In the history of American education how little time has been given to the study of our Nation’s literature as compared with that spent in the—to us—less productive fields of classics and foreign writings. In late years indeed more liberty has been granted and American literature has won no insignificant place in the curriculum of school and college, but even now too little time is allowed for the thorough analytic and progressive study of it. It may be said that the whole of American literature is so little that it is hardly worth while to give it any special attention. The idea is erroneous and the very fact of its scarcity should but lead to a more careful cultivation of and closer acquaintance with the thoughts and writings of our countrymen.

Our literature is not old, nor can we trace it to pre-historic ages through centuries of feudalism and semi-civilization. It was born with the American colonies and its growth and history is the history of America. It is not intended to disparage the importance and influence of other writers than our own, but to advocate the proper care and attention to home talent. What can give the youth of to-day, the citizen of to-morrow, more ennobling and patriotic ideas than a proper study of the "gems of literature." It broadens the views, creates a love for history, for government, for liberty and freedom. The Germans have long taken pride in teaching their children to appreciate and enjoy their classics; the Arabs, the most civilized of ancient nations, taught their children to repeat the thoughts of their poets as "unstrung pearls," and the Greeks drilled their youth in the works of the masters.

Too much time in the past has been devoted to subjects of narrow range and the aim seems to have been to take in as large a variety of studies as possible and not to do thorough work with a limited study of the most beneficial subjects.
Especially is this true of the common and high schools of to-day, to say nothing of the courses of study in many academies and colleges. In the earlier years of school life sufficient time of course must be given to mathematics and the physical sciences; in a more advanced stage to history and the mental and moral sciences; but the study of our language and literature is of primary importance. A few scattered facts of science and descriptive studies linger in the mind to late life, but what has greater influence upon life and thought than the "gems of literature?" "The literature of the world embodies a universal moral creed," and the literature of a country reflects its history and character. Too much can be expected from these gems. They are not intended to take the place of religious and moral instruction but to aid them; and it is certainly true that a broad-minded selection of authors can do much to elevate man morally, politically, and socially. There are in American literature, as in English, many such gems adapted to such ends; and as proper reading means right thinking and acting let us by all means have a more thorough and practical study of our classics which are good even though few. The religious world will get a great deal of good, and the secular world nothing objectionable. May it not be, then, that in this very line of study is a partial solution to the problem of moral training in common and high schools?

Heretofore the boy has been educated according to his business expectations with little regard to his pleasure in after life and his worth as a citizen. The principles have been too narrow. Here is one way to make them broader and to furnish well equipped, thoughtful, patriotic men.

Many academies and too many colleges devote too little time to American literature and would do far more toward its continuance and toward the future welfare of the people were they to foster it and make it a source of enjoyment and profit. In a few schools literature, chiefly American, has been given special attention with excellent results.

Then let the work spread and help to make the coming generation nobler and better than those now in active life.

W. W. Johnson; '88.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

VYAGHRA-GITA.

Oh, the slender-waisted maiden
By the banks of sacred Dhoom,
Lotus-eyed, with airy footsteps
Roaming where the lilies bloom!

* * * * * *

Ah! thou cruel, red-jawed tiger
On the reedy shores of Dhoom,
Thou didst win,—O, slay thy rival
Kneeling here beside her tomb.

THE TONIC SOL-FA SYSTEM.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT DOES.

This system is a method of musical notation for voices which has popularized musical knowledge in Great Britain to such an extent that many amateur choruses can sing, and sing correctly, such choruses as those of the Messiah. The system was invented about 1844, by John Curwen, a poor dissenting clergyman. It was gradually introduced into the public schools, only, however, after much bitter opposition, and now there is hardly a musician in the Kingdom who is not a thorough believer in the system.

The syllables of the scale are used as the basis of the system, the initials of which, d, r, m, f, s, l, t (for si), make the scale in any key. Lower notes are denoted by sub i, thus. —t₁, and upper notes by i written as an exponent: —d¹. Accidental sharps and flats are denoted by the syllables fi, si, etc. but where the influence of the sharps or flats would be sufficient to change the key, at the point of change the new key is announced above and the first note of the new key preceded by a small letter denoting the same note as the syllable would have, if sounded in the old key, thus:

KEY C.       KEY G.
| d : m.f | fi : s | d : t₁ , l | l : s | etc.

The measures are separated by heavier bars extending down between the words and the half mea-
ures by shorter bars, the smaller divisions being respectively, colon, period, and comma. A rest is denoted by leaving the space blank, but if a note is continued into the next space, a dash is inserted. Thus two measures, the first of which is occupied by a half note, a quarter note, and two sixteenths, and the second by a half note and a half rest would appear in tonic sol-fa thus:

\[ \text{\textit{\textbf{\textbackslash d} : - \textbf{\textbackslash d} : \textbf{\textbackslash d} : \textbf{\textbackslash d} : - \textbf{\textbackslash d} : -}} \]

The smaller marks of division, the period and the comma, are not used unless the music requires them, but every measure has the other marks, whether the value of the notes is small or large. Triple time is divided as follows:

\[ \text{\textit{\textbf{\textbackslash d} : - \textbf{\textbackslash r} \textbf{\textbackslash m} : \textbf{\textbackslash r} : \textbf{\textbackslash d} : \textbf{\textbackslash r}}} \]

The above very faintly describes the mechanism of the system. We will now investigate its claims on the musician and student.

In the first place, it is the natural system. To the singer all keys are alike, the only difference being in pitch. Not so with the player who has a different scale for each key, no matter what his instrument. For instrumental notation, then, the system is useless, but as a vocal notation it is much superior to the staff.

It is founded on the true principle of key relationship. Each note is sounded, not from its pictorial position on the staff, but from its relation to the keynote, or tonic, of the scale. Thus, the singer is not confused by a multitude of sharps, flats, and naturals, but knows exactly what the interval is that he is required to sing. A bird, which in flying from one limb of a tree to another, stopped to count the intervening limbs before spreading his wings, would be like some singers who try to calculate the distance of each interval from the position of the notes on the staff.

This system gives a deeper insight into the spirit of a composition. William Mason, of Boston, one of the most scholarly musicians of America, says that his knowledge of music has been rendered more profound since he made acquaintance with the tonic sol-fa system than it was before. It is a notable fact that those who sing from the tonic sol-fa notation enter more thoroughly into the spirit of the work, enjoy it with more of the appreciation of the musician, and consequently take a deeper interest in music than they otherwise would. They begin to look upon music as they should; not as a mere amusement or accomplishment, something to tickle the ear, but as a language of the emotions, saying infinitely more than can be expressed in words, however fitly chosen.

For staff reading, it offers the quickest route to accurate sight reading. This alone ought to be a sufficient incentive to its study, for notwithstanding its superiority in the line of vocal music, it is neces-
sary, for thorough musicianship, to be acquainted with instrumental notation. Although the system is gaining ground rapidly in America and Germany, it will probably be many years before all vocal music will be printed in the tonic sol-fa notation. Novello and Co., of England, however, are reproducing almost their entire catalogue of classical vocal music, which includes nearly everything from Bach's *Passion Music* to Dvorak's *Spectre's Bride*, in the tonic sol-fa notation. As an assistant also to quicker reading of orchestral scores of from a dozen to thirty different staves to be read at one glance, in five different clefs and with the parts for the transposing instruments written in different keys, ready testimony is borne by Mr. Tomlins, leader of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, who was educated in the Tonic Sol-fa Schools when a small boy.

At all events, the system will bear investigation. It has stood the slings and arrows of hostile musicians for forty-four years but, like any good movement, has gained new strength by its trials and has now practically conquered, as far as Great Britain is concerned.

In conclusion let me offer as an example a familiar hymn tune:

**CHRISTMAS. Key E flat.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m.,f</th>
<th>s :d'</th>
<th>t :l</th>
<th>s : d., r</th>
<th>m : m., f</th>
<th>s : s</th>
<th>s : f., m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d : m</td>
<td>r : f</td>
<td>d : d., t</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : r., d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While shep-herds watched their flocks by night, All seat-ed on the ground;

**Handel.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m : r</th>
<th>: t, d'</th>
<th>r' : s</th>
<th>f : f</th>
<th>f : m . r</th>
<th>m : d', t</th>
<th>l : s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d : t</td>
<td>: r</td>
<td>r : d</td>
<td>d : t</td>
<td>r : d . t</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The an-gel of the Lord came down, And glo-ry shone a-round,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s : s</th>
<th>s : m</th>
<th>l : s</th>
<th>s : s</th>
<th>s : s</th>
<th>s : m</th>
<th>f : m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s : s, l</td>
<td>t : d</td>
<td>r : s</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f : m</th>
<th>l : s</th>
<th>: r'</th>
<th>s : d'</th>
<th>m : r</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : -</td>
<td>: t</td>
<td>d : d</td>
<td>d : t</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. H. Humiston, '91.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY THE STUDENTS OF
LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

EDITORIAL STAFF:

Editor-in-Chief. . . J. J. Boggs, '88
Business Manager. . A. G. Welch, '89
Local . . . . Keyes Becker, '89
Alumni and Personal, C. H. French, '88
Exchange. . . . B. M. Linnele, '89
Advertising. . . . G. A. Wilson, '89

ACADEMY.
J. J. Whiteside. . . . . . '90

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.
J. B. Herrick. . . . . . . '88
L. M. Bergen. . . . . . . '89

Terms: $1.00 per Year. Single Copies 15c.

All communications should be addressed to
L. F. U. STENTOR,
Box 177, Lake Forest, Ill.

Entered at the Post-office of Lake Forest, Ill., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL.

We request that our contributors sign their own names to all communications, and they will, of course, be withheld from publication at the desire of the writers.

We were glad to receive a contribution for the last number from one of our alumni. We wish we might hear oftener from former students. The alumni deserve to have an important voice in the management of the College and in general matters relating to the institution. Let them then take this means for the expression of their sentiments. Especially acceptable are personal items concerning the alumni.

Although attendance at morning prayers is a rule of the College, very few, if any of us, attend chapel from a sense of duty, but rather for pleasure derived from participating in its exercises. It would greatly add to the enjoyment of the occasion if all would make an honest effort to be on time and to begin on time. We are pleased to notice the Freshmen and Sophomores very seldom whisper during the exercises but the Juniors and Seniors—a hint to the wise we hold to be sufficient.

As our elective system gradually becomes more extended, it increases the difficulty which each term meets the student, as to what of many attractive studies he will take. This suggests a wider question which we must also encounter in after-college studies: how broad a field should we include in our studies? The tendency here has been to make it too much restricted, but a broader spirit seems to be developing. Yet the man who "branches out" and tries to gain a wider than usual range of knowledge makes
himself liable to the charge of superficiality. The justice of the accusation depends entirely on the man and his aims. If the studies are such that they will serve his needs or pleasures in subsequent years, the choice is well made. The man who intends to enter on a very limited line of work is in danger of choosing only such studies as will bear directly on his specialty. A more proper principle would be to select as wide as possible a range of studies to be consonant with the student’s special aim. A man to be intellectually perfect must have broad knowledge and wide sympathies. Probably one of the most effective ways of expanding the sympathies is the study of the different literatures. But it is in the study of the languages necessary to this that one is most liable to the charge of being a "smatterer." The charge is true or false according to the method employed; if the student wishes to study a language for the purpose mentioned, to acquaint himself with its literature and the nature and modes of thought of the people who speak it, he will not lay the language aside when his college course is finished. The man who makes no further use or study of the language after leaving college and yetpretends to a knowledge of it may justly be called a "smatterer." If one makes this right use of what he studies it will be more profitable, in two years given to language study, to devote one of them to one language and the next to another language. A year’s proper study of a language instead of giving a very superficial view of it will enable a person to pursue a private reading of its literature intelligently and with profit. Superficiality is determined not by the extent of surface covered by our studies, but by their depth as manifested in their utility to us.

But when we go from the realm of theoretical studies to that of the practical we find a tendency of a directly opposite nature, but which in its own way, is just as harmful. Those who are broad enough by nature or education to become amateurs in the arts are apt to let their artistic zeal run away with them, and so become dabblers in many things. To become familiar with the history and principles of the arts is essential to a thorough education; and acquaintance with their details, so far as is necessary to a critical knowledge, may be attained by the student who has sufficient leisure. But it is another thing to try to practice all the arts. A man cannot became a successful amateur in many fields any more than he can become a professional artist in the same. If some of our amateurs would limit their efforts and concentrate their energies, we are confident they would find more delight in their work and more
satisfaction in their productions. The primary notion of amateurship is attachment to a particular art or study. The difficulty is that the young amateur, instinct with new artistic life, is prone to be incited by the work of a brother artist in another province to emulate him there and leave his own field. It is better, we think, to apply one's self to a single kind of amateur work and do it well.

As the base ball season approaches we notice everywhere a growing feeling of confidence in the nine, and it is well. Last year it was an experiment; but this year it will be on a different basis. The students all know this and they expect more of the nine this year because they feel they have a right to do it. They have always stood by the nine but they will this season more than ever before.

Some observation during the recent vacation has led us to think for a moment about students' reading in leisure hours. The student naturally seeks some form of reading which will afford the greatest possible change and rest to his mind from the more severe exercise of college studies. And the field which spreads out before him with most alluring pleasures and refreshments is that of fiction. Now there are novels and novels, and the theme of this little sermon of ours is that the student of culture and refinement should learn to discriminate wisely between the different kinds, what are fit for him and what are not fit. It seems to be the impression of many that a book cannot be light and refreshing unless it be also of the shallow, sensational order, with flaring paper covers. But there are novels light enough to read on a lazy summer's day which are capable of furnishing a lasting benefit as well as momentary delight. Some novels make epochs in the lives of thoughtful readers. The present period, it is true, is not fruitful in great works of this kind. While it is prolific as no other age has been in the production of fascinating stories and tales for children and youth, it is singularly barren in fiction helpful to young men and women. At such a time it becomes necessary to fall back on the old deities. Some of the people who yawn over the tedious, prosy novels of modern society or devour the unwholesome food offered by the French novelists, know nothing at all of the pleasures of reading such books as those of Thackeray, Hawthorne, and George Eliot. It pays best to read only those novels which have an established place in literature; and furthermore, it is the duty of the student to confine himself in his lighter reading to books not below the standard of his studies, in point of taste and tone.
The cause of Foreign Missions is not getting a monopoly, as some of its well-wishers seem to fear. We need not be alarmed. Our country will not soon be depopulated. There is no immediate danger of any mad and wholesale stampede for foreign parts. As long as we retain one minister for every seven hundred of our population, a doctor for an equal number of victims, lawyers in fair proportion and more teachers, or applicants as such, than can hope to find adequate work and salaries, we need not fear that even the higher intellectual class—the members of our professional departments—will be sacrificed to this cause.

Some have gone, some are going, but this by no means includes all. There will always be those who with fast-closed ears will not hear any call to the work, who, with tight-shut eyes can not see the needs of perishing heathen, who, with well-barred hearts have no drawings in that direction; always those, too, who realizing the privilege, could not go if they would and can only pray at home, and those to whom God has given special work at hand and whose duty, and discipline perhaps, it is to do that work.

It is of course in all cases a question of individual conscience. But those who do hear the call, who realize the vastness of the work, the awful and pressing need of workers can not rest till they do all in their power to supply the demand. For this reason our schools are visited, our states canvassed, and young men and women urged and besought to join this Nineteenth Century Crusade, to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, to sacrifice hopes and ambitions, friends and native land, that evil may not have dominion but the world be made ready for Him whose right it is to reign.

One who can resist this urgency of appeal, who can hear the echo of the Master’s parting command and feel no glad responsive thrill of obedience, who can see his brother’s need and yet feel no pulling on his heart-strings to relieve it, is indeed not called to be a foreign missionary. Cold hearts or even luke-warm, uninspired ones had better keep out of the conflict where fiery zeal and intense devotion are so requisite. Incredible that a Christian heart should be cold to such a cause, or be willing to dampen in any degree the ardor of others!

STRAY.

To the Stentor:

In the Contributors’ Department of the Stentor for the month of February there is an article signed “Bony,” which I do not think, in justice to those referred to in it
ought to be let go by unnoticed. It attacks the would-be foreign missionaries and the zeal for foreign missions generally.

It is of course universally granted that the aim of all Christians and Christian work is the conversion of souls, the hastening of the coming again of our Lord, and the glory of God.

Now as to "Bony's" article. After expressing his thankfulness for the Christian privileges and the religious atmosphere which surrounds this college and this town, he immediately proceeds to attack that part of Christian work which has proved to be the mainspring of Christian zeal and enterprise in this college and in this town, that which has given Lake Forest and Lake Forest University the name which they now hold as a Christian center, I mean foreign mission work. But he chiefly confines his attack to the college missionary association.

Now the very way in which he talks about this association shows that he is totally ignorant as to its spirit and aim. It was formed after Mr. Wilder's visit to this college, at which time, nineteen of our students signed a paper pledging themselves as "willing to go to foreign fields if they believed it to be God's will"—mind you, not pledging themselves blindly to be foreign missionaries, but to obey God's will. My friend may say "but are not all Christians ready to do God's will?" I am sorry to say that such has not been my experience, nor the experience of anyone I have ever asked. I believe there are many Christians who believe it is God's will that they should do a certain kind of Christian work and they don't do it, for they will to do something else, and I may here add in answer to one part of my friend's article, that I do not think any Christian will be happy and content in any vocation other than the one he believes God to have called him to. The aim of our Missionary Association is to bring in all who want to talk about missionary work of whatever kind; we have always thrown open our meetings and at the beginning of this year, we resolved to discuss all kinds of Christian work, so that everyone could have a part, and this has been taken advantage of, especially by the ladies; far from being exclusive, we have been as open as we can be and let my friend show us how we can be more so and I promise him we shall do it.

He questions the advisability of allowing such associations in an undergraduate department—at this rate, by and by he will question the right of zeal in any shape for missionary enterprise. But methinks my friend is being carried away by his zeal when he says "but when we are told that it (foreign field) is the only ripe field, the only noble work, the only Christian labor, etc.," and represents it as the sentiments of our missionary association as a whole, or of its members
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

163

individually. This I emphatically deny; I have asked nearly all the members of the association if such sentiments were ever expressed by them and they said "no." If any one ever did say such things it was an extreme case and we have no sympathy with such sentiments. What better example have we than the one quoted—Christ. Our friend says "he was a foreign missionary and was he not also a good Samaritan, a physician, a teacher, a lawyer?" Yes, all that. "Was it not Christ who said 'a prophet hath no honor in his own country?'" Yes, it was, and using our friend's argument we will say to him, why do you not go as a foreign missionary since a prophet has no honor in his own country? There is room for all callings in the foreign mission field; good Samaritan, physician, teacher and lawyer. Again I would say for the association and personally for myself, we have no sympathy with such remarks as that those who do not go to foreign fields are afraid of the hardships, etc., nor have I ever heard them so stated. I have heard in the Young People's prayer meeting these sentiments expressed by members of the association as questions, not as charges, aiming to clear away anyone's difficulties on such points and as such I commend them. Now as Christians, we all aim at the speedy return of our Lord, and desire to work to that end. In Mat-

thew XXIV: 14 R. V. our Lord says "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in the whole inhabited world for a testimony unto all nations and then shall the end come." Now please notice the word "testimony" and "then," the gospel shall be preached to all nations, not for their conversion as commonly stated, but as a testimony and then the end shall come. Now our friend can see plainly one of the many reasons why the foreign mission cause is waged so zealously because there are 836,000,000 who have never heard the "testimony," and by going to them with the testimony we can accomplish in the quickest way the return of our Lord. Don't misunderstand, as my friend has; we are not opposed to other callings, there is room for all, nor do we think you are opposed to foreign missions as your article might lead some to believe. On the contrary I think you believe heartily in them, so that this association with its zeal has been a thorn in your flesh whose pricking has brought forth this complaint.

N. B. W. GALLWEY.

To the Stentor:

Knox has concluded to dispense with senior orations on commencement day. The exercise will merely be an address by some distinguished speaker, and conferring of degrees. Why not Lake Forest? A. G.
A RAVING.

As the "wce sma' hours" were coming,
A professor sat, a-thumbing
Students' ex.'s written out
The day before;
While he read them, frowning, grinning,
Going through them from beginning,
Joyons in his own great learning,
And his scorn of students' lore—
Stood a spectre there beside him,
Solemn looked him o'er and o'er—
Silently he looked him o'er.

Then the Prof., with faint heart beating,
Sought, across the floor retiring,
To escape the fearful gaze that
Pierced him to the core;
But the spectre, speaking firmly,
Pointing to the table sternly,
Bade him write, and write, and write,
As he ne'er had writ before—
Bade him fill the paper up with
All he ever knew, and more,
Were the dark to daylight wore.

Then the Prof., with fingers chilly,
Scrawled his hieroglyphics illy,
And his weary brain for thoughts
Did anxiously explore,—
While this angel of the classes
Told him of the lads and lasses
Now exhausted by the work he'd
Given them the day before.
Cried the pallid, hungry writer:
"Give me respite, I implore!"

Quoth the spectre, "Write some more!"

None the less and notwithstanding
All the spectre's solemn warning,—
All the writing through the night, till
Nerveless fingers dropped the pencil to the floor—
Though you'd think the retribution
Would have changed his constitution,
At the next term's end he worked the classes
As they'd ne'er been worked before;
Though they crammed, he flunked them
As they'd ne'er been flunked before,—
And he let up—Nevermore!

ALAS!

Editors of the Stentor:

Believing that your columns are always open to fair expressions of honest opinion, I take the liberty of asking you to give room to a few words on the subject of examinations. I do not propose to argue against the system at present in vogue in Lake Forest but simply to enter a protest against the method pursued in certain departments.

The theory according to which the work of the college course is laid out—so, at least, I have been informed by a senior member of the faculty—is this: fifteen hours of recitation complete the work of the week. The amount of work to be assigned for each exercise is to be such that a student of average abilities can master it during two hours of diligent study. If work were assigned on this basis the brighter students would, not, of course be compelled to put the full two hours upon the preparation for the class room, but on the other hand the student whose powers of acquisition were less highly developed would not be under the necessity of consuming from three to five hours upon work which can theoretically be accomplished in two.

In practice, this theory is not followed in all departments of the college work. In fact the work assigned in some cases is such in quantity that no student can master it within the two hours sup-
posed to be employed upon it. All the students do not desire to make specialists of themselves in each department. The college course is not a school of philosophy, nor yet a series of exercises in the physical or chemical laboratory. It is not designed, exclusively, to send out finished linguists nor to produce polished orators. In so far as one department is obstruded within the province of another, the department is failing to advance the interests of the students. In so far as the student accepts, without decided remonstrance, work that cannot be accomplished within the allotted time he is robbing himself. The statement on the one side that the subject is so easy—after years of study—that it is impossible to realize that the amount required is too great, and the failure on the other to refuse absolutely to attempt to pass the limits of what can be done thoroughly and completely arise both alike from one source, viz: the failure to apprehend the true nature and aim of the college course.

It is a fact that the ground covered in certain departments during the term is much greater than can be thoroughly mastered by a man of ordinary abilities. When the end of the term comes, recitations are continued through the Friday preceding the closing Wednesday. The examinations occupy Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday morning, leaving very little opportunity for review. At the examination a list of questions is presented which not only requires a very minute and particularized knowledge of all the ground considered during the term, but which—assuming that this knowledge is possessed by the student in such a degree that it can be at once recalled—demands the expenditure of three hours of concentrated energy.

Some years ago, while attending a public school, I asked a young lady a question in physics which she was unable to answer. "Why," said I, "didn't you study physics last year?" "Yes," she said, "and if you will let me get my examination paper I can answer almost any question you may ask." The idea here illustrated seems to be very prevalent. But is it necessary in a system of which daily recitations are an integral part, to make the examinations so exhaustive? Is it of special benefit to the student to be obliged to cram up a subject, which he has not thoroughly mastered during the term, in the few hours preceding the examination? From my own experience, No. The subject which has been grasped slowly through a long period of time remains fixed in the mind much more firmly than the subject prepared within a few hours with a view to examination. Can it not be sufficiently determined from the manner of recitation how thoroughly the work is being done? I am informed that in the opinion
of several members of the Faculty this can be done. If it is so, it seems hardly necessary to give an examination whose chief aim seems to be to discover quantitatively the exact amount of knowledge stored within the cranium of the student.

These, then, are the two points which I wish to urge: First, that the scope of the examination should be gauged by the manner in which the work has been conducted during the term; and secondly, that it is neither necessary nor just to require the student to write until he is exhausted in order to show that he has done fair work during the term. Will not better results be attained by gauging the work more carefully and by requiring more thorough and accurate work during the term than by assigning more than can be well handled and then requiring so exhaustive a review of the subject in the examination?

Very respectfully,
Veritas.

Our Note Book.
The College.

Who says "Pill"?
The King Club ran during vacation.

Miss Farwell went to Washington for her vacation.
The Athletic Association has sixty-five members.

Prof. Baldwin went to Columbia, South Carolina, in March, to see his mother, who was ill.

Dr. Seeley gave a dinner during vacation in honor of those students who did not go home.

'Tis an age of comparisons, and "Laertes" has been likened to "Julius and Romiet."

Misses Goodale and Bassett remained at Mitchell Hall for their spring vacation.

Miss Mary Sampson, of Helena, Montana, has been visiting her cousin, Miss Abigail Goodale.
The College boys make all the noise,
The 'Cads get all the blame;
The Sem girls make no noise at all.
"But they get there just the same!"

Dame Rumor has it that there are to be some improvements made in the line of new carpets at Mitchell Hall.

Allan Gilchrist, Sophomore, has left College and expects to go to China and engage in the civil engineering business.

Prof. Kelsey and wife are "at home" in their new residence. Discreet citizens recently elected the Professor to the position of alderman.

The complete works of Voltaire have been added to our library. Much that is useless is being weeded out, and new books are arriving constantly, so that when we get our new library building we will have something to put into it.
Prof. Nicholas Senn has accepted the professorship of the principles of surgery and of surgical pathology in Rush Medical College.

Only an ambiguity: Young Lady (studying German)—"Die some is hell." (Turning to her companion) "Is 'hell' hot?"

A professor in the medical department of this University, it is stated, possesses the largest private medical and scientific library in the world.

About the first week in May a meeting of the college students will be held to elect an editorial staff of the STENTOR for the coming school year.

Miss Jennie Durand sails with her party from Southampton, April 26, for her native land. Recent advices say that Miss Lois Durand has been ill.

Miss Emma Butler, a quondam student of our University, was married in March at her home in Elgin to Mr. F. B. Cornell of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell went to St. Paul for their bridal tour. They will reside in Elgin.

The officers of our ball league are as follows: President, A. H. Armstrong, Beloit; vice presidents, R. L. Kershaw, Racine; Keyes Becker, Lake Forest; L. M. Beckman, Madison; P. R. Shumway, Evanston; secretary and treasurer, Grant Stroh, Lake Forest.

Scene—Auction sale of library books. Auctioneer (a Freshman) —"Here, b'ys, here's an Ovid—Greek!—wid notes! How many fer that?" The entire audience was moved to tears as he knocked down Ovid for 31 cents.

The positions of players in our league nine, as far as assigned, are as follows: Catcher, Wise; pitcher, Yohe; first base, Wells; second base, Parker; third base, Cole; short stop, Scofield; right field, Becker; center field, O'Neill. A practice game has been arranged with Racine on our grounds April 21.

The result of biblical research:
Young Lady—"Mr. Nowit, what is the smallest animal mentioned in the Bible?"
Mr. Nowit—"I weally cawn't think."
Y. L.—"Why, the wicked flee, of course."
Mr. N.—"Is that in the Bible? Why, how dweedful!"

Monday, March 5, the College and Academy students met to form an Athletic Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. S. Wells; vice president, George Scofield; secretary, E. F. Dodge; treasurer and manager, S. A. Benedict. S. A. Benedict and E. S. Wells were elected as delegates to attend the College B. B. L. at Milwaukee, and a committee was also elected to report upon the players for the league nine.
Dick (seeing his friend to the train)—"I say, Bergen, does that memory system do you any good?"

Bergen—"Well I should whisper! See that list of names? Well I can say 'em backwards and forwards."

Dick (with a twinkle in his eye)—"Say, didn't you leave your overcoat in my room?"

Bergen—"Well! I'll be dissected if I didn't! Hold this satchel." And the wind blew through his whiskers.

What shall be our college yell? As instituted by the ball nine at Beloit last year, it was "Ikey! Ikey! Yah-yah-yah! L-F-U!" But several students want it changed to "Nike! Nike! Yah-yah-yah! L-F-U!" They think this would be more classical, and consequently more in keeping with the general tone of our College. Perhaps the decision of a question so momentous rests with the Athletic Association. Certain it is that they would have more interest in it than any other organization. The change suggested would make a unique yell.

Our ball nine endeavored to arrange for a practice game with Evanston one Saturday recently. The telegram which the Evanstons sent was marked "Due, 35e." Our boys paid it, and sent back an answer in good rhetoric, telling the Evanstons how sad they were that no game could be arranged, and the telegram was marked "Due, 50e." This is only another instance of the "measly" character of Evanston's would-be athletes. When our boys go there they are never met at the train, to say nothing of a conveyance. They are left to choose between breaking into the gymnasium or putting on their suits behind a tree. This may not be the spirit of Evanston University but at least it gives an impression to that effect.

Officers of the college literary societies for the spring term are as follows:

**Athenæan**
- President, E. F. Dickinson.
- Vice President, G. H. Steel.
- Secretary, J. H. McVay.
- Treasurer, W. E. Danforth.
- Critic, E. H. Hyde.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Smith.

**Zeta Epsilon**
- President, N. B. W. Gallwey.
- Vice President, G. A. Wilson.
- Secretary, H. D. Stearns.
- Treasurer, G. R. Denise.
- Critic, B. M. Linnell.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, D. S. Lansden.

**Aletheian**
- President, Mary L. Phelps.
- Vice President, Abigail E. Goodale.
- Secretary, Florence Raymond.
- Treasurer, Agnes Brown.
- Critic, May Horton.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, Julia Ensign.
- Program Committee: Gracia Sickels, Harriett Vance.

The entertainment given by the Athenæan and Zeta Epsilon Literary Societies at Ferry Hall, March 13.
was a success in every way. The first part of the program was mainly musical. W. H. Humiston rendered a fine selection upon the piano, songs were given by E. F. Dodge, the Athenæan Quartette, and N. B. W. Gallwey, and declamations by G. A. Wilson and B. M. Linnell. The second part of the program consisted of the presentation of the tragedy, "Laertes," written by Mr. L. M. Bergen expressly for the Bachelor Square Theater Co. A masked battery of four pieces opened the ball with an overture, which intensified the curiosity of those who listened. E. F. Dodge sang the prologue, after which he sat down on the old base drum, severely shocking both drum and audience. The play proved very taking. Mr. Dickinson as Laertes acted the courtier and lover most appropriately, and Mr. Bergen as Pomponius gave a most excellent conception of the heavy villain. The climax is reached when the entire court dies in the last act, while Pomponius still remains to see the effect of his revenge and dying exclaims: 'O bloody period! O sanguinated semicolon.' The parts of Opertia and the King were taken by Messrs. Linnell and Becker. The fair Opertia won the hearts of all by her beauty, and the King's costume dazzled the assemblage. The music throughout the play was composed by W. H. Humiston. N. B. W. Gallwey, as stage manager rang the bell and pulled the curtain in two consecutive seconds. About $50 was realized. "Laertes" has been enlarged and may be repeated this term.

**SCHEDULE OF LEAGUE GAMES.**

- Racine vs. Beloit at Beloit, April 28.
- Lake Forest vs. Evanston at Evanston, April 28.
- Racine vs. Madison at Madison, April 30.
- Evanston vs. Racine at Racine, May 5.
- Madison vs. Evanston at Evanston, May 11.
- Madison vs. Lake Forest at Lake Forest, May 12.
- Beloit vs. Racine at Racine, May 12.
- Madison vs. Racine at Racine, May 14.
- Evanston vs. Beloit at Beloit, May 19.
- Evanston vs. Madison at Madison, May 21.
- Lake Forest vs. Racine at Racine, May 21.
- Racine vs. Lake Forest at Lake Forest, May 26.
- Beloit vs. Lake Forest at Lake Forest, May 28.
- Racine vs. Evanston at Evanston, June 2.
- Lake Forest vs. Beloit at Beloit, June 2.
- Lake Forest vs. Madison at Madison, June 4.
- Evanston vs. Lake Forest at Lake Forest June 9.

Those who were so fortunate as to be at the home of Miss Rose Farwell on Wednesday evening, March 7, reported a most enjoyable time. Supper was served early in the evening, after which came dreamy waltzes to the enchanting music of the orchestra; and other more varied
amusements. The party was conducted on the leap-year plan, the gentlemen being waited on to their heart's content. They hemmed handkerchiefs, while the ladies sawed wood, prizes being received by those who obtained the quickest and best results. The company, which had convened in honor of Miss Farwell's birthday, dispersed at a late hour.

FERRY HALL.

Why does Miss F. wear a long face?

Sally, how are you going to have your new spring hat trimmed?

Hurrah! for the sixty-five thousand dollar addition to our building.

The Seniors passed a very pleasant evening April 5th at the Rev. Mr. Mc Clure's.

One of the Sophomores has returned from her vacation with a handsome diamond ring.

Miss Grace Taylor, having spent three delightful months in California, is now at her home in Hudson, Wis.

No further answer is needed to the advertisement, found in our last number, for a new chestnut. One has been offered and accepted in the shape of a splendid peanut pie.

The Pupils' Recital given at Ferry Hall, March 15th was much enjoyed by all present. The pupils did full credit to their teachers, Prof. and Mrs. Angelo De Prosses. The following program was carried out with great success.

Piano—Marche de Jubilee (quatre mains) . . . . Nicod
Bessie Hodge and Angelo DeProsses.
Recitation—The Last Meeting of Pocahontas and the Great Captain (1616) . . . . Anon
Estelle Durand.
Piano—Menuet . . . . Delacour
Belle MacArthur.
Vocal—"Greyport Town" . . . . Lohr
Luella Camp.
Piano—Song Without Words . . . . Spindler
Helen Durand.
Recitation—"What is Home without a Mother." . . . . Forrest
Gertrude Greenlee.
Piano—Sonata . . . . Diabelli
Lilian Moore.
Vocal—"Little Maid of Kent." . . . . Diehl
Enid Smith.
Piano—Prelude, Op. 28, No. 15. . . . Chopin
Grace Stanley.
Recitation—"Thora." . . . . Boyesen
Florence Durand.
Piano—Fentaisie Impromptu . . . . Chopin
Juliet Rumsey.
Vocal Trio—"Summer Fancies." . . . . Metra
Misses Hodge, Hattie Durand and Webster.

Miss Nellie Hecht, who, as the Stentorians remember, has been quite ill for some weeks past, may once more be numbered among the students of Ferry Hall.

Miss Gertrude Greenlee who has been with us during the past two years has now left school, as in May,
accompanied by her parents she expects to start on a two years tour around the world, first spending about three months in Australia. She will be greatly missed, as, with her winning ways and love of fun she has won the hearts of all.

Miss Wood, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, has taken Miss Baker’s place as a teacher of instrumental music.

WOMAN’S RIGHTS!!

*Ferry Hall Parlor, March 10th.*

(Parlor occupied by several callers, one sitting with his back toward the door waiting patiently, when the door is pushed gently and the dignified Senior enters.)

Senior—Good evening Mr. D.

Bold Soph, pointing to a chair—

Good evening. Sit down.

Senior indignantly—Aren’t you going to rise?

Soph, waxing bolder—No, there is a chair. Sit down.

Senior—I will not.

Soph—What will you do?

Senior—Return to my room.

Soph—You would not dare!

Senior, haughtily—We will see.

(Exit Senior followed by the angry Soph.)

SCENE II—HALL.

Senior—Now that you have risen I might deign to return to the parlor for a little while.

With all the dignity worthy of a Soph came the reply—I never give in to a woman.

Senior, with head held high—Nor I to a man.

Calmly the Senior walked up stairs, while the Soph shut the door with such a bang as was never before heard in Ferry Hall.

Oft times it gives a man a cold chill to get ‘fired.’

Miss May Downing of C’arence, Iowa, is pursuing a course of study at the Seminary.

Miss Gertrude Ketcham was unable to return to school on account of sickness.

During the vacation Miss Florence Hawes gave a party at her beautiful home in Kenwood, where many of the students spent a pleasant evening.

The Misses Colvin and Keller have removed to the cottage for the summer months.

THE ACADEMY.

"Jess," revised by Haggard Owens.

Pine is awfully afraid we’ll put in a joke about him.

How does the "Mikader" chart plan strike you John E.?

Since last term the Academy has changed janitors. Mr. Marshall, who has been the janitor for so long, having left. Mr. Wilson fills his place and is very competent in that position.
LOST STRAYED OR STOLEN!—A pony—color, black; branded on the fly-leaf "Burr Dick"—no halter on. Finder will return to Cicero class.

Who poured that water down the stairs? Mr. —— did it. He told the Prof. that he was a kleptomaniac. Poor boy, he meant aquamaniac.

Important Announcement!—The new gymnasium apparatus will arrive and be set up July 1 '88 and on Sept. 1, '88 will be taken down and sent back to winter quarters.

It has reached us in an indirect way that "Judge" Frye says he is "going to hurt some one if they don't stop using his name in the STENTOR." So boys you had better stop as there are plenty of other names on record and we can have them served up in some other style besides Fryes.

Vacation has passed and we are all at work again. This term is the best of all the year for now come fine days, out door games and, last but not least, the commencement exercises and all that goes therewith. (We don't count the lessons of course.) It is not known at present how large a class will graduate from the Academy.

As the days go by the Academy students seem to dislike the "Half Holidays" more and more. We think that every student would prefer the whole of Saturday. When the change was made from Satur-day to the present way we were told, (we are certain of it) that if the majority of students disliked it they could change back.

An improvement which might be made in the interior of the Academy would be to place new matting on the stairs, for that which is there now has been worn thread-bare by the "manly tread of countless feet." The "Rapid Transit Route" may be well enough for cities but we don't think anyone would care to come down stairs by that route, especially with a pitcher or two in their hands.

The Academy Literary Societies are thriving finely, and some of the debates and also the debaters are quite full of enthusiasm (?) and some very good talks are made. Best of all in the line of amusements is the impromptu. One of the debaters in the Tri Kappa Society wanted to know where commercial men and those who charged high prices for goods "would spend their eternity." Josiah Bill you'd better look out!

A 'Cad on one of his visits home was given a lecture by his father to this effect: "My son your reports are not what they should be and in the future I hope they will improve." To which Caddy responded: "That's right dad, glad to see you have got some back-bone, all we can do is to hope for the best. Grit you know will do most anything."
"So will a horse whip!" murmured the "old gent" with an angelic look in his eyes.

Mr. Shinskey De Pole—So you lost your poor little dog, did you Mr. Frye? How did it happen?

Frye—Street lamp 'xploded and he was killed, I 'scaped.

Mr. Shinskey De Pole (soothingly)—What a pity!

We wish some of the boys knew what a pleasure it is to carry water up four flights of stairs and then be met at the top with, "gimme some water!" and then have a No. 11 paw grasp your pitcher gently but firmly and turn the contents into a washbowl, not your own,—"unalloyed, etc."

Have you seen the TEN (thousand) COMMANDMENTS of the Academy? Well we have them in a nice lithographed volume, (which is called "Hand Book of Regulations" being the forty-second edition revised and enlarged) which is "durably bound in a handsome cover." When we first started out we had "an only rule." This has become so popular until now it is the "general rule." This "general rule" has thrown out its roots and branches in the shape of divisions, sub-divisions, and amendments and it has grown and grown until it contains everything from Genesis to Revelation. And the 'Cads? well they have groan and groan and groan until they contain everything from grief to sorrow.

EXPelled FOR SMOKING.

During vacation our printer tried to run a stove in connection with the office. Plucking up courage, (the young ladies being gone,) he ventured over to the Sem and requested the loan of a stove!! This request being granted, he secured the services of Uncle Dent and took the stove over to the 'Cad. He proceeded upstairs with his loan and then went down town and expended his pocket money for the necessary appendages to it. Coming back, he placed it in position and proceeded to "fire up." All went well until Mr. Rowe of New York, entered his room, which is immediately above the office, and was there met with a vast volume of smoke. "Er—wha—what—who is smoking in my room?" said Rowe. "Boys you are breaking regulations, get out of here." He tried to find the merry makers and came in contact with soot on everything he touched. Then he muttered, "It's the Sem stove," and then he reported to the printer. That worthy, whose ire was already at 112 in the shade, told him to "plug up the flue." Mr. R. went back and did as he was told. The result was that the stove began to reverse the plan of its operations and pour forth its its smoke into the office. The now exasper-
ated printer, (with a short prayer) grasped the fiery cast-iron monster in a catch-as-catch-can style and, dancing a wild and wierd waltz, he gave it a through ticket to terra firma via the window. So ended the tragedy. The remains of this doer of evil was last seen walking off in the fond embrace of Frye, toward the college.

PERSONAL.

John Negararian, of Constantinople, is taking the English language of a private tutor in our College this term.

J. I. Bennett, a former student of Union College, has entered upon scholastic duties in L. F. U., and will cast his lot with '91.

'So. Rev. F. L. Forbes has resigned his pastorate at Monticello, Ill., and accepted a call to Midland, Mich.

'So. The J. B. Lippincott Company has just published "A Blind Lead—The Story of a Mine,"—a novel by Josephine W. Bates. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss White of the class of '8o. She has seen much of wild Western life since her marriage, and has put her observations into this volume. Her home at present is at San Diego, Cal. Mr. Bates is engaged upon a contract in connection with the Hotel Del Coronado, at Coronado Beach, Cal. This hotel is said, by some, to be the largest and finest in the world. Mr. Bates' contract is to extend the beach by depositing sand which is dredged from the deeper water.

'St. Mrs. S. G. Wilson nee Rhea writes with interest of her work in Tabriz, Persia. Her fifteen months of residence there have familiarized her with the customs of the people, and the Armenian and Turkish languages, so that missionary work in the form of classes in the Boys' School, Bible work and prayer meetings for the women, and touring in the villages has become practical. Mrs. Wilson's piano is a great attraction to the natives, and she has had to add to her occupations that of a music teacher. Her pupil is no one less than the wife of the Valialid, the heir to the throne. The princess is a mere child, young, undisciplined, and with the beauty of a Lalla Rookh. The visits to the palace are always attended with great state, and it is hoped that this will prove an entrée to not only the home but the hearts of the royal family.

'S4. Rev. E. W. St. Pierre, who with his wife sailed for Persia last fall, promises to be a useful missionary in Oroomiah. The Russian consul visiting there was delighted to find an American with whom he could talk French so easily. This language is spoken by travelers, all the Ambassadors, and the educated
noblemen of Persia, and Mr. St. Pierre's thorough command of it is a most useful accomplishment, and one which will never be amiss. A letter from Mrs. St. Pierre describes sad scenes of the famine, but recent news tells of a mild winter and that this threatened trouble has been averted.

'85. Rev. Thomas E. Barr, of Beloit, Wis., visited Lake Forest during the vacation.

'85. Rev. W. S. Shiells was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary, April 5. He has accepted a call to the church at West Point, Ia.

'85. A. C. Wenban is reading law in Chicago, room 59, 107 Dearborn St.

'86. W. E. Bates has returned to his land in Western, Neb. Address, Hull, Neb.

'86. G. E. Thompson has accepted a call for the summer to the Presbyterian church at Corunna, Mich.

'87. G. D. Heuver will work during the summer at Iowa, Mich., under the Sunday School Board.

Prof. Griffin made a short visit in the East during the vacation. While there he met many prominent educators.

Rev. J. T. Evans, formerly of '86 was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary, April 5. He has general charge of the State of Minnesota under the Sunday School Board.

Rev. Edgar P. Hill was graduated from McCormick Seminary April 5. He was given one of the four addresses delivered by members of his class.

Fred C. Smith, an old Lake Forest boy, is on a tour of the world, with the Drexel boys of Philadelphia.

Miss Maggie Wylie, a Ferry Hall graduate, has become the wife of Dr. Charles Cook, of Mendota, this state.

John D. Pope is the leading lawyer of Friend, Neb.

Fred M. Stephenson is running his uncle's stock farm near Menominee, Michigan. He spent the winter in the south buying stock.

William Frye is the most prominent lumberman of Freeport, Ill.

Miss Maud Clisbee is teaching Latin near New York City.

**General College Notes.**

Ninety-two of Yale's graduates have become college presidents.

Amherst is the only college that has a billiard-room attached to its gymnasium.—Ex.

Work on the college paper is accepted as a substitute for one elective in regular literary work at Harvard.
Compulsory attendance at prayers is decidedly tyrannical and catholic in its nature.—University Reporter.

One of the editors of the Dartmouth is publishing a volume of his college poems.

The base ball nine of the Northwestern University has engaged a professional trainer.—Ex.

Prof.—"What did Caesar say to his men when he saw the enemy approaching?"
Student—"Sce et tu-um."—Ex.

The glee club of Illinois College sang at Springfield lately and was very highly complimented by the city papers.

The Mercury is urging Racine College authorities to get a printing outfit for printing their paper and the college manuscripts. It is now issued weekly.

The trustees of Atlanta University have refused to comply with the law of the state, which forbids the co-education of whites and blacks, and thereby forfeit the state appropriation.—Ex.

Every class at Yale has four or five monitors, each of whom receives $35 a year from the faculty.—Ex.

We think that something more than this will have to be done before our students are willing to serve as mentors.

The prospects of the ball nine this year are very good, and the certainty of carrying off the pennant is an almost foregone conclusion. Much depends upon the first game with the Racine club.—Aegis.

And also upon the succeeding games with the other clubs of the league.

It appears to be the prevalent opinion that an exchange editor's only object in life ought to be to raise Cain among the several journals which he has the opportunity to criticize; that the minute he is chosen for that office he should lay aside all courtesy, all common sense and all decency. No matter how unpretentious and modest a paper is otherwise, you will always find egotism in the exchange department.—Monmouth Collegian.

Alma College, Mich., has a faculty who must certainly appreciate college boys' idea of the faculty's authority. The justice of that college is administered by the president as representing the faculty and a jury representing the students. Each class and each society elect one member apiece to serve on the jury. The term of office is one year. The verdict of fact of the jury must be agreed to unanimously. The students by a petition can challenge the right of any person to sit on the jury. There is a written contract between the students and faculty.
Macalister college will not pay the tuition fee of those candidates for the ministry who use tobacco.

The president of Beloit College keeps open house every Wednesday evening for all college students.—Ex.

A Tennis League was organized last year between the University of Wisconsin and Beloit College. The officers of this league are desirous of extending the league to the neighboring colleges, especially to those which are now included in the Northwestern College Base Ball League. We hope the near future will find L. F. U. enough interested in tennis to enter such a league.

In the United States one man in every two hundred takes a college course; in England one in every five hundred; in Scotland one in every six hundred; in Germany one in every two hundred and thirteen. —Ex.

A Michigan farmer has written to the faculty of Yale: "What are your terms for a year, and does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well as row a boat?" —Ex.

The youngest graduate of Yale, so far as known is Charles Chauncey, 1792, who was graduated at the age of fifteen years, twenty-six days, and afterward became a leading lawyer in Philadelphia.

CLIPPINGS.

BON MOTS.

When my winks in vain are wunk,
And my last stray thoughts are thunk,
Who saves me from a shameful flunk?
    My pony.

The jockey's horse has feet of speed,
Maud S. has feet of fame;
The student's horse has none at all,
But it gets there just the same.
The commissary chanced to see
Jones rise, with saddest air,
And place a well filled cup of tea
Upon the nearest chair.

"Why are you doing thus?" he cried,
To Jones, with lips compressed,
"It was so weak," poor Jones replied,
"I thought I'd let it rest.—Lafayette.

A QUERY.

"Who is she?" and "Who is he?"
How often these queries are heard.
But who am I? Now answer,
If you can, in a single word.
Ah, you can tell of a stranger
Whom you've known but a single day;
You know the exact tastes and feelings
Of your "neighbors over the way";
You can judge their sayings and doings
And you know when they're going wrong;
But can you tell of yourself, sir?
Can you judge one you've known so long?
Can you say, and say it with truth, sir,
"I thoroughly know myself?"
Can you say, now answer me truly:—
"There was never a wicked elf,
Which prompted me to actions,
I know not why nor how,
And made one feel that yesterday,
I was a different man than now?"
Can you give reasons for deed and speech?
Now answer yes, if you can,
And I will grant you one of these:
A fool or a happy man. —Aegis.
MRS. WILLIAMS

RESTAURANT
AND BAKERY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Pies, Cakes, Ice Cream, etc. Suppers prepared to order for special occasions.
*Deerpath Av., half block west of R. R.*

A. C. WENBAN

LIVERY STABLE
SINGLE AND DOUBLE RIGS
With or without driver.
BAGGAGE AND FURNITURE HANDLED WITH DESPATCH AND CARE.
*Deerpath Av., one block west of R. R.*

C. C. PARKER,
BARBER,
HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING,
ETC.
*Just west of Railroad.*

F. N. PRATT,
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE AGENT.
FIRE POLICIES WRITTEN IN
FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

HERBERT H. FISH.

JOB PRINTER.
ROOMS 9 AND 10 ACADEMY HALL.
LAKE FOREST, ILL.

We make a specialty of Programmes, Cards, Tickets, Bills, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Circulars, Pamphlets, etc., etc., etc. Good work, Popular prices. [The Stentor is a specimen of our work.] Orders by mail promptly attended to. Box 33.