12-1-1888

The L.F.U. Stentor, December, 1888
THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

It is undoubtedly true, that the studies of the English University, from which in an historic point of view the American University was derived, were originally arranged with especial reference to the clerical profession. But this peculiarity, which is so dominant in the English University, has entirely disappeared in the American University.

Now, of course, I am writing purely from the view of a college student, and nothing more, and I by no means wish to give a complete account of any educational system, for in doing so, I should fail; but I can just touch on one or two points in which the Universities of these two great nations differ from one another. In the first place, we have the frequent examinations of the student, or recitations as they are called in this country, as a marked peculiarity of the American college. This feature is rarely met with in the English Universities. The Scotch Universities have more or less frequent examinations, but as a general rule, instruction is given by lectures, the examinations occurring about two or three times a year, whereas, in the American University, examinations at the end of each term are added to the daily recitations. However attractive this method of instruction exclusively by lectures may be, to me it certainly seems not to be the most profitable to the student, unless he is far advanced in knowledge and is animated with an ardent zeal for learning. Even then I think it has only a limited usefulness and there are many objections to it. The student receives by the ear and not by the eye. The eye can reperuse what it sees and can reflect upon its import. The ear
must receive it a second time either as repeated or made obvious by varied phraseology and copious illustrations. A remembered lecture is vastly inferior to a well mastered book. Lectures, in my opinion, are well adapted for students who have thoroughly mastered a good many books, so that the lecturer can have an audience intelligent and appreciative by reason of their previously acquired knowledge. The student's attitude in a lecture is for the most part passive and receptive, while, on the other hand, his attitude in a recitation is active and recreative. We must strenuously object then to the substitution of the lecture with the occasional examinations of the student for the daily recitation, because it can only be applied in the American University with but weak and worthless efficiency. Marks for what a man is worth and for what a man can do when he puts forth an effort to help himself are noted for or against him with more or less justice in the judgments of his fellow students, and according to Scripture, in the Books of the Eternal Judge. Culture of every sort is the fruit of application. Perseverance, labor and industry alone will bring success in any science and art. Though we may criticise the English University, we should not by any means pass by the excellent training which men who go in for scholarships, fellowships and honors, get. It is well known that pass men are sadly neglected, simply because they are not compelled to attend the lectures regularly. The American Universities could not imitate the English University class system. But why are the English schools and colleges so highly thought of? Simply because their antiquity makes them famous. Such men as Vacarius, Theodore of Canterbury, Cardinal Wolsey, Roger Bacon, Darwin, Sir Thomas More, Gladstone and a host of other great and learned scholars have wrought the deeds, uttered the thoughts and inspired the sentiments which have made England so great. While England has been making such strides in manufactures and commerce, she has not been unmindful of learning and literature. Education it is true, until the present century, made but little progress, yet the history of the English Universities is distinguished by a host of names of men famous in literature and science. Commercial activity seems to have quickened intellectual pursuits and every field of thought and inquiry is explored with earnestness, diligence and determination. The Universities have been opened for men of all creeds. Greater facilities are offered to
persons of humble means to take advantage of England's ancient seats of learning; and Christian men and women are working with might and main to bring the blessings of education within reach of the poorest in the land.

In the second place another peculiarity or rather difference between the English and American students is the sectarian narrowness and embitterments which prevail between the Church of England (Episcopal) student and Presbyterian church student or dissenter as he is called in England. The Universities of England hardly ever confer the degree of D.D. on a dissenter, however bright and learned a scholar he may be, but let that dissenter become an Episcopalian, the State would doubtless raise him to a bishopric, and have the degrees, which he doubly deserved under the name of dissenter, conferred upon him.

It is true that every son of the Republic has been taught that there need be no limit to his ambition, but a man's dignity depends upon his character and his usefulness to his fellow men rather than upon the denomination to which he may belong, or the country in which he was born. The American Colleges have in some most important respects either escaped or outgrown not a few of the most important evils under which the English institutions continue to labor. The supervision of the manners and morals of the American students differs greatly from the religious system which prevails in the Public Grammar Schools and Universities of England.

The American student does not give himself up to the vice and dissipation that the English student does, and this to a very great degree may be attributed to the better religious influence that prevails in the American Universities.

Will. Fred. Lewis, '90.

WAGNER'S MUSIC-DRAMAS.

Notice the difference between opera and music-drama. The opera, as established by Italian composers, is essentially different from the Wagner music-drama. The opera consists of a program of solos and choruses, given with scenery on the stage, interspersed either with spoken dialogue or unaccompanied recitative. The music-drama, as evolved by Wagner, consists of the drama itself
set to music, the music made subordinate to, and explanatory of the verbal text. The drama must be perfect, the scenery and its mechanism as near perfect as possible, and the acting the best that dramatic talent can produce. The music is a mere accompaniment, as it were, to the drama,—but what an accompaniment as conceived by Wagner! He has developed the modern orchestra far beyond its previous stages, and brought tone painting to the highest degree of realism possible. Take the "Forest Murmurs" (*Waldbewegung*) in *Siegfried*: what a picture of life in a great forest! The sombre and majestic feeling, sad at times, which one experiences in a forest, is expressed most wonderfully in the music. Again, take the prelude to *Tristan und Isolde*, where from the very first phrase until the climax, the music portrays the restless yearnings of passionate love with an intensity unequalled anywhere except perhaps in the love duet between Tristan and Isolde in the second act of the same work.

By his use of the "leading motive" or *Leitmotiv*, Wagner has gone far beyond all other music-dramatic composers in securing unity in a large work. The *Leitmotiv* is a bit of melody or harmony anywhere from two notes to several bars long which stands for a definite dramatic idea. To cite an instance from the *Trilogy*, whenever Wotan or his castle Walhall come into prominence, or even when merely referred to, a certain beautiful succession of chords is heard, now softly in the woodwind, now with the low sweet tones of the horns, or again with the full power of the brass.

Wagner’s earlier works, *Rienzi*, *The Flying Dutchman*, *Tannhäuser*, and *Lohengrin* but imperfectly represent his theories as he finally enunciated them, although each is an advance on its predecessor. In *Lohengrin* especially, he has made use of the "*Leitmotiv*" and "*Melos*," as the musical declamation has been termed, but not to as great an extent as in his later works. *Lohengrin*, however, first performed in 1850, has probably had a greater permanent success than any other opera the world over, thus showing the substantial lasting qualities of Wagner’s creations.

*Tristan und Isolde* marks the full development of his theories. In this drama the music is made thoroughly subordinate to the dramatic idea, generally however being full of complex orchestral designs, making it immensely difficult of performance. This was followed by *Die Meistersinger*, a drama in a somewhat lighter vein than Wagner’s other works, the music corresponding, of course, but all the
time keeping in mind the complete unity of music and poetry.

The colossal "Trilogy" The Ring of the Nibelungs consisting of three large music-dramas, Die Walküre, Siegfried, and Die Goetterdaemmerung (thefall of the gods) with a prelude, Das Rheingold, forms the vastest work ever undertaken by a composer. The plot is adapted from Teutonic mythology. The prelude, Das Rheingold, tells of the theft from the Rhine daughters, by Alberich, a Nibelung, of the Rhinegold, which, formed into a ring by one who would spurn the love of woman, conferred measureless power on its owner. Then Wotan, the Jupiter of Teutonic mythology, robs Alberich of the gold in order to pay the giants who had built Walhall, a curse being imposed on the ring by Alberich. Die Walküre tells of the love of Siegmund and Sieglinde, twin Volsungs, from whose union alone could be born the hero who could free Wotan from the curse invoked by Alberich. But Siegmund, thro' the interference of Fricka, the protectress of marriage, indignant that Siegmund should marry his sister, is condemned to die, and Brunnhilde, the chief of the Walküers, who were warrior-maidens, daughters of Wotan, attempts to shield him, and helps Sieglinde to a place of safety. For this Wotan condemns her to sleep on a rock till a man shall wake her and marry her. But Wotan relents enough to surround the rock with flames, so that only a fearless hero shall win her. Siegfried opens with the young Siegfried’s life in the woods. Sieglinde dying in giving him birth, he had been brought up by Mime, a dwarf, a brother of Alberich. Grown to manhood, he kills the giant Fafner, now in the guise of a dragon guarding the gold; then he finds the sleeping Brunnhilde, wakes her and wins her. Die Goetterdaemmerung tells of Siegfried’s going to the court of the Gibichungs. There he meets Gutrune, a daughter of the King, who gives him a magic potion which makes him forget his love for Brunnhilde and offer his love to her, promising to secure Brunnhilde for Gunther, Gutrune’s brother. This he does by the magic helmet, or Tarnhelm, which gives the wearer the power of assuming any form he chooses. Siegfried takes Gunther’s form, rides thro’ the flames to Brunnhilde, tears the ring, which he had given her as a wedding token, from her finger and brings her to Gunther. Then taking his own form, Brunnhilde recognizes him and tells Hagen, a son of Alberich, who is striving to gain possession of the gold, where he is vulnerable. When on a hunt Siegfried is slain by Hagen, but before
he dies the memory of his union with Brunnhilde comes back to him. The body of Siegfried is borne home. Brunnhilde, taking the ring from Siegfried's finger, throws it to the Rhine daughters, then throws herself on Siegfried's funeral pyre. In the distance is seen the burning of Walhall and the doom of the gods.

The music to this colossal drama is like a great symphony running parallel with the drama, now depicting love in tender accents, now representing the clang of the Nibelung's anvils, now voicing the wild roar of the storm, then subsiding to the peace of a beautiful moonlight night, as in the first act of Die Walküre. The funeral march, played after the death of Siegfried, is the most intensely tragic music ever written.

The Trilogy was followed by the great poet-composer's swan-song, Parsifal, founded on one of the Holy Grail legends, a work decidedly religious in character, which never fails to wonderfully impress all who see and hear it at Bayreuth, where only it is allowed to be given. W. H. Humiston, '91.

ORATORY.

ITS MISSION IN LAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

II.

While the worse plight is to have no ideas; yet to have opinions and not to be able to express them with force and ease except with a pen, is a limitation that has hampered many a college graduate as he has taken his place as teacher, preacher, lawyer, citizen, in the community. It is the mission of college oratory to train in a general way, in oral expression, all graduates; and through elective work and personal drill to train, in a special way, those preparing for a life-work in which public speech is to play a great part. Students, as a class, wisely choose those colleges where oratory is not neglected. In the courses of Lake Forest College, since last year, one hour a week, in the first two years is given to declamation practice for the young men and to the reciting of prose or poetical extracts by the young ladies.

In April last, in The Academy, I summarized the advantages of a well-conducted declamation and recitation exercise as follows:
I. It affords an opportunity for direct drill in such elements of good reading and talking as correct pronunciation, accentuation, and clear-cut enunciation of words: affording likewise an opportunity for an active warfare against indistinctness of speech,—the bane of all classes in all subjects in all schools.

II. It gives an opportunity for added drill in correct breathing and voice training.

III. It is a valuable exercise in the broader field,—the language of expression.

IV. In a declamation exercise, a student often gets his first practical lesson in self-possession, equipoise in standing, self-forgetfulness [not self-consciousness, if properly trained], grace of movement in arms and feet; and finally, that confidence that enables a person to speak as nature prompts.

V. The declamation exercise furnishes the teacher an opportunity to train out the artificial elements in speech, posture, manner, etc.: to kill affectation and slovenliness, and to set a correct standard in winsome manners.

VI. It affords excellent memory drill, a feature somewhat neglected in modern methods of education.

VII. The declamation may prove to the student who gets a correct conception of the orator who originally delivered the address, and of the scene where it was delivered, an excellent means for the cultivation of his imagination.

VIII. The moral power of an extract that is really worth declaiming, always must have a reflex influence on the speaker.

IX. The declamation well-rendered, like any other achievement that is the result of hard work, helps the pupil to discover himself. Many a young man has received his first impulse by success achieved in the rendering of a declamation.

What is true of a declamation or recitation is also, to a greater degree, true in drill in the delivery of original orations and in prepared and extempore debate in the work of the last two years in our course.

If the advantages of oratory are great to the individual, they will be a direct aid to the literary society, and vitally important to the college as a whole. Lake Forest College is a young college. Its alumni and alumnae are as yet few; but in the honorable list we surmise, that those alumni are bringing the attention of people most to Lake Forest University who are in themselves cultured public speakers.

Rev. E. W. Williams, one of the Board of Visitors of Lake Forest University, representing the Synod of Illinois, supplemented his formal report submitted to Synod Oct. 16, 1888, by stating that "the committee desired to give expression to the universal popular commendation expressed for the students of Lake Forest University in their prize exhibitions in oratory and as shown in the commencement orations." The most direct benefits of prize exhibitions come to the individual, in the common prize open to all,—the training received in preparation for such exhibitions; yet it is undoubtedly true that the exercises of commencement week
often attract students to the college and interest friends in its welfare. Positive advantages must accrue to the college from a representation of the oratorical department of Lake Forest University in the State Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association,—a stimulus that neither Trustees, Faculty, literary societies or students can afford to ignore. A creditable representation in a dignified Inter-State exhibition of college oratory,—even if Lake Forest University never won a prize—would be worth to the College all that it costs, a hundred fold. G. R. C.

PARSIFAL.

The only reason why a traveller goes to Baireuth is to hear Richard Wagner's operas. The small Bavarian town is perfectly uninteresting, being exactly like all other German villages, and one wonders why he should have selected it for the location of his opera house, but when we know of the many defeats and disappointments which he had when trying to bring out his works in Italy and France we are not surprised that he came back to his fatherland and to its sympathetic German people.

The building stands on a hill at a little distance from the town and is approached by a long straight road of about a mile from the station. It is an ideal building of its kind and one can see by the elevation at the back, for the shifting of the scenery and by the triangular shape of its auditorium that the architect knew how to build an opera house. It is of red brick and is made in a massive style which seems suited to the Germans.

There are several entrances and a great many exits, almost one for every tier of seats, so that between the acts the hall is empty in an amazingly short time.

At the back and near the top of the building are the boxes which are reserved for the nobility, and they are not in vain for the Emperor is quite often seen with his family. The seats under the boxes are at an angle of almost forty-five degrees with respect to the stage so that the back seats are almost as good as the ones nearest, because the distance from the stage is so comparatively short.
The seats themselves are willow and seem particularly suitable to the season of the year during which the opera house is open.

The audience is assembled by a horn which is blown a few minutes before the play begins, and before the curtain goes up absolute quiet is expected and enforced, no whispering or laughing is allowed and no one can go out or in during the acts.

As soon as perfect stillness is restored sweet indistinct sounds begin to vibrate the air and one notices that the orchestra is invisible which makes it all seem more mysterious and awe-inspiring. After this is continued for some minutes the curtain rises and a forest is seen and some monks walking about in a solemn march. This continues through almost all of the first act, Wagner's idea being to convey the notion of reality from the play by using the same time that it would take in real life.

Amfortas, the guardian of the holy grail, leads the procession and is followed by all the holy brotherhood who carry him on a litter, the reason for this, as he confesses is that he forgot his sacred calling and gave into the charms of the world, in the form of Kundry, a slave of the enemy of mankind Klingsor, whose castle is next to the sacred grounds.

While Amfortas is with Kundry, he loses the sacred spear which ever since then has been in the hands of Klingsor, leaving Amfortas with the wound of sin in his breast. While he is mourning his guilt, Kundry rushes in from the forest, bringing an Arabian balm for his wound and while the king and the brothers are telling how Titurel, the father of the brotherhood, although dead, still gives advice, a swan flies across the stage wounded, and his pursuer Parsifal comes after him, a young man dressed in a short brown leather jacket.

The swan is a sacred bird and they knew that Parsifal must be very innocent not to know this and so the prophecy that a fool shall restore to them the sacred spear recurs to them and they wish to test him and so lead him through the woods to where the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated.

Parsifal watches the whole ceremony which lasts an hour and a half, and then the monks drive him back into his forest, as altogether too simple and witless to understand anything.

The curtain then falls and the first act is done—and the audience, which is composed mostly of Germans, goes outside, and walks about, or takes some refreshment in the ward building near by, which has been built for this purpose.
After an hour of rest the curtain again goes up and one sees Klingsor in his castle wishing Parsifal's ruin, and trying to accomplish this by the aid of Kundry who obstinately refuses, then Parsifal is tempted and cajoled by the flower girls and then by Kundry who has taken her virginal and beautiful form, and just as he is about to give in to her charms, he thinks of Amfortas' fate and drops from her side. Just then Klingsor throws at him the spear, which by some magic goes over Parsifal's head and he catches it and goes out in triumph, while the castle, the garden and old temple fell in confusion about him. Again the curtain falls, and although the character of this act is much different from the preceding one and has not such a depressing effect, yet one is glad to get out in the air and to the ordinary things of life.

The next act opens in a forest, where a priest mourns the absolute death of Titurel, and hears Kundry moaning in the background.

He washes her face in the fountain and she arrives dressed in a long nun-like gown, like a Magdalen, and then a knight appears in a warrior's dress with his face covered by the helmet. Taking off his disguise they recognise Parsifal who is bringing back the spear. They aid him in removing his armour and a figure with a white robe having reddish golden hair and a pointed beard comes forth, and Kundry, like Mary of old, washes his feet with an ointment and dries them with her hair. After this he goes to the temple and while they are performing the rites of the dead for Titurel, he goes up to the altar while the choir sing solemn text, and the brethren are seated in a circle, while Parsifal holds aloft the holy grail, and the invisible choir sing an anthem which ends the opera.

The music is of a religious order and is very solemn and impressive, except the flower girls' chorus, which is of a brighter nature. There are no cadences in any of the acts, and one almost grows tired of the continued sound.

Through the whole of it one is impressed with the greatness of the man in whose brain such a work could originate and we are not surprised that he is considered one of the greatest musicians who ever lived.

Rose Farwell, '90.
SOME OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following extract from Payson's recent work, "The Law of Equivalents," and would ask them what they think of it as an objection to Prohibition:

"Perhaps the teachings of this law (of equivalents) are nowhere more palpably disregarded than when men attempt to elevate legislation into the highest place as a remedial, reformatory instrumentality, in those cases where it ought to be held only as subsidiary and contributory. Indeed, it may well be doubted, in view of the mischief which has resulted from an opposite course, whether civil legislation should ever contemplate any direct aid towards a moral enterprise on the ground of its morality. Police regulations derive not their sanctions from, nor do they owe their value to, the fact that they tend to promote virtue. That such encouragement to morality may flow out of such regulations as a collateral result, and that such result may be gratefully accepted, is all true enough. Nay, something more than this may be admitted, and we may conclude that, if no detriment inure to what is the main object in hand, a law may be moulded with a view of such collateral result. If the chief office of government, which is to maintain its own integrity, and to protect its subjects from fraud and violence, be not thus hindered, it would seem only a captious objection, that, in the course of its administration, it encourages virtue in the individual. But that a community should ever be taught, or suffered to believe, that for any part of the virtue which belongs to it, it is dependent upon a mere legislative act, would be to grievously mistake, or rather to ignore altogether, this law of equivalents. * * * Virtue, in any true sense of the word, is the result of a battle; not to be fought by proxy, not to be conducted by mercenary hirelings, but by the passive endurance, the patient conflict, the bold encounter of the man himself."
We find considerable difficulty in getting our contributors to limit their articles to eight hundred words. This matter comes from no personal whim, rather it is the result of experience on the editorial staff of the Stentor for last year; it is also the advice of those who have the success of our paper at heart. Short, crisp articles will reflect credit upon the writers and increase the popularity of our paper, and this is what we desire.

The Stentor, as a representative of the students, desires to extend hearty thanks to Dr. Seeley for the very pleasant time he was the means of giving the students on Thanksgiving at Ferry Hall. The feast was excellent, and we all had a most jolly time. The young ladies were very witty and pleasant, the young men responsive and very much elated, the teachers most sociable, and Dr. Seeley was at once "one of the boys" and "one of the girls."

Ferry Hall is to be congratulated in having so excellent a man as Dr. Seeley for its principal. He is the right man in the right place. He is the students' friend.

Last month we published the prize oration of the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association of which we are now a member. It is a fine oration and does credit to Wesleyan University. We printed it in the hope that it would inspire our boys to put forth a special effort when they write for the contest. Prof. Halsey thinks we have orators who can equal "The Perpetual in America" and Prof. Halsey ought to know. Those who intend to try for the honor of being our representative ought to select their subjects as soon as possible. It is a great benefit to know what you are going to write about long before you write it.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

We are glad to find another staunch and energetic friend of the students in Prof. Thomas, professor of Biblical. He desires to become personally acquainted with every student in the University, and hopes that we will all consider his home as a place where students will always be heartily welcome. Not only is Prof. Thomas a fine man, he is proving to be an excellent, thorough, and inspiring teacher, and in a very short time will make Biblical what it should be, as interesting and instructive a study as any on our curriculum. A man, a scholar, and a teacher is Prof. Thomas.

We have had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Frank Wells several times lately. It is a pleasure to listen to him, he is so earnest, so consecrated, so practical in all that he says. He tells us of the place, Syria, where he thinks he can do the most work for Christ, and why he thinks so. It is rather an unusual thing for a young man as enthusiastic for foreign mission work as Dr. Wells is not to freely tell his audience where he thinks they can do the most work as well as himself. Mr. Wilder says, I am going to Africa, you ought to go too; Dr. Wells says, I am going to Syria, I dare not say where you ought to go or stay,—I leave that to God who, as Lord of the vineyard, will direct each individual to such a part of the field and to such work as He knows they are best suited for. Here is common-sense so often wanting in missionary enthusiasts; here is the spirit which we think "Böny" called for in his article in the February Stentor. Such men as Dr. Wells tend to make us all better Christians, more consecrated, more eager to work, more willing to sacrifice. We always like to hear them talk and we cannot help but think of what they say. Dr. Wells leaves Lake Forest for Syria not only with the hearts and praises of his old friends, but also a hearty "God speed" and "God protect and bless" from all the students of the University.

One of the most pleasant features of our college life is the patience and sympathy most of our professors have with us and our faults, and the almost entire absence of anything like scolding in the classroom. Whether we as students are above the ordinary in behavior, or whether our professors are so humane and reasonable as to remember their own college days and hence are now doing as they would be done by, we will not say,—though we are inclined to think it is a little of both. But however that may be, we should ever keep this in mind—if we ex-
pect and receive favors we should stand ready and willing to grant favors; and a favor that is much needed by both professor and class is prompt appearance at all class recitations: not only to appear in the hall or about the class-door at the proper time, but to enter the room. This habit of lingering about the door for five minutes after class-time, and the entrance in twos and threes at intervals, must be very trying to a professor's patience; it is also an injustice to the class for it shortens the hour, and if there is one thing more than another that needs lengthening it is the recitation hour of a good professor. The hall is no place for social talks or little games, and the few minutes between recitations is not the season if it was, and especially when the time is taken from the recitation hour. A little thoughtfulness will mend our ways and confer great favors.

Does a college education unfit a man for business life? This is a question frequently discussed in business circles and also among college students. It is a question that weighs heavily upon the mind of a business man who has a son of college age, and too often his thorough belief in the unfitness of such an education for the best success in that active aggressive life is often the cause of debarring capable young men from college. The fact that a college training may fit a man for some other life equally as good, perhaps more pleasant, and far more useful, seems to be ignored by business men who have never known the inspiring influences of a college life. Because a college graduate has no taste for a business life is no proof of his unfitness for it; nor because another graduate makes a complete failure as a business man have we any right to say that his college training was the cause. He may never have had the peculiar ability required for such work even though he possessed the taste. Higher education fits men for walks in life which they never could have pursued without it; it draws out and strengthens latent powers; it creates new tastes by unfolding the hidden beauties of human as well as physical nature; it broadens human sympathy by connecting the struggles of the past with efforts of the present. A college education undoubtedly changes the mind and heart of man, but does it ever decrease? It adds, does it subtract? It strengthens, does it weaken? It fits, does it ever unfit any man for any pursuit in life for which he has taste and talent? If it destroys or weakens in the least degree any good or useful human capability denounce it, if not—.
THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

THE COLLEGE.

We would respectfully call the attention of the M. O. T. A. to Art. VI. of the College rules and regulations.

Requirements for membership of the Choral union, as defined by a Sophomore, are: Strong lungs, lots of endurance, and a dollar.

Now that examinations are here, it would be well for classical students to post themselves on this verb: Skipeo, cribere, faculti, expellum.

The eight students who went out hunting hickory-nuts one Saturday, and could find none except what they purchased, will tell you that this story is a chestnut.

Prof. J. Adams Allen, president of Rush Medical, has donated his large and valuable library of 2,000 volumes to the Presbyterian hospital of Chicago.

Rush Medical College, the medical department of the University, has entered upon its 46th winter term with 417 students. The improvements in the laboratories and the renovation of the building have added much to the convenience and satisfaction of the classes. The steam heating recently introduced adds greatly to the comfort of all.

The Zeta Epsilons entertained a hall full of friends with a “Hamlet Evening,” Nov. 28. The following novel program was presented, each performer doing himself and his part justice:

Music, Instrumental, W. H. Humiston
Hamlet’s Soliloquy, W. H. Matthews
Essay, Hamlet, N. B. W. Gallwey
Grave Scene, Hamlet, G. E. Stanford
“ Horatio, H. H. Davis
“ 1st Clown, G. W. Wright
“ 2nd Clown, Wm. R. Everett
Music, Vocal, D. S. Lansden
Debate, Was Hamlet Insane?
Affirmative, A. G. Welch.
Negative, B. M. Linnell.

The Athenæan held its regular open meeting Friday evening, Dec. 7. The hall was filled with invited guests who listened to the following well executed program:

Declamation, A. Welch
Paper, Schettler, Smith, and Becker: read by Schettler.
Oration, W. N. Halsey
Vocal Solo, Miss Jennie Durand
Debate, E. M. Wilson vs. W. E. Danforth
Vocal Solo, E. F. Dodge

The debate was on the question, “Would Greek letter fraternities be beneficial to Lake Forest College?” The judges decided with Mr. Danforth that they would not.

The professor of biology condemns Morpheus as a class-room associate. He was recently obliged to remark to a sleepy Soph, “Don’t
go to sleep, Mr. W."

The Latin professor was illustrating to the Sophs how, when the next world was reached, kindred minds would naturally seek companionship. He said: "If you should die and go to the lower world, whom would you expect to meet there?" Bright Co-ed.—"The rest of the Sophs!"

The Freshmen defeated the Sophomores 10 to 0 at football. Since then the Sophs have not had courage to challenge anything.

The first concert of the Ferry Hall lecture course was given on Thursday evening, Dec. 6. It was deserving of a much larger audience than was in attendance. The leading attractions, Mr. Wyatt McGaffy, basso, Prof. Villim, violinist, and Miss Carrie Ripley, pianist, were excellent. Encores were numerous. One week later Dr. D. Witt, of McCormick Seminary, lectured to a fair audience on "The Mystery of a Diamond Necklace."

The main building of the Presbyterian hospital, of Chicago, is rapidly approaching completion. It is one of the largest and most complete institutions of the kind in the country, and superior to any west of the Atlantic cities. It is said to be the only fire-proof hospital in the west. Its floors, walks, partitions, and ceilings are of brick and tile. Everything connected with ventilation, heating, and drainage is in accordance with the best scientific principles. Who can estimate the amount of human suffering which such an institution may alleviate?

We are proud of our football eleven. They have defeated both Evanston and Racine. Evanston played on Lake Forest grounds, Nov. 24. In the first half neither side scored. Lake Forest kept the ball in Evanston's territory constantly, but lack of head-work prevented us making a touch-down. Our men warmed up in the second half and Everett scored a touch-down in five minutes. This was followed by touch-downs by Dodge, Gallwey, and Prentice. Goodale kicked one goal. Moulding made the only touch-down for Evanston. Linnell, Prentice, and Prof. Williams played an especially strong game for Lake Forest. The score was 18 to 4.

Nov. 26 "Lake Forest's infants rode the collars of Racine's giants" to the tune of 32 to 0. The game was a strong one for our team, which used more head-work than ever before. The Racines had a strong team but used no strategy. The game was contested with that gentlemanly spirit which characterizes the playing of these two colleges. Fine running by Goodale, and good kicking by Dodge and
Williams were noticeable features. Everett and Prentice each made two touch-downs, Goodale made a touch-down and kicked two goals, and Dodge and Williams made touch-downs.

The Athenæans are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durand for a very successful entertainment Tuesday evening, Nov. 27. It was a "No Name Concert," presented in the style of half a century since, in the spacious loft of Mr. Dunard's new barn. There a stage had been arranged, a piano was placed, and chairs for the onlookers. An elegant audience both in size and quality, attended and enjoyed the different numbers. Everything was made comfortable and convenient. After the entertainment was over, those who took part were invited to the beautiful home of their host and hostess, where they were royally entertained for the remainder of the evening.

FER' HALL.

169.-What is ascetic?
'upil.-A lover of the beautiful.
How welcome are the holidays!
One of our friends asks "What is a slot, anyway?"
Why do all the "Sems" wish they were in Biblical?

Notice.—Mr. Prentice now has charge of the steam-fitting at Ferry Hall.

Ferry Hall feels quite fortunate in having secured Miss Ripley for piano instructor.

A recent scientific discovery made by one of the Juniors is that "Cotton grows on sheep."

Brooms and dust-pans were unusually popular at the "Sem" the day before chapel dedication.

Miss Grace Harlow spent a few days with her friend, Miss Julia Ensign, last week.

Miss Beulah Huston, a former student of Ferry Hall, spent the Sabbath with Miss Nellie Hecht.

We are glad to know that one of our Sophomores "suspects something, if he doesn't know anything."

"He will, if he doesn't forget it," leads us to the conclusion that English should be studied in the Freshman year.

It is reported that the College-men have adopted the "Ferry Hall yell." However, their voices are too weak to do it justice.

The following was found in Ferry Hall chapel after the Aletheian opening meeting.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, "We're left again."

N. H. B.
M. McN.
E. J. B.
Nicknames seem to be all the fashion nowadays. One of our girls was recently heard calling the Sem. dog, Dick, thus, "Oh say!" Is that Dick's nickname?

If you're asking a young lady for her company ask her "fairly and square." It will prevent all subsequent confusion and embarrassment.

The Y. W. C. A. convention, which was to have been at Naperville, was held at Geneseo, Ill., December 7–9. Misses McNair and Colehour were sent as delegates from Ferry Hall.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred the other evening at the Seminary. A young lady inadvertently stepped into the cistern, and was rescued with difficulty after going under water twice. After it was all over, one of her friends asked her very solicitously, "Did you get wet?"

What is the Aletheian doing? It is as busy as ever and is doing its best to have a pretty and attractive hall. The white walls of the hall have been recently covered with tasty paper of a bluish tint, and the Society hope soon to procure a carpet, which will prove a comfort in more ways than one. Chairs, lamps, curtains, and pictures will be added in due time—when we get the money.

The Aletheian Society gave an open meeting in Ferry Chapel, Tuesday evening, December 4th. The program was as follows:

Intrumental Duo, Miss Phelps and Ensign.

Essay, American Humor, Miss Griffin
Recitation, Io Victus, Miss Stanley
Reading, Lady or tiger, or both, Miss Davies.

Vocal Solo, Wooing, Miss Julia Ensign
Symposium, Co-education, Miss Slattery
Historical, Miss Horton
Negative, Miss Pike
Affirmative, Miss Pike

Light! light! light! We want more light. Whether we get it from kerosene lamps, gas, or electricity, we care not. We only ask for plenty of light. Our eyes are being ruined. Dr. Seeley is doing all that he can for us, but as yet his efforts to procure sufficient light have been in vain. If those who have this matter in charge were obliged to read their newspapers by the light which we have, we are sure they would realize how important good light is to comfort and health, and having come to a realization of this fact, our difficulties would be remedied.

Thursday, November 22nd, was a day of great interest at Lake Forest. Visitors, townspeople, and students gathered in Ferry Hall chapel to witness its dedication. The exercises were unusually interesting. Dr. Withrow, of the 3rd Church of Chicago, delivered the dedicatory sermon. It was an excellent address, and all spoke high-
ly of its merits. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of McCormick, offered the dedicatory prayer, which was followed by remarks from Drs. Patterson, Johnson, and DeWitt. The exercises closed with a Thanksgiving hymn by the Lake Forest Choral Club, and the benediction was pronounced by our pastor, Dr. J. G. K. McClure.

On the 26th of November, Dr. Roberts opened a course of entertainments, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to an organ fund. The proceeds of the first entertainment, however, were given to the Aletheian Society for the purpose of purchasing a carpet for its society hall. Dr. Roberts gave an excellent lecture on "The Beauties of Hebrew Literature." The books of the Old Testament were treated in order and the fine points of each brought out, so that we more fully realize how many beauties there are in that wonderful book. Even the parts that sometimes seem uninteresting have their beauties, if we only look for them.

We are glad to know that there is one young lady, who, in case of fire, would have presence of mind. Not long since a group of girls sat talking over the events of the day, when the cry of fire resounded through the halls. All except one jumped from their chairs and rushed toward the window, but they were arrested in their progress by the calm, clear voice of their self-possessed companion "Keep perfectly cool, girls; wait." After she had pocketed her purse and a few more valuables, she, with her friends, went out on the balcony to discover the cause of the commotion. They ascertained that 'twas only a chimney on fire. Still 'tis well to be on the safe side, and we think the presence of mind displayed by our friend is to be commended and imitated.

The tongue is a little member, but the amount of good or evil it may do is inestimable. How careful we should be of our words, yet how often we make remarks that are forgotten as soon as spoken. It is said that an educated lady can be immediately recognized by her choice of words. Probably the most of us can write grammatically, but when it comes to speaking good English that is quite another thing. We do not seem to think we ought to be as careful in speaking as in writing. The slang expressions, which are used so commonly to-day, are very frequently heard in our conversation. No one considers them elegant and why do we use them? Simply because they are something out of the ordinary line and attract our attention. We only need to hear such an expression a few times and very soon we are using it ourselves.
We should remember that perhaps we may use some similar expression which another will adopt as readily as we. If we do not admire slang we should avoid the use of it, for by so doing we will benefit not only ourselves but all those with whom we associate.

ACADEMY.

Tri-Kappa. Gamma Sigma.

Did you pass examinations?
How do you like society pins?
Ting-a-ling-ling! But they were "locked out" you know.
"How shall we escape the wrath to come?" said that loving trio, and they didn't.

There has been considerable "Frank" talk in Mitchell Hall for the past few days.

Poor Catiline! He may have lost his pony, but he found the driver of a donkey. "Whoa!"

You can never have the last word with the professor in Chemistry. He always has one more retort.

It is said that a denizen of the east hall only wears glasses when he studies. At that rate we should estimate that a pair would last him a life time.

One of our number was very indignant, when he discovered that the Sophs of the "institution" by the lake, had not the same privileges as the Juniors.

The "social Cad" is the one who, when he has fifteen minutes to spare, goes and lovingly inflicts his presence on some one who hasn't.

Reports say that the young gentleman who rode as far as Evanston with the party going home for vacation, was greatly disappointed upon learning that a certain S— had departed a few hours earlier.

We congratulate our friends who were fortunate enough to enjoy the after-exercises of the Dedication of Ferry Hall Chapel, but we cannot refrain from remarking, "we admire the nerve!"

The Tri Kappas held their term election of officers on Dec. 5. The former officers were re-elected with the exception of Vice President, which position Mr. Wm. Morrison was chosen to fill.

The Tri Kappa Society is to be congratulated on its improved order in the meetings and the increasing interest taken in its literary exercises. We hope this progress will continue.

The mock trial of the Gamma Sigma Society did not come off, as the embezzeler purchased a through ticket for Canada, and
forgot to take the stolen property with him.

Prof., What is the meaning of virago?

Student,—A scold.

Prof., What is its gender?

Student, (greatly surprised,) why feminine of course!

Prof., (in science,) Can you think of anything that gives additional warmth and promotes an electrical action by its contact with the body, besides woolen? C. (recalling childhood scenes,) Yes sir, a slipper.

Hon. A. B. M., in a very eloquent speech on the "History of the Republican Party," said: "Now that Harrison has been elected I think the tacks should be removed from oat meal."

"Please bear in mind," that Bible study only takes fifteen minutes each morning, and also that students who get below "sixty minus" are never dropped from class.

We are agreeably surprised to hear that we shall have the rare privilege of taking music lessons, both instrumental and vocal, next term. Perhaps the Academy will soon be able to compete with Ferry Hall in its department of music.

It is quite the custom at Mitchell Hall to take a brisk morning walk before breakfast. We hope to see it become more general. We would venture to recommend it to the young ladies of the Seminary. There's nothing like hygiene!

"You don't look strong enough to work my boy," said the Doctor,

"Running an elevator in the Seminary may be delightful, but it is a hard job and the salary is small."

"Yes," replied the youth, "I'm little but I can do it, I'm your 'oister," The doctor turned and wept.

We hear it rumored that next term the afternoon session of the Academy will begin at half-past one, instead of two o'clock, the present hour. It is a noticeable fact that this half hour is seldom spent profitably or pleasantly; but it too often proves merely an idle hour. If this time were put on the later afternoon recreation period, it would give more time for sports or pastimes before it becomes dark. We expect to close recitations at 3:30 after New Years.

The Thanksgiving recess, judging from some very graphic accounts, as well as from personal observation, was enjoyed to the utmost, and those who remained in Lake Forest found no lack of entertainment. The dinners we had were elegant, and those who prepared it have the hearty thanks of all who partook. On Saturday evening, Mitchell Hall's spacious parlors were thrown open, and all
the students were pleasantly entertained by a literary and scenic program. All who tried to make an agreeable time during the vacation have the heartfelt thanks of all of us who, by the stern decree of justice or from unmentionable circumstances, were compelled to remain with our dear "in loco parentis."

**COLLEGE NOTE BOOK.**

John D. Pope, an old Lake county boy, and a student of Lake Forest in '78-'79, was recently elected State Senator of Nebraska. The **Stentor** congratulates Mr. Pope on his honor, and Lake Forest on having been, we hope, the nursery of his excellence.

The Alumni Association is issuing tickets to an Alumni banquet, to be held at the Grand Pacific in Chicago, Jan. 3. It will be a fine affair, with good music and an interesting program of toasts. All alumni and friends desiring to attend should write to H. H. Clark, president of the association, Mendota, Ill.

Our foot-ball team has played five games this season. It has won three, making a total of 162 points against 36 by its opponents. This is an encouraging showing for the first year, certainly.

A new evidence of the rapid advance of our University is the recent election of Mr. Eleazer Osborn, of Binghampton, N. Y., to the office of treasurer. It is a wise move on the part of our board. The property and the number of students in Lake Forest have greatly increased, requiring more attention to monetary matters. A treasurer in Chicago was an inconvenience. Now we will have with us an able gentleman, skilled both as an educator and a business man, who will see that affairs of wealth run smoothly. He will keep ready money to exchange for drafts and checks which students often find difficult to convert into cash, and in other ways will be most welcome.

Foot ball, Saturday, Dec. 8, at Evanston—Evanston 10, Lake Forest 6. It is the old story of an unfair deal. When Evanston came to Lake Forest, a referee from Chicago, an impartial man, who knew a safety from a touch-back, was furnished. No sooner do we go to Evanston than a student is set up for referee, who gives his own eleven six points, thus: The ball was knocked over Lake Forest's goal line by an Evanston player, and touched down by our full-back—clearly a touch-back.
The referee declared it a safety—2 points. An Evanston player running with the ball was knocked 10 feet outside of the foul lines, made a detour, ran in again and ran behind our goal, our men making no effort to stop him after he first crossed the foul line. But the referee gave him a touch-down—4 points. It is deplorable that we cannot get fair play on Evanston grounds. Our eleven, it is true, played a weak game, the result of want of practice and blind hope of victory. Yet it would discourage any team to be deprived of their deserts as ours was. Prof. Williams made a touch-down from which a goal was kicked. Evanston made one bonafide touch-down and missed a goal. This would have given the game to Lake Forest 6 to 4. We can only hope that Evanston will get her reward sometime.

ALUMNI AND PERSONAL.

'82. Rev. and Mrs. Enos P. Baker spent the winter in Oakland, California, Mr. Baker doing temporary supply work in various churches. They are now about entering on Home Mission work at Sisson, Northern California, a town a little over a year old, with over twenty saloons and no church. It is situated in a valley at an elevation of about three thousand five hundred feet above the sea, at the foot of Mt. Shasta, whose summit, capped with perpetual snow, rises to an elevation of 14,440 feet. This region boasts some of the grandest and most beautiful of California scenery.

'83. Mrs. Mary McKinney Bergen, of Chenanfoo, China, returned in May to her home in Aledo, Ill., for a rest and visit of a few weeks,—a rest well earned and much needed after nearly five years continuous and faithful missionary work in a great interior city of China. Her health is poor, but she intends to return about Feb. 1. She is at present spending a few days at Prof. Halsey's.

'84. É. W. St. Pierre had an interesting letter in the September Interior on "Educational Progress in Persia." He told of the graduating exercises of the Presbyterian missionary college at Oroomiah, Persia, where he is teaching. The college had seven and the theological department fourteen graduates. The course covers eight years, and the college already has an alumni association of sixty, which is laboring for the interests of the school.

'88. Miss Mary Anderson is keeping books for her father at present.
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