

Albion College Pleiad.

VOLUME XIII.

ALBION, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1898.

NUMBER 20.



Our Cloaks

Are found in the best society.

F. H. GOADBY.

The Progressive Retailer.



Literary.

LEWIS JEROME PASTEUR.

RALPH FOLKS '98.

There is one enemy that has ever stood a menace to society. From time most remote, we have records of its ravages and its conquests.

It operates its deadly forces as if by magic. It skulks about in the most unsuspecting places and ere we are aware we are prisoners of war, held in its cruel clutches and subjected to the most inhuman tortures. This invincible enemy is universally known as disease. Since the dawn of creation it has rallied forth with all its cruelties at all times, darkening homes, depopulating cities, spreading intense fear and consternation everywhere at its approach.

It was regarded by the majority of men, as being vengeance wreaked upon them by an unseen hand. But by the progress of civilization it has been met upon its own grounds, and in the front rank of this scientific band of crusaders stands Lewis Pasteur.

Lewis Jerome Pasteur was born in 1822, in the little town of Dole, on the southwestern slope of the Jura range. His father was an old soldier, who followed Napoleon in his last desperate campaign. His mother was a woman of no ordinary ability. Young Pasteur did not fully appreciate his early advantages, consequently, we may expect to find his attention engaged in other things than his school work, for there was always exhibited that same spirit of experiment and inquiry throughout his life. First, to search; second, to learn; third, to question; fourth, to verify.

After the downfall of Napoleon, his father took up the tanners trade and settled at Arbois. Young Pasteur entered the commercial college at Arbois and passed his leisure time in sketching mechanical contrivances and acquired quite a reputation as a draughtsman before his chief talent had begun to disclose itself. As the school of Arbois had no professor of philosophy, he left and entered the college of Besancon where he began the study of organic chemistry. Here he first displayed his natural talent and wonderful powers of reasoning.

In 1844, he went to Paris, and after spending a few months in study, passed the examination for admission to the Ecole Normal. His rating of fourteenth, however, in a large class of candidates was not satisfactory to his sensitive nature, so he withdrew his applica-

tion and after spending another year in study, again attempted to pass the examination. This time he was more successful and out of a class of ninety-eight applicants, nearly all older than himself, he ranked fourth, in three out of twelve branches, he stood first, and his teacher never lost sight of this ambitious student. After his graduation he spent a few years in teaching, everywhere winning friends and attracting attention by his marvelous genius.

In 1857 he received a call from the state minister of education to return to the Ecole Normal and reorganize the science department,—a high honor for a man who had just passed his 35th birthday, and whose father had only dared to dream of his becoming a teacher in the village of Arbois.

As a student in chemistry he made wonderful progress and was the first to distinguish clearly and scientifically the difference between the two tartaric acids.

The problem of fermentation was not yet solved and Pasteur attracted partially by curiosity and partially by his unbelief in spontaneous generation, set to work with all his energy to discover the real and true cause of this peculiar phenomena of nature and finally demonstrated that the immediate and real cause of this invisible acting agent was due to the presence of living organism.

In 1849 the silk industry of France was threatened by the appearance of a very fatal disease among the silk worms. All attempts to locate the seat of the dreaded disease had proven futile and it was obvious that unless some efficient remedy could be discovered, France would eventually lose its most important industry.

Pasteur was invited to investigate the matter and if possible locate the cause. After a careful examination of all the surrounding conditions, leaves, etc., he reported that the disease was due to a parasite. "The eradication of the noxious microbe," he added, "would restore the silk industry to its normal condition."

He was severely criticised by many other scientists. One said, "They ought to have left that matter to the farmer."

Another critic said, "A Paris pedagogue is out of his element in that field of inquiry." But Pasteur's inquiries had only just begun, for without the least regard for these cutting criticisms he vigorously pushed his experiments. He was soon able to examine a large number of worms and to correctly predict their future development. Hence, the only secure way of protecting this industry was by killing off the diseased worms and supplanting them by worms free from this dreaded parasite.

The government committee could of course no longer turn a deaf ear to his discovery. The Pasteur process was tried on a large scale and within three years the dreaded silk worm disease was stamped out of existence in France and Northern Spain.

The Italian government attracted by his wonderful discoveries offered him a lucrative position, but his attention had now become firmly riveted upon a new problem—the cause and cure of anthrax a deadly cattle plague, which in many cases had become fatal to both herds and herdsmen. The cause of this disorder had baffled all previous examination, but Pasteur sought the cause of this disease with all of his concentrated energies. He soon established the fact that the small filiform corpuscles found in the blood of animals killed by anthrax were terrible parasites, able, in spite of their infinitely small dimensions, to kill sheep, cattle, or men. Upon further investigation he discovered that the continual outbreak of anthrax in certain communities was due to the continual rise of germs from the decomposing bodies through the agency of worms. These germs being taken into the system of living animals soon produce sickness followed by a general outbreak, then death; hence, the only remedy was to bury the animals in earth not inhabited by worms, or at least surround them

with substances which would be so offensive to them as to warrant no visitation of the worms to them.

He also devised a means to prevent the ravaging of grape vines by a parasite. This particular parasite seemed to have a special liking for only the most valuable vines, while it spared the wild vines of the swamps or river jungles. By this time Pasteur's fame had been established. He was recognized as the leading pathologist of the world. Universities honored him with degrees, and the French government honored him by an annuity of 12,000 francs.

The horrible and fatal disease of hydrophobia has always baffled the skill of physicians. At the starting point of his inquiries he took it for granted that hydrophobia like anthrax was due to the presence of some micro-organism, and his first purpose was to determine the necessary environments for the successful cultivation of the germ and then determine some method by which it could be destroyed. He discovered that the virus of the terrible disease could be intensified or diluted. After passing these organisms through the systems of ten guinea pigs or rabbits the venom of canine rabies became so modified that its effects upon dogs or men resembled the symptoms of mild fever. Thus by inoculating a dog with rabbit hydrophobia of the mildest form, and then by increasing the inoculation gradually the dog would become immune.

A dog fancier can subject his pets to this process and render them a great deal more immune, than vaccination can be hoped to protect human beings.

Its cure of hydrophobia (as distinct from its prevention) is very doubtful. At all events the cases treated and those not treated differ very slightly in respect to getting well. In a word then we may say that Pasteur has discovered a preventative but not a cure for this dreaded disease.

In 1876 Koch proved splenic fever due to bacillus anthracis. It was also demonstrated a short time afterwards by Pasteur that this was the real germ of the disease.

But Pasteur's life of activity could not last forever, in 1895 he died, worn out by unceasing toil. The only and true legacy any man can leave to the world is one that is a lasting benefit to humanity.

Pasteur, then may be considered as one of the greatest contributors to the storehouse of human relief. The result of his life work may be summed up as follows:

There is the impulse given to the other nations of the world to set up similar laboratories of preventative medicine and to confirm and explore more deeply the once hidden germ theory.

To general biology, his chief contribution has been the demonstration of the part which bacteria play, not only, in pathological and physiological processes, but in the wider drama of evolution.

To the chemist he has given a new theory of fermentation; to the physician, many a suggestive lesson on the etiology of diseases, and a series of bold experiments in preventative and curative inoculation; to the surgeon, a stable foundation for antiseptic treatment; to the hygienist, a multitude of practical suggestions concerning water supply, drainage, disinfection and burial. He has shown both farmer and stock breeder how some at least, of the many deadly plagues may be averted. In short he has played the foremost part in the war of destruction of the destroyer.

Mardi Gras Festivities New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22, 1898.

The Michigan Central will make a rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Date of sale Feb. 14 to 21st inclusive. Limit to return not later than March 19. Please call at ticket office for further particulars regarding routes, etc.

WILLIAM QUASTON BURNETT

Death of the Father of Walter E. Burnett Last Year's Editor-in-Chief of the Pleiad.

On Sunday morning, February 6, Rev. W. Q. Burnett died at his home in Tecumseh. The Michigan Christian Advocate speaks of him as follows:

Mr. Burnett was of English birth. His native town was Benningborough, Yorkshire, where he was born August 22, 1824. His father was a farmer, and his early years were favored with life in the country where his education was obtained and was limited to the English course in the ordinary schools of the time.

His parents were members of the established church and seemed to have been devout people. His own nature had a decided religious bent from his earliest years. Long before his conversion he had the impression that his life would be that of a minister. At the age of twenty, under a sermon by Rev. David Greenberry, at Seaton Ross in his native shire, he was converted.

It was a yielding to the religious inclinations that had always dwelt in his soul. His conviction that his vocation was to preach the gospel deepened with his conversion, but he did not venture into the ranks of the ministry until called by the church some years afterwards. He was married near the end of the first year in the ministry, August 14, 1857, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Darling, daughter of Hon. Henry Darling, of Macon, Mich. Several children were born, seven, if we mistake not. One of these, Walter E., is following in the steps of his father as to the service, having joined the conference on probation of its last session and is pastor at Weston.

Brother Burnett was a man of keen and penetrating mind, intense conviction, strong will and tender heart. He was of a nervous temperament, warm in his sympathies and very direct in his faith. Many people were converted under his ministry. He was a whole-souled pastor and a successful administrator of the interests of the church. His name is in sweet odor among the people he served. They ardently loved him. His life was a blessing. He wrought well and had treasures awaiting his coming.

THOMAS H. SINEX.

Rev. Thomas H. Sinex, who was president of Albion College previous to Dr. Joslyn, died the first of the month at Pacific Grove, California. Dr. Sinex went to California some thirty years ago and was largely instrumental in establishing the University of the Pacific of which he became president. He was born in Indiana over eighty years ago and had been a minister fifty-five years.

RECITAL.

The W. C. T. U. lecture course will present its final musicale at the college chapel, March 2. That this recital will be a most enjoyable one to all music lovers is evident from the following program:

Overture, "Egmont" (two pianos)....*Beethoven.*
MISS THOMPSON AND MRS. ADAMS.
Eliland, Cycle of ten songs.....*A. Von Fieltz.*
MR. ADAMS.
The Hamlet of Fancy, from "Prince Ananias"
Victor Herbert.
MRS. ADAMS.
Impromptu in E flat.....*Schubert.*
MISS POWERS.
To a Thrush.....*Carmichael.*
MISS CALKINS.
On the Santa Marie, from "Voyage of Columbus"
Dudbey Buck
MR. ADAMS.
Doloroso, Cycle of six songs.....*Jensen.*
MRS. ADAMS.
Valse Tyroline, (two pianos).....*Raff.*
MISS JOSEPHINE SMITH AND MRS. ADAMS.

Program of the conservatory rehearsal of February 10:

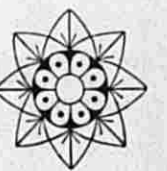
Water Sprites op 42.....*Chaminade*
MISS McMATH.
Valsette.....*Borowski*
MISS MOSHER.
Trommerei and Romadze.....*Schumann*
MISS FLORENCE SMITH.

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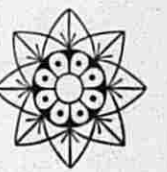
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MISS BLANCHE THOMPSON.
{ To a Wild Rose.....*Mac.*
{ Old Trysting Place
MISS GEORGIA THOMPSON
Bercense.....
MISS SAUNDERS.
{ Etude op 22.....*Wolfs*
{ Fugue in C major.....
MISS KINSMAN.
{ Twas April.....
MISS WHITE
Witches Dance, op. 31, No. 5.....
MISS BALGOOVEN.
Andante and Allegro, op. 16, No. 7.....*Mena*
MISS BLANCHE THOMPSON
The Dragon Flies, op. 42.....*Ch.*
MISS DISBROW.

Rev. John P. Ashley, Ph.D., pres of Albion college, made a fine impression in this city on Sabbath last, both address and his personal convers. He has taken hold of his responsibility with a master hand, and has rect ideas as to the first important results to be achieved by Albion. him be accorded the hearty we and the most cordial support wh he goes. He will abundantly justify expectations.—*Michigan Christian vocate.*

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GEO. E. DEAN.

Continued from page 2.

ZULIMA, THE MOORISH MAIDEN.

we had sung in church; and afterwards endeavoring, in a low voice, to sing them herself, and even to imitate the sacred words, which sounded strangely in her mouth.

"I felt that the grace of God was manifesting itself in this song, and therefore I sent Sister Emanuela, our choir mistress, to the Moorish maiden, that she might keep alive the sacred spark which seemed to be kindled within her; and in truth, in the midst of the holy psalms which they sang together, her heart awakened to faith. Zulima had not yet been received into the bosom of the church by the sacrament of baptism; but it had been permitted her to join us in praising the Lord, and in raising her wonderful voice for the glory of our holy religion."

The queen rejoiced greatly in the conversion of Zulima, who some days after was baptised and received the name of Julia, the queen herself, and the marquis of Cadiz, Henry of Gusman, standing as her sponsors. After her baptism however, a singular change seemed to come over her; she would sometimes trouble the service of the church by strange sounds, while the low murmurs of her lute were like the moanings of a distant storm. She herself became more and more restless, and even sometimes interrupted the Latin hymns with Moorish words. The choir mistress, Emanuela, admonished her to resist this temptation; but Julia, far from following her council, would often, to the great scandal of the sisters, sing Moorish songs at the very time when the chants of the church were echoing through the cloisters, touching at the same time on her instrument,—a light, flute-like accompaniment, which formed a singular contrast to the solemn chords of the religious music.

One day, when the queen, accompanied by the chief captains of her army, went as usual to hear mass at the chapel of the Benedictine nuns, a beggar covered with rags was standing at the principal gate, who, when the guards wished to drag him away, rushed from side to side like a madman, and even struck against the queen. Aguilar, irritated by this, was about to strike him with his sword, when the beggar, drawing a lute from under his mantle, drew from it such wild notes as startled all around. The guards at last succeeded in leading him away, and it was told the queen that he was a Moorish prisoner who had lost his wits, and who was allowed to run up and down the camp to amuse the soldiers by his songs. The queen entered the church, and the mass began. The sisters of the choir intoned the Sanctus; but at the moment when Julia began with a powerful voice *Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria tua*, the notes of a lute rang through the church, and the young convert, closing her books, prepared to leave the choir. The Superior strove in vain to detain her. "Do you not hear," she said wildly, "the mas-

ter's splendid chords? I must go to sing with him." But Donna Emanuela holding her by the arm, said in a solemn voice: "Sinner, who thus forsaketh the service of thy Lord, and whose heart is full of worldly thoughts, fly from this place; but know that thy voice shall fail thee, and the tones which the Lord hath lent thee to praise Him shall be hushed forever." Julia turned her head in silence, and disappeared.

At the hour of matins, when the nuns were just assembling in the church, a thick cloud of smoke rose to its roof, and very soon the crackling flames burst through its wooden walls, and communicated to the cloister, so that it was with great difficulty that the lives of the nuns were saved. The trumpet was immediately sounded through the camp to rouse the soldiers from their sleep; and Aguilar was seen to rush among them, scorched, and in wild disorder. He had sought in vain to save Julia from the midst of the flames; she had disappeared. In a short time the whole of Isabella's camp was a heap of ruins; and the Moors, taking advantage of the tumult, made an attack on the Christian army. But the Spaniards displayed on this occasion a valour even more brilliant than usual; and when the enemy was driven back within their entrenchments, the queen Isabella, assembling her chiefs, gave orders to build a town on the spot which her camp had occupied, thereby announcing to the Moors that the siege would never be raised.

During the building of this town the Moors were continually harrassing the Spaniards, and many bloody conflicts took place, in which the valour of Aguilar was particularly distinguished. Returning one day from a skirmish, he left his squadron near a wood of myrtles, and continued his solitary way absorbed in thought. The image of Julia was continually before his eyes; even during the combat he had seemed several times to hear her voice, and in this moment, he fancied that in the far distance he could distinguish singular sounds, a mixture as it were of Moorish modulations with ecclesiastical chants. While straining his ear to catch these distant sounds, the clang of armor echoed near him; he turned and saw a Moorish horseman mounted on a light Arab horse gallop rapidly by, while at the same time a javelin whizzed past his ear. He rushed after his assailant, but a second javelin pierced the chest of his horse, which reared with pain and rage, and threw his rider into the dust. He rose quickly, but the Moor was already upon him, standing in his stirrups, and with his scymitar raised. In the twinkling of an eye, however, Aguilar was on his feet; and, straining his opponent in his arms, threw him violently on the ground and kneeling on his breast, pointed his poignard at his throat. He was on the point of stabbing him, when he heard the Moor with a sigh pronounce the name of Zulima.

"What name is that," exclaimed Aguilar, "that thou dares to pronounce in my presence?" "Strike, strike!" said the Moor; "strike him who has vowed thy death! Learn, Christian, that Hichem is the last of the race of Alhamar, and that it was he who snatched Zulima from thee. I am the beggar who burnt thy church on purpose to carry off the soul of my thoughts. Strike, then, and end my life, since I have not been able to take thine." "Zulima still lives!" exclaimed Aguilar, "She lives," answered the Moor, with a bitter laugh; "but your idol has smitten her with a magic curse, and our fairest flower has withered in your hands; her melodious voice has ceased to sound, and her life is ready to forsake her with her gift of song. Strike then, Christian, for you have already bereft me of more than life."

Aguilar rose slowly. "Hichem," he said, "Zulima was my prisoner by the laws of war; enlightened by Divine grace she has forsaken the religion of Mahomet; do not then name the soul of thy thoughts, her who is become my lady, or prepare to meet me in fair combat. Resume thy arms."

Hichem hastily resumed his buckler and scymitar; but, instead of rushing upon Aguilar, he set spurs to his horse, and disappeared with the swiftness of lightning.

After a time the Moors, continually repulsed in their sallies, and worn by famine, found themselves forced to capitulate, and to open their gates to Ferdinand and Isabella, who made their triumphal entry into Grenada. The grand mosque was blest by the priests, and converted into a cathedral, when there was sung a solemn Te Deum in Thanksgiving to the God of all armies. The rage and fury of the Moors being well known, bands of soldiers were placed in all the neighboring streets to protect the procession; and Aguilar, who commanded one of the bands, was advancing toward the cathedral, when he felt himself wounded in the left shoulder by an arrow. At the same moment, a troop of Moors rushed out of a narrow street and attacked the Christians with inconceivable fury. Hichem was at their head; and Aguilar, immediately recognising him, joined in fight with him hand to hand, and did not leave him till he had plunged his sword deep in his heart. After this the Spaniards pursued the Moors into a large stone house, whose gates opened to admit them, and then reclosed on them immediately; an instant after, a cloud of arrows from the windows of this house wounded many of Aguilar's soldiers, and he commanded that torches should be brought and the house set on fire. This order was executed, and already the flames were mounting even to the roof, when a wonderful voice made itself heard from the midst of the burning building, chanting, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*.

"Julia, O Julia!" cried Aguilar in despair; and immediately the doors were flung open, and Julia, dressed as a Benedictine nun, came forth, still singing *Sanctus sanctus sanctus*; while behind her marched a long file of Moors, their heads cast down and their hands crossed on their breast. The Spaniards drew back involuntarily; and Julia, followed by the Moors, advanced through their ranks to the cathedral, on entering which she intoned, *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*.

The people fell on their knees; and Julia, her eyes turned towards heaven, walked with a firm step up to the high altar, where Ferdinand and Isabella were engaged in assisting at the holy function; and as soon as the last strophe *Dona nobis pacem*, was concluded, fell lifeless into the arms of the queen. All the Moors who had followed her received that same day the holy Sacrament of Baptism.

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