To the average man the above heading suggests only the most vaguely defined conception, a negative rather than a positive conception. He knows merely what English is not—it is whatever is not mathematics, or languages, or science, or philosophy.

With what, then, is the teaching of English in our colleges concerned? Three distinct and yet closely related fields of study are comprised under the designation, each of sufficient importance and idiosyncrasy to justify the allotment to it of a distinct chair of teaching in a well equipped college. Yet in our small colleges all that is included under the term English—and frequently much more—is made the work of a single teacher. Under English is included: First, the philological study of our language, pursued just as that in the Greek and Latin languages is pursued. This line of research has, until recently, been almost monopolized in collegiate study by the classical languages. Happily, now, in our best colleges, the English language is being given its due share of philological attention, under the powerful stimulus of such teachers as March, Garnett, Harrison, Cook, and Baskerville. The required collegiate work in this field of study can never be great in amount, but certainly a secure basis can be laid for future philological attainment. Yet, too often, in our colleges students are patiently drilled in classical etymologies and constructions, while no place is made in the courses of study for similar work with the mother tongue. The work in this department of English studies is critical and analytical, is in no sense art, but science, and calls for special linguistic qualifications in the instructor.

A second division of English studies contemplates the literature which has been embodied in the language. This also is an analytic and critical work. The time-honored arrangement has been to have teachers of a language and its literature, but experience is proving that special fitness to give instruction in the philology of a tongue by no means involves fitness to present its literature as a means of culture. Indeed, the purposes of the philologist and of the critic are, if not in conflict, so widely separated that it is difficult for one man to do the work of both.
The philologist looks at the language as a thing in itself, a perfect mechanism; the critic must consider it as the mere outer garb of an inner soul of thought, which to him is the main thing to be concerned with.

This critical study of our literature is one of the most important portions of a collegiate education. The linguistic studies are an accomplishment; the study of our literature is an essential means to culture. To have at first hand the best thought of English minds from all periods of our history cannot be accomplished in the college years of a man's life, but a beginning can be made that shall lead on to pursuits which end only with one's life. To this end literature should be the study, and not literature text-books. Text-books are useful as giving the incidentals of literature study: to-wit, biography and bibliography—but the best criticism is not to be found in Warton or Morley or Welsh—not even in Taine or Ten Brink. It will be found in such books as are literature themselves—Lowell's Among my Books or My Study Windows, Stedman's Victorian Poets or Poets of America, Dowden's Mind and Art of Shakspere, Bascom's Philosophy of English Literature. Still, that is a vicious mode of instruction in any literature which is content to introduce the student to thoughts about literature. Better a thorough knowledge of a single play of Shakspere than glib recital of all the pages of Shaw's Complete Manual. A face to face knowledge of even a few texts, around which may be gathered the bibliography and biography, and to which shall be added some attempt at a philosophy which recognizes both individuality and environment, may be made the basis for an all pervasive element of culture in the materuer life.

More important than either philology or literature is that division of English studies embraced under the term Rhetoric. The former give knowledge—this last last means power. There is no more onerous and distasteful branch of collegiate education, from the teacher's point of view, than rhetoric; there is none, which if properly cultivated, is more fruitful of growth and power to the student. The professor is a drudge to a work which in his heart he feels will be his best memorial, not in facts acquired or suggested, but in power developed in others. His work is drudgery because he is no scientist in philology or criticism, calmly investigating, and communicating the results of his research to others, but an inventor finding out the latent powers of each mind before him, and an artisan building a human structure of expression, of conviction, of persuasion, toward perfection. Rhetoric is an art which deals with different material in each undertaking. Like all arts, it is not confined by lines of language or of nationality, but is for the universal man. Only when the absurdity had been reached of making rhetoric commensurate with style and nothing more, could the parallel absurdity be achieved of making rhetoric an English study. The art which
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bases itself on the teachings of Aristotle and Quintilian, and draws its principles from the practice of Isaiah and Paul, of Demosthenes and Cicero, Bossnet and Danton, as well as Latimer and Burke and Webster, knows no such narrow bounds as the word English. Perchance there is a French rhetoric and also a Russian. When will it be recognized that rhetoric, as a portion of academic and collegiate education, is co-ordinate with all the other studies put together, and that unless and until a man acquire the power of expression it is worse than useless to teach him mathematics or Latin or botany, or any thing! Men are in this world to be instrumentals and not mere receptacles. What use to put the best steel into a sword blade if one neglect to temper the edge? "To glorify God" comes before "to enjoy him forever" in the old Catechism. The work of the teacher of rhetoric, then, includes the teaching of grammar as an art—of sentence construction based upon a correct use of words. It ends in the college it is true, too often at the close of the Sophomore year, but it begins at the mother's knee. Alas, for the commissioned teachers, the soundest work is most frequently done at the mother's knee by the teacher from no normal school! Once out from the parental school-house, the learner finds that construction has become destruction, as purely negative in its results as the destructive criticism of the Elohists and Jahvists in the Pentateuch. The boy knows bad English, but cannot construct good English, so as he must perforce speak, he falls back on his acquirements made in learning how not to do a thing. If we could only come to see that it is better to teach him how to do the thing by setting him to do it, a beginning would be made for further rhetorical training. For, after all, rhetorical training largely concerns itself with the sentence, constructing it out of good grammatical material and then building it in with other similar material, along the lines of force and elegance. But rhetorical work is, of all training work, personal work with students, for the builder must not only be shown how to build but stimulated to collect material and go to building.

In this, the most important work of the so-called teacher of English, our teachers of the classical languages can co-operate largely, but unfortunately in many cases their work is detrimental to good training in English. How many of our teachers of Latin and Greek throughout the land are permitting their students to produce in so-called translation a mongrel parody on English, which violates all the principles of English syntax and idiom. College students cannot be brought to a correct style in the rhetorical class-room so long as in classical rooms they are daily allowed to mutilate and distort our beautiful language. We seek no higher conception of the functions of a teacher of the classics than that which leads the student to strive to express the noble thoughts of one beautiful language in another equally beautiful. The successful effort to do
so results in power, and, by a trans-
mutation of forces, present knowl-
dge is converted into future ex-
pression. There are men teaching
the classics to-day who are doing
more for a correct rhetorical training
than most accredited teachers of rhe-
toric. More than one high school
in this locality is fortunate in the
presence of a teacher who in his
teaching of the classics is stimulat-
ing his pupils to produce a nervous
elegant idiomatic English. Let us
trust that our teachers of rhetoric
will not long be behind these in
striving to redeem the art of expres-
sion.

J. J. Halsey.

GLADSTONE, THE STATESMAN OF PEACE, JUSTICE,
AND LIBERTY.

Upon William Ewart Gladstone,
the gaze of the world centres. Is it
because of his great abilities, his di-
versified talents, or is it because he
held so long the supreme place of
honour and power in such a nation as
Britain? No: There are reasons
deeper than these, for on the list of
England's great Prime Ministers the
name of Gladstone stands out unique,
peculiar, because he has deviated
from the old trodden paths of state-
craft, and applied his principles with
courageous and unswerving con-
stancy.

Born and trained a conservative,
educated at Oxford, a high-church-
man and an aristocrat, he became a
liberal of the liberals, the disestab-
lisher of a state church, and the
leader of the people. Early in his
career he saw above and beyond the
confines of conservatism, and to him
change of party was adherence to
that which is higher than party.
Honest, frank, and sincere, he sought
truth wherever it could be found.
He might be charged with party in-
consistency, but never with incon-
sistency of conscience. "A logically
consequent policy," says Demo-
thenes, "consists not in always re-
maining on the same side, but in im-
mutably following the same prin-
ciples." Ever careful and conscious
before adopting any new principle,
but fearless and bold in pressing it
to its logical conclusion, he cared not
how he might overstep party bounds
or break up factions; his ambition
stirred him not to be the leader of a
party, even of a nation, but the
dauntless follower of all that is true
and right. For conscience sake, in
the early part of his career he re-
signed a parliamentary seat, refused
a chancellorship, and disdained the
emoluments of office. Ever pressing
forward, he has left party behind
and never flinched to break with
error. He is not as one drifting on
the surface of public opinion, but a
light-ship anchored in the ground
principles of morality and religion
and pointing out to public opinion
the safer channels.

For centuries the statesmen of
Christian England have flaunted
high their Christian principles, but
who of them have put these prin-
ciples in practice? From such a background Gladstone stands out in high relief as one who does what others only thought. He has not only grasped those pure and sincere principles of Christian polity, but with fearless genius successfully applied them.

The pomp of conquest and the flourish of what statesmen like Disraeli call a spirited foreign policy, had no charm for Gladstone. He preferred to see the temple of Janus closed, and the god confined in the city,—a lover of peace like William Pitt. Yet Pitt, through the force of circumstances, was involved in a long and bloody series of wars, and in despair of the peace he longed for, died of a broken heart. Gladstone, more successful, has many times hushed the cry of battle, and kept the sword in its sheath. Time and again has he struggled in an unpopular cause in order to spare human life. He was a leader in that arbitration in which our own country was the principal participant, and which redounds to the honor of England as the first nation to give to the world so humane and Christian a system. With all the earnestness and influence of a man who was never otherwise than serious, he advocated the payment of the Alabama claim.

The booming of cannon and rattle of musketry are not the heralds of the peace statesman. His battles are fought inside the walls of Parliament. His mightiest victories may cause no greater demonstration than the clapping of a few hands. It is the war minister that moves in the brilliant pageant of cavalry, midst the flash and glitter of shining steel, and whose mandates are echoed by the thunder of artillery. The public mind is dazzled and amazed, and all cry out, How great is the man! But war is not progress, nor victory national prosperity. Peace alone builds the homes, develops the industries, increases commerce, stimulates the arts and sciences, and advances civilization. War, like the furious tornado, leaves in its track nothing but wrecks; but peace flows on like the mighty river, bearing on its swelling bosom its freighted ships, and refreshing the thirsty land through which it flows.

How much does England owe to the peace policy of the man who gave liberty to the Ionian Islands, spared Africa, cut short the sacrifice of human life in Asia, and saved the millions of England from a deadly conflict with the millions of Russia! Few men without appealing to the animosities and passions of the people have received so long the continued confidence of their country.

More remarkable than Gladstone’s peace policy is the principle of justice which governs his dealings with friend and foe. Diplomacy has long meant nothing more than dexterity in taking advantage of another nation. England had become imbued with the idea that justice to others was injustice to herself. British interests had girded the world with a circle of colonies, and if other nations wished to do likewise, the British lion at once became rampant. The
Scriptural doctrine, "Do unto others as you would be done by," Gladstone believed should be applied even in politics. In carrying out the principle he was forced to break through the prejudice of a nation maturing for centuries, to subject himself to the charge of foplishness from his colleagues and of weakness from the nations, while his enemies cried that he was dragging the glory of England in the dust. But he himself had perfect faith in the ultimate triumph of a policy of justice.

Whether in behalf of the rights of the barbarous tribes of Africa, or the rights of colonization of an empire like Germany, or to make Europe ring with a sense of the wrongs of a few political prisoners in Sicily, his voice and influence were ever found on the side of justice. In Parliament, in the Cabinet, before the nation, with all his eloquence and exhaustive argument, he pleaded and labored for this sublime principle. He has indeed infused a purer and nobler tone into the politics of the English Empire, and thence the influence goes out over all the world. It is a fact full of inspiration that England's greatest financier and the most powerful parliamentary leader of the century has made his grandest efforts in behalf of liberty. His eloquent protest against the Neapolitan King, says Garibaldi, "sounded the first trumpet call of Italian liberty." A monument erected to his memory in Athens records his splendid efforts in behalf of Greece. But his most patient and strenuous labors have been exercised for Ireland. Ireland, after groaning and bleeding for centuries, after sacrificing on the altar of liberty the life of some of her noblest sons, after the failure of both prayers and rebellion, found at last a worthy champion in England's great Prime Minister.

Great men have ever set before them grand ends, and the grander the end the greater the man. William Pitt held as an end "the glory of England," Napoleon, an ambition to be, like Alexander, a world conqueror; Bismark, the unity of the German Empire; Lord Beaconsfield, a dazzling imperialism; but Gladstone seeks for all his race the inalienable rights of man.

I have not spoken of Gladstone the brilliant orator, the greatest living financier, the cultured scholar standing among the few in letters, science, and theology,—I have not spoken of his victorious school-days, of an unspotted private life after the test of more than three-quarters of a century, or the versatility of his talents, his power of tireless work, his boundless resources, and his matchless self-possession in every emergency—I have spoken only of Gladstone, the statesman, the advocate of peace, the minister of justice, the champion of liberty. Will not the voice of eulogy and praise already rising from pulpit and press, from statesman and citizen, from the free Republic of America and the Monarchies of Europe be echoed in the ages to come? Will they not look back on Gladstone as the prototype of that which is loftiest, purest, and best in statesmanship?

HENRY TENNYSON PEARCE.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

THE BELLS.

How gently come stealing  
The chimes o'er the lea,  
Of bells sweetly pealing  
Their parting to me.  
'Tis no carol of gladness  
That faint music tells,  
But a lay of soft sadness  
Comes forth from the bells.

Hush, hush your soft grieving,  
Nor wake in my heart  
Such sad thoughts at leaving,  
Ere yet I depart.  
For wildly 'tis beating  
In time to those swells,  
And sadly repeating  
Thy sorrow, sweet bells!

Lloyd Moss Bergen.

CARMEN INAUGURALE.

X. Kal Iul., 1887.

AIR, Gaudeamus igitur.

Tempus adest, Socii, nomen celebrare (bis)  
Nostrae Universitatis,  
Viribus nunc recreatis,  
Laudes et cantare.  
(bis)

Situs nobilissimus, multi sunt amici;  
Magna tua sit potestas!  
Summa per aevum maestas  
Possit de te dixi!

Vivat Universitas! Vivant professeores!  
Vivant pueri, puellae!  
Absint et omnes querellae,  
Et absint labores!

Crescat Universitas late in aperto!  
Pereant acerbitates!  
Magnae siant facultates,  
Praeside Roberto!

F. W. K.
AMERICA'S INDEBTEDNESS TO HOLLAND.

Of all the branches of the Germanic family, the Dutch have endured and wrought the most for liberty. Their country, rescued from the ocean, from Spanish oppression, from all the foes of both civil and religious liberty, they made an asylum for the persecuted; and they made their government the first free Republic of Europe. To this Republic the American people are deeply indebted. Yet, while England has been honored as the mother country, and France extolled for her sympathy and help in our revolutionary struggle, her claims to our gratitude, though equally worthy of recognition, have been ignored. We believe that if estimate were duly made of our indebtedness to any foreign nation, Holland would be enrolled high on the list of America's benefactors.

Their war for liberty inspired the Dutch with confidence in themselves, and made them bold and aggressive. Their enterprising mariners displayed the flag of the Republic from South Africa to the Arctic Circle, while their commercial relations embraced the whole of the known world. Among the first to explore our continent, the Dutch with keen eye selected the most auspicious spot for settlement and commerce. On Manhattan Island they laid the foundation of our great commercial metropolis. Back from the sea-coast, through river valleys and across the chain of lakes, they established lines of trade, and colonized four of our states with the choicest sons of Europe.

The early emigrants which Holland sent to this country were the best material for building a free commonwealth. They were "farmers and laborers, foreigners and exiles, men injured to penury." The Dutch Republic gave protection to all who were oppressed for matters of conscience. Our Pilgrim Fathers, banished from England, found there a home and liberty. From the Belgian Provinces and France, from Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, and Switzerland, from Piedmont and the Italian Alps, came the down trodden and the oppressed to find peace and freedom beneath her flag. The scanty resources of the country furnishing no opportunity for the activities of so many fugitives, the city of Amsterdam offered them a free passage to America. These were no offscourings of Socialism and Nihilism, no overflow of prisons and poor-houses, but men of character, the pioneers of liberty and religion. Such men, impressed with the liberties of Holland and planted in so favorable a location, had great influence in shaping our early national development.

Noble ideas, once matured, live forever. In shaking off the fetters of tyranny the Dutch had made a great stride toward intellectual advancement. Less than three hundred years ago, in any country but Holland, the idea that "full religious liberty is a blessing to the state,"
would have been considered blasphemy. While England was still gasping under despotism and Europe bled with implacable religious wars, the great doctrine of intellectual liberty had been applied in Holland and transplanted to her American colonies.

Hence the Dutch were ever in the van of the other American settlers. When the Puritans condemned toleration and exiled heretics, the Dutch advocated freedom of conscience. When once their colonial governor, through zeal for Calvinism and his hatred of the Quakers, was led to deeds of oppression, he met the rebuke of all his constituents, and received from the home government the command, "Let every peaceful citizen enjoy freedom of conscience." Did the New England States restrict the freedom of the press? In the New Netherlands every attempted restriction was a complete failure. It was deemed inconsistent with the liberties of these early settlers to hamper in any way the interchange of ideas. There the literary fugitive ever found an asylum, thither the oppressed of every nation flocked. Only sixty years after its foundation, not less than eighteen languages were spoken in New Amsterdam.

In their struggle against Spain, the Dutch vindicated the freedom of commerce. They were the first to claim the international freedom of the ocean. The restrictions of Spain had infested the seas with reckless buccaneers; but the policy and the naval power of Holland opened a new era to commerce. One of her most gifted sons gave to the world the first just and equitable code of international law, by which he placed commercial freedom on an imperishable basis. The Dutch settlers carried these principles across the Atlantic, observed them in their colony, diffused them throughout the other states, and thus established commercial liberty on our continent. After the lapse of more than a century, when in our colonial struggle this liberty was jeopardized, Holland again came to its rescue, and, as our ally, helped us to defend it, thus becoming not only its founder, but also its preserver.

If the Swiss Republic gave our forefathers the idea of purely popular government, the Dutch set the example of a federal union. That our political institutions in perfection far surpass those of the Dutch Republic, no one would deny; but her shortcomings showed us the errors most important to avoid. Our struggle for independence was but a repetition of her history. Her example was constantly before us. Her doctrine that "the prince is made for the subject, and may be justly deposed whenever he seeks to enslave the freedom of his subjects," was one of the inspiring causes of the American revolution. Her sons in New York, still cherishing her language, customs, and institutions, were among the first to cry for liberty. Zenger, an editor of Dutch descent, was the first to suffer punishment for defending the cause of freedom and opposing the arbitrary power of Great Britain. With no chance for success
except through years of sorrow, with the British army on their threshold, these Knickerbockers declared for independence, and remained forever faithful to their pledge.

From the beginning of our struggle Holland was our sympathizer. "With the new Republic clearly raised up by the help of Providence," wrote the regent of Amsterdam, "we desire a league of amity and commerce which shall last to the end of time." Holland sanctioned our cause and encouraged its leaders, spurring on Adams and Jefferson, Henry, Jay, and above all, Washington, as they led our colonies through perils and disasters to the goal of national existence. The aid which England demanded of Holland at the beginning of the struggle, and which, according to the treaty of Nymegen, she was under obligation to give, was firmly refused. Free Holland would not make war on free America, nor would she give England permission to recruit soldiers in her country.

When finally the darkest period had arrived and tyranny seemed inevitable in our country, when our dollar had depreciated to the value of five cents and our credit was gone, when troops were hard to secure, and even when secured could not be supported, loans from Holland replenished our coffers and her money fought our battles. Our merchant vessels were welcomed at Amsterdam, and our bold mariner, Paul Jones, after having upheld our honor against the British, found a refuge for his squadron in a Dutch harbor.

It was for the interest of France to war with us against England, her natural enemy; for Holland to side with England, her natural ally. But her strong sympathies for America plunged her into war with England, a war in which her ships were captured, her possessions in both the Indies lost, her commerce destroyed. Yet as a compensation for all this loss, she has the honor of having been the first nation in the world to recognize our independence. Of this distinction she is justly proud; for this, for all her splendid gifts of men, of traditions of liberty, of sympathy and help, our great Republic will never cease to be profoundly grateful.

Gerrit Dirk Heuver, '87.
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EDITORIAL.

In the outset of an undertaking in which individuals present themselves or their work before the public, an apology or exposition of the reasons for that action is usually expected. In the present case, however, the apology ought rather to be for the fact such a paper has never appeared before. That the publication of a paper for the benefit of our undergraduates and Alumni has been long needed, is felt by every one. The defunct Review had a different aim, and so failed to satisfy this want. The object of the present endeavor is to produce a paper which will be entirely under the management of the students, and for their especial benefit. And so, as their own property, and representing their interests at home and abroad, it should certainly have the earnest support of every loyal son of the University. The board of editors, upon whom devolve the duties of spokesmen for their fellows, enter upon their work with the desire to represent them in the best possible way. But in order to be successful they must have the hearty cooperation of all.

In thus making our first appearance before the public, we crave the kind indulgence of our constituents and patrons which is properly due to such novices in the art, being without the help of any precedent to follow. Embarkation on such an enterprise is naturally attended by some difficulties, and the products of inexperienced workmen cannot be without mistakes. Yet it is a source of comfort that those who come after us, becoming more proficient by the teachings of our errors, may bring the work to a higher degree of perfection.

The appearance of this journal now is most seasonable, at the inauguration of the new régime. At the present time there seems to be a new birth, a springing into new life, of all the forces which animate our University, and we feel confident that the period of its growth into eminence and importance has truly commenced. With the advent of the new President there was an inspiring vigor infused into every one connected with the University; this has so thoroughly permeated all departments that from the most insignificant "Cad" to the grave and august Trustees, all have felt its influence, and by it have been encouraged, strengthened, and filled with enthusiasm. The reason for this is most natural. The prospects for the
future could not be brighter, and everything seems to show that the fondest hopes of the most ardent lovers of Lake Forest will surely be fulfilled. With the many changes which will be made by way of improvement, all the peculiar excellences of the former system will be carefully retained; above all, the standard of the various schools will be preserved as high or higher than before. Conformably to the advancement in other lines, the different courses of study are being made broader and allow greater range in the choice of studies, but this is done without in the least reducing the standard of the work to be done. An instance of this new growth which is encouraging to all friends of the University is the incorporation with it of Rush Medical College and the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery, both old and famous institutions, with eminent professors and many hundred students. This is a mark of progress for all concerned, as union of effort and coöperation is greatly beneficial to the cause of education. With the enlarged corps of professors and instructors, the work next year will undoubtedly be better than ever before. The selection of the new professors was very judicious, as men of marked ability and fitness were chosen for each position.

What is the present condition of the University, and what are its prospects? This question is so frequently asked that it seems best to the editors to give some statement here.

The Lake Forest University system at present consists of two departments,—a Philosophical Department or College of Arts, situated at Lake Forest, comprising undergraduate classical, scientific, and preparatory courses; and a Medical Department, comprising two co-ordinate schools, the Rush Medical College and the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery, both in Chicago.

The courses of the Philosophical Department extend over four years. During the first two years the student pursues required studies; during the last two a wide choice is offered among linguistic studies, the mental and moral sciences, and the natural sciences. Preparatory courses are provided for those not fitted to enter at once upon more advanced work.

The Rush Medical College and the College of Dental Surgery require a liberal education as an indispensable condition of entrance, and place before their students graded courses of three years, unsurpassed in scope and thoroughness.

The organization of the University is not yet complete. Steps have already been taken toward the formation of a Theological Department and a Law Department. The Philosophical Department also is to be enlarged by the establishment of post-graduate courses in Philosophy, Philology, and Science, specially encouraging original investigation. The Library is to be rapidly enlarged and a new building erected for it. A
Laboratory is soon to be built with all the modern appliances, and ground is immediately to be broken for an Observatory, in which the telescope of the Chicago Astronomical Society, the fourth in size in America, will probably be placed.

The group of institutions thus constituted, with the four Faculties of Philosophy, Theology, Law, and Medicine, will embody the conception of a University developed through centuries of educational progress in Europe, as adapted to the practical progressive atmosphere of American life. It will properly be the University of Chicago, and such, perhaps, will be its name.

The first season of the University baseball nine as a member of the Northwestern College League has almost closed. Though our boys have not attained to the laurels of championship, they have at least shown the other nines that they know how to play ball, and have really done better than was to be expected under the circumstances. Profiting by the experiences of this year, they will hereafter be able to make their record more brilliant. A wholesome number of reverses at the outset will serve only as a stimulus for achieving greater success in the future, besides leaving ample room for continued improvement. The games of this term have not been without beneficial effects on others than the players. These inter-collegiate contests have aided greatly in arousing a loyal college spirit. Every one enjoyed them and sympathized fully with their champions. We think that in no college has the non-playing element of the students shown a greater interest in the games than in our own. Even the most confirmed bookworms crept out to join in the excitement and enthusiasm of the diamond field. The most noticeable result, perhaps, of the league games is the increasing fraternal feeling between the different colleges. By intercourse at the games we learn more of each other and take a greater interest in each other. It widens our views and extends our sympathies. The inter-collegiate sports thus far have certainly proved beneficial. Now why can we not also have tennis and football associations?

About ten miles northwest of Lake Forest is located a small village styled Diamond Lake. A stranger passing through this retired and secluded hamlet would consider it very insignificant, and, from a commercial point of view, it is of little importance; but just north of the village there is one of the prettiest of the many lakes which unite to give our county its name.

The Lake is fitly called Diamond, for its sparkling water gives the surface the appearance of countless gems constantly changing position. It is a mile long and about two-thirds of a mile wide. Its sloping shores are covered with trees, while water-lilies and yellow cow-lilies in profusion dot its surface during
their season, and rushes grow along the edge. There is a small hotel
close beside the lake, and a little further away, a pavilion for the use
of picnic parties. Boats can be hired
at any time during the summer, and
altogether it is one of the finest
places in this whole region for social
parties, picnics, and pleasure seekers
who enjoy the beauty and silent
grandeur of natural scenery. It is
a most charming place for class
picnics, as scores of our Alumni can
testify.

The second article in this number
of the Stentor will doubtless be
welcomed by many of our former
students, as it will recall to their
minds the person of its writer, the
loving friend of former years, whose
untimely death is one of the many
inexplicable mysteries of Providence.
He went from us last summer in the
full pride of a healthy, vigorous
manhood, with prospects before him
of a future career which could not
have been brighter. We had such
trust in his abilities that it seemed
these hopes must certainly be real-
ized. Yet, when we think of that
life, ended before the season of
active work had begun, we are
brought to realize the capabilities
for good of any mind, even during
this formative period of college life.

Henry Tennyson Peare was a
man whose good influences ended
not with his life, but all who have
been his close friends must bear with
them, as the mementos of that friend-
ship, the helping influences that he
exerted. We feel that we are better
for having known him; we have a
higher conception of true manhood.
Surely, he can not have lived in vain
of whom this may be said.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

THE COLLEGE.

No more "annuals!"
No more oral display examina-
tions commencement week!

Prof. and Mrs. Kelsey entertained
the young ladies of Mitchell Hall at
tea Saturday evening, May 28th.

The new Presbyterian church,
begun last fall, is completed, and is a
grateful change from the old edifice.

Rush Medical College and the
Northwestern Dental Surgical Col-
lege have been formally united with
the Lake Forest University system.

Two hundred volumes from the
library of the late Prof. Francis, of
the Harvard Divinity School, have
been recently received into the
college library.

The Glee Club has practiced twice
a week all the term, and is now pre-
pared to sing anything from "A
Hole in the Bottom of the Sea," to
"The Soldier's Farewell."

May 6, 1887, being the date of
Mrs. Bond's crystal wedding, the
young ladies of Mitchell Hall pre-
sented her with a beautiful vase
filled with her favorite roses.

Tuesday evening, May 17, the
members of the Art Institute, of
Lake Forest, met in the Mitchell
Hall parlors and listened to an in-
teresting lecture on "Archaic Greek
Art," by Prof. Zenos.
The Greek Club, under direction of Prof. Zenos, is making a very interesting study of the historians of the Post-classical period in Greek literature. The course of reading this year comprised Plutarch and Arrian.

As Commencement draws nigh the Juniors begin to feel their importance, and they look forward with mingled feelings of hope and joy to the time when they will tread the campus as Seniors, ornamented with the black silk tile.

Examinations for admission to the College will be held on June 28 and 29, this year, at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kalamazoo, Marquette, Dubuque, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver.

The following absurd report is going the rounds. We advise our readers to skip it:

The student who will eat every student in the University will wear a dish of ice cream and a four dollar dress coat.

In mathematics: Professor—"Will you construct the curve of the cycloid upon the blackboard?" First Student—"Can't make it, Professor." Professor—"Next!" Second Student—"I pass too." Professor—"That remains to be seen after examination!" Student thinks that it is a bad deal all around.

The great telescope of the Chicago Astronomical Society will soon be removed to Lake Forest, and mounted in a new observatory, which is to be built here with all the modern improvements, and which will probably be situated between the College and the cemetery. This telescope ranks fourth among the best telescopes in America.

Friday evening, April 15, Miss Jennie Durand gave an informal reception to the members and younger friends of the Athenaeum Society. With games, music, and conversation the evening passed all too soon. The guests went away delighted with their entertainment and agreeing that the hostess was skilled in the art of entertaining.

The young ladies of the Sophomore class gave their gentlemen classmates a high tea on Thursday evening, the 26th of May, at McCormick's Point on the lake bluff. The boys did full justice to the edibles, which were of the best, as usual, and, after a stroll along the beach, the class attended an entertainment at Ferry Hall. The Sophs are confident, as they always have been, that the class of '89 is the finest in the University.

Friday evening, April 22, was the date of the open meeting of the Zeta Epsilon Society. The chapel was filled with an audience which listened to a pleasing program of exercises. All were then invited to a reception on the fourth floor. There the garret had been tastefully hung with evergreens, concealing the bare boards, and Chinese lanterns illuminated the scene, making all in all a very pleasant reception room. Refreshments were served and everyone enjoyed the occasion very much.
Thursday evening, May 12, an amateur opera company of local talent produced the pleasing operetta, "The Doctor of Alcantara," to an audience of seventy-five invited guests at the residence of Mr. Calvin Durand. The improvised stage was well appointed and tastily decorated. All the actors were peculiarly suited to their respective parts, and the acting and singing was excellent. For two hours the company was highly entertained, and all who were present hope that the first appearance of this company will not be its last.

One day a poor Freshman sat in his room, congratulating himself upon his recent escape from some tormenting Sophomores or other evils, when he heard a gentle knock at his door. "Who in thunder's there?" shouts Freshy, reaching mechanically for his water-pail. Hearing no answer he strikes a defiant attitude and exclaims: "Stay out, confound you! If you come in here I'll duck you!" A still, small voice sounds from without, "Kelsey." Tableau errectae comœque within; Freshy rushes to the door and endeavors to explain, while the worthy professor conceals his sense of the ridiculous.

Two parties from Lake Forest started in May for Europe. The first was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight and their two daughters; the second comprised Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Durand, daughter Daisy, and niece Miss Jennie Durand. The latter was a member of the Class of '89 in the College, and nearly all her classmates, with relatives and other friends, were at the train to bid her good-bye and wish her a delightful year. Though glad she was able to go, yet all were sorry to see depart from among us a young lady so universally popular as Miss Durand.

Of late it has been the habit of some of the Academy boys to come over to the College dormitory at night, after every one is sound asleep, and amuse themselves by kicking in doors, and throwing about the halls such trifles as sods, stones, or anything available, and then fleeing before the righteous indignation of the disturbed sleepers. We cannot expect much else of the babes, but we give them fair warning that Lee has loaded his self-cocking, spring-halt six-shooter, Welch has charged his squirt-gun, and Halsey has unsheathed his bread-knife, while "Pat" sleeps with both eyes and his mouth wide open, and further depredators of this variety will have to run the gauntlet of the vigilance committee.

As the editor was sitting in his den one calm evening not long since, he was aroused by a knock at the door, and upon opening it there entered two Academy boys, pale and breathless. Each sank into a chair and began to tell an exciting tale of a hair-breadth escape from the principal of the Academy. The boys had been strolling about the Ferry Hall grounds when their imagination, heightened by the consciousness that they were subjects for demerits, perceived their worthy principal close at hand. An exciting chase followed,
in which the pursuer showed signs of speed never dreamed of by his fleeing pupils. After a long run the fugitives escaped to tell of their good luck, and to marvel at the alacrity of their principal. The next morning it was ascertained that a bold Sophomore from Wisconsin had been impersonating the good Doctor. We compliment the Soph. upon his full beard and general good looks, and admonish the "Cads" that their principal has something to do beside chasing them away from the Seminary.

In Soph'more Greek class, one warm day,
The "Stub" was dreaming of the hour
When Evanston, engaged in play,
Should tremble at his power.
In dreams he made a three-base hit
And on third base he squarely lit;
Then sneaked his "home" on a passed ball,
Amid the applause and praise of all.

In Soph'more Greek class, that same day,
With dignity and wonted ease,
Professor Zenos held full sway,
While some poor Soph's dry brain he'd squeeze
For derivations, roots of verbs,
Or other more perplexing herbs,
And heard the girls give from the pony
Translations fine, but oh, so "Bohny."

An hour passed on; the "Stub" awoke;
That bright dream was his last!
He woke to hear Professor shriek,
"Wake up! Wake up! 'Tis Greek! 'Tis Greek!"
He woke to flunk, mid student's howl,
And shout, and groan, and tutor's scowl,
And questions falling thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain cloud.

An unfortunate and ponyless youth in a New York school recent-
ly wrote to Prof. Kelsey as follows:

Dear Sir:—I enclose a postal card and please let me know if you have any translation books for your first book in your Cæsar's Gallic War, and let me know the price of them apiece. Yours truly,

Prof. K. hastened to inform him that he had never examined a translation of Cæsar, and had none in his possession. Poor youth! "So near and yet so far!" For if he had only written to the Freshmen who study special Latin, they would no doubt have closed out to him their equines of Cæsar at less than cost, as they are now pursuing with cavalry the wily Cicero.

The Athenæan and Zeta Epsilon Literary Societies held a joint meeting on Friday evening, June 3, in the Zeta Epsilon hall. The program comprised a song by the Glee Club, declamation by Mr. G. H. Steele, paper by Messrs. Welch and Dickinson, oration by Mr. G. A. Wilson, debate upon question, Would Home Rule Benefit Ireland? Aff., Messrs. Lee and Jackson; Neg., Messrs. Gallwey and Johnson; song by the Glee Club. The performances were interesting, and the audience filled the hall. The debate proved the exciting event of the evening, for there were two Irishmen on the negative, and they had seventeen pies up on the decision of the judges. They obtained their side of the question and the pies, though bribery was rumored. This was the second joint meeting of these societies this year. Both meetings have proved
profitable, and have strengthened the good feeling between the societies.

L. F. U. B. B. C.

The national game is receiving this year the interest it deserves in Lake Forest. Our ball club was admitted to the Northwestern College League this season and was scheduled for two games with each of the other clubs comprising the league,—Evanston, Racine, Madison and Beloit.

The object of this league is not the training of future professionals or the rousing of jealous rivalry; it aims rather to make the students of the different colleges acquainted with each other, to arouse college spirit, and to create interest in the greatest of all athletic games.

The members of the L. F. U. club this season are S. S. Durand, catcher; A. F. Yohe, pitcher; E. S. Wells, first base; W. G. Wise, second base; W. O. O’Neill, third base; W. Norton, short stop; K. Becker, right field; T. W. Marsh, center field; S. A. Benedict, left field; A. Warren, scorer.

The initial game of our club was played on the home grounds, with Evanston, on Saturday, May 7th. The game was Evanston’s up to the eighth inning, when our boys rallied at the bat and six of them crossed the plate. In the ninth, Evanston retired with a goose-egg, and the score stood thirteen to eight in favor of Lake Forest.

The following Saturday our boys went to Racine. There they found a most gentlemanly set of young men, who met them at the train, showed them about the fine college grounds, treated them to a good dinner, and—defeated them at ball by the humiliating score of twenty-five to six.

Saturday, May 21, the Madison team came to play at Lake Forest. The first half of the game was a close one, but costly errors by our boys gave the game to Madison by a score of nineteen to eleven. The champions are probably the heaviest team in the league, and it could hardly be expected that they would not beat Lake Forest. However, they acknowledged after the game that we surprised them, for they thought to defeat us easily, as did the Evanstons.

Saturday, May 28, the Beloits (gentlemen, every one of them) crossed bats with our nine on the home grounds. The game proved the most exciting of the season, as eleven innings were played before the visitors gained a hard earned victory with the score of twelve to seven.

The next Saturday morning the home club started on its Wisconsin trip to play at Beloit and Madison. A pleasant ride of four hours brought them to Beloit in time for dinner, after which they played a good game of ball. Fielding and good work at the willow won the game for the wearers of the blue and white, by a score of nine to seven. Norton’s running catch and double play, and Durand’s batting were alike fine, and won merited applause.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

The crowd, composed largely of students, was very well mannered, and our boys say they would just as soon play in Beloit as at home. The club staid in Beloit over Sunday, enjoying the companionship of the students there, all of whom appear to be fine young men.

Monday morning, June 6, the nine went to Madison, where they were pleasantly received. In the afternoon they played a very poor game of ball, giving the Madisons the game with twenty-three runs to their credit, while L. F. U. obtained but four. The battery did most of the work for Lake Forest, which seemed to be completely demoralized as a club. In spite of the fact that the boys were so badly beaten, they all enjoyed the trip and will look forward with pleasure to the time when they can go again.

BASE HITS.

The club had its picture taken at Beloit, immediately after the game.

Mr. Chas. Holt accompanied the ball club on its Wisconsin trip, and shouted for L. F. U.

"Tommy" Norton went fishing while at Beloit. He says the only fish he caught was a mud turtle. "Tommy" may not be much at catching fish, but he can catch flies quite well, we have noticed.

The College indulged in a half holiday Decoration Day. The Wadsworth ball nine came over to play our nine in the afternoon, but rain prevented the game.

The second Beloit game was played with but three errors to the credit of L. F. U.

Ikey—Ikey—Yah-yah-yah—L.F. U.! Base ball has aroused college spirit to such an extent that we now have a college yell as a consequence. It was first given at Beloit by the victorious nine.

A funny incident occurred in the Madison game at Lake Forest. A foul went up, and the Madison catcher, in following it, ran into the scorers' table. For a minute the air was full of legs, arms, score books, and other movable articles. The catcher was the first to rise and resurrect the ball from the debris, while the crowd roared and the scorers readjusted their chattels.

Of the games played by the Northwestern College League up to this writing, Madison has won six and lost one, Racine has won five and lost two, Beloit has won two and lost five, Lake Forest has won two and lost four, and Evanston has won two and lost five. Evanston will probably foot the league this year, as all the games she has won have been protested.

THE ACADEMY.

The Chestnut Nine has concluded not to play the Detroits this summer.

Public rhetoricals were fair. "What can't be cured must be endured."

The placard with "Kindergarten" on it, which appeared on the outside of the Academy some weeks ago, has been taken in.

It is hereby officially announced that the "Witch's Korcet" will not
be rendered in public again. Those who have their regrets handy will please send them in.

Two Academy boys joined in the hymn in chapel the other morning. The kind principal recognized their efforts, and gave them an hour extra study apiece.

It is generally understood that "Julius," the pie-man, has excellent pies. He aims to keep the fresh article. When those on hand begin to get old, he notifies the College Freshmen, and they in turn notify the Ferry Hall Juniors; then the two classes co-educate and clear out the old stock at the barn where the pies are retailed. "So runs the world away."

Life is not entirely made up of its joys, for the festive mumps are still at large. They seem to make no discrimination between man and man. For a week the banner algebra class was without its accustomed head, Prof. Vance being exiled to the shades of Wisconsin, a sorry victim of this disaffection. Mr. Heuver, of the College, taught during his absence.

Viewed from a serious standpoint, the current year at the Academy has been a very satisfactory one. Affairs have, perhaps, been more quiet than in former years, but none the less pleasant on that account. It has been a year of hard study on the part of most of the students; and it is doubtful if any Academy in the land can show a better record, taking into consideration the requirements of the curriculum. The principal and his assistants have made things as pleasant as possible, and deserve praise for their success. The frequent entertainments at Ferry Hall, and the many courtesies which the students have received from the people of Lake Forest, have combined to make the past year exceedingly pleasant.

The night was dark and the street leading to the "Sem" was wrapped in the gloom occasioned by a Lake Forest street lamp, when a young man in a gray suit and a cane might have been heard restlessly pacing the network of loose planks called by courtesy a sidewalk. "Will she come?" he muttered; "She wrote that she would meet me here; ah, she comes!" * * "How did you get out?" said he, as a fair figure appeared in the gloaming. "Sh!" said a soft voice; "I escaped by the laundry window." "Will you take my arm?" The deed was done, and congratulations and compliments were passed. O blissful moments! O illusion soon to be rudely dispelled! Deceit, thy name is "Cad." For lo, as they were strolling, the light of a falling star disclosed to the fond gaze of the enraptured Trojan the face, not of the graceful Seminary girl, but of a bold, bad "Cad." "Sold, by gosh!" exclaimed the deluded youth, while an ambuscade, composed of "Deak" and numerous other "Cads," rose from all sides, and pandemonium reigned. Then did the grey suit sadly depart through the gloom to muse on the vanity of life and the price of Havanas.
A short time ago the silver-plated bell at the Academy "eloped" with the "Sem" bell,—that is, the call bell, not one of the belles that is called on. It is rumored that the dining-hall bell also went along to keep them company. If any should meet this stray trio, please send notice of their whereabouts to headquarters at once.

FERRY HALL.

The Ferry Hall girls usually look forward to the spring term as the most enjoyable one of the whole year. They have not been greatly disappointed in the spring of '87.

Mr. Larned favored the students of Lake Forest by giving them an entertaining lecture at the beginning of the term upon the great French artist, Millet.

The regular pupils' recital took place May 6th. Not only the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. De Prosse, but also those of Miss Fisher took part in the entertainment.

The musical and literary entertainment held May 26th was very much enjoyed by those present. Miss Jennie Baker's playing was especially appreciated.

We judge that the socials given after the various entertainments held at Ferry Hall were very acceptable to the College and Academy students.

The Ferry Hall girls have thoroughly appreciated the great privilege of watching the games between the L. F. U. ball nine and the nines of other colleges.

The ravines and the banks overlooking the lake seem to be favorite resorts since the flowers put in their appearance; though some persons might be sarcastic enough to remark that some of the flowers were of a peculiar growth.

To envious outsiders the botany class of this year appears to have a great deal of fun mixed in with the work of procuring specimens. The class enjoyed their trip to Lake Bluff, where, besides finding many flowers, they enjoyed a boat ride and ate as many onions as they desired.

During the absence of the principal some of the "Sems" determined to have a feast. So after making all due arrangements they adjourned to the cupola. The feast was at its height when one of the faculty, who by some mistake had not been invited, came suddenly upon the revellers. The feast was ended immediately.

The Juniors went astronomizing on Thursday evening, June 9, after the recital. Each was provided with an escort, which was very thoughtful in someone, for it left the worthy professor nothing to do but point out the constellations with his cane. After gaining an accurate knowledge of the heavenly bodies the observers returned to the Hall, and dispersed just as the lights in the dining-room were extinguished.

Through the kindness of Mr. DeProsse the students have enjoyed the rare privilege of spending several delightful evenings with some of the old musical composers. The even-
ing that he introduced us to George Frederick Handel, Mr. DeProsse was assisted by Miss Claussenius, of Chicago, who charmed all by singing English, German and Italian songs. The pleasure of the evening spent with Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy was greatly enhanced by the music furnished by Miss Jennie Durand, Mr. DeProsse, and Mr. J. J. Murphy. The audience gave more than their usual attention to Miss Durand’s playing, knowing that it would be some time before they would again have the pleasure of hearing her. Thursday evening, June 9, Prof. De Prosse, assisted by Mr. Wyatt McGaffey, basso, and several pupils, gave a Haydn and Mozart musicale. All the playing was good, and Mr. McGaffey’s singing was highly appreciated by the audience, which persisted in hearing him again and again.

We frequently hear of “wars and rumors of wars,” but it seldom devolves upon us to chronicle a conflict such as occurred at Ferry Hall a short time since. The girls had agreed to have a sham battle, so, when all the world was supposed to be wrapped in slumber, the bugle-call sounded from a tin whistle and the contending forces repaired to the scene of the strife in the upper story. The battle began on the left wing, from which some of the feathers were detached, but the conflict soon became general, and, the sham being cast to the winds, weapons were unsheathed and the thick air was filled with flying missiles. One brave heroine after another falls to the ground under the mighty blows from some opposing sister’s pillow. Fierce and long the battle rages, until a voice at the foot of the stairs demands “the reason for that noise.” The troops are assembled and marched into the guard-house below. There are none killed, but many missing. Those unfortunate enough to get into the guard-house paid the penalty by being obliged to study an hour or so, and at 3:30 a.m. all was quiet once more. Thus did the mighty battle cease and the threatening war-cloud dissolve into a mere mist, as light as a feather.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The program for Commencement week is as follows:

SUNDAY, June 19: Baccalaureate sermon by President Roberts at 10:30; address before the Y. M. C. A., by Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., at 7:45.

MONDAY, June 20: Closing exercises of the Academy at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 21: Annual concert of Ferry Hall, 3 p.m.; prize contest in oratory, at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 22: Commencement exercises, 10 a.m.; inauguration of President Roberts, with addresses by Hon. Wm. Bross, Rev. S. J. MacPherson, D. D., and Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., 12 m.; alumni banquet, 2 p.m.; President’s reception, 8 p.m.
RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Probably no medical institution in the West has been longer or better known than Rush Medical College. In the forty-four years that students and practitioners have passed in and out of her doors, the medical profession and public at large have learned to honor and revere her name, and no medical college in the West can to-day offer as good advantages for a thorough and practical education in medicine and surgery. The faculty includes many of Chicago's most eminent men, among whom may be mentioned J. Adams Allen, M. D., LL. D., President; Moses Gunn, M. D., LL. D., whose name as a surgeon is a household word in the West; William H. Byford, A. M., M. D., professor of gynecology; Henry M. Lyman, A. M., M. D. physiology and nervous diseases; Walter S. Haines, A. M. M. D., chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology; J. Nevins Hyde, A. M. M. D., skin and venereal diseases.

The college building is beautifully located in one of the most healthful quarters of the city, at the corner of West Harrison and Wood streets, and from its situation commands the most complete hospital advantages of any in the city. Opposite the college stands the Cook County Hospital, erected at an expense of nearly a million dollars, and where last year alone over two thousand patients were treated. In the hospital building, the Necropsy Theater, where hundreds of surgical operations are performed, is open to the students who desire to attend.

The Presbyterian hospital containing sixty cots is built contiguous to the college building, and affords unrivaled clinical advantages to all the students. Positions of interne in both these hospitals are open to students. The Central Free Dispensary, where many thousands of patients are treated annually, occupies the first floor of the College building.

The courses of instruction are thorough in every particular, the three years course being especially adapted to students from literary institutions who have never entered upon a previous medical course.

Within the past few weeks Rush Medical College has united with Lake Forest University in order to still further elevate her rank as a first class institution of learning.

This union will tend to raise the general tone and standing of the college and bring to her halls a larger proportion of students who are graduates of literary colleges, and men who will, in the years to come, prove an honor to their alma mater. With such bright prospects opening before her, Rush may congratulate herself that in the future, more than ever, she is to stand first in rank and influence as a western medical college, and that in the years to come the two institutions thus united will prove to be a source of mutual support and strength to one another. Long live Rush!

RUSH LOCALS.

Yohe is doing good work in the L. F. U. ball nine and already has
the reputation of being the best pitcher in the College League.

Although the spring term has closed, a few of the class still haunt the old halls—"the cream of the class."

Some one please start a new song next fall. "He Will Quiz us," and that "Sea Hole" are chestnuts.

"What's the matter with Grover?" "Oh, he's all right!" For further particulars inquire of the dark browed Scalpel wielder in the Phys. Lab.

The R. M. C. youth, whom "gentle Mary" embraced at the asylum, is improving. Union has taken place in both clavicles, and the five fractured ribs are doing as well as could be expected.

"Uncle Allen" has gone abroad for his health it is claimed, yet those who know best say that he is gathering up a choice and carefully selected stock of new stories for the "fall opening."

Absent minded medical youth (formerly a barber) who has just finished clipping a "stiff's" head. "Sea foam, sir?"

Old Grimes is gone, that good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more—
He used to grasp his tailor shears
And revel in the gore.

"Who threw that over-shoe?"

"How many remember which blade of the forceps goes underneath?"

ALUMNI AND PERSONAL.

'79. Dr. H. P. Safford is in Dr. Strong's Remedial Institute, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. He was graduated in 1886 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and spent the winter of 1885-6 in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

'80. Rev. Paul Bergen is a foreign missionary at Chenanfoo, China. He and his wife, formerly Miss McKinney, of '83, are earnest and successful workers. In order to facilitate their work, they have both adopted the Chinese dress, even to the queue for Mr. Bergen.

'80. Rev. Fred L. Forbes is settled in Monticello, Ill., as pastor of the Presbyterian church.

'80. Rev. W. O. Forbes is preaching at Albina, Oregon.

'80. Mrs. Anna Farwell DeKoven is living in Chicago.

'80. Mrs. Josephine W. Bates is in Kansas City, Mo.

'81. Frank S. Jewett is doing good work as city missionary in Chicago. His brother and classmate, Fred, died soon after being graduated.

'81. Mrs. Anna Rhea Wilson is a missionary in Tabriz, Persia. She enters upon the mission work in her native city with the promise of great usefulness. Rev. Sammel Wilson had been a missionary in Tabriz for some years before he returned and married Miss Rhea.

'81. Miss Charlotte Skinner is at home in Lake Forest.
'81. H. M. Stanley spent the school year 1881-2 in Union Theological Seminary. The two following years he spent in Andover Seminary. During the year 1884-5 he attended Harvard Divinity School, and was awarded the Morgan Philosophical Fellowship for the year 1885-6. During the present year he has filled, temporarily, the chair of mental science in the College.

'82. Rev. Enos P. Baker is preaching in Midland, Mich.

'82. Mrs. Etta Vaughn Groeneveld is in Deer Lodge, Mont. Rev. Groeneveld is pastor of the church, and at the same time professor in the College of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. G. claim the liveliest and of course the prettiest little "tot" that any of the alumni can boast of.

'83. Rev. J. W. Millar has been called to preach at Onarga, Ill. He was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary last April.

'83. K. J. L. Ross, when last heard from, was in the insurance business with his father in Portland, Oregon.

'83. Miss Elizabeth B. Gardner is Mrs. J. J. Halsey.

'84. W. B. Hotchkiss is business manager of "The Daily and Weekly Beacon," Wichita, Kas. After his graduation he entered the service of the Associated Press in Chicago. Here he remained until Dec., 1885. He was then appointed agent of the same institution at St. Louis. This position he held until March, 1887, when he became one-third owner of the "Wichita Beacon."

'84. H. H. Clark is manager of the business of H. S. Clark & Co. The firm manufactures and deals in linseed oil and oil cake, and in connection with this business they grind mixed paints. They have factories at Mendota and Decatur, Ill.

'84. On April 14th last, at Maren-go, Ill., Rev. N. D. Hillis and Miss Annie L. Patrick were married. Both were of the class of '84. Mr. Hillis was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary last April, and was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Ill., where he was ordained May 3d, and installed as pastor May 13th.

'84. Rev. A. E. Jack has finished his course in Princeton Seminary, and is preaching at Long Branch, N. J.

'84. Rev. E. W. St. Pierre is booked for the foreign mission work in Persia. He was graduated from McCormick Seminary in April, and is supplying, for the summer, the pulpit of Dr. Meade Williams, of Princeton, Ill. Mr. St. Pierre will be ordained in Lake Forest next fall, and, it is reported, will be married before sailing.

'84. Miss Badger has become Mrs. F. W. Kelsey.

'84. Miss Lily Reid is expected to return soon from Europe, where she has spent the year with her father's family.

'85. Rev. Thomas Barr has been called to the Presbyterian pulpit in Beloit, Wis. He spent the year 1885-6 in Princeton Seminary, but was obliged to quit study on account
of his failing health. He has married Miss Balch, who was also of '85.

'85. A. C. McNeil is in business with his brothers in Chicago.

'85. H. W. Sutton is principal of public schools in Stockton, Kas. He is retained for the coming year.

'85. S. F. Vance and A. C. Wenban have, during the past two years, been the successful first and second assistants in the Academy.

'85. Miss Anderson is at home in Lake Forest.

'86. W. E. Bates has been teaching school during the year, near his home in Kansas. He is now taking a carriage ride across the plains to Montana.

'86. B. D. Holter and George Thompson are in Princeton Seminary.

'86. Miss Mitchell is teaching at Anna, Ill. She is retained for another year.

'86. Miss Mary Taylor has been teaching in Lake Forest public schools.

Faculty—Dr. Roberts has lately been supplying the pulpit of Dr. J. H. Worcester in the sixth church of Chicago. He will spend a part of the summer at Saratoga and in the White Mountains. He expects to meet Dr. McCosh upon the trip. Princeton lately conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Roberts.

Professor Halsey expects to spend a few weeks in Minnesota and along the shores of Lake Superior.

Professor Kelsey and his wife will visit in the East during the vacation.


Professor Zenos and Dr. Wilson will probably remain in Lake Forest during the summer.

Professor Griffin, it is rumored, will geologize in the North.

Professor McCalla will attend the convention of microscopists, which is held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in August.

The following appointments to positions in the University have been announced: Prof. J. Mark Baldwin (of Princeton), chair of Psychology, Metaphysics, and Logic; Prof. Arthur C. Dawson (of Beloit), chair of Modern Languages; Prof. Levi Seeley (formerly of the Albany Normal School, N. Y.), Principal of Ferry Hall; Mrs. Mills, Instructor in Ancient Languages, Ferry Hall; Miss Person, Instructor in Mathematics, Ferry Hall; Miss Calhoun, Instructor in English, Ferry Hall. Prof. Baldwin is a graduate of Princeton, where he was awarded a scholarship in philosophy. He afterwards studied at Berlin, and, returning to this country, has for two years been a member of the Princeton faculty. His principal literary work is a translation of Ribot's "German Psychology of To-day," which has been highly praised. Prof. A. C. Dawson is a graduate from Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, of the class of '79. He then spent two years in travel and study abroad. As professor of modern languages, first at Swarthmore Col-
Sylvester Lind, for whom the University was originally named, is an esteemed citizen of Lake Forest.

Hon. C. B. Farwell was received by the Senate with the appreciation due a Western man. He will spend the summer in his home at Lake Forest.

Mr. Ezra J. Warner is daily expected to return from Europe, where he has spent the past year. While in England he was presented to Queen Victoria.

Mr. Jacob Beidler is an elder in the Jefferson Park Church, Chicago. He is a man who has found that the path of the just has led to the home of the millionaire.

Dr. Herrick Johnson has lately returned from San Francisco, where he addressed a body of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., edits the Sunday-school lesson helps for the "Evangelist."

Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D. D., assisted at the dedication of the new church in Lake Forest on June 10th. He will also assist at the inauguration of Dr. Roberts, June 22d.

Rev. John N. Freeman, of Milwaukee, Wis., preaches in one of the finest church buildings in the West. Mr. Abram Poole will soon occupy his summer residence in Lake Forest.

Rev. Amos M. Kiehle of Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed a member of the Board last June.
Mr. Amzi Benedict is one of the members of the Board, who, being a resident of Lake Forest, and having a son in the college, always has a lively interest in the affairs of the students.

Rev. Eli Corwin, D.D., of Racine, Wis., is a man in whose preaching there is never an uncertain sound. When he addresses the students, as he occasionally does, they feel that in him the fire of youth has not abated in its fervor, while it burns with a more genial and steady warmth because of his longer experience of life. He has a daughter in the Freshman class of Ferry Hall.

Miscellaneous:—Prof. Zenos was sent as a delegate from the Presbytery of Chicago to the General Assembly at Omaha. When Greek meets Greek, it is said, then comes the tug of war; but when the Greek Professor meets the Doctors of Divinity, then there is delightful accord, and full reports to those of us who cannot attend this highest assemblage of our church.

Dr. Gregory does not regain his health in the Minnesota breezes as rapidly as his friends could wish. The cessation of work came none too soon. It is a question, however, whether it has come in fact. The Doctor is a man to whom rest in the form of idleness appears to be impossible. He carries on the church work in a field which would otherwise be entirely unoccupied, and is active in the affairs of his county and state.

Edgar Wilson, of the class of '88, is in California. He was compelled to leave school at the end of the winter term of this year, on account of ill health. It is hoped that he will be sufficiently recovered to return and be graduated with the class of '89.

Miss Jennie S. Wilson, of '88, will spend the summer in New York, visiting with friends.

Miss Rose Farwell will spend the summer traveling.

Miss S. L. Mitchell, of '86, will spend commencement week in Lake Forest.

Mr. S. F. Vance, of '85, will attend the Hebrew School at Evans- ton during the vacation.

General College News.

The first college paper in this country was the Dartmouth Gazette, of which Daniel Webster was an editor.

The Glee Club of the University of Michigan made a successful western trip during the last vacation.

There are said to be more graduates of Yale engaged in journalism than of any other university in the country.

Harvard is the oldest college in the country, Oberlin second, Columbia third, Michigan fourth, and Yale fifth.

The Senior class at Princeton have decided to pay the expenses of lighting the college campus with electricity as a class memorial.
Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Williams, and Amherst have professional trainers for their ball clubs.

The trustees of Princeton have under consideration a proposition made by Dr. McCosh to transfer the college into a university.

A young lady of Dickinson College was hissed at and otherwise abused because she entered for the Junior prize in oratory.

Fifty per cent. of the past editors of the Harvard Crimson are said to be now engaged in journalism.

Fraternities, in our western colleges, at least, tend to hurt the base ball bills. This is where L. F. U. is free from danger, since it has no "Frats."

The elective system at Harvard is said to have established a better feeling among the students toward the professors.

Beloit expects a large influx of students next fall. Their new president, Dr. Eaton, is giving general satisfaction.

The trophies of the Yale Foot Ball team are miniature foot balls, an inch long and about half an inch in diameter, engraved with appropriate inscriptions.

The inter-state oratorical contest held at Bloomington, May 5th, was won by a student of Knox College. The second prize was taken by a student of Wabash College, Indiana.

At the North-Western University the "Sophs" stole the Juniors light plugs, and as a punishment the Juniors have ducked one Sophomore in Lake Michigan and intend to treat the whole class in a similar manner.—Bellevue College Star.

The youngest man in the Freshman class at Yale is 15 years and 10 months old; the eldest is 30 years and 2 months old. The average age of the class of ’87 at commencement will be 22 years and 9 months.

Thursday, of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Omaha, being Washington-Jefferson College day, was observed with appropriate exercises. About fifty of the Alumni were present, including Dr. Marquis, ’57, the out-going moderator; Dr. J. T. Smith, ’36, the newly elected moderator; Dr. Patterson, of the Philadelphia Journal; Rev. S. S. Wilson, of the Herald and Presbyterian, and other well known men. They had a banquet during the session of the assembly.—Bellevue College Star.

Messrs. Wilder and Foreman, in their tour of the colleges of the United States in the interests of Foreign Missionaries, have found 1,836 students willing and desirous to become Foreign Missionaries. The schools of Illinois furnish 284. Oberlin has given 110 names, this being the largest number from any one school. Among others, Amherst furnishes 25, Harvard 9, Princeton 48, McCormick Theological Seminary 31, Cornell 35, Lake Forest 19, Evanston 6, and Michigan University 30 names. Of course all may not go but a large per cent. will, and it shows what an interest there is in Foreign Missions throughout our colleges.
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