light machines, we must send him to a mechanical college. The day is coming when if we wish to make a man a skilled worker we must send him to college. Not to the old-fashioned college where he will spend his best years in Latin, Greek and mental philosophy, which will be of no use to him, and in fact will be useless to him from the moment he gets home to his farm, but to a college where he will study English and mathematics, two most essential branches of knowledge, and the chemical and natural physical sciences which have a direct application to agriculture. In the college also he will learn the scientific and only true way of making experiments of drawing conclusions from experiments and those of others. In the agricultural colleges he will not only obtain the broad foundations of an education, but he will be taught by actual practice in the first hand the best way of doing things on the farm. In its library he will have access to books and periodicals of the most important information concerning the progress of the science and practice of agriculture throughout the world, and he will there acquire habits of study and of scientific thinking which will be of great service to him in the problems of his farm. A constant source of pleasure in the intervals of rest from toil, but will also be of material benefit in assuring to him an abundance of wealth which will arise in the ever-changing and ever-advan
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The progress of the agricultural schools has hitherto lagged behind that of the schools of engineering, but there can be no doubt that it will even reach to make a new impetus, and that the agricultural schools will obtain that same degree of public appreciation and that same degree of success enjoyed by the engineers. The position of the engineering schools of the United States is now in advance of that of similar schools in most other countries. Several of the best schools may be said of our agricultural schools, but in other branches of technical education we are far behind Europe, and have scarcely made a beginning. I wish to quote in this connection a word from the late President Willis, of this College, spoken in 1895. He said:

"Continental Europe, older in these industries, long since saw the necessity for special attention to the education of the farmers, and has spent large sums on schools of technology and the promotion of science lying at the base of all the industries. The result has been marvellous. England, that once gave all the world the most efficient farm, is no longer sufficient. He must learn how to do more it is increased in wealth demands a larger variety of placed wealth, whereas our farmers are content with the what more was there found by the farmer, who lives on a one hundred dollars to help pay his way through the college. The extent of the loan depends on how much he has wrought on his farm and begins to improve it. Studying the course of the markets and the capabilities of the farm, he learns what to grow and what not to grow. He applies what he learns to his lands, and changes the breed of stock, builds a silo, plants the best varieties of fruit trees, raises some shrubbery and flowers for the Detroit market. In twenty years he has made no man poorer. He has hired more workmen on the farm, and has been compelled through the general prosperity of the country to advance their wages. When he builds new barns or a new house, improved machinery, warmer boats, clothes in a better carriage, he has to give employment to more unskilled or less highly skilled workers. He improves more work to the railroads. Every dollar of profit he makes he must do something with, and whether he spends it to improve his property, or puts it in the stock market, it is useful work and useful funds to provide them with additional buildings and equipment. There is no need to further discuss the merits of technical education we are far behind in Europe, and in fact have scarcely made a beginning. I don't think that the statement made by President Williams seven years ago that two-thirds of our forefathers were farmers who would, if they have not spent their life in manual drudgery, working for someone else, he improves the financial condition of the community. But more than this, every improvement in science and technology in his farming methods has been made under the eyes of his neighbors. He cannot keep a farming secret if he could. In the example of his work and his experiences, and as far as he can he would improve the farms and their methods also. If the whole farming community becomes rich it furnishes a more valuable store to the state and to the country, which characterizes a well educated man. First, natural brain capacity which he inherits from his ancestors; and secondly, a training which is obtained by practical experience. The first is possessed in large measure by our farming population, as is seen by considering the fact that thousands of our most eminent lawyers, statesmen, and members of the bar never began life as farmer boys. How is the farmer of the future to get the second, namely, brain-training, or college education? The few years shows that the best, if not the only practicable way of giving the highest kind of brain-training, is a course in colleges. If we take a farmer's boy and wish to make him a lawyer or a doctor or a lawyer of law, we must send him to a college of theology or medicine or law. If we wish to make him a superintendent of a machine shop or a designer and builder of locomotives or electric light machines, we must send him to a mechanical college. The day is coming when if we wish to make a man a skilled worker we must send him to college. Not to the old-fashioned college where he will spend his best years in Latin, Greek and mental philosophy, which will be of no use to him, and in fact will be useless to him from the moment he gets home to his farm, but to a college where he will study English and mathematics, two most essential branches of knowledge, and the chemical and natural physical sciences which have a direct application to agriculture. In the college also he will learn the scientific and only true way of making experiments of drawing conclusions from experiments and those of others. In the agricultural colleges he will not only obtain the broad foundations of an education, but he will be taught by actual practice in the first hand the best way of doing things on the farm. In its library he will have access to books and periodicals of the most important information concerning the progress of the science and practice of agriculture throughout the world, and he will there acquire habits of study and of scientific thinking which will be of great service to him in the problems of his farm. A constant source of pleasure in the intervals of rest from toil, but will also be of material benefit in assuring to him an abundance of wealth which will arise in the ever-changing and ever-advan
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AUGUST 18, 1896.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

wisely in adding to it a mechanical department. Let us hope she will soon continue the good work by foun-
dling a school of industrial art and design, and a system of schools for the training of highly skilled workmen.
She has a grand geographical situation, surrounded by the great lakes, an ideal position for com-
mmercial pursuits, a fertile soil and the most wonderful
rich resources of the forest and the mines. What more
does she need? A race of broad-minded, well-edu-
cated and highly skilled men. Such men it is in the
pro-
cess of coming. Let Michigan give a generous support to the technical and industrial
schools she now has, and provide liberally for those
trains of thought to which she will need to make
room. She can make no better financial investment,
and nothing else that she can do will contribute so
much to her development as a prosperous and happy
state.

AT THE COLLEGE.

W. J. McGee's father visited him last week.

The next number of the Record will appear Sep-
tember 15.

The literary hours for vacation are from 10 to 12 a.
m. each day.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left Saturday afternoon for
Hart to visit Mrs. Lewis' sister, Mrs. Rollins.

Miss Anna Weaver of Marshall visited at M. A. C.
during commencement.

A. R. Cook, '88, and Miss Orie Cook, with 94, were
the guests of Dr. Beal and family on Aug. 8 to 11.

Miss Ada B. Swain and Miss Monroe, daughters of
Hon. G. J. Monroe, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Gimson during commencement.

Mrs. O. C. McLouth and Miss Florence, mother and
sister respectively of J. D. McLouth, spent several
days with the family of Dr. Beal.

Miss Carrie Maxfield, Cooperville, sister of W. A.
Maxfield, '93, was the guest of Prof. and Mrs.
Woodworth during commencement.

It seems good to see a crop of red clover coming on,
though in some places on the farm the root crop is
putting in its work in a thorough manner.

At the farmers' picnic held in LeeNidg's Park, last
week, Prof. C. D. Smith addressed the people on
"Farm Dairying," and G. C. Davis on "Injurious In-
tscts."

According to present indications, this will be a year
for great stories about tall corn, and most likely large
yards also.

At the college and in vicinity corn soon is
abundant.

The vegetable gardens are cultivated once a week,
and as soon as dry enough after every rain, if often
than once a week. Clean cultivation prevails in the
apple orchard.

Miss Ethel Smith, who has been visiting Mr. and
Mrs. Westcott for several weeks, left for her home in
Toledo, Saturday morning. Mrs. Westcott's sister, the
Miss Thomeau, remained for some time.

The Spectrum. From August 1, 1897, beginning with
number 23, a few complete sets remain, also extra cop-
ies of some of the other numbers preceding that date.

Those desiring copies can have them at 5 cents per copy.

WHAT COLLEGE PEOPLE WILL DO DURING

VACATION.

President Rydell will remain at College most of the
time, as will also Secretary Butterfield, Prof. Bar-
rows, and Messrs. Mumford, Davis, True, Kenney,
Lyman, Smith, Wescott, True and Durkin.

Dr. Kedzie goes to Cleveland this week to read a
paper before the Society of American Florists on
"The Chemical Triplet in Floriculture." Thomas Gun-
s will also attend this meeting at Cleveland.

Dr. Beal will perform his book on the "Gnomes of
North America," look over the surrounding country
a little in a botanical way, make preparations for the
fall campaign at M. A. C. and make some improve-
ments in the Botanic Gardens.

Dr. Tigge will be at the College during Experiment
Station work.

Prof. Taft will spend most of the time at College.

Prof. Woodworth will be at College fixing up steam appa-
ratus.

Prof. Weil will be at College fixing up steam appa-
ratus.

Prof. Holdsworth will join Mrs. Holdsworth in the
as a part of the vacation in Niles.

College will reopen on Monday, September 14, 1896.

Examinations for entrance, and special, will be given
on that date.

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WE SELL EVERYTHING.

HOME OFFICE, Lansing, Mich.

We Quote Three Points

Filling,

Style,

Durability.

We Carry All Grades, Repairing Done.

FRED SHUBEL.

Charles Young is recruiting at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton will visit their home—High-

park.

C. E. Hoyt, at his home in Wayland and at Gun
Lake.

Charles Newman will spend a part of the time at
Gun Lake with Mr. Hoyt, a week at home in Portland,
and will take a bicycle ride to Grand Rapids.

J. F. Foreman goes to his home in Harper Springs
and Dept. S. when he begins school work at Centre-
ville.

H. P. Gladish—Home, "Holt," and Northern Mich-
igan.

J. S. Conway, a week or ten days in Kalamazoo and
Deurion.

BOYS—BUCK SELLS Furniture Right.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED TO

COLLEGE FREE.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

and others sending lists of books wanted to

LANSING BOOK & PAPER CO., LANSING, MICH.

WE SELL EVERYTHING.
NEWS FROM GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

G. E. Simms, '94, is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago.

Albert Nelson Prentice, '93, for a long time professor of botany in Cornell University, died Friday, Aug. 14.

Silsia F. Scott, '94, is a page in the national house of representatives. She is spending her vacation at his home in Rome.

Henry A. Daureille, '93, principal of the Essexville School, had a sad misfortune in the death of his wife on Tuesday, the 11th of August.

R. L. Reynolds, '92, spent several days of acquaintance week at M. A. C. He is on his way to Cornell, where he will study next year.

A. T. Curwood, '96, spent the week at M. A. C. He has been attending Allegheny College during the past year, but will return to M. A. C. in the fall.

Married: Sunday, August 9, 1896, in Milwaukee, Wilford J. McGee, '96, to Miss Alice May Rickford. Mrs. McGee was at M. A. C. to see her husband through commencement exercises.

E. T. GARDNER, 86, writes from Arenas, Neb.: The papers are boosing Nebraska just a little too hard this summer. Crops are fair to good, but when threshed, I think, will be found to yield no more than the average.

Fred B. Smith, who was here two terms in 1887—88, died at Elkford, Aug. 5, of consumption. He had spent a year or more in Utah in search of health, but did not get expected relief. He had taught school most of the time since leaving College, and was said to be one of the best teachers in Chippewa county.

R. B. Bixell, '96, sends the following clipping regarding an encounter that Jerry Mandigo, with '86 at 36, had with lightning last Tuesday: Yieksburg, Mich.; August 11.—Lightning played queer pranks here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, striking the house of Mrs. Mandigo, a mile and one-half west of town. The bolt seemed to separate, one portion passing down the chimney through the ceiling of a bedroom, run down the wall until it struck the base board, when it passed about the room and splintered to pieces a bedstead upon which Jerry Mandigo was sleeping. He was let down to the floor by the breaking of the bed, without being awakened and receiving no injury. His grandmother, Mrs. Emily Parker, was sleeping in the same room, and was let down to the floor by the breaking of the bed to pieces also, one corner of it dropping to the floor. She was not injured by the lightning either.

They think their remarkable escape from death to be no small matter.

Henry Wood, '95, states that it is the first summer in more than ten years that the lightning has made much noise. The storm lasted about an hour, and the bolts were large. The Mandigo house is a large structure, and the lightning did much damage.

B. R. JENKINS, principal of the Litchfield Record.

E. D. Partridge will be professor of mathematics in M. A. C. for next year.

L. D. Sees will go into his father's store, Unionville.

R. E. Doolittle will work in the laboratory of the State Food and Dairy Commissioner, Lansing.

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