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SOME OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION.

There is in our college a strong sentiment in favor of Prohibition. A good proportion of the voting students are pledged to the support of Fisk and Brooks at the polls. There are others, who, having announced themselves as Prohibitionists before the National Convention was held, now declare that they cannot cast their ballots for woman suffrage, which they consider they will do if they vote the national Prohibition ticket. Others say that Prohibitionists should educate people up to their standards rather than go into political agitation. A fourth class think the question is of secondary importance and should be left to the care of the old parties. The last objectors, in this discussion, hold the opinion that Prohibition has properly no place in politics. Let us consider these points in the reverse order of their statement.

Prohibition does not belong in the province of politics. Why? Because it is a moral issue and moral and political questions should be kept distinct. But should they? Is it not true that the grandest political records of men and parties have been made in advocating questions of morals—in defending righteous principles? We certainly need look no farther than thirty years into our own past to find this illustrated. Politics can be kept wholesome only by keeping the public conscience in an enlightened and healthful condition. If we adopt the policy of laying conscience on the shelf when we consider political questions we degrade it from its proper use. It is better to proceed from the basis that conscience is not to be laid aside at will but is a necessary element in our treatment of all the business of life. Evidently if we
admit conscience at all as a factor in politics we must grant that it is most advantageous to have the general conscience reach as high a level as possible. Mr. Beecher said in 1860: "The conscience of the nation has grown ten cubits since the introduction of abolition into politics." Has the nation changed essentially since that time? If not we may believe that another moral question in politics will do no injury.

That the suppression of the liquor traffic is second in importance to any question now before the people is a belief unwarranted by facts. $9,000,000,000 are annually spent for alcoholic drinks which science declares are poisonous to the mind and body. Mr. Albert Griffin, of Anti-Saloon Republican fame, says: "Anarchism in this country is a German fungus, born and nurtured in beer saloons and nowhere else." In the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Kansas cases—a decision which firmly establishes the constitutionality of Prohibition—is this passage: "We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauc-

perism, and crime, prevalent in the country, are in some degree at least traceable to this evil." A Philadelphia judge says: "Alcohol is responsible for nine-tenths of the crime of the country." A belief that a question is unimportant of which such things can be said must be due to sheer ignorance. The facts are so easily investigated that ignorance is certainly needless, if not willful.

Now to many temperance, as well as temperate people, who believe in Prohibition, it seems inexpedient to push the issues by the third party. In the North few are found who will claim that the Democratic party is likely to do anything to decrease its whisky vote. Everywhere, however, are those who believe in the Republican party as the party of temperance. Said a Presbyterian clergyman recently: "The Republican party has always been opposed to the saloon." That clergyman should study the history of the Anti-Saloon Republican movement, organized not for aggressive temperance work but merely to deprive the saloon of political power. The movement has failed utterly to gain party support. Humiliation and defeat was its end. High license is the temperance policy of the Republican party. No men in that party are more earnest upholders of the pol-
icy than liquor men. The president of a large distilling company says: "High license has not hurt our business. I do not think that it lessens the quantity of liquor used. I believe it is one of the grandest laws for the liquor traffic there is." Metz Bros., brewers, say: "High License in our state bars out Prohibition." "Call High License what it is," says the Chicago Daily News, "an easy way to raise a revenue from vice, but let there be an end of indorsing it as a temperance or reform measure." No comment could make more plain the inadequacy of Republican opposition to the saloon.

But when temperance Republicans cry: "Educate, educate more before stirring up political agitation," we may well ask this: By what method may the masses be so quickly educated as by political agitation? Bring a question into politics in the United States and you compel all men to hear it and to decide on it, many to think carefully of it, and some to study it thoroughly. Of what other method can the same be said truthfully? A large circulation of literature and endless speeches belong to political agitation. Are not these educational?

The woman suffrage plank of the Prohibition platform is a sore stumbling block to many good people. One of our college professors has said that most opponents of equal suffrage assume two things. The first is that the act of voting must change a woman's nature. The second is that if the suffrage is granted to women they will spend all their time in doing nothing but vote. On these an overwhelming argument against equal suffrage may be built. Without them the case stands somewhat differently. The arguments of neither side are to be presented here, however, but an interpretation of the plank which it is believed will stand, though differing from that generally current in our College.

The plank declares that where suffrage "has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age, etc. —it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several states on such educational basis as they may deem wise." Now, suppose a voter, thoroughly in favor of Prohibition, but quite as thoroughly opposed to woman suffrage. To what does he pledge himself on the latter question in voting the Prohibition National ticket. Is not this a fair statement of the position he may take? I declare myself in favor of submitting to the people of the several states, if public sentiment so demands, the question of equal suffrage. I do not, by favoring the submission, pledge myself to
vote in favor of the question when submitted. If this interpretation will hold, disbelief in the right or expediency of giving women a voice in the government need not deter any from voting for Prohibition. For, in a government for and by the people, we can hardly imagine a question which should not be submitted to the people when a majority signify their desire to express themselves upon it.

The one thing which the Prohibitionists feel as the great need of the temperance reform is, that every voter should study the facts.

It is a truth that thousands of Republicans and Democrats who read regularly the papers of both old parties will absolutely refuse to read a paper or attend a political meeting of the third party. They consequently know this party only through its enemies. Is this becoming an honest and honorable citizen? Surely a party accused of treachery, hypocrisy and all manner of lying has in all justice a right to a hearing in its own defense.

Anna Freeman Davies, '89.

THE COLLEGE OF COLLEGES.
Substance of Report given Sept. 18.

From June 30th until July 14th the students gathered from all parts of the country at Northfield, Mass., enjoyed a feast of good things from God's Word. Northfield is Mr. Moody's native village, situated in the Connecticut valley on the banks of the Connecticut river, where it passes from Vermont and New Hampshire into Massachusetts. The students were entertained at the seminary buildings, which are spaced along the side of a gently sloping mountain—near the old Moody homestead—thus giving a very beautiful view of the river valley and mountains beyond.

Nature has done all she can for Northfield, and Mr. Moody did all he could additionally for the comfort, pleasure, and instruction of the students. The base-ball and cricket grounds, lawn-tennis courts, boating and bathing conveniences, were superb. Nothing more could have been done. In connection with bathing I am sorry to record that, despite Mr. Moody's repeated warnings and great care—for an expert swimmer was always at the wharf,—Mr. Griggs, of Cornell, was drowned, July 4th.

The spiritual as well as the material atmosphere and surroundings
of Northfield were very invigorating. Here we felt that we were on holy ground and were immediately ready for spiritual lessons. These were given not only in lectures and services, but nature's rocks proclaimed God's love, and her rills his praise, while the trees clapped their hands for joy. And though homely, yet true, even the old moss-covered fences could not keep silence. As the students roved among the mountains and hills, their hearts filled with prayer and their thoughts with holy meditations, they would suddenly be confronted with the words, "God is love," "Believe and thou shalt be saved," "Let him that heareth come," written upon some rock or time-worn fence. Then, breaking upon this holy silence, the rippling of some mountain rill nearby seemed to echo, "And let him that is thirsty come," as it found its way to the road-side, refreshing man and beast with its cooling streams.

Many noted Bible students were present, among whom, besides Mr. Moody, were Drs. Broadus, Taylor, Trumbul, McKinzie, Bishop Hendrix of the M. E. Church in the south, and Prof. Harper of Yale. The students represented the most prominent universities and colleges of this country and Great Britain. Many nationalities were represented, not excepting the Indian, Chinese, and Japanese, whose speeches in our language were very interesting and showed much zeal for Christ.

Dr. Hudson Taylor is the founder of the Inland China Mission. He is a man of great faith and implicit trust in God. A quarter of a century ago Inland China had not heard the Gospel of Christ; today there are one hundred and ninety-four missionaries under Mr. Taylor's care, preaching the Gospel in Inland China.

Mr. Taylor says God is cramped by human language, and when he says anything he means all that the words convey, and more. The secret of unanswered prayer is that we don't know our God; He is the living water, and water is kept living only by continually running. Do not think you can come and fill your tank and have living water to keep for yourself. There must be an outlet, else it becomes stagnant. God's resources are as abundant as the resources of the rivers, and he who asks, expecting, will receive. As instances he mentioned Mr. Geo. Muller and his schools, Mr. Moody and his schools, and the Inland China Mission. Mr. Taylor told of one of Mr. Spurgeon's students who was lamenting that there were so few converts under his preaching. Said Mr. Spurgeon, "Man alive! you don't expect converts from every sermon, do you?" "No, no," said the student, "not
all." "Then you are not expecting, are you?"

All of Dr. Taylor’s remarks might be said to be on the subject of Expecting.

Mr. Moody very modestly kept himself off the program until by a unanimous request he was called upon to speak each day. He emphasized the necessity of assurance. We must know that we have light as well as see it. Know, is the key-word to the epistle of John, and in it occurs thirty-two times. "It was written to you that believe that ye may know that ye have eternal life." I. John 5:13.

The doubt of a forgiven child coming to the father from time to time asking forgiveness would grieve a father very much. If we do not know that our sins are forgiven we doubt God’s word, and he who doubts can have no assurance, and is poorly fitted to help another.

He said there are three classes who can have no assurance: (1) Those who join the church because they like the minister. (2) Those who are ashamed to confess Christ. (3) Those who are not willing to work for Christ. These go hopping, hoping, hopping to Heaven. Go to work, and be so busy that you will not have time to doubt.

Mr. Moody gave the following points about preaching:—1. Speak to the people—don’t preach. 2. Be natural. 3. Arouse curiosity. 4. Strike out a path of your own. 5. If any go asleep, open the window. 6. Be brief, simple, and to the point. 7. Point at certain listless ones and get attention. You can’t afford to have one listless auditor.

To the question: "What is the best training for the ministry after College?" Mr. Moody answered, "Book agent, or better, missionary work; anything that will bring you to the people."

Question: "How can I empty myself?" "Can’t. You can’t bail out darkness. The quickest way is to let the light in."

Question: "How can I get the power of the spirit?" "Use what you have. Lay everything else aside and this one thing do. God’s law is use or lose."

Question: "How do men lose the power of the Spirit?" "Not watchful. Samson for instance; but they didn’t pull his hair out by the roots. He got it back. So those who have lost the power may hope to regain it. Peter was a restored back-slider. David also—don’t give up a back-slider. We have the flesh, the world and the devil to fight, but the flesh is the worst." When Mr. Moody said he found the flesh the worst, it caused no little merriment.

(to be continued.)

G. A. WILSON, '89.
WOMEN IN PRAYER MEETINGS.

Some time ago I was asked, "Why don't the ladies ever speak or pray in the young people's meetings and prayer meetings?" Brought up in a rather conservative church, I was about to quote I. Cor. 14: 34, when the thought struck me that speaking was not praying. This led me to study the question and offer this contribution to the Stentor in reply to its request for contributions and items.

I find a great many people hold that the restriction of Paul is only temporary. Like the command Christ spoke of to the Pharisees, which the Lord had permitted on account of the hardness of their hearts, so this command of Paul, they say, on account of the peculiar excitability and talkativeness of the eastern women, is only temporary. As it would be indecorous in these eastern countries for a woman to appear in public even unveiled, this looks very plausible, certainly more so than to include under this word laleo (to speak) also praying, edifying, and exhorting; for "to speak" can never mean all that, unless we call the utterance of any articulate sound speaking, when the ladies would be excluded from the choir and be obliged to sit dumb during the responsive readings.

What does the apostle mean? Is his command temporary? We think not.

We cannot determine much by the meaning of the Greek word laleo. Different scholars give different meanings, backed by authority, and five Greek words, laleo, lego, eipo, eiro, and phami, are translated by only two English words, which necessarily leads to confusion. We must therefore get at Paul's meaning indirectly.

From its position in the sentence, followed as it is by the adversative conjunction alla, we see that it has an antithetical relation to the clause following, "but to be under obedience as the law saith." The opposite of obedience being rule, we have good sense reading it thus: "It is not permitted unto women to rule—speak authoritatively—but they are commanded to be under obedience." A much better translation would be, "It is not committed or entrusted to women to rule—speak with author-
ity—but to be in subjection.” It is plain that the apostle refers to speaking which will tend to insubordination; otherwise the clause “to be under obedience” has neither sense nor force. What sense would it make to say, “It is not permitted unto ladies to pray, or to exhort, or to edify in the church, but they are commanded to be under obedience,” except it were that to tell what Christ does for one’s soul, or to take upon the lips the name of Him whose whole life was a subjection, a model of perfect obedience, tends to make one imperious, or indicates that one desires to rule?

The logical connection of the sentence would substantiate this conclusion. The discussions in the Church of Corinth had been regarding marriage, divorce, eating idol sacrifices at idols’ feasts, regarding public worship, manner of women speaking, resurrection, spiritual gifts, and manner of making contributions. None of these topics refer to prayer, exhorting to the edification of Christians, the themes of our prayer-meetings.

Analogically, we get the same conclusion. Paul was too good a logician to contradict himself. He certainly would not, as he does in I. Cor. 11: 5, direct them how to do a thing, and in the same breath, almost tell them not to do the thing at all. In other words, he did not tell them how to do the thing he did not want them to do. There remains the objection that I. Cor. 11: 5 is a proviso for exceptional cases, when there should be real prophetesses, and that prophesying is not praying. “He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification and exhortation and comfort.” Does a person need to be a prophet to edify and exhort and comfort—some of the functions of a prophet—any more than a person needs to be a carpenter to saw a board and drive a nail—some of the functions of a carpenter? If such a man, a laborer, we’ll say, should build me a fence, to please me and help others, wouldn’t I be considered a very arbitrary person if I showed displeasure with his work? So the person who says that our Heavenly Father will be displeased to see a woman prompted with the desire to do good and please her God—does he not make the living Father a singularly arbitrary being? Further, it is not even said that one needs to be a prophet to do this. But suppose it was, what constitutes a prophet? If, as theologians say, it means one who gets a sudden divine inspiration, Paul makes an exception for something which so far as we know has never occurred; if it means one who speaks for or in place of another, prophami, then there are three times as many
among the women as among the men.

It remains therefore that she may pray, edify, and exhort, if she does it in a womanly, becoming manner, veiled in Paul's time, unveiled in our time, as decorum demands.

Every forward movement which keeps the dual nature of man in view, woman the complement of man, and man the complement of woman, equal but different, has everything in its favor. The Scriptures never oppose progress, and history in this case compels us to liberality as against conservatism. Against the most awful prejudices, born from a misunderstanding of the Scriptures, woman has had to push her way ahead. The Jewish Church, under the Pharisees, forgetting the public praise service of Miriam, their heroine Deborah, their prophetesses Huldah, Anna, and the wife of Isaiah, — the glory of Israel — claimed that woman's knowledge ought to be confined to the use of the distaff. The Christian Church, under its priesthood and clergy, with their Master's words before them, the teachings of Paul, the example of several prophetesses, has likewise erred in keeping her down.

Which then is the safe side to be on, the restrictive, conservative, or the more liberal? Instead of discouraging women from praying in our meetings, in a period when she is forced to take so public and active a part in social life, it is safer to encourage her. Not lead her to bury her talents in the napkin of conventionalism, but to employ them in the market of men's souls "till the Judge cometh," in every possible way.

G. D. Heuver, '87.

AUTUMN DAYS.

These autumn days I love to stroll
Across the wold, and thro' the wood,
Where sturdy shagbarks, on the knoll,
Are dropping fast Sir Squirrel's food,
These autumn days.

These autumn days 'tis my delight
'Neath some broad-shadowed tree to lie
And dream away the hours of light,
Lu'lld by the hymn of wave and sky,
These autumn days.

These autumn days are tempters fair
To draw me from some thorny path
Where duty calls, to one more rare,
Which sweeter charm and pleasure hath,
Of autumn days.

O, autumn days! Sweet autumn days!
Alone—yet not alone—with thee,
The earnest silence of thy ways
Has taught me more sincere to be,
These autumn days.
EDITORIAL.

The Stentor extends hearty greetings to its old subscribers and a cheery welcome to new students. As it enters upon this, its second year, it hopes to gain the confidence and respect of its readers. A faithful memory presents a vivid picture of the Stentor’s failures, mistakes, and short-comings of the past year; but with this year before it and the past as an experience, with more time, new energy, and a wider vision the present editorial staff hopes to accomplish better results.

We have induced Mr. G. A. Wilson, our Y. M. C. A. delegate to Northfield, to give us a written report of his pleasant trip east. Mr. Wilson received so much benefit that he desires to impart as much of it as possible to us. Being unable to condense what he has to say in the small space allotted him in this issue, we have, at his request, granted him permission to continue his article in the November number.

We shall also have in our November number an article on oratory, by Prof. G. R. Cutting.

The success of our paper does not entirely depend upon the work of its editors. We are, in fact, dependent upon the students for the major part of the literary department of the paper. We hope to receive better support this year than we did last. The opportunity the Stentor offers for drill does not seem to impress itself upon the students as a whole. Men who leave their impress upon nations are not orators but writers, and especially is this so in our day with its excellent printing advantages and large demands for good reading. Begin your career with the Stentor. We will welcome argumentative essays, and especially short stories, sketches, and verse.

And not only are we dependent on you for contributions, but for
subscriptions. Not the least part of a college paper is its financial success. All we desire is to pay expenses, and this we can do if each student will but do his duty by handing his name and a dollar to the Business Manager. It is inexpressibly small for a student to refuse to take the Stentor, and yet borrow it from his neighbor as soon as it comes out. If you don't subscribe, don't read.

Opinions change. What was yesterday considered a barbarity is to-day accepted as a prevailing custom. Measures held to be unreasonable and unjust last year are this year accounted sound and practicable. Our attitude toward the "mentor" question furnishes an excellent example in proof of this. When first proposed it was almost universally denounced as an unjust imposition, and many were the students who said they would rather leave college than act as mentor. That was last term. In a mass meeting held at the beginning of this term the mentor system was adopted with only two dissenting voices. This should teach us a lesson—not to be too hasty in our judgment upon measures submitted to us by the Faculty. If we could only realize fully the kindly feeling that every member of our Faculty has toward us, their charge, and the great anxiety they have for our welfare and comfort, we could better appreciate their efforts in our behalf. It would be hard to find a college where the Faculty are as liberal and kind in their treatment of the students and their request as at L. F. U. The great trouble to which Prof. Halsey went in order to arrange the schedule to suit the Athletic Association reveals the true attitude of the Faculty toward us. We should appreciate it and be ready to grant favors in return.

Our College is progressive. Both Faculty and students seem to have a progressive spirit. Dr. Gregory, our former President, introduced into our College a scholastic tone that places us upon an equal literary footing with any college in the land. Dr. Roberts, while retaining and developing this tone, has added a business element that is absolutely essential to the best success of our University. Business is in the air. The Seminary breathed and her sides expanded into two large wings; the Academy inhaled and its dormitory system was transformed into the "cottage system," of which Mitchell Hall is the first sign; the College partook and was benefited by a self-government committee.

This committee is only one phase of the college senate system now in vogue at Amherst. It con-
sists of four members, each class electing its own representative, and has charge of the order, property, and buildings of the College. We find it a great benefit, and much more pleasant and effective than the old system which necessitated the residence of a professor or tutor in the building. It forms a ready and effective means of communication with the Faculty, and without a doubt will tend to increase the confidence and friendly feeling already existing on both sides. It bids fair to be a great success.

The number and variety of elective studies now presented to the Junior and Senior classes are sufficient to satisfy the most capricious tastes. The Seniors have the privilege of selecting from some twenty or more studies covering thoroughly all the fields of ancient and modern languages, history, science, and the arts. Every kind of talent has here a means of cultivation, and the number of students who are availing themselves of the opportunities thus presented for special work suited to individual tastes and capabilities is indicative of the appreciation of the privileges offered.

F. W. Kelsey, Professor of Latin, has a Teacher's Latin class in which thorough drill is given in reading and text exposition, and the "pointers" which the Professor gives from his fund of experience will prove invaluable to teachers in Latin. W. A. Locy, Professor of Zoology and Anatomy, is another of our able specialists,—indeed we feel justified in calling him the specialist of the University. His discoveries along the line of his department show his genius as an original investigator, and his popularity with his classes shows his ability as a teacher. Every student should elect at least one or two terms under him. The new apparatus recently received in the department of Physical Sciences offers excellent advantages for original investigation in Physics, and Prof. Griffin now has a class pursuing that course.

With professors who are expert specialists in their several departments, and conveniences that are first-class, considering the age of our College, we have every reason to rejoice over the good fortune that brought us to Lake Forest.

CONTRIBUTORS' DEPARTMENT.

VALUE OF A WOMAN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

This is an age in which woman is regarded as man's equal. A larger field of usefulness is now open to her than at any other time.
in the history of the world. Her work, although not the same as man’s, is no less important, and the question naturally arises, how may she fit herself to perform her work in the best way possible?

No doubt some will say, “By all means get a thorough education,” but still there are others who will, in all probability, raise the objection that woman’s place is at home. Nothing is more true than this, but cannot a well-educated woman do more for those of her household than one who is comparatively ignorant? How much more refined an atmosphere will pervade her home? Her children will show the influence of an educated mother. Neither must her husband be excluded from among those who reap the benefits of her education. Their sympathies must necessarily be more closely united, for she can be intelligently interested in those things that interest him. As a consequence, their lives will be more harmonious and their home much happier. Then, as a member of society, she helps to make it better or worse according as she is refined or uncultured.

The studies in a college course develop the different faculties which have merely been awakened in the preparatory departments. Logic develops the reasoning power as no other study will, and is not this as important for a woman as for a man? The English department, including history and literature, should be neglected by no one, man or woman. How necessary is this for any one who would enter refined society!

The classics are especially beneficial in giving us a better understanding of our own language. They give us a larger vocabulary, and hence a better command of language. They are also a help in studying the sciences, in which Greek and Latin terms are used almost exclusively.

Not least important is the work of the Literary Society. It is here that woman puts into practice what she has learned, and of what benefit is all this education if she cannot use it? It is like a chest full of jewels which is so securely fastened that it cannot be opened. It is of no use to the owner or anyone else. We need women who have more confidence in themselves, who, when necessary, can preside at a meeting and can speak in the presence of strangers—I do not wish to be understood as advocating public speaking in a woman,—far from it—and where can this confidence be better gained than in a college literary society?

How thankful some women would be to be able to converse intelligently upon general topics,—topics of the day, of vital importance! The society is a training
school in this direction. The impromptu, which holds an important place on the society programs, is unquestionably helpful.

A woman is not only liable to be called upon for an opinion, but she must often times defend that opinion. Where is she able to get the drill in this line? The debate will help us out of this difficulty. It furnishes the best possible practice.

If only all the girls felt the importance and value of this branch of College and Seminary work, our societies would not be lacking in numbers or interest.

Anniefred Ensign.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

THE COLLEGE.

New student (examining names on class of '80 flower vase in front of college building)—"Are all these people buried here?"

Chemistry Professor—"Most accidents in Chemistry are ridiculous, except that the student has to pay for the broken articles."

Student—"Isn't that ridiculous, too, Professor!"

The Freshman class sports a man who says he has walked 30 miles in 6 hours. That was better than eating 20 soda crackers in 30 minutes.

One 'Cad thinks it is hard luck to be compelled to attend church Sunday morning, and to be obliged to obtain permission if he desires to attend in the evening.

The Zeta Epsilons have purchased a fine new Mason & Hamlin piano for their society hall.

Freshman class motto—"Keep off the grass!"

There is a good opening for a deaf mute on the Ferry Hall elevator.

"Down!"
"Foul!"
"Held! Held!"
"Mark your man!"

Though the students' world is seldom a political world, yet students have political sentiments, and those in the College, could they all vote this fall, would express themselves as follows:

Republican.......50 per cent.
Prohibition.......18 " "
Mugwump.......14 " "
Democratic.......12 " "
Doubtful.......6 " "

Officers of the Y. M. C. A.—President, B. M. Linnell; Vice-President, W. C. Godfrey; Secretary, H. W. Jones; Treasurer, A. I. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Smith.

The masculine portion of the
College students have been interviewed in regard to its contemplated course when cast upon life's billowy sea. We are glad to give our readers the result:

Undecided........24 per cent.
Ministry..........22 " "
Law................18 " "
Business..........10 " "
Missions.......... 8 " "
Teaching......... 4 " "
Medicine......... 4 " "
Journalism...... 4 " "
Banking......... 2 " "
Lieutenancy.... 2 " "
Music.......... 2 " "

With every year of college life comes added interest in athletics. The interest seems to increase with the number of students. This fall the Athletic Association has been revived, officers elected, committees appointed, and a field day decided upon. The officers are: President, E. Dodge; Vice-President, Keyes Becker; Secretary and Treasurer, G. W. Wright. At the first meeting a large number of new names was proposed for membership. The date for field day has been set for October 20, or one week later if the weather be then unpropitious.

The first Saturday of the term was a beautiful day, among other things just right to play ball. The champions from Ft. Sheridan came up in the afternoon with the intention of knocking out a picked nine from the University which was constituted as follows: Wise, P; Royce, C; Becker, 1 B; King, 2 B; Prentice, 3 B; Warren, S S; Stroh, 1 F; Wilson, M; Williams, V F. The first two runs of the game were scored by the home team in the first inning. In the second one of the militia tallied, and two more in the third. Our side piled up three runs in the third, making the score 5 to 3. This was a kind of bombardment to which Ft. Sheridan was not accustomed, so the soldiers beat a precipitous retreat to the ambulance, and were carried away to the hospital to think over their Waterloo.

Several of the athletic spirits of the College participated in a hare and hounds chase on the last Saturday morning in September. Two hares were given three minutes start, and led off north-west of the College. They then turned south and led the "pack" a wild chase through underbrush, up and down ravines, over logs, down the lake bluff, past dog kennels, even having the audacity to run through the Seminary, thinking, no doubt, that the "pack" would be afraid to follow them there. They were mistaken, however, and the boys got through before the principal could post a trespass notice. The hares barely escaped being caught, the hounds coming in about three minutes behind them. All partic-
pants voted the five-mile chase a grand success, and were prepared to study all the harder for it.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held their annual reception Thursday evening, October 4, in College Hall. As the society rooms were considered hardly large enough for the large attendance expected, three rooms on the floor below were kindly placed at the disposal of the company by their obliging occupants. This gave plenty of room, and everyone entered with zest into the occasion. An occasional declamation or piece of music proved a pleasing diversion for the young audience, and it was remarked by many that the stiffness visible at so many former receptions seemed entirely lacking.

Our Oratorical Association has been bestirring itself this term. Election of officers occurred in September, resulting in the choice of E. M. Wilson for President, G. E. Stanford for Vice-President, W. F. Love for Secretary and Treasurer.

A committee of three, G. A. Wilson, D. S. Lansden, and J. E. Smith, was elected to attend the annual meeting of the state association at Champaign, Oct. 4, 5, and 6, and present our desires for membership. The committee was entirely successful, and we are indebted to one of its members for the following interesting report:

The journey of the chosen three to Champaign was in a free chair car jerked along at a safe distance from the rest of the train, thro' corn fields and waste places. Three sighs of relief were drawn by the trio when Kankakee was passed, and they knew that accident alone would prevent reaching the sister cities on the Boneyard river.

The fifth hour of weary travel and study was ended when we again trod earth. The hospitable University boys met and assigned the hundred and forty delegates and visitors to the houses of the equally large-hearted townspeople. In the afternoon we were free to attend the Old Soldiers' Reunion, to go to the ball game on the campus, or to visit the ancient court-house in Urbana, where Lincoln's voice rang out in defense of Father Chiniquoy.

The association was banqueted in the evening after the reception, where we met the honored Regent, Dr. Peabody. We sat down to consider a menu with only two French words in it. Our thoughts now and then broke the charm exercised by the ladies and turned to our own lads and lasses mingling in the College halls. One toast was, "We are Seven Minus One." The speaker hoped that in the
morning he could say they were seven again. This, of course, added to the rising hopes of your representatives.

Our interest centered in the business meeting held Friday morning. We lingered outside. We were summoned into the august presence. Our senior presented an application for admission of Lake Forest University. We retired. In a minute the committee came to greet us as members.

The state university is in Urbana. We were kindly shown through by the janitor, who remembered the meeting seven years ago. We visited also the United States experiment station in the laboratory and the assay rooms in the basemen'.

On whatever point Urbana and Champaign may be divided, they are united on university matters; and the hall was well filled the evening of the annual contest. The University of Illinois presented the first oration; Monmouth the second, followed by the Wesleyan University; Knox and Blackburn came next and Illinois last. Lincoln had withdrawn. The Wesleyan orator took the first prize for thought and delivery, and Illinois the second. The demonstrations of joy from the delegations of the favored colleges were terrific, and the sedate wisely withdrew.

Some delegates could not remain for the field day sports of the morrow which ended the meeting. We owe thanks to the university boys for a hearty welcome and kind treatment and to our association for the opportunity of making this pleasant trip. We now belong to the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association. The prize orator competes in the inter-state contest. Our place is fifth on the program, and we make our debut next fall.

J. E. S.

J. E. Smith has taken Graham Lee's position as second tenor in the Athenian quartet.

Prof. Thomas lives in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson.

Mrs. Davies has charge of the dining hall this year and is giving excellent satisfaction.

S. A. Benedict has been engaged as assistant in the chemical laboratory, and will probably remain with us for the school year.

Foot-ball, or rather Rugby, is becoming a popular game among the students. Broken noses, loosened teeth, dislocated joints, bruises, sprains, the doctor, and Pond's Extract all give evidence that it is "lots of fun." A regular eleven will soon be chosen.

Prof. Halsey will, in the near future, erect a home between the church and Dr. McClure's residence.
Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, the church was thrown open by the congregation, that Dr. and Mrs. McClure might meet the members and the students of the University, with an especial regard to the new ones. Nearly all the students availed themselves of the opportunity and enjoyed what is often more substantial than the "feast of reason"—ice-cream and cake, as well as conversation. All these occasions help to make the students' life more pleasant, and are fully appreciated.

Prof. Halsey will give a reading in the College Chapel Thursday evening October 25, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Zeta Epsilon Society. Postponed from October 18 on account of the bad weather.

FERRY HALL.

Audacity of flies illustrated:
Student—"Yes, I killed a fly three times and then it had the impudence to get up and walk off."

Wanted.—Someone to present the latest styles of ladies' hats to our worthy president for inspection.

Six new pianos, three Deckers and three Esteys, are among the numerous additions to Ferry Hall.

The "alleviator" runs at all hours of the day—when not wanted.

Wanted—By a young lady, the name of her escort from the Y. M. C. A. reception.

Miss Julia Ensign goes into Chicago every Saturday to receive instructions in vocal music from Prof. Phelps.

Question box at the Aletheian, Oct. 5:

What was the origin of the fan brigade? Eve finding the first palm leaf.

Why were the doors not locked last night at 9:30? Because Mr. C—was not at home.

Have you any good reason for living? Yes, because I cannot help it without being very uncomfortable in the future.

A Senior wishing to express admiration for a friend by saying, "She's a duck," said "Sie war ein Gans."

Wanted.—A cousin at the Seminary. Address all communications to B. M. Linnell.

There is an art of introduction the principles of which are never dreamed of by some persons. One egregious blunder, which is often made, is the indistinct pronunciation of the names of the parties introduced by the one introducing
them. At a recent reception a young lady was introduced to a Mr. Sr-u-m-m, and in consequence addressed him and introduced him to others as "Mr. Scum." Such occurrences are unpleasant for both parties. Can they not be avoided by a little more care in distinctness of pronunciation?

Mr. Wenban runs a 10c 'bus from the Seminary to the 7:45 train Saturday mornings.

The new pianos, and the new music rooms nicely finished off on the fourth floor of the hall, are a great improvement on the old pianos and music hall of past generations.

There are, at present, between ninety and one hundred girls at Ferry Hall. In the large, pleasant dining room nine tables are set. English is spoken at six of them, German at two, and French at one. Dr. and Mrs. Seeley preside at one of the German tables, Mr. Clement and Miss Halter at the other; Miss Person takes charge of the French table. English conversation at these tables is forbidden, except on payment of ten cents.

The Aletheian society begins the year with bright prospects. Eleven new members have been admitted to the society, making in all, twenty-seven. The girls manifest great enthusiasm in their work, and, judging from the few meetings that have been held, they have a right to expect a year of earnest, active, and profitable work.

School life promotes selfishness. The work to be done at school, in order to be done well, must be individual work, that is, each one must do his own work. This habit of working for self is detrimental in many ways, and care must be taken not to carry it to excess. In Ferry Hall, as well as in other places, unselfishness may be cultivated. So often we are called upon to practice self denial and to make a little self sacrifice, but if we do cheerfully what seems our duty to do; if each day we can say, "Less of self and more of Thee," how great will be our reward! Here also what an opportunity is given for growth in Christian grace. There are so many times when the bright smile, the kind word, the pleasant good morning will prove the "cup of cold water," and the influence emanating from a life which is constantly striving to overcome this natural selfishness will be felt not only while here in school, but in the future when we have taken up the active duties of life. This influence will grow, too, in proportion to the development of the Christian graces, not least among which is unselfishness.
At the beginning of the new school year when good resolutions are formed for better work in all departments, we wish to call attention to one branch of student-work which has a claim upon each pupil,—the Academy columns of the Stentor.

We wish the Academy department to contain not only our familiar "twice-told tales," but to have some articles representing the literary work of the "boys" and the societies. We wish to receive short and sharp literary articles, personal notes, reports, "stray hits," all sorts of spicy paragraphs, and any suggestions by which the editors, as servants of the boys, may better represent the Lake Forest Academy in the University periodical.

Hoping to receive the hearty support of all students both in contributions and subscriptions, we expect a mutually pleasant year in our work for the Stentor.

In Mitchell Hall, furnishing its home-life and comforts to the students, the Academy takes a new departure and a step forward. Judging from the present outlook we cannot but feel that the experiment is destined to be a success. While we have no "rules" in Mitchell Hall, now and then a few, "suggestions" are thrown out which suffice to govern the students.

The trustees promise to have more "Mitchell Halls" for the next year, so that none need be turned away.

The two Academy Societies of last year have organized for their year's work with increased numbers and new officers, and they promise a year of pleasure and profit in the line of literary work. The meetings are held on alternate Wednesdays at ten-thirty o'clock. The first debate occurred October the tenth. We hope to see these societies become the center of the social and literary life of the Academy.

We are pleased to notice a new departure in sports this year under the supervision of Professor Williams and Mr. Gallwey,—that of foot-ball. Every afternoon finds the admirers of the game indulging in their little rough-and-tumble encounters incidental to the game. We hope a good Academy eleven will be formed.

There is an active interest taken in base-ball this year; especially is it noticeable among the members of the Academy who, shortly after the opening of the term, held a
meeting and organized two nines—the "Blues and "Grays," the former under the captainship of Mr. Pine, the latter under Mr. Rumsey. They also chose a nine from these two to be known as the "Academy first nine" which was placed under the captainship of Mr. Shirra.

The "reception season" has already opened. The Academy students have had the pleasure of attending two enjoyable gatherings, and it is rumored that the great event of the year is to occur when the "Sem" reception is given. We hope "our new suits' will arrive in time.

One of the latest evening pastimes of the boys is to charm (?) the Seims by a visit of the Academy Military Company, which marches to the inspiring music of a fife and drum.

NOTES.

"Lam’—berton! Lam’—berton! G. H. Lam’—ber-ton!

Mitchell Hall is soon to be provided with a tennis court.

A welcome to the Sem's Decker Grand! We prize it mainly for its old associations.

We are "all turned around" this year. The Academy desks now face the North Star.

We are glad to hear this from Professor Cutting: "Two things characterize the year thus far—hard work and interest in Athletics."

If ever an ex-teacher started in her wedded life overwhelmed by the good wishes of former pupils and friends, Miss Benedict is the favored one.

As yet, the Academy boys do not have to invoke the protection of the Lake Forest police force as an escort from evening church service.

We are pleased to record the "new things" in Academy life: Mitchell Hall, Academy reading rooms, Academy's coat of paint, new desks, new (?) piano, chemical laboratory, foot-ball "eleven," scholars, "delinquencies," new professor of modern languages, new pupils, and our new department in the STENTOR.

Our new third-story chemical laboratory is quite a rival to that of the College in the odors and explosions that are evolved within its walls. Some of the class have already notified their parents to send extra allowance for "break-age." Reports say that many pleasant hours are spent there under the management of Professor Swift.
ALUMNI AND PERSONAL.

'81. Miss Charlotte Skinner is teaching in the high school at Hyde Park.

'84. Rev. N. D. Hillis spent the summer in England, but has returned to Chicago. He received a call from the First Presbyterian church of Wichita, Kas., but did not accept.

'85. Miss Hattie Ashley, of Ferry Hall, is at present teaching in the public schools at her home in Bloomington, Neb.

'85. H. W. Sutton visited his brother the first of the term. He returned to St. Anne, Ill.

'85. S. F. Vance began his seminary work at Princeton Theological this fall.

'87. G. D. Heuver has left McCormick Seminary and is finishing his course at Princeton.

'87. Miss Mary King has gone to Philadelphia, and is now a medical student in the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania.

'88. S. A. Benedict has recently returned, bronzed and healthy, from a summer's jaunt in Europe. He drank beer in Germany (because he couldn't get water), climbed mountains in Switzerland, spoke French in Paris, heard Spurgeon in London and viewed the plaided highlander in Scotland.

'88. J. J. Boggs, after spending the summer at his mother's home in San Bernardino, Cal., left for Japan to take up his position as teacher of the English language in one of the leading schools there.

'88. L. J. Davies has postponed his theological course and is teaching Latin and history in the preparatory department of Beloit College.

'88. C. H. French writes from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he has begun his course.

H. D. Steirns, '91, is principal of the Lake Forest public school.

Harry Durand, '90, has entered the Junior class at Amherst, and is delighted with surroundings.

R. C. Robe, formerly of '89, and last year a student in Rush Medical, was married early in September to Miss Anna Leila Laughlin, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Robe will reside in the Indian Territory for the present.

The following invitation has been received at Lake Forest: "Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Little request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Sallie McCarer, to John McPheters Hanna, Thursday afternoon, October 18, at 1 o'clock, 1888. First Presbyterian church, Dennison, Texas." Miss Little will be remembered by many of Ferry Hall's former students.
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