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THE POLICY OF RICHELIEU.

FIRST PRIZE ORATION, ILLINOIS INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORIAL ASSOCIATION CONTEST, GALESBURG, ILL., OCTOBER 6.

By Charles F. Wishart, of Monmouth College.

To decry absolutism, at all times and under all conditions, is a favorable task for demagogues and politicians. To recognize it as a necessary resultant of evil times and diseased conditions is the part of statesmen and philosophers. Pure democracy is ideal government. Its realization is only co-existent with the power of men to rule themselves. It comes with the upward struggle of humanity, the checking of the animal and expansion of the spiritual. To develop and expand, it must be blessed with genial showers of education, warmed by the radiant sunbeams that emanate from Calvary's holy cross. Governments change as men change. Only when God reigns in the hearts of the people can the people reign. True democracy implies theocracy. Absolutism was the logical sequence of the middle ages. Strong central power was a necessity for nations steeped in ignorance and vice. The knee unbent before the higher law of self control must bend before the lower law of force. For everywhere and always the first requisite of society, the antecedent of government, the primal principal of human policy, is law. Without it governments fall, society disintegrates, men become beasts. "Its seat is the bosom of Almighty God;" its power the Omnipotence that bent the azure dome of heaven and lit it up with glittering star fire; its voice the thundering music of ten thousand whirling spheres. Wherever God is, there is law. The atheist is the only consistent anarchist. Palsied be the impious hand that aims a blow at law! But him who strikes in its defense, judge not too harshly, though the world proclaims him as a tyrant!

Such an one was Cardinal Richelieu, diplomat, statesman, tyrant; the model of absolutists, the master spirit of two centuries of French policy, the man who ruled chaos. Entering the vicious politics of the court of Louis XIII, he found a jealous nobility, a corrupted clergy, an ignorant, restless people, a nation untrained for self-rule. Facing the two alternatives of absolutism or national disintegration, he chose the former. Obsequious to strength, tyrannical to weakness, a Jesuit for intrigue, a Robespierre for cruelty, a Napoleon for indomitable will and purpose, he climbed his way to fame and power over broken oaths and treacherous alliances; he held them in the face of a capricious king and a hostile court by his sleepless cunning, his mighty intellect and the shed blood of his presumptuous rivals. Before his iron septre Disorder fled affrighted. Beneath his magic touch the Golden Lilies blossomed forth on every plain and hill top. If he was a tyrant he believed tyranny better than anarchy. If he preserved the dress of absolutism, he preserved with it the pure gold of social order and permanency. Rejecting the glittering casket of individual license that held destruction to the state, he chose the leaden casket of tyranny which concealed the sacred treasure—law.

But it was an inevitable resultant of his character and times that his system should be false. Diseased conditions foster diseased policies. A necessity of a restless age, his system partook of the falsehoods that gave it birth. Richelieu checked disintegration. But when he checked the natural expansion of individual rights, when he sought to make absolutism progressive rather than retrogressive, he crossed purposes with the great economy of God. Three barriers stood against future aggression of the kings. The nobles, embodying the old spirit of feudal independence; the parliaments, standing for justice; and the Huguenots, striving for religious freedom. All were met and crushed by Richelieu. With mighty arm, the Chaos Ruler fettered Liberty, and set the Bourbon dynasty to watch her dungeon cell. For two long centuries she lay imprisoned. Powerless, hopeless, the people suffered on. Fiercely the cruel lash of tyranny was plied over the backs of bleeding millions. While gaunt famine stared the nation in the face, the Bourbons wrung the last penny from the peasant's store to deck with golden lilies the glittering bowers and palaces of gay Versailles, aye, to encircle a lewd harlot's brow with coronets of gold and gleaming gems. With every new regime, the power of king and court increased. "The state!" cried haughty Louis, "I am the state." Ah, proud Richelieu, with thy dreams of absolute power, of universal empire and a world subservient to a cardinal's beck and call, didst thou e'er dream of this? Didst thou wear out thy mighty life of thine in plans and schemes and projects universal, that a truckling varlet, who made a mockery of chastity and brute-like toyed with every virtue, should through thy plans proclaim himself "the state?" Ill fared it with thee that thou didst forget poor, fettered, tortured Liberty, who by and by arose,
and tearing off the shackles from her fevered limbs, forged that grim death sword which drank its fill of Bourbon blood; and that thine ears were deaf unto her wailing, anguish cry which sounded forth through every land and taught all tyrants that the people are "the state."

While the great cardinal lived, his own mighty personality cheeked many abuses inherent to his system. The man mastered the policy. But when the master died, no man in all the realm could conjure with his magic wand. He had invoked the spectre of Aggressive Absolutism, and it would not down. Heaven help the nation whose policy depends on personality! Alexander ruled the world. His system crumbled at a touch when the Macedonian warrior died. Cromwell mastered England. His policy withered in the grasp of a weakling son. Nay, the policy that lives must be built on principles mightier than any man. Richelieu courted men and hated principles. Against the ever enduring idea of individual rights he arrayed a mere ephemeral policy, forgetting that the heart unmoved by a mere policy throbs and quickens under the touch of a principle. Right or wrong, give men a tangible, glowing ideal, and they make of it a battle cry, emblazon it upon their banners, love it, live for it, die for it. And if it be a right principle, touched and quickened by the holy fire of God's eternal truth, statesmen cannot control it, armies cannot conquer it, statutes cannot hedge it in. Every armor gleam of Progress, every blood-stained battle-field of martyrs, every footprint of the Almighty down the centuries, proclaims it invincible.

But the ultimate fate of any policy is that which it makes supreme, its king. Whether the dominating power be a man or idea, if it be true, the system is true, if it be false, the system is false and must perish. Richelieu's policy made men supreme and principles subordinate. Aye, worse than that, they were false men. Alexander was a king; Charlemagne, Napoleon, Peter the Great, all were kings, regal in character and act. But these hapless Bourbons, to whom the cardinal gave the sceptre of absolutism, were not kings. The state needed rulers; these men were puppets. The nation revered strength; their so-called kings were weaklings, moral and intellectual. The people begged for bread; the Bourbons gave them a stone. In peaceful times the domina that "he is a king who is born the son of a king" may indeed be harmless. But when men are aroused to think and do, kings must have brains as well as blood, and nations reverence character, not genealogies. Even to-day the curse of inherited greatness lives. Lives? It makes of Europe one vast armory and arsenal, battens on sacred life and treasure, while ever and anon

"The blood red blossom of war with a heart of fire" flames forth at the bidding of royal imbeciles and hereditary accidents.

Nor let America boast perfection to her sister nations. Here, thank God, is no hereditary curse. But have we not bowed this knee before false kings? Are we not crowning Avarice, Selfishness, Mammon? Has not the voice of demagogues and mobs proclaimed "long live these kings?" What means the strike, the trust, the panic, the sullen clash at blood-stained Homestead? Shall the avarice of the classes and the frenzy of the masses paralyze our industries, replace the hammer with the dynamite bomb and raise the echoing cry of "bread or blood" in Denver or Chicago as in Paris' streets of old? Shall Anglo-Saxon blood and Anglo-Saxon lineage furnish forth a Danton, a Marat, a Robespierre.

On the eve of the fatal day that saw the fall of the Bastile, ill-fated Louis, turning upon his luxurious bed of down, exclaimed, "What, this is a revolt!" "Sire," said Liancourt with gleaming eye and ominous tone, "it is not a revolt—it is a revolution." And the death sentence of the false kings of Richelieu had been pronounced. To-day, in the first dawning twilight of the twentieth century, King Avarice, backed by the mighty hosts of his twin ally Ignorance, strong in the hope of vicious class legislation, revelling in the senseless sectional strife of East and West, hears above the politician's clamor an ominous note of warning from the great intelligent, God-fearing middle class—the bone and sinew of our Christian civilization. "Can this mean a revolt?" throbs the anxious question. Sounding from the pulpit, the press, the school room, from every heart that throbs responsive to the great heart beat of the republic, comes back the answer, "It is not a revolt, O King; but in the name of blood-fought free America, by the sacred banner of the Crucified One, it is a revolution." Heed the cry, false king! Never has it sounded for humanity in vain. Heed it! For it shall ring destruction's knell around thy craven soul. It is the old voice of the Huguenot and Puritan. Thundering from the lips of Luther and Knox and Calvin it proclaimed those mighty principles which Richelieu hated and France expelled, yet which have become the only hope for our republic, which triumphed in the triumphs of Washington and Grant, which nestled and strengthened the heroic arm of that stainless knight of God's own chivalry—Abraham Lincoln. Stronger than politicians, mightier than sectional differences, grand arbiter of the destinies of nations, those principles shall yet bring forth not a "Reign of Terror" but a bloodless revolution in the hearts of an educated citizenship, winning back the sceptre for thorn-crowned Truth, conquering avarice with love, the lower law with the higher law, the rule of gold with the Golden Rule, Gibraltar's power with the Rock of Ages. And in that dawning day of true democracy the glow of blood-red Mars must fade away. But clearer, brighter, grander still shall gleam forth Bethlehem's holy star—the star of Universal Empire.
EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

Our students are just beginning to realize the vast improvement the College has received in the new courses or study introduced this year. In a recent number of *Harper's Weekly* a celebrated Columbia professor is quoted as saying, in reply to the question as to what college had the best course: "The curriculum of the University of Indiana is the best in the United States." Our new curriculum, it is hardly necessary to add, is identical with that of Indiana University. It is the system approved by advanced and careful students of education, and its adoption here is of itself sufficient proof that we in Lake Forest have a President and Faculty who are animated by modern ideas in regard to higher education. There are ten points in the new curriculum which are worthy of note:

1. It puts all departments upon an equal footing.
2. It permits continuous work in any department.
3. It makes advanced work in any subject possible.
4. It prevents patchy courses and homeopathic doses of any subject.
5. It defers permanent choice of subjects as long as possible, and is flexible enough to meet every need.
6. Its required work gives breadth of training, and its major subject develops power.
7. It compels an individual account and makes rapidity of advancement depend upon individual merit.
8. It permits the college to graduate students of higher training from every department.
9. It recognizes students as men and women of serious purpose, ready to seek advice, but able to exercise independent judgment.
10. It associates Lake Forest with those progressive institutions which seek to utilize all that is good in old methods, but which believe that wider experience and new subjects demand consideration.

To meet the demands of this broader work, a considerable addition to the faculty has been made. A teacher in Modern Languages and an instructor in Chemistry and another in Botany are direct additions to the teaching force, while the chair of English has been greatly strengthened. A few weeks ago The Stentor mentioned these gentlemen, but a few words more as to their work and records may not be amiss.

Geo. W. Schmidt, Ph.B., Ph.M., who will devote himself to the students of German, is not unknown to the older residents, having taught in the Academy a few years ago. Mr. Schmidt was born in a German colony in Minnesota, and lived as truly a German for the first fifteen years of his life as though he had been reared in "the fatherland." He was educated first at Northwestern College, Naperville, Ills., a small German college, where he took a thorough course in German grammar, rhetoric and literature. He entered the junior class at Syracuse University (N.Y.), and graduated in '88. The year following he went to Europe, and spent several months in South Germany. At the University of Strasburg he devoted some time to the Allmaminc dialect. Returning, he taught two years in Lake Forest, and then for three years in the Preparatory and later in the College departments of Northwestern University. While at Evanston he also carried on post graduate work in Gothic.

Mr. P. A. Seymour graduated at Ann Arbor two years ago, and then took up graduate work in his specialty—chemistry. He is thoroughly at home in this field, and is already becoming a favorite with his students.

Mr. E. B. Uline is a graduate and post graduate of Indiana University, having occupied the position of Instructor in Botany. He comes in charge of the Herbarium and Systematic Botany, and is also engaged in Monograph work.

Prof. A. E. Jack, M.A., is too well known to need any introduction to Lake Forest readers. He is the first of our college's alumni to find a chair in the faculty. After graduating in '84 he took a theological course at Princeton, from thence going to Germany, where he studied until forced to return by poor health after a year and a half of work. His two years as professor of English in the Academy proved him capable of a wider field, and his work thus far in College has more than met the high expectations entertained. It has been a common complaint, more or less well supported, that for the last few years the English department was the weakest spot in College, but if such was the case in times past, it certainly is not true at present.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Moss have returned from a hunting trip in the Northwest.

Miss Rice is visiting with Mrs. McClure.

Miss Taber and Miss Adams are visiting with Mrs. S. R. Taber.

Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, a woman was killed at Highland Park by the train which leaves Lake Forest at 8 o'clock. The woman was deaf, and although the gates were down, persisted in crossing the track, with this fatal result.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. N. B. W. Gallwey was ordained as a minister of the gospel at the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Patterson presided, assisted by Dr. McClure, Prof. Thomas, Prof. Zenos of McCormick Seminary, and Rev. W. F. Lewis of Wilmington, Delaware. Prof. Thomas preached, Dr. McClure delivering the charge. Dr. Gallwey will take the co-pastorship of a North Side church, Chicago, and will also continue the work on the creche, which he has already begun.
THE UNIVERSITY STENTOR.


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W E print this week the oration which took
first prize over Lake Forest at the recent
Galesburg contest. A comparison of the two
productions may be interesting.

* * *

O UR readers are asked to keep our adver-
tisers in mind when making purchases.
The advertisers contribute directly to the sup-
port of the paper, and hence indirectly to the
upbuilding of the University. Without exception,
they will be found to be reliable men, and
worthy of patronage.

* * *

LAKE FOREST is to be congratulated in
having for her president a man who takes
an interest in matters which are, in a sense,
outside the regular order of study. Dr. Coulter
has shown an appreciation of athletics which
was to be expected of a man of his broad and
vigorous personality.

* * *

T HE suggestion in regard to an Annual has
met with considerable approval. We
have frequently heard it remarked that "the
'Forester' was the best thing the University
ever published." It seems altogether fitting
that an Annual should be published this year.
It would serve to commemorate the improve-
ments and many forward steps which mark
the inauguration of the "new era." There has
been some question as to the method to be
pursued in choosing a board of editors. Prob-
ably the most feasible plan was the one fol-
lowed by the first "Forester," namely, to have
the two college societies each elect an equal
number of men—perhaps five—and they in
turn would make the arrangements with the
other departments. Let us start the ball rolling.

* * *

FOOTBALL.

I T is a pleasure to note the increased interest
in football on the part of the student body.
A feeling of intelligent interest in athletics is
very desirable, and is, in fact, the best indi-
ator of a healthy "college spirit." It is this
feeling which has made Yale so uniformly suc-
cessful in athletics, and it is the lack of this
spirit which has been so lamented at Chicago
University and at Northwestern. Our victory
over Chicago proved the team to be a strong
one, while the Academy boys, by their two
victories, fully sustained the good reputation
of that department. Thus the players are
helped to do more and better work, and are
not entirely discouraged by their first defeat.
For there is no reason to be discouraged
by the results of the Madison game. Wiscon-
sin has always had a strong
eleven, and her men are very much
heavier than ours. Lake Forest's heaviest
back was unable to play, while some of the
men who did take part in the game were in a
crippled condition. In a school the size of
ours, when a few of the strong players are dis-
abled there are none competent to take their
places, so the whole team is at a great disad-
vantag e.

There are several games yet to play, in
which Saturday's loss may be retrieved. To
the students we say, don't find fault with the
team, but help them in every way you can.
To the players we simply quote the words of a
famous general: "Up, boys, and at 'em!"
THE MADISON GAME.

LAKE FOREST OVERCOME BY WISCONSIN’S SUPERIOR WEIGHT.

The foot-ball team, enforced by Nott, Flint and F. S. Mellen, left at 8 o'clock Saturday morning for Madison, where they arrived at 12:25, after a tiresome journey. They immediately found their way to the Park Hotel and to dinner. Shortly after the team was on its way down State street to the grounds, where a large crowd was already assembled. After a little promiscuous tumbling about, game was called and the contest began.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the teams appeared on the field. The names and positions of the players were as follows:

**LAKE FOREST.**
- Hayner, capt.
- Rheingans.
- H. Thom.
- Hunt.
- Woolsey.
- McLaughey.
- Rice.
- A. Jackson.
- D. Jackson.
- Adams.
- Williams.

**WISCONSIN.**
- Dickinson.
- Davis.
- Jacobs.
- Kull.
- Burge.
- Freeman.
- Sheldon.
- Lyman, Capt.
- Karel.
- Nelson.
- Richards.

The Wisconsin team was the larger and heavier of the two. They were strengthened by Davis, their coach, an old Princeton foot-ball man, who played right tackle throughout the game. Lake Forest took the ball first, and opened with a flying wedge, making but ten yards. Jackson took the ball for four yards around the end. The center was tried next, with no gain. Williamson managed to get three yards through one side, and Adams one, before the ball went to Madison on four downs.

It was apparent from the first that Madison was too heavy for Lake Forest. Every line man was from thirty to fifty pounds heavier than the Lake Forester opposite, and the backs in the same proportion. Lake Forest, therefore, did not have much success in bucking, but, however, stopped Madison’s rushes well, several times keeping them for four downs on one spot.

Madison’s first attempt with the pigskin was unsuccessful, Hayner getting it on a fumble. Again Lake Forest knocked at Madison’s center with no success, losing the ball on four downs. Nelson made four yards for Madison, brought down by a beautiful tackle of Williams. Karel made a like gain, getting through the line, tackled by D. Jackson. Again they made several yards through the center. Lake Forest had not begun to hold yet, and the ball was already approaching their twenty-five yard line. Madison’s next play was a revolving wedge, a play which seemed to be their main stand-by. Lake Forest seem to stop the wedge very fairly, but nearly every time one man would come popping out of the scrimmage and gain from 3 to 10 yards for Madison. Four attempts with the wedge took the ball over Lake Forest’s goal for a touchdown.

Richard kicked a goal. Score—Madison 6, Lake Forest 0. Lake Forest opened again with a flying wedge, making 9 yards, but could get no farther ahead, and lost the ball on Williams’ kick of 35 yards. Madison was given 5 yards, because Nelson was tackled on a fair catch. Madison then made several rushes through the center, in which Woolsey and Rice tackled well. Then Richard goes around the right end, behind a fine interference, and after a run over half the field, makes a second touchdown, from which no goal was kicked. Madison 10, L. F. 0.

Lake Forest now plays a defensive game, keeping Madison well back by good kicking of Williams. Madison’s third touchdown was gained by good end rushes, with fine interference, and by more of the revolving-turtle-back. No goal was kicked. Madison 14, Lake Forest 0. The first half ended with the ball on Madison’s 25 yd. line. A. O. Jackson now discovered that his nose had been broken, so Woolsey took his place. The second half was a repetition of the first, except that Lake Forest did better line work. Rice tackled well on his end, while Hayner often elicited the shouts of the audience for his fine playing in all parts of the field.

Lake Forest, in the words of a U. of W. man, won the admiration of their opponents, holding the line solid, and preventing confident rushes. Nevertheless, Madison slowly crept up to the 10 yd. line, but was put back again by good kicking. The fourth touchdown was secured by the wedge again. No goal. Madison 18, L. F. 0.

By some fine rushes of D. Jackson for from 25 to 30 yds., and by few desperate backs, Lake Forest took the ball back to Madison’s 3 yd. line, but was unable to get a touchdown. Madison takes the ball down the field for another touchdown and goal. Score—24-0.

The last of the game saw the prettiest football playing. D. Jackson ran 40 yds. with no interference, dodging several men, but was stopped by an unfortunate stumble.

Madison drove the ball to L. F. 3 yd. line, and then, with only 30 seconds to play, tried again and again to push L. F. back, but unavailing—L. F. would not budge. The eager referee ran one minute over time, but yet L. F., with a superb determination, held Madison’s heavy lines still, and time was called with the ball on L. F.’s 3 yd. line. Vance had taken Hayner’s place for the last 5 minutes, and made good tackles in his few minutes.

Umpire, Flint; Referee, ——
Time, 1:27.

SATURDAY’S GAMES.

University of Chicago, 10; Ann Arbor, 6. A strong game, characterized on the part of Chicago by the good work of Allen, guard; Raycroft, quarter; and Flint, Bliss and Nichols, half-backs.

The games between Northwestern and the University of Illinois was called on account of darkness, and the score reverted to the end of the first half, 0-0. Both teams had scored two touchdowns in the second half. The Illinois team is remarkably light, averaging only 153½ pounds. They made a wonderful good showing against their heavy opponents. Jewitt, Van Doozer, Williams and Noyes played well for Evanston. Princeton 46, Cornell 0. Harvard 36, Dartmouth 0. Yale 50, Orange Athletic Club 0. West Point 12, Amherst 4. Pennsylvania University 40, Crescent Athletic Club 0. Yale Freshmen 16, Mass. Ag. College 0. Minnesota 36, Grinnell 6.—This game is termed by the reports “an unrestrained slugging match.”
ATHLETICS.

Football is the all prevailing topic nowadays, and the enthusiasm seems to be higher this fall than ever before. Every man, "'varsity" or "scrub," makes it his business to be out when able. This is the right spirit, as nothing can be accomplished without this enthusiasm. Coaching and training tables cannot make a strong team when it is lacking. The 'varsity has been helped wonderfully by the coaching of Messrs. Seixas and Currens. Not only has the team work improved, but the individual play has been helped very much. There are several hard games before us, and nothing but hard work can win them, so "let the good work go on."

In last week's locals the question was asked: Why Lake Forest students should not hustle and build a fence around the athletic field, and also put in a running track. In the first place, the students have been told that the field is not a permanent one, but is to be used as the site of a building in the near future. Secondly: When the field was graded it was left in such shape that one side was about ten feet lower than the other. This could not be mended without going to a large expense, and unless it is leveled no track could be placed upon it, for every time that there was rain it would be washed out. A running track should be level, and not up and down hill.

All the members of the football team have been remarking what a gentlemanly lot of fellows play on the Chicago team. They presented a striking contrast to the teams we are accustomed to meet.

Football games yet to be played are:
Northwestern at Evanston, October 27 and Nov. 11.
Beloit College at Lake Forest, Nov. 4.
First National Bank Clerks, Chicago, at Lake Forest, Nov. 7.
University of Illinois at Champaign, Thanksgiving Day.
The manager is also trying to arrange a game with Wabash.

NEEDS OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Athletic Association of Lake Forest College and Academy is in better financial condition than ever before. This is largely due to the strictly economical policy of the present management of the football team, also to the generous response of the students and faculty to the call for money. Some have not yet been called on. These will aid the Association very much in its plans by making their subscriptions as soon and as large as possible. Others, who apparently are perfectly able to give, make an excuse for not doing so answers not unlike the following:—"What good does it do any way?" "It wasn't managed well last year," "You never win games," or "I belong to the Academy Association," all of which answers have a greater or less amount of truth in them, but which as valid reasons for not subscribing are as lame as Senator Fry's old knee-sprung mule. Come up and "sign that parchment." You don't want to see your teams fail to win for lack of proper equipment and training. And yet that is their fate unless you support them. We need a level field with a track and fence about it. These are essential to successful athletics. Other colleges about us are making rapid advance along these lines. Let us not lag behind. Seeing us at work our trustees and friends will no doubt be glad to lend their assistance.

COLLEGE LOCALS.

Prof. Halsey has an excellent short article in The Dial for Oct. 1st, on "Economical and Statistical Studies at Chicago.

The Z. E. society is making efforts to secure a date for some evening next month with Mr. Leland T. Powers, the famous entertainer.

W. T. Chappe, '93, was in town last week.

Clarence Church, an old Academy student, visited friends one day last week. He is now engaged in the lumber business.

Dr. Coulter on Monday morning, in a few happy remarks, congratulated the team on their victory against Chicago University. Such encouragement as this is highly appreciated and will contribute largely to the success of the team.

Pictures of several of the foot-ball men appeared in the Chicago Record of Oct. 14. It is said that Hunt has ordered an extra edition of that date.

Chas. Thom, who was hurt in the Chicago game has been confined to his room for the past week. His injuries are quite severe and it is impossible to say when he will be able to go upon the field again. A. O. Jackson was also slightly injured in practice last week.

Dr. Seeley says the bon-fires are coming a little too fast. He will have to come to some agreement with the Cads, as the college men have not as yet indulged in a single fire.

We will positively play Northwestern at Evanston on what is known as their University Day, Friday Oct. 27. It is to be hoped that the departments out here will close that afternoon, and that every student will consider it his or her duty to go to Evanston and yell for the team.

If "practice makes perfect" we see no reason why Tedrickson should not win the contest in declamation, hands down. At almost any hour of the day or night one may hear the gentle mur of his voice, or if in his immediate neighborhood one is liable at any moment to come in contact with his powerful gestures.

Several of the faculty and students attended a Latin play of Plautus, rendered at Festival Hall on Thursday last by the students of St. Xavier's College, New York.

President Coulter has a love for work which is truly inspiring. Mr. Latimer has been ill for some time past and has finally been obliged to go to a sanitarium in Danville, N. Y. for health and rest. His work has developed on President Coulter. He also makes it a duty to disseminate Lake Forest light in the "dark places" of Illinois and Wisconsin. After having addressed the Illinois State Y. M. C. A. convention at Elgin he went into Wisconsin and delivered addresses at the Y. M. C. A. State convention held at Beloit, and the meeting of the Synod of Wisconsin at LaCrosse.
On the evening of the 18th inst. he addressed the Synod of Illinois at Peoria.

The Herbarium is now well supplied with botanical reading matter. On its reading table are about fifteen of the best botanical magazines published, and on file are about thirty-five more.

Last year we had a flourishing chess club and played a series of about forty games; Mr. Linn, '93, won the tournament, losing only half a game in the whole series. The object of the club is to increase the interest in chess throughout the University. The only requirement for admission is that a man wishes to learn the game or is already a player. Next Thursday, Oct. 26th, there will be a meeting in the college building at 1:15 p. m., to reorganize the club and elect officers for the ensuing year. The Executive Committee earnestly request all who are interested in the game to be present; faculty, post-graduates and students are included.

Mr. R. Kissling, of Portland, Oregon, was the guest of Mr. Adolph Habuli for a few days last week.

Mr. John Venneura, of Menominee, Mich., spent Sunday with Mr. Bird, and other friends.

"The song that broke my heart"—the telegram from Madison last Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Bridgman now has a class in the Greek Testament, which meets at noon each Sunday.

"Jack" Shepherd, formerly of the Academy, was married on Monday, Oct. 23, to Miss Thyra Richardson of Highland Park.

While we cannot yet boast of a separate library building, still our library is no longer "cooped up" into a small space into which light and air could hardly penetrate. The room has been doubled in size, the ventilation and light are good, and in addition, it is open many more hours than formerly.

At the regular meeting of the Zeta Epsilon Society on Friday evening the exercises were as follows: Debate, "Resolved that the Government should own and control railroads." Affirmative, H. Thom, G. M. Dearlove; negative, F. A. Hayner, F. Moot. Decision of judges, two for affirmative, one for negative. Declamation, E. R. Dodge, "Governor Altgeld and the Anarchists;" Dean Lewis, Critique, A. P. Bourns. The next meeting of the society will be held on Thursday instead of Friday coming, owing to the Ferry Hall reception.

The meeting held by the Athenians on Friday was known as a "Holmes' Evening." Criticisms of Holmes and his works were given by Harry Goodman, C. O. Parish and A. C. Jackson. Selections from his works were given by D. Fales, W. E. Rustin, J. A. McGaughy and Dr. Jackson. Quite a number of visitors including several young ladies were present.

Considerable new furniture has been added to the hall, including tables and a piano lamp, greatly improving the general appearance of things.

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**FERRY HALL.**

Miss Lida Fife, '90, of Pasadena, Cal., paid a short visit to Miss Conger, on Friday.

Mrs. Galt, of Sterling, Ill., visited her daughter, Miss Julia, on Friday.

Miss Mabel Messenger, who attended Ferry Hall last year, is now studying music in Boston.

Mrs. James A. Lonsbury, née Greenlee, '90, has returned from Denver, Col., and is settled for the winter at 355 Ashland Boulevard.

The bon-fire of Saturday, Oct. 14, was greatly enjoyed by all. The grounds being so brightly illuminated, the graceful poses of the actors were especially pleasing to the artistic eye.

We wish to express to the foot-ball elevens of both College and Academy our sincere congratulations, and to wish them success in the future.

Rev. and Mrs. Bird, of Pennsylvania, visited Thursday with their cousin, Miss Laura Bird.

The happiest, merriest evening thus far, at least to the Juniors, was Friday, Oct. 20th, when they were so royally entertained by the Seniors in the gymnasium, which was transformed into a beautiful banquet hall.

In the center of the room, the tables, prettily decorated with autumn leaves and the Senior colors, yellow and white, were arranged in the form of a cross. The elabates upper, during which there was music, was followed by dancing and music.

The rising bell has always been a great stimulus to Ferry Hall, whose modesty didn’t lead them to “hide their light under a bushel.” But genius burns by reason of the same old subject, as is proven by the following:

**THE RISING BELL.**

I come from the haunts of light and day,  
I sound a doleful call,  
And sing the notes of a brazen lay,  
To stagger down a hall.  
By thirty doors I hurry down,  
Or slip between the cracks,  
By many girls who’ve come to town  
To get some dry old facts.  
With many a curse my walks I fret,  
O’er many a step and stair  
But never a soul have I ever met,  
To draw within my snare.  
I chatter, chatter as I go,  
From sleep the bonds to sever,  
For girls may come and girls may go,  
But I go on forever.  
But I am only the rising bell,  
Dreaded by young and old,  
And “get up” is the word I tell,  
“Get out” and dress in the cold.
THE UNIVERSITY STENTOR.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

In behalf of the Academy students we thank the faculty for our last Saturday's holiday. They are in line with the best educators all about the country, who are not only giving students chances to attend the Fair, but are making efforts that they do go and see all the good the world contains.

For some reason the reading-rooms in East Dormitory have not been supplied with reading matter as they should be. The daily paper arrives late very often, and too often is “appropriated” by some one, while of other papers it is difficult to find. A speedy remedy is hoped for.

All of the Academy students are heartily in favor of another “Forester” this year, and their support can be relied upon.

ACADEMY LACONICS.

Mr. F. C. Schultz, ex '93, is at Olivet College, Michigan, this year.

"In the spring a young man’s fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.” But Hewitt can’t wait until spring.

Lamberton has been compelled to quit study (?) because of his eyes.

The library room in Reid Hall is now open every day.

Prof. Burnap this year leads an especially large class of twenty-eight members through the realms of Ancient History, in his fascinating way. The spirit of the class is notably earnest, and the recitations interesting.

They say that a young lady from Sterling, Ill., is visiting at the World’s Fair. They say, furthermore, that Prof. W.’s commutation ticket is being used up rapidly. Who’ll figure out this mathematical problem?

On Saturday, the 21st of this month, Mr. Charles Gates of the Academy sails from New York on the steamer Etruria for Europe. He will spend the greater part of his time, between now and the 1st of January, in England and Germany. Mr. Gates expects to be with us again by the first of the year if nothing happens. Wishes for a pleasant voyage follow him.

Last week Ireland suffered a slight contusion of the brain from a blow received in a football game. There were no immediate effects, but later in the day his wound commenced to pain him, which made Ireland—not Rome—howl about a miscellaneous collection of football games he had in mind. This scared the occupants of the floor, who thought Ireland needed Home Rule—but they were mistaken. He was truly dolorious. His quick recovery was pleasant to us all.

N. W. Flett, '93, visited in Lake Forest last Friday. He is playing guard on the football teams of the University of Chicago and also the Chicago Athletic Club.

ALUMNI.

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, of ’80, was prominent in the congresses in connection with the World’s Fair, as a member of the Authors’ Program and Press Program Committees. She gave a paper before the Representative Women’s Congress on “Organization in its Influence Upon Literary Culture.” In the Congress of Federated Clubs she, as chairman, read a short paper on their exhibit. Sept. 22d, she gave at the Woman’s Building at the Fair a paper on “The General Federation of Clubs,” literary and artistic, over three hundred of which are now incorporated. Mrs. Bates also read to the Authors’ Congress Hamilton W. Mabie’s paper on “Literary Criticism,” and at the Congress of Religions, Prof. Louis W. Block’s Ode “The Friendship of the Faiths,” written for the Congress. The Journalist for Sept. 2d had a portrait of Mrs. Bates with a most appreciative sketch of her life work. Her latest productions are two poems in “Belford’s Magazine” for March and May; a serial begun in the June number of the same magazine, entitled “A Frontier Fiction,” and an illustrated story now running in “The Californian,” entitled “Resurrection on the Umpqua.”

The announcement of the death of Mrs. M. M. Bergen will awaken a response in the heart of many an alumnus. First at Mitchell Hall and then at Academia, Mrs. Bergen was a kind mother to many a newly arrived student, and made lasting friendships. Her death, as the result of a fall, occurred the seventh of this month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nora Bergen McFarlane. Appropriately, it was borne to Rose Hill by L. F. U. boys—Boggs, Becker, Linnell, Robe, and Edgar and Aleck Wilson. Her memory will be cherished by many now scattered abroad in the land.

At Baltimore, on the 26th of last month, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Bergen ('S0 and 'S3) a son. Mrs. Bergen writes that the new comer will probably borrow his father’s name. May he also borrow his whole personality and add his mother’s.

Immediately after the death of his wife last summer Rev. G. D. Heuver, of Milwaukee ('S7), went abroad and has just returned. Leaving on the 28th of June, he spent five days in India, and then two months in his old home, Holland. His interest in social questions led him to disguise himself as a laboring man in London and Amsterdam, where he made a special study of the working classes. He has given the result of his observations to the press in letters to the Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter and to the Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee. He comes back ready to devote himself more earnestly than ever to the work of uplifting humanity.
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These few significant sentences from Judge Cooley's work should be read by every law student:

"And so it happens that while year by year, hundreds of superficial workers are preparing themselves to glean in the fields of legal controversy, the true laborers in that field, the men who are to reap its substantial harvests, and bear away its tempting prizes, do not spare themselves the labor of acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the works of this great jurist, nor fail to explore the abundant stores of legal learning to which he gives us such agreeable introduction.

"Nor, although there are many things in Blackstone, which have ceased to be important in the practical administration of the law, can we, with prudence or propriety, omit to make ourselves acquainted with them. Things which are abolished or obsolete may nevertheless, have furnished the reasons for the things which remain, and to study rules while ignoring their reasons would be like studying the animal anatomy, while ignoring the principles of life which animated it. And it is noticeable also, that though in England, where the common law and the statutes mentioned by this author have been so greatly changed by recent legislation, * * * In America, where many of these changes have never been made, and where much of the recent English legislation has no importance, even by way of explanation or illustration, the original work of Blackstone is much the most useful, as presenting us the law in something near the condition in which our ancestors brought it to America, leaving us to trace in our statutes and decisions its subsequent changes here, unembarrassed by irrevalent information about parliamentary legislation which in no way concerns us."

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