Let it be understood at the outset that we are not pleading for the introduction of the Sanskrit into the schedule of required studies either in the college curriculum or into any of the special courses leading to a first academic degree. The Sanskrit has always been content in the American College with a place among the electives. In Europe it is a university study and taken only by those who choose to do so. No one has ever put forth, nor is likely to put forth, in its behalf a claim to a more vital or essential place in the course. This place, however, it should hold; and in this place every encouragement should be afforded to its study. Other things being equal, students, especially those who intend to teach language, should be urged to choose it. Provision should be made for its thorough study through the possession of all books necessary by all college libraries and through the offer of instruction in all Colleges. In fact no College should aspire to the name of “first class,” “high grade,” etc., without furnishing these facilities.

In itself the Sanskrit is worth studying as a highly developed language. All that has been urged in favor of the study of any language will hold true and in some respects with new force in respect to the Sanskrit.

Now the reasons for the study of the highly developed languages without losing their force have varied from time to time. In the earlier days of the modern era, when all that is valuable and original in Science, Philosophy and Art was to be found in the literatures of Greece and Rome, the languages of these countries together with the Hebrew, the tongue of the greater part of the Bible, were studied because they gave access to these stores of learning, culture and devotion. As each of the modern European nations worked over the problems handled by the ancients and attained some perfection in literary and philosophical development, the necessity for studying the ancient tongues as channels of approach to the philosophical and literary treasures of the world was done away with. But this very development of modern thought and culture resulted in the enlargement of the sphere of knowledge and the establishment of a new twofold
necessity for the study of the so-called dead languages. In the first place it drew the languages into the sphere of the knowable. It made it plain that linguistic study is just as much a part of science as Physiology or Astronomy, and therefore worthy of a place among the sciences. It aroused the desire to study language for its own sake. In the second place the larger sphere of knowledge made it necessary to discipline the mind, so that it might grapple with its larger number, variety and complication of departments; and as a mode of discipline the study of language was found exactly suited to this changed state of things. As a result, not only the study of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew is now more extensively, pursued, but also some languages generally unknown and neglected hitherto, have been taken up with enthusiasm. Every one will call to mind the case of the Semitic dialects and the remarkable revival of interest in them within a few years. Almost every College of importance deems it necessary now to offer instruction in these.

The same cause working somewhat earlier made the introduction of the Sanskrit opportune, so that at the very outset this language won a large number of enthusiastic students. Moreover, its relations to the Greek and Latin, the flood of light it threw on these, its own hoary antiquity, its complicated symmetry, the mystic character of the religions and civilizations to which it opened the way, all combined in rendering it an alluring field of investigation. Besides, to the mere lover of linguistics it proved not an entirely new and uncultivated soil, but one which had been carefully worked over. The first Western students of Sanskrit found a grammar already formulated and arranged with great precision and regularity; the work to be done at the the start had all the attractions of "advanced work"; it was not burdened with the necessity of deciphering new and difficult documents or of arranging facts given in confusion, or of experimenting with theory after theory and principle after principle in the search for the key to a difficult situation, a state of things which has hitherto deterred many from entering other similar fields, such as the Assyrian and Accadian. Then as soon as it was studied by scholars acquainted with the other members of the same family of speech it made it plain that a careful comparative study of these all would result in the explanation on a scientific basis of their relations and characteristics. Thus the science of Comparative Philology came into existence as a consequence of the study of Sanskrit. This science did not exist previously and has closely followed the phases of interest shown in the specific study of the Indian language and literature, and a thorough understanding of the science of language depends very largely on a knowledge of at least the elements of Sanskrit.

We need not enumerate here the advantages accruing from the study of Linguistics. The study of speech is the study of man as a thinking being, of man as a social being, of man
as a being capable of expressing his thoughts in precise terms. Language from one point of view is the nearest thing to man. We often hear words in denunciation of systems of education, because these make the student acquainted with Latin and Greek, German and French, and either furnish no opportunity for the study of English or require ridiculously little in it. The point is well taken, but the principle underlying it ought to be applied more broadly. That education ought to be considered imperfect which only gives a glimpse of the heavens and the earth and makes little or nothing of that which is much nearer the student than these, viz.: speech. No education can be encyclopædic without the study of speech, and to that class of students who propose to teach (especially the languages) it is of the utmost importance that they should make their education not only encyclopædic but especially strong in familiarity with Linguistics, and with that language which is so intimately related with the whole science of language and with all the modern languages.

But besides the pure linguist and the teacher of language, the original investigator in the field of Ethnology and History cannot fail to find vast helpfulness in the knowledge of the Sanskrit. In order to know thoroughly and fairly the civilizations of Asia he must put himself into the position of those who lived in harmony with their spirit, in other words he must familiarize himself with the general character at least of their language.

If a language then is to be studied not merely from the low utilitarian motive of communicating with our neighbors in commercial transactions, if it is to be used not as a mere means of making advantageous bargains with men of other races, if its inherent beauties and perfections as a language are to be considerations worthy of attention in themselves, if its helpfulness in mastering a grand science and its broadening and cultivated influence are to be taken into account, then the Sanskrit ought to have all encouragement. We are not asking that colleges should require from all students a knowledge of it, but that they should make that knowledge possible. We are not finding fault with any because they do not condition the granting of any degree on acquaintance with Sanskrit, but because they make it impossible for any one to gain that acquaintance.

A. C. Zenos.
SOLITUDE.

Deep moaned the sea that autumn night
In wild unrest, and fell the surf
In long low lines of ashen white
Amid the wave drenched heaps of turf.
No requiem knew that sighing deep,
But sobbed its mournful cadence there,
And brooding Nature seemed to weep
Herself away in that wild lair.

Then, there was that cold barren waste
Of desolate sand hills dully traced
In ragged profile, dark revealed
By evening skies, and lower, where
Their skirts were indistinctly veiled
By deeper gloom, while here and there
Strayed upward thro' the thickening night,
Some lonely pine whose naked arms
Served as wild harp strings to the flight
Of storm blasts, and, by those dream charms
Allured, the sea-gull nightly sings
Herself to sleep, with weared wings;
While o'er her tired head sounds the blast
Of north winds, sweeping chill and fast.

O' rich silver, crescent moon,
Pale, wan at first, but brightening soon,
For as with darkness, day-beams fade,
So too, by it, her charms are made,
Lends, by her dim romantic sheen,
Strange witchery to this desert scene.

Nocturnal still, that same sad sea,
Weeps at its own deep misery;
Still lonely sea-gulls wing their flight
In circles o'er the wind-swept waves,
Those ghostly watchers of the night,
That guard the ship-wrecked sailors' graves.

Oh Solitude! How cold and drear!
And yet what joys lurk latent here,
How sad! Yet how divinely sweet
To pause upon this knoll, and meet
The freshness of the Ocean gale
That sweeps in landward from the sea!
When those strong odors I inhale,
A strange bewitchment seizeth me.
Enchanted bay, oh lonliness
Of that deserted wilderness!

L. M. B.
When a man has been overtaken by failure in business, or has been thwarted in some personal ambition, he needs encouragement. He must have sympathy and be, in some way, taught to hope. If that is denied, he loses his hold on all the restraining and hope-inspiring influences which have hitherto affected him. He becomes a pessimist. He thinks the world an unmitigated evil and adopts a philosophy of life and a creed and personal belief in which all hope, all motives for exertion are destroyed. He believes, with the advocates of our modern pessimistic philosophy, that the world is the worst possible world and that it is utterly useless to try to improve it.

Imagine, if you can, for a moment, a world in which all men believed and were fully controlled by these principles of pessimism. What would follow? Human sympathy would be at an end. The weak and helpless would be trodden under foot in the mad struggle for existence. Fear and selfishness and despair would overwhelm every soul. All bounds would be broken over. Law would be at an end, and anarchy reign supreme. War would spread its black pinions over the land, and death and carnage destroy the race. Jealousy, suspicion, hatred, treachery, revenge, would take the place of charity, helpfulness and love. The thirst for revenge would prompt to the use of the dagger, the pistol, and the bomb, and murder and outrage go hand in hand. The speeches under the red flag, on the Lake Front in Chicago, would ripen everywhere into the deadly fruitage of the Haymarket riot. The Christian home would no longer exist. There would be no Sabbath, no church, no school, no virtue, no charity, no honesty, no patriotism,—and in their place vice and wild debauchery would hold universal sway, in a world where every man is for himself and where the de'il takes not the hindmost only, but the whole race. And let us understand that although this theory of life is not fashionable as a philosophic system in this country, the results of its adoption in others are felt profoundly here. Its dark spirit, like the pestilential vapor of the Pontine Marshes, permeates the lower elements of society—for Anarchism and Nihilism in their various and hideous forms are simple outgrowths and illustrations of atheistic pessimism.

Of pessimism, as a philosophic system, Schopenhauer and von Hartmann, two German thinkers, are the chief exponents. Schopenhauer may be called its father. He elaborated the system on a metaphysical basis, while von Hartmann is later and aims to correct certain inaccuracies of Schopenhauer and to establish the system by an appeal to the practical experiences of life. Pessimism, as explained by these writers, is not the mere recognition of the fact that evil is present in the world. This no sane man will deny. The pessimist not only says that there is evil but
that there is nothing good. He believes that if all the ingenuity of Hell had been taxed to the utmost in the formation of this world no worse result could have been obtained. The world is bad, utterly bad, and corrupt, he says, beyond redemption. "The life of most men," says Schopenhauer, "is a struggle for existence with a certainty of eventually losing it." Man is the creature of circumstances which are adverse and can never become propitious. The only known and constant factors in the problem of human existence are unmitigated suffering and unutterable hopelessness. Again, this prince of pessimists says: "If all our pains and wants were banished to hell we should have nothing left for heaven but eternal weariness." And again: "Life is like a pendulum swinging to and fro between want and ennui." There is neither joy nor happiness in life. Everything is dark and growing darker. No ray of hope illumines the gloomy night of misery that lowers over mankind. To talk of gaining happiness in the next world is absurd since heaven is the most idle fancy of an empty brain. Life is a blank. Existence is valueless. Each of us has staked his soul on a game of chance with the evil one and the devil will surely win.

Such is the system as expounded by its most distinguished advocates, and its fatal defects are, that it takes out of the life of man every idea of duty and obligation; and, that it utterly extinguishes every human hope and destroys all the great working motives of human history and civilization; and again, that it is a mere mass of cheeky, barefaced assertions without proof. How does Schopenhauer know, for instance, that our hopes of immortality are mere illusions,—nothing more? He neither knows it nor offers any valid evidence to prove it.

Now may we not say that we do not any of us want such a world as this?—a world in which the work of the missionary and explorer is vain—a world that has no use for a Moffatt or a Livingstone, and where the heroic struggles and privations of Stanley only add to the sum of human wretchedness—where Galileo and Newton wasted their energies—where Plato and Aristotle would have been much better employed in sleep than when uttering their most profound dicta—where according to this wretched philosophy the whole race through all the course of history has been deceiving itself—where Savonarola and Luther were no reformers but the most degraded of men, since their effort turned men away from the truth of pessimism to a false hope—and, to crown all, where Jesus Christ and his disciples were the most villainous of deceivers because the most successful promoters of virtue and hope.

And may we not further say, for every one of us here to-night, that a position of mere philosophic indifference between this distuctive system and the truth is untenable? Shall we allow the propagation of doctrines which take out of the life
of man, the hope, the joy, the love and sympathy of friendship—all that is sweet and pure, all that is lofty and noble? No true man or loyal citizen ought to sit quietly by to see a system introduced among our people which strikes a death-blow at all government, and which would place our nation below the level of the most degraded savage tribe. History and experience prove that the world has been made better, and can be made better, and we have the means by which this may be accomplished. We must hold up to the world the great Light and Hope of the ages, and point out to men the way of truth and purity and life.

L. J. Davies, '88.

THE SPIRIT OF THE STORM.

Out upon the olden ocean,
Wildly wierd and fierce of form,
Gesturing with mysterious motion,
Stalks the Spirit of the Storm.

Oh thou Spirit, grand and awful,
Art thou not of Satan's host?
Get thee back unto thy lawful
Heritage amongst the lost!

As the dark'ning haze grows denser,
Whispered wierdly o'er the lea,
Floating faintly, comes no answer,
Save the moaning of the sea.

Softly echoed o'er the surges
Mourns the mystic music's sound,
Till it sweetly, sadly merges
Into silence, all profound.

W. E. D.
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EDITORIAL.

Because of the difficulty in getting the editorial machine into perfect working order so early in the year, we thought best to dispense with the September number of the Stentor. As a compensation for this, a Commencement number will be issued as soon as possible after the close of the year. We think the plan adopted will not only be a convenience for the editors, but will also meet the approval of our patrons, for by this means only can we give the news of Commencement week, allowing it a proper place and the attention due its importance.

On coming back this year we met so many changes that we were quite astonished. The college building, inside at least, is so much altered and improved as to be scarcely recognizable. The chapel and recitation rooms especially seem like entirely different places. The dormitory floors have also undergone so many modifications for the better that the life of the student is thereby made vastly more pleasant and comfortable. We believe that some of these improvements 'will result in better work by the students, as they can work more contentedly and with greater ease, while other conveniences will allow them more time for work. One of the most striking features of the building now is the tasteful and elegant appearance of the society halls, which, though high up in the world, will well repay one for the trouble of climbing. Taking it altogether, we can challenge any college to show more comfortable accommodations for its students.

We rejoice to see the long-needed revolution in the library this year. The more systematic arrangement and classification of the books and the catalogues to be published shortly will aid greatly in consulting the library. This is a movement to be heartily commended; if the library is to be used it should be so arranged as to give the greatest possible assistance to the students. As this department is now under the charge of a professional librarian, we hope it will receive its proper care and attention. It is gradually increasing in size and value by the continual purchase of new matter, and we understand that a large invoice of new and valuable books is soon to be received in all departments, a majority of them, however, being classical.
We wish the improvements in the department of Natural Sciences could be made to keep pace with those in this mental laboratory and its apparatus. The departments of Biology and Physics are sufficiently well equipped, but the chemical laboratory is not what it should be. It is not large enough to accommodate a large class comfortably, and so the student works under a disadvantage. The apparatus, also, is not complete enough to allow the same experiments to be performed by many at the same time, causing much inconvenience. There should be some arrangement made by which any who have unavoidably fallen behind in the work may have an opportunity to make it up outside the regular hours. If they were allowed access to the laboratory on Saturdays it would be entirely satisfactory. If this cannot be done it is certainly nothing more than right that such students be permitted to make up the back work before more is assigned. The wisdom in piling on a class work that they cannot do in the regular hours and are not allowed to do outside, we fail to see.

Why isn't our college a member of the State Oratorical Association? It is a shame that we have always been so negligent in this respect. Year by year gifted speakers have come here, finished their course, and gone away without making their talents known outside their own college, without caring to seek a higher reward than local prizes and the admiration of their fellows. This was owing to the spirit of conservatism, from which it is now time that we should break away. We have orators among us that we should be proud to enter at any inter-collegiate contest. Let us open to them a wider field of action, confident as we may be that they will not only distinguish and benefit themselves, but also bring honor upon our college. We should act at once in this matter that we may not fail to be represented at the contest next year.

It is to be hoped that the time will soon come when we shall have a system of instruction in elocution that will be more adequate to our needs. We should have instruction and practice in this department throughout the year. Our literary societies furnish this practice to a certain extent, but it is a fact to be regretted that too few of the society members are willing to avail themselves of these privileges as much as they might. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon our students that they should do all the society work that they can for the practice, particularly in speaking.

There is in the College a rapidly growing sentiment hostile to Friday evening entertainments. Ever since the organization of our literary societies, it has been the custom for them to hold their meetings on Friday evening. Their members all agree that no other evening will suit
their purpose as well; it is the only time in the week when they are free from the work of preparing lessons. Now it is with increasing frequency that entertainments,—social, musical, and literary, public and private, usurp the evening rightfully belonging to the Society meetings. The result is naturally harmful to the good order of the Societies. Omission of the meetings is a gross violation of discipline, postponement to another time is unsatisfactory, and excusing certain members is an injustice to the rest, throwing upon them more than their share of the work. The Society work is of as much value, if we could only realize it, as any study we have, and the Society meeting should no more be "skipped" than a regular recitation. We cannot afford to let any outside influence interfere with our regular duty; and if each Society would firmly resolve to fulfill its duty regardless of whatever may try to hinder, we should find that the entertainments would dispose themselves accordingly.

It is a question worthy of consideration whether the Biblical study, as at present pursued in this College, is profitable. According to the present arrangement, three recitations per week for one term is required of each class. The work of these four terms would be sufficient to give an acquaintance with one of the modern languages, it would furnish a thorough course in some natural science, it would give that opportunity for collateral reading which the student of literature so ardently craves. We maintain that this time properly belongs to such branches of study as will assist in giving the student a broad, general knowledge, and the best training of all his faculties. The majority of the subjects included in our course in Biblical instruction seem to be more fit for the Theological Seminary, they are special studies. We believe that by the removal of the entire course in Biblical the Christian tone of the University would in no wise be lowered, and that the spirituality of the students individually would be just as great. If other branches are not to be universally substituted for the Biblical, why may it not be so in the case of students for the ministry? More than half of the men in the College are candidates for the Gospel ministry. The subjects which our Biblical course offers are to them ground to be gone over again in the Seminary; they cannot here give them that attention which would avoid the necessity of studying them again. Really, it seems as if the time of such students could be employed to better advantage when in College. The students would probably all be satisfied if they could have the instruction in this department in the form of popular lectures to all the students together or to classes.
OUR NOTE BOOK.

THE COLLEGE.

Now!
Who
Plays ball
In the hall?
I thought so! I thought so!
What shall we do with the "Blue-jay?" "Putiminabouks!"
The University will soon issue a new catalogue of all departments.
There is a Sanskrit class of six students in College. Bhu!
Mitchell hall rings with the gay voices of fifteen young ladies.
Soph. (to Junior) — "Dick, are you a Unitarian?" Dick — "Yes sir; I believe in prohibition after death!"
One of the new professors is authority for the statement that some people faint at the sight of "Blood."
We don't blame them.
Dr. and Mrs. Seeley gave a delightful reception at Ferry Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 21.
Conundrum propounded in the Latin class: "Why was Polyphemus like an oak tree?" Answer: "Because he was a quer-cus."
The student returning this fall was surprised and pleased to find that so many new sidewalks had been laid during his absence. It is quite a relief to know that you are not going to trip up your companion, or lose some valuable cuticle yourself, while you are out walking.

Our College Y. M. C. A. sent Graham Lee as its delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention at Quincy, October 20-23.

German class: Professor—"What is the rhetorical use of damnit?" Experienced Soph.—"It is generally used in exclamation."

A quartet of college girls has been organized at Mitchell Hall, and the welkin may ring on any fine moonlight night in the near future.

A foot-ball team has recently been organized in College. The members and their positions are as follows, subject to change: Rushers—Royce, Denise, Lansden, Stearns, Gilchrist, Linnell, Gallwey; quarter-back—Dodge; half-backs — Wise, Lee; full back—Becker. It is expected that much latent talent will be brought out by practice at "Rugby."

As Hallowe'en draws near, the question arises: What shall we do to celebrate? Get up something new and original. Former celebrations have been very tame. Let us celebrate in style if we celebrate at all.

The former recitation rooms in the College were found to be inadequate to the increase in the number of students, so two corner rooms have been fitted up as recitation rooms on the second floor. They are occupied by Prof. Locy and Prof. Dawson.

Miss Learned and her sister entertained their Junior classmates at their home on Thursday evening October 6. Two charades only were given, and neither side could guess the other's,
so great was the inventive genius displayed.

The college building should either be provided with some new front steps or else have the old ones fixed so that they will not hold water for a day and a half after a rain, as this is very unpleasant for the ladies who go to and from recitations.

In Physics: Professor—"The cleaver is a kind of wedge, used when I was a boy, to split shingles." Tender Junior (who once worked in a saw-mill)—"I think they use those still in the back-woods." Professor—"They used them where you came from, did they?"

The Glee Club met and elected officers shortly after school commenced, the election resulting as follows: President, E. F. Dickinson; treasurer, W. W. Johnson; secretary and manager, B. M. Linnell. The club has procured some new music, and likewise has some new talent. The members practice twice a week. They may concertize this winter.

The league base ball nine went to Racine for a practice game on Saturday, Oct. 15, and returned victorious, the score being 6 to 7. The boys had a very pleasant time, as they always do when they go to Racine. The umpiring was the only unpleasant feature of the game. The second nine played at Evanston on the morning of the same day, and were defeated by the high school nine. Score, 10 to 5.

Friday evening, Sept. 30, the Y. M. C. A. reception was held on the fourth floor of the college building. Both the Society halls were thrown open and made to look as homelike as possible. A declamation by Mr. Stroh, solo by Mr. Lansden, recitation by Miss Magill, and story by Mr. Lee helped to pass the time pleasantly. The reception, like all those of the Y. M. C. A., was very informal and everyone appeared to have a good time.

It is under very favorable auspices that the departments of the University at Lake Forest have begun the new school year. The Academy and Seminary are full to overflowing, and the College has a Freshman class of thirty-four, besides additions in the other classes. The College dormitory accommodates its inhabitants very comfortably. It makes the old building look very gay in the evening to have a light shining from nearly every window.

Thursday evening, October 13, the young ladies of Mitchell Hall chartered a four-seated rig and went serenading, honoring among others their friends at the college building. From the applause it was evident that the boys appreciated the songs and the songsters. All regretted that Lee was absent in Chicago, and could not hear the part which evidently related to him, for the young ladies sang very pathetically of "Lee, made of golden hair."

The Grand Pacific Club has changed from its old headquarters across the track to Prof. Griffin's
former residence. This is nearer the school and there are better accommodations as regards room. W. W. Johnson is steward of the club, which has sixteen members. The King Club still flourishes at Dr. King's with a membership of eighteen. A. G. Welch is steward. N. B. Gallwey has started a club this term.

The most unpleasant thing about the college building at present is the smoke that comes from the boilers of the steam heating apparatus. The chimneys have been made higher, but this does not alleviate the difficulty very much. A smoke consumer would be appreciated; but we cannot expect everything to be done in a minute.

Is there anyone who has ever been in the school at Lake Forest who does not know Samuel Dent? If so, let that person be looked upon as a marvel of ignorance. "Uncle" Dent is always good natured, but he is happiest when the boys and girls are coming back to school, for he likes them—and their quarters. He is getting very aristocratic of late, and drives a fine span of horses to a single buggy. May his jolly laugh be heard by many classes of students yet to come to L. F. U.

The old students who returned to College this fall hardly knew the inside of the building, so changed had it become since they went away. The rooms had all been re-calci-ined; the chapel and the north recitation room were tastily papered and carpeted; the "garret" was fitted up into rooms. The chapel and the recitation rooms contained new seats. Hardwood floors are down in all the halls, new locks on all the doors, and a closet in every room. For all these things the dormitory student is deeply gratified.

As the Athenaean Society Hall on the fourth floor was made over into rooms last summer, the institution built another hall on the north end of that floor to replace the old one. The new hall is more commodious than the old one, and the Society members are well pleased with it. They have just added a beautiful new upright piano to their pleasant hall. The Zeta Epsilons have made valuable improvements in their hall, among them being an organ, upholstered chairs, and cut-glass doors. Both the Societies are in a flourishing condition, which speaks well for the activity of Lake Forest intellect.

"Now don't you tell if I tell you,"

That Nourse is endeavoring to rear a moustache.

That one of the Freshmen is engaged—in study.

That the Sophomore class is of few boys and full of trouble.

That our postmistress is an example of the best results of civil service reform as practiced by Grovie Cleveland.

That "cow-chuck" is not elastic.

That Lee threatens to raise a full and flowing beard.
That uoy era trams fi uoy nac daer siht eht tsrif emit tuohtiw gnippots ot lleps eht sdrow.

DID YOU KNOW
That L. F. U was going to have a fine library building within a year?
That the boys would have a large new gymnasium to practice in this winter?
That the Faculty was going to take a lively and paying interest in the foot-ball team?
That our ball grounds were to be made the best in the league before next season?
That a good teacher in elocution would soon be added to the Faculty?
Well, we don't know that any of the above statements are facts either, but we sincerely wish they were, and that we might soon have the pleasure of announcing them to you as such.

Lake Forest has always lacked a true college spirit. It has had more book-worms and less enthusiasm in proportion than any school in the land. We are glad, then, to see further indications of the kind of college spirit which was started by the ball club last spring. Now the students of the different classes, with a few exceptions, have distinctive head-gear. The boys were the first to inaugurate the change. The Senior wore a black silk tie, while the Junior donned a white felt one. The underclassmen wore mortar-boards, Sophomores wearing red and black tassels, and Freshmen, plain black. Not long after the boys were thus arrayed, the Junior girls appeared in chapel one morning with light hats, and a few days after that the Sophomore girls blossomed forth in black hats with tall feathers and red trimmings. At the present writing the young ladies of the other classes have not taken any violent action on the question.

A Wisconsin Freshman, whose father is a retail merchant, purchased a bill of goods for his father and some furnishings for himself at a wholesale dry goods house in Chicago, before coming to Lake Forest. Two weeks after he received a large box by express, and with the aid of a classmate he took it to his room and proceeded to unpack, while the boys gathered round, curious to see what R—— had received. R—— soon had the top of the box off, and diving in he pulled out what first appeared to be a base ball mask, but, after a close observation, proved to be a patent clothes-hanger. He tried again, and was rewarded with another wire concern—fearfully and wonderfully made. There were two dozen just alike in the box, and as the poor Freshman drew up his paw from the last haul he brought to light a hoop sk——excuse us, a bird-cage. "I' very truth," said Freshy, "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." He has forwarded the "confusion" to headquarters in Wisconsin, and there is no longer any bustle on the fourth floor.

The intellectual activity which centers in the Junior and Senior classes of the College, burst forth in
a game of ball on Saturday, September 24. Everything was arranged beforehand; the young ladies were invited to be present, and Dr. Bergen, for a consideration, consented to wear the umpire's mask and make a foul target of himself. The Seniors were a tough crowd to handle, and to their credit be it said that they looked as tough as they were. French, who never plays ball except on compulsion, wore a ball suit with short sleeves and low neck. Hyde wore boots and a belt, and from his station on third base loomed up like a Carthageneian mummy. "Jack" found it convenient to go to the city, and Boggs disappointed all the ladies by not playing. The Seniors took the lead, and at the end of the third inning had made eleven runs, while the Juniors had but one. Then the Juniors began to pick up. The way the fielders dropped balls was a caution. Lee's inertia once carried him about twenty feet over second base. Welsh insisted on playing in his white tile, and the Juniors decided it was the "Jonah" which defeated them by a score of 17 to 12.

**THE ACADEMY.**

In this, the age of invention, it is strange that no genius has produced a self-acting grape-arbor protector.

"Professor" Burdick is at present grinding out doleful strains from the antiquated piano, and the boys languish.

Candidates for the pump: Obadiah Whiteside, Van Eps Steele, S. Dudley Overholt, Johnnie alias Short-pants. This list is subject to revisal in case the candidates cease their "freshness." If any error has been made in the names, will someone kindly inform us at 1365 Melody Bullyvard?

If any resident of this city has missed a goodly supply of small green pumpkins from his garden, we are requested to inform him that a mistake was made when said pumpkins were abducted. Musk-melons were the fruit sought.

Chewing gum, expectorating on the floor, and lying down in the seat, are pronounced by the chair as out of order. Immediate suspension from a lofty window is the penalty.

The students of this year should be less naughty than those of former days, if the interior arrangement and decoration are of any influence for good. Expense not having been spared in renovating and refitting the building, the metamorphosis is complete, and the change from former interior embellishment is not unlike what one meets with in the "Arabian Nights."

The only shadow on an otherwise pleasant opening pathway for the students of former years who are here now, is the fact that Miss Benedict will no longer act as teacher. The loss of her helpful presence creates a void that cannot be filled. Her influence for good upon the students has been far-reaching, as all of her pupils of the days gone by will testify. No
permission has been given us to state her reasons for not continuing in her former position during the coming year, and we simply add the stereotyped phrase, "Our loss is another's gain."

It has not taken the "Cads" long to make up their minds that business, and nothing else, is the word under the new regime. The force of instructors is sufficiently large to do full justice in the case of every student, as far as watchful care goes. The new Principal and his assistants, having made a life study of the art of "teaching the young idea how to shoot" in the right direction, are determined to make the Academy one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States. The names of the instructors are as follows: Rev. G. R. Cutting, Principal; S. R. Smith, Classics; W. H. Williams, Mathematics; E. J. Swift, Sciences; W. L. Burnap, English.

In the early part of the term, before it was cold enough to have steam on in the dormitory, some of the boys made use of the steam pipes in the halls as turning bars, and took their morning exercise thereon. One of the new boys, who had just mastered a peculiarly graceful aerial flight from an elevation to the steam pipe overhead, tried it one cool morning when several pounds of steam was coursing through the pipe. His surprise was great, for he did not expect so warm a reception as his blistered hands testified he had received. He will not star upon the steam pipes this winter.

With our new faculty come some new changes, one of them being a change in the weekly holiday. Instead of having all day Saturday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are free to the students, school being held on Saturday morning. This does not meet with the hearty approval of the students. They prefer a full holiday.

Mr. Wm. Steel departed from our midst not long since. It is rumored that lake air did not agree with "Billy, the Kid." Mr. Pantheon Smith is likewise with us no longer, and Mr. Burdick has been compelled to go home on account of difficulty with his eyes.

FERRY HALL

The happy faces of Ferry Hall girls are again seen in Lake Forest.

The school year opened with a larger number of new students than Ferry Hall has ever had at one time before.

As Ferry Hall was not large enough to accommodate all of the students, a house standing near the Seminary was fitted up as a dormitory. It has been christened "The Cottage." Former students will remember it as Dr. Veeder's residence.

When the old students returned from their summer vacation they found a decided change for the better in the appearance of their rooms. The girls feel that now they can take pleasure in arranging their apartments.
The Ferry Hall students respect and honor Dr. Seeley, their new Principal. The girls fully realize that, while he will grant them as many privileges as possible, still they must observe the few restrictions placed upon them.

The students who room at "The Cottage" are all settled and ready to receive visitors; their large rooms, and neat, pretty furniture are coveted by the Ferry Hall boarders.

Mrs. Seeley has won all the girls' hearts by her bright face and winning ways. She is one who dispels all feelings of homesickness from those about her.

The students studying German are seated at Dr. and Mrs. Seeley's table. The scholars will be perfectly satisfied if they make as rapid advancement in speaking the German language as Mrs. Seeley does in speaking the English.

This is the first year that the young ladies in the Seminary have had laboratory work. They are now free to test their skill in performing experiments.

The Senior class of '87 has returned to take a post graduate course. As this is the first time such an event has occurred, Ferry Hall feels honored.

One pleasant day in the early part of the term two boys were out walking, when they espied, upon a bridge near by, a group of Seminary girls, three in number. One of the boys knew two of the girls and promised to introduce his companion. So they "braced up" and the deed was done. Then one of the young ladies turned and introduced the third and unknown Seminary girl, who proved to be a teacher! The boys were quietly but firmly informed that "tea was waiting," and the group vanished, leaving the boys to wonder why teachers at the Seminary are always young, golden-haired, and good-looking.

RUSH LOCALS.

"Plug hat!"
"Sit down!"
"F-i-r-e!"
"Up-up-up-pup-pup-pup!"
"Whistle Cox!"
"New York is here!"
"What's the matter with Schubert?"

"Young man, is that thing a letter box?" She was a 'hen-medic' and stood seven feet two in her stocking feet. "Is that thing a letter box?" and she glared down upon little "Sun-set," and waved a huge letter in one hand, while with the other she directed his attention to a fire alarm box twenty feet above her head. Little "Sun-set" never removed his eyes from her own, but crawled over an alley fence and "lit out" for Rush.

Prof., "Is Mr. R. C. Robe here?" Small voice from "the perch," "Here!" Prof., "Mr. Robe what is Physiology?" Small voice, "I'm a "D. J." Professor, I've only been here three weeks, and don't know." Prof., "Is Mr. A. M. Cor-
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

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win here?"  Dull thud on the floor in front of seat No. 374, "Yes he
was there."

"I pass" said the fresh Junior as
he found himself whirling wildly
over the heads of the Seniors towards
the "perch."

"You perceive, gentlemen, that
the animal is thoroughly under the
influence of morphine" explained
the Professor as the Senior supe
ripped open the thorax, and the dog
heaved a long sigh of regret and pro-
ceeded to kick the inferior maxillary
off the nearest assistant, and "all
movement is purely reflex and in-
volunt--" he added as the poor uncon-
scious animal locked its teeth in the
hand of a "middler;" kicked the
Senior supe in the abdomen, closing
him like a jack knife; and proceeded
to fill the "bull pen" with scalpels,
ether cans, electricity, and howls.

The new wing of the Presbyter-
ian hospital is to be erected at once.
The contract is let and in six weeks
the addition is to be under cover.
The old buildings on the corner of
Wood and Congress streets will be re-
moved and the ground cleared this
fall, so that early in the spring work
may be begun on the main building.
The hospital when in a state of com-
pletion will present a magnificent ap-
pearance; the present building being
only a small part of the original de-
sign. This news is received with
rejoicing by the Rush boys, since the
College is dependent largely upon
the hospital for Surgical Clinics, and
in the future the clinics are to be even
better than in the past.

our faculty.

A Merri-man saw a Strong Miller
take his Gunn and go By (a) ford,
over a Bridge and through some
Parkes, simply to Hyde in a Cotton
field to shoot at a Hind (e),—Allen
account of wanting some Moyer
meat for Mel(s)son. Shaw! that's
what Knox.

"When the Cat's away
The Mice will play."—Time,
twenty seconds. Prof. Parkes, re-
feree.

ALUMI AND PERSONAL.

'SO. Mrs. Anna Farwell De
Koven is at present in Philadelphia.

The new De Koven opera, "The
Begum," is soon to be brought out.

'SI. Mrs. Anna Rhea Wilson
spent the hot season in the mountains
near her mission field in Persia. A
number of the missionaries spent the
season in the same place in company
with the Russian legation. The
Russians were thus enlightened as to
the character of our missionaries and
their work.

'SI. H. M. Stanley has been ap-
pointed librarian of the College. He
is going over the books, reshelving
them, and getting out catalogues and
finding lists. Many new books are
coming in by donation and money
is appropriated for about one thou-
sand volumes in the various depart-
ments. The number at present
listed is 6,200.

'S4. Rev. A. E. Jack, settled at
Long Branch, N. Y., after gradu-
ating from Princeton Seminary last spring. Soon after, opportunity offering, he went to Europe to study for a year. He is now in Berlin.

'84. We visited Mendota during the summer and saw H. H. Clark in his office at the Clark Oil Mills. He is full of business, and when we saw him he was doing the work of two men in the way of keeping books and driving bargains.

'84. Rev. E. W. St. Pierre was married at Waterman, Ill., on July 26th, to Miss Kirkpatrick. His ordination took place at Lake Forest last June, instead of this fall as stated in the last issue. He has by this time arrived at the scene of his labors as a foreign missionary in Persia.

'85. Rev. Thos. E. Barr has entered upon a most prosperous pastoral at Beloit, Wis. His church has refitted their large and comfortable parsonage, near the College. Mr. and Mrs. Barr became settled in their new home during the summer, and now the family circle is completed by the addition of Rev. Barr, D. D., jr., aged four months. Not long ago the ladies of the congregation presented to Mr. and Mrs. B. a table service of one hundred and eighty pieces.

'85. H. W. Sutton is teaching his second year at Stockton, Kas. His school numbers four hundred.

'85. S. F. Vance is teaching special Latin in the College and taking post-graduate studies, (Sanskrit and Latin).

'86. Miss Mary Taylor is teaching Latin in Ferry Hall, and taking post-graduate studies in the College, (Sanskrit and Latin).

'86. W. E. Bates has invested his "pile" in a land claim in the extreme western part of Neb. He went there last spring seeking health, and has remained ever since, roughing it with cowboys, rattle-snakes, and antelope. He has had one narrow escape from being bitten by a rattle-snake, has shot two antelope, traded his guitar for a rifle, and at last accounts was on his way to the Laramie Mts. to shoot a bear. He will enter McCormick Seminary about the first of Dec.

'86. G. E. Thompson has returned to Princeton Seminary for his middle year. He was present at the L. F. U. Commencement exercises last June and responded to an alumni toast.

'86. B. D. Holter is also in the middle year at Princeton Seminary. He "pounded the pulpit" on the Delaware coast during the summer, and he says there are no girls like the eastern girls.

'86. Mrs. Ruby Snodgrass Van Slyke is living at Madison, Wis.

'87. J. W. Doughty, C. E. McGinnis, R. E. Porterfield, and A. M. Corwin were graduated last June from Princeton College. Mr. Doughty preached during the summer. He and Mr. McGinnis have entered the junior class of Princeton Seminary. Mr. Corwin has entered Rush Medical College, with the
view of becoming a medical missionary. Mr. Porterfield has entered Columbia Law College, N. Y. He stopped at Lake Forest on his way east. He looks just the same as ever.

'87. John Hammond was graduated from Beloit College, Wis., last June and is now Pastor of the Welsh church of Milwaukee.

'87. Miss M. B. Barrett was graduated from the University of Wooster, O., last June, and is now teaching at Elkhorn, Wis. She spent a few days in Lake Forest while on her way to Elkhorn.

'87. B. A. Konkle has been doing journalistic work in Chicago during the last year. He is now at his home in Ind., sick. At last accounts he was recovering.

'87. G. D. Heuver was graduated from Lake Forest last June. He is now in McCormick Theological Seminary. He spent the summer with the carpenters who were refitting the college building.

'87. Miss M. G. King was graduated from Lake Forest in the class of '87, and is now laboratory assistant to Prof. Griffin.

'88. J. J. Boggs, our Ed. in chief, spent the summer travelling in the west, most of the time being spent in Colorado climbing the mountains.

'88. L. M. Bergen is in his second year at Rush Medical College.

'88. J. W. Cabeen, unable to stand the lake breezes of Lake Forest, is taking his Senior year at Ripon College.

'88. E. E. Nourse has returned from McAllister College, Minn.

'88. Ed. Wilson is in California, on account of ill health.

'89. Grant Stroh, formerly of '88, has returned from Hamilton College, N. Y., and will graduate with '89.

'89. R. Chalmers Robe is a Junior in Rush Medical College. He frequently visits Lake Forest.

'90. Miss Anna McKee has gone to Geneseo, Ill., where her father has taken charge of a Collegiate Institute.

'90. Miss Clark is teaching in Kentucky.

'90. Miss Irma Camp is keeping house for her brother in Minn.

'90 Miss Lizzie Smith is teaching school at her home.

'90 E. D. Patrick fell from his bicycle dislocating his hip.

Gov. Bross did his best for the Chicago telescope last summer.

The Astronomical Society were entertained by the Gov. at the L. F. hotel while they visited the College early in the vacation. They went away much pleased with the Gov. and the place. Evanston by a secret bid, however added another Professor to her offer and turned the tide in her favor, upon which Gov. B. declared that Lake Forest should have a Science hall which should eclipse Evanston. The outcome of it all is that the telescope will probably remain in Chi-
Chicago, and the good Gov. is only waiting to be asked to see that L. F. has a substantial Science hall.

Dr. Veeder passed through Lake Forest, stopping over night on his way to Cal. The "boom" has reached his land in Southern Cal. and he is one hundred thousand dollars richer there by.

Prof. Halsey took a flying trip to Europe during the summer. Spent seventeen days after landing, most of it in England and part in France.

Prof. Griffin taught a class in astronomy during the summer.

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**GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS**

Knox College has 85 Freshmen this year.

Harvard University opens with about 2,000 students.

President Carter, of Williams' College, starts the college year by giving the "Soph's" a lecture on hazing.

Wellesley College has opened with an attendance of about 600.

Princeton College opens its 141st year more prosperous than ever. There are nearly 600 students with a corps of professors and tutors numbering 40 to take charge of them.

Columbia has graduated over 9,000 students.

Hamilton is raising money for a gymnasium and Y. M. C. A. building.

The Seniors at Vassar claim to have received over four hundred valentines last February.

The students in the University of Pennsylvania wear caps and gowns.

The first foreign College Y. M. C. A. was organized at Jeffua College, Ceylon.

There were one hundred and four college graduates in the last House of Representatives.

The Dartmouth is said to have the largest circulation of any of the college papers, there being 1,100 copies per issue.

Princeton has a student from Egypt, and a young lady from the Sandwich Islands is studying law at the University of Michigan.

It is stated that of the seventeen presidents of the United States, eleven of them were college graduates; of twenty vice-presidents, ten; of twenty-nine secretaries of state, nineteen; of forty-one associated justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, thirty.

Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, has established competitive examinations for free tuition scholarships. The examinations are written and embrace the subjects usually required for admission to colleges.

Albion College, Michigan, having an attendance of over four hundred students has a unique method of studying. Modern languages are studied before the ancient, the history of the present before the history of
the past; that being put first in order which lies nearest to the knowledge already gained by the student.—Independent.

The Roman Catholics propose founding a University worth $8,000,000 at Washington. The theological department will be the first opened.

Princeton has announced some additional Fellowships. These Fellowships bring an income of five to six hundred dollars per year to those graduates of Princeton College taking an advanced and special course in the college.

J. P. Haynes, of Galveston, Tex., a colored student at Dartmouth Medical College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at that institution for the ensuing term.

There is a movement on foot for the purpose of obtaining the admission of women to the degrees of the University of Cambridge, England.

The Inter Collegian informs us that the College student's Summer School for Bible study at Northfield last summer was a very pleasant and successful conference. There were eighty-nine colleges represented, including some from England and Scotland. Yale and Princeton each sent thirty men, and Amherst twenty-five. Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, sent sixteen delegates. Harvard and Brown also had large representations. Athletics were entered into as heartily as the study of the Bible. Members of the "Varsity Eleven" were present from various colleges. Messrs. Moody, Drummond, Brodus and others who were giving instruction in the Bible were found making plans for sport and recreation. It will be well to bear in mind that "L. F. U." ought to be represented there next year.