THE LYRIC OF TENNYSON—FROM 1830 TO 1850.

Lyric is the term applied to songs because the earliest form of poetry was sung to the accompaniment of the lyre. The chief characteristics then, of the lyric are rhythm and smoothness of expression, and to these must be added what Prof. Palgrave claims is its most necessary constituent: He says "Lyrical essentially implies that each poem shall turn upon a single thought, feeling or action."

This definition throws out all narrative, descriptive and dramatic poems.

Tennyson's poems fall naturally into division of time and these to be based on the dates of their publication. Beginning at the first period, we shall endeavor to note the evolution of the lyric and along what lines the development is made ending with the fifth period, the year 1850, when "In Memoriam" appeared.

In the first period, closing in 1830 when his first individual volume appeared, we find a number of little poems named "song." In some respects these are lyrics, but more properly they are embryos of the future lyric. In these we find a smooth and euphonic expression, notably in the one beginning, "A spirit haunts the years last hours" but there is a partial lack of the rhythmic movement in some of these lines.

In the "Sea Fairies," the song which they sing has more of this element in it, approaching more nearly to the melodious lyric of the poet's riper years. In all of these the thought is simple and is couched in simple words. Besides the "Sea Fairies," the "Mermen" and "Mermaids" have these same elements. An example of this smoothness of rhythm and euphony is found in the following lines:

"And the rain-bow hangs on the poising wave,
And sweet is the color of cove and cave,
And sweet shall your welcome be;
Oh hither, come hither and be our lords
For merry brides are we."

In the poems of the second period—of 1832—there are two little lyrics of two and three stanzas, inserted in the longer poem "The Miller's Daughter." These differ, one especially, from all the earlier lyrics. There is a like grace in the flow of verse and the same simplicity of words but there is added the charm of beautiful fancy which cannot fail to attract. In the two songs there is a difference; the first is one of affection, of hope and gladness, the second has a touch of the serious which the added years have brought. The only other trace of the lyric in this period is found in the "Lotus Eaters." We find in this poem a remarkable development in smoothness both in rhythm and euphony. They are here brought nearly to perfection, certainly the poem surpasses all others in this respect at least. There is also a departure from the simplicity of words and thought which characterizes the earlier productions.

In the next period ending with 1842, we find two examples of the typical lyric. These are "A Farewell" and the one beginning, "Break, break, break." In these we find a further differentiation: there is the same easy flowing movement, the same euphonic arrangement of words, the same delicate fancy the old simplicity of language, but a far greater depth to the thought. These are songs that touch our inmost feelings and awaken in us the springs of action, the appeal to our sympathies more deeply than of a lighter mood.

In "The Princess," the poem of the fourth
period, which ends in 1847, there are a greater number of songs than in any previous period. They are six in number, all dealing with the same theme: the human affections, while four of the six deal with the beauty of wedded love. These songs differ in quality more or less, the ones preluding sections three and four are perhaps the most melodious of them all. These begin "Sweet and Low," and "The Splendor Falls on Castle Walls." In melody these surpass all others, while the two of the former period may outtrival them because of the depth of the thought but in beauty of thought this is hardly possible. Nor can these former ones when set to music send such a thrill of pleasure through us. They will not dispel care but are rather the producers of thought. However the disposition and mood of the person can only decide such a question.

The only instance of the lyric in "In Memoriam," which constitutes the fifth period is that old familiar song, to the New Year—"Ring out wild bells to the wild sky."

Here is a song full of hope and joy in a bright and happy future, a song to raise the spirit and incite one to higher and nobler purposes. It is a genuine war song with all the blood and carnage omitted. In no other have we seen the same spirit exhibited, and with all this there is the same simple words and grace of movement which with strength carry us onward whether we would or no.

And so we can mark the development from a purely musical song to one that stirs the blood of action, which awakens our sympathies and infuses into us stronger and nobler impulses.

A more careful, and consequently a more appreciative reading of Tennyson's lyrics alone, will make one think more of himself, and to feel and sympathize more deeply than the majority of us are apt to do in this busy Nineteenth Century. F. S. M.

**CONSTRUCTIVE ART IN TENNYSON'S ARGUMENTATIVE REFLECTIVE POEMS.**

It is one of difficulties of literary art to present an elaborate idea and retain poetic power. Poetry is an art in which perfection in thought and conception must be linked with perfection in presentation. Only the master artist can overcome the universal tendency to sacrifice thought to art or artistic finish to logical perfection. That Tennyson has written long poems which are read with interest and pleasure takes him from his lesser contemporaries and places him high among the poets of all time. Such poems as "The Princess," Idylls of the King," "Memoriam," and even lesser poems like "Locksley Hall," or "The Palace of Art," in their finish and execution mark him as an artist, in their systematic thought and elaborate conception mark him a man of broad mind, of power, of genius for construction.

In examining the poems of Tennyson's early life to find when and where this power first appears, and to trace its development, it is necessary to take a rapid glance at his longer poems and pay little attention to such literary gems as the sonnets which do not directly influence this progress in construction. A hasty examination and comparison of the early poems and the later ones shows that the progress does not follow a single line. We see three different groups of poems shading into one another, it is true (being products of a single mind) showing three distinct types in their development and ultimate result. They are: (1) the romantic poems which grow into the "Princess" and "Idylls of the King," (2) the Monodramas typified by St. Simeon Stylites and Maud, (3) the argumentative-reflective poems which find their strongest example in "In Memoriam." I shall attempt to follow the progress of constructive art in but one of these lines, the argumentative-reflective type.
The element of reflection is one of the most noticeable characteristics of Tennyson's mind. It is found in all periods and in poems of all three varieties, but it has a distinct development in several of his longer poems whose interest is mainly in the argument and its construction. It is with these latter poems we have to do.

The only reflective poem of the first period which points to the development of argumentative powers is the "Confessions"—the record of a mutual struggle over childish faith shattered by doubt. Although different phases of the question are discussed with intense passion, there is no progress; these have little or no logical connection; they do not lead to a conclusion other than the opening words of the poem. This poem then seems but a group of expressions of intense feeling on a single subject, either of which contains as much actual progress as they all do. The reflective poems of this period contain usually just one view of a single thought—like "Love and Death," perhaps they may be called preparations for future work, both in thought and in the minutiae of library style. In the "Palace of Art," however, which appears among the first poems of the next year we see system, art. The misty indistinctness is gone. Every part of the allegorical "Palace" stands out clearly and distinctly in its construction, ornamentation and relation to the whole. Verse and language have been perfected and adapted to the sense. We see the "Palace" in its details. We are led toward a climax, are made to feel the elevation of the "soul" at such a marvel of construction and beauty. Then as the holiness, the emptiness, the vanity of "art for arts sake" is unfolded to us its glamor fades away and we feel that we have been with a master of thought and expression. We have been led to a logical conclusion, fore-shadowed perhaps in the dedication, but vastly different from the idea contained in its earlier stanzas. The picture of the "Palace of Art" is, to me, a marvelous literary mo-
saic presenting its idea in its strongest and most attractive light, yet the argument which follows, dispels the illusion so quickly and effectively that we wonder how it could have taken so large a hold on so many minds. In fact it seems never to have taken hold of Tennyson for any length of time. His pictures do not exist for themselves alone but are expressions of thought to which artistic finish is necessary.

The pessimistic idea, the suggestion that life and struggles which attend it are useless and hopeless, forms the basis of the next great poem, the "Two Voices." This is the contest between his better self—the "I" of the poem—and the evil voice within him telling him that "life is not worth living," that he should end his sorrow and misery by suicide. It is a strictly argumentative-reflective poem where the question at issue is thoroughly examined. The strongest pessimistic arguments are successively advanced and their fallacy as strongly demonstrated. The evil voice driven from point to point is finally silenced and the better voice brings "Good cheer" and confidence in God and man. Whether the struggle was real in the poet or not pessimism does not again win from the poet the recognition given it several previous instances.

In "Locksley Hall" the poet again takes up the problem of life. The poem is better known than either of the preceding and contains sentiments beautiful in themselves and beautifully put, sentiments widely known and quoted but whose relation to the whole idea is as dark to those that use them as quotations from Shakespeare usually are. "Locksley Hall" analyzed is a survey of the stages of a young man's life in the 19th century, the hopes, sorrows, the despair to which existing social laws subject him, all introduced as a retrospect which makes the poem concrete rather than abstract. It is carefully constructed. It opens naturally with the sad memories that linger about a familiar scene. These open the way for the discus-
sion of the injustice of many of our social requirements, of the power of money.—

"But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that

honor feels,"

—and of the temptations to be overcome, concluding:

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of

Cathay."

The poem is undoubtedly a strong one yet as
pure constructive art, I doubt if it would
compare with either the "Palace of Art" or
"Two Voices," its parts are not so obviously
seen nor so interdependent and the whole is
so often misinterpreted.

But however important these poems may be, they only lead up toward Tennyson's
great effort "In Memoriam." In his own
grief and long struggle with doubt, incident
to the death of his friend, Arthur Hugh Hal-
lam, the poet has typified the same struggle
which all must pass through. He has fol-
lowed and analyzed the struggle as it arises
and in its progress, from grief to despair,
from despair to doubt of the future, of im-
mortality. Convinced of immortality his hopes
and fears of meeting his friend again come and
go. At peace at last, his friend becomes a cher-
ished memory, his love becomes the bond uniting
him with the past and reaching out to sup-
port him in the future. Although we may
be permitted to disagree with the poet in mat-
ers of argument and philosophy, the construc-
tive element in the poem is remarkable.

The argument is followed out in detail, the
connection between parts is clear and logical.

We are led naturally over the course of his
grief, relieved here and there with pleasant
incident or memory of the friend, until we
find him secure in his confidence in the love
of his friend. This poem is the greatest effort
of reflective argument among Tennyson's
works, and I think I have shown that it was
prepared for by several of his earlier poems,
that the element of reflection was natural to
the poet; that he overcame the danger of pes-
simism that always lurks under the guise of
reflection (in Two Voices); that the constructive
power, the ability to develop a thought in
all its relations and to clothe the literary
skeleton after it is perfectly articulated with
appropriate and choice poetic expression,
was a growth whose progress can be traced
through the poems of a long period. Thus we
see Tennyson's constructive art in these
argumentative-reflective poems had a gradual
development to its highest expression in "In
Memoriam", which finally placed him first
among the poets of his time.

CHARLES THOM.

BIBLE INSTITUTE--THE TIME OF

ABRAHAM.

The meetings of the Bible Institute was well
attended. The first address was delivered
by Prof. Huizinga, of McCormick Theolog-
ical Seminary, on Chaldea in the time of

Abraham.

Prof. Huizinga introduced his subject as an
endeavor to answer the many questions
arising about the story of Abraham, in the
light of the most recent testimony of explora-
tions in ancient Chaldea. It is only since
1845 that the monuments and tablets of
Chaldea have begun to prove the accuracy of
Biblical accounts and the advance has been so
rapid that numerous details once regarded as
mythical are now seen in the light of history
as accurate. "Ur of the Chaldees" the native
city of Abraham has been indentified as on
the border land between Chaldea and the
Arabian Desert, to have been at one time the
capitol of a powerful Kingdom, the seat of
the worship of the Moongod-Sin. Haran to
which Abraham first removed was probably a
colony of Semites from Ur and was also a
center of the same worship. Kings of
Assyria and Babylon have left monuments in
Palestine and the record of one of them is
indentified with Chidorlaomer, from whom
Abraham recaptured Lot.

The Chaldean accounts of Genesis and the
flood were discussed at some length and com-
pared with the corresponding Hebrew account.

EGYPT IN THE TIME OF ABRAHAM.
BY DR. J. M. FRADENBURGH.

Egypt is honeycombed with tombs which make it one vast museum whose treasures tell the story of Egyptian life and civilization for about 6000 years. At the oldest period where we might expect to find the most primitive civilization we find language and religion fully developed. The finest architecture and sculpture—evidences of a highly organized social life confront us at every turn. Besides evidences of manual skill we discover a vast literature which tells us the history of the lives and struggles of men, of the ideals toward which they worked. The boastful story of the king whose tomb tells us he never injured a single one of his subjects tells of an ideal as a ruler than which we know few loftier. Dr. Fradenburgh described at some length the magnificence of Bubastis the capital of Rameses the Great, the Pharaoh of the oppression. All the evidences in the tombs of Egypt confirm the Biblical accounts of that ancient time.

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF ABRAHAM.
BY DR. E. T. HARPER.

The discoveries in Canaan only go back to 1887; before that there was little definite knowledge of the "promised land" outside Biblical record. The Tel-el-Amarna tablets found in Egypt date back to the time of Abraham and prove not only that there was lively correspondence between Egypt and Palestine, but the existence of Jerusalem under its present name, the power of the Hittites who had been believed mythical before. Written in the Babylonian language they prove that it was the language of diplomacy. They prove traffic and intercourse between Chaldea and Egypt, combined with the discoveries in Lachish they proved to us that Palestine instead of being an insignificant country, stood in the forefront of civilization at least twenty centuries before our era; that it was the meeting place of highest civilization of Chaldea on the east, Syria and Phoenicia on the north and Egypt on the south. These discoveries prove to us that Abraham was brought into the place of all places most favorable to this rapid advancement in civilization.

THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTION AND CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM.
BY PROF. THOMAS.

The first question to be settled is whether Abraham was a historical or legendary character. The recent excavations have proved beyond a doubt, his historical existence.

The first thing to be noted in the religious conception of Abraham is that he was a monotheist. Monotheism is distinct from polytheism on one hand and pantheism on the other. Abraham grew up amidst the influences of polytheism. He probably embraced monotheism before leaving his father's house. Besides being simply monotheistic Abraham was an ethical monotheist. He believed in the righteousness as well as the power of God. Then also he believed in God as the redeemer of man. The character of Abraham was marked by his faith, humility and obedience.

The Indoor Base Ball team met defeat in Waukegan Friday evening, by a score of 7—5. The game was well played throughout.

The Economics Club met Tuesday evening at Mitchel Hall. It seemed best, in view of the nature of the subjects discussed, to change the name of the organization. The club will be known hereafter as the Political and Social Science Club. Miss Abigail Davis read an interesting paper on Gothenburg and South Carolina liquor laws. After a discussion of the paper the club adjourned. The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be Chicago as a Sociological Laboratory.
An epidemic of clubs, if such it may be called seems to have struck the College. In addition to those already well known to the readers such as the Biological Club the Economic Club the Senior Club the Suicide Club and the Medical Club, the youngest of them all, there is now talked of a Lawyers Club, and perhaps before this issue of the Stentor reaches its readers several others will be in process of organization. Some of these it will be noticed are formed for certain special lines of work while others have a distinctively social purpose. Two at least, the Biological and Economic Clubs have the advantage of the membership of members of the faculty. All certainly have their benefits, just in so far as each one provides for the bringing togetherness of kindred spirits whether for work or pleasure they can be called helpful, but where the members are inclined to put the interests of the club above the school as a whole their existence is baneful. The club like the literary society and the fraternity has a place in college life, but never ought that place to be magnified, as it sometimes is, to such an extent as to overcome college spirit. What we particularly need is to have the enthusiastic club, class and society spirit which now exists overruled and directed by an unselfish and higher University spirit.

The faculty has determined to abandon the system of graded marks so far as it applies to those whose work has been satisfactory. Instead of "A," "B," "C," "D" or "E," our reports will now read "Passed," "Not Passed" or "Conditioned."

The right minded student will readily see the advantages of this plan. It removes the temptation to make the daily recitation the chief end of study. To one who has an enthusiastic interest in his work there is a far greater inducement to honest effort than can be afforded by any marks or grades, viz., a desire to acquire a thorough understanding of his subject rather than simply to make a brilliant recitation. The whole is admirably summed up by Dr. Jordan. "College marks, College honors, College degrees all belong to the babyhood of culture, the time when scholarship was not manhood and the life of the student had no relation to the outside world."

The Stentor extends its congratulations to the Academy on the opening of its new hall. The prosperity of that department of the University is a matter of rejoicing to all. The Academy has reason to be proud of equipments in every particular. Its generous friends seem determined to give it every means of holding its position in the first rank among schools for secondary education. But
in this connection permit us to repeat the question so often heard around the College, when are the new College buildings to be erected?

COLLEGE LOCALS.

The Glee Club is making splendid progress and their repertoir of songs is steadily increasing.

The regular gymnasium work has begun and most of the students are taking the course of training offered them.

The Zeta Epsilon Society were favored with a talk on Japan and the Japan-China war by Mr. Naka, at their last meeting.

The engagement of Prof. Jack to Miss Grace Stanley has been formally announced. The STENTOR extends its heartiest congratulations.

A class in chemistry has been formed which intends to accomplish a year's work in the next semester by working four hours per day in the laboratory.

The next lecture of the University series will be given January 28th, by Mr. Vander-slip, of the Chicago Tribune, on the subject of "Journalism."

Miss Mary Pollock, of Milwaukee, visited friends in the College at the opening of school, and was entertained at dinner by the Zeta Epsilon club.

Prof. Seymuor took a composite picture of the physics class, the result being a striking resemblance to each and every member, collectively and individually.

We are all pleased to hear of the improvement in Miss Porter's health. She has been missed by all and we extend our sympathy to her in her trying seclusion.

At the last meeting of the STENTOR board Mr. H. B. Cragin was elected to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. U. Halbert, ex-Local Editor.

The pictures of the Varsity Foot Ball team have been received and are considered to be very good. The STENTOR hopes to print it in the form of a supplement soon.

The Chapel talk on the use and abuse of the reading room seems to have accomplished its object, at least the room has presented a very deserted appearance during the past week.

The student body are greatly pleased over the number of new courses that are offered for the coming semester, and many will avail themselves of the opportunities thus presented.

Watch out for The STENTOR entertainment! It will be something entirely unique. If the present plans are put into effect a very novel and enjoyable affair may certainly be expected.

Most any time Friday you might have heard the students sighing for that delightful Florida and California weather that some of Lake Forest's last year students are enjoying about this time.

Anyone who can safely make the trip from the College to the Art Institute over the icy planks should not doubt for a moment but that he is destined to become famous as a tight-ropewalker.

A large number of the students have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the James-Ward combination, and have had the pleasure of seeing some of Shakespeare's best plays admirably produced.

A great improvement that has lately been introduced into our institution is the change from the former scale of marks to the simple passed, not passed, and conditioned that will grace the new reports. We hope that only the first will appear.

The work of getting up the Athletic Association entertainment has been begun and the first reading of the play will be held soon. The program will probably consist of a
double bill composed of a short play and a minstrel performance.

A. G. Marion returned last Monday after several week's illness, he went to his home in Elgin on Friday afternoon only staying long enough to make arrangements for leaving. He will not be back again this year but expects to return next fall.

Sleigh rides and sleighing parties have been the order of the day while the snow lasted, and every evening the town has resounded with the merry shouts of the gay revellers and the din of bells and tin horns. May the kind fates send us some more snow.

The latest addition to our list of students is Mr. Tomasu Naka, of Japan. Mr. Naka is a graduate of the University of Tokio, and has come to the United States to pursue a course of study in botany. He intends to spend three years at Lake Forest and then take a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins. We are glad to welcome him among us.

There seems to be an unusually large number of clubs in process of formation. The most recent acquisition is a Latin club, which is composed of the members of the Latin Department of the College and those whom they may elect to membership. Miss Taylor was chosen president at the last meeting and the first regular session will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon, the medical club hereafter to be known as the Skull and Bones Club of Lake Forest University—met and elected the following officers: President, Lewis; Secretary, Stoops; an executive committee of three were appointed to arrange for for suitable programs to be given before the club and attend to the general welfare of the organization. It is expected that Prof. Locy will give the club a short talk in the near future.

G. M. Wells, '93, visited his brother Ed. B. last Tuesday and Wednesday.

ACADEMY.

Success to the new editor.

Rohn is suffering no agony—he sings (?)

Messrs. Matthews and Miller are on the sick list.

Mr. Parker and Blair Larned have been chosen as members of Tri Kappa.

E. B. Wells had a visit last week from his brother. He was known at the Academy as "Doad."

Things are running smoothly in the Dormitory and cottages under the new administrations.

Tri Kappa's preliminary contest in debate will take place on Wednesday, January 30th. All visitors are welcome.

H. O. Morris was elected Gamma Sigma Stentor correspondent to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Brown's resignation.

Tri Kappa wishes to thank the gentlemen who so kindly acted as judges in the recent preliminary contests in declamation.

The commanding voice of Roman Palmer is heard no longer in the East Dormitory, and the rising generation is roaming at will about the building.

Besides having the honor of representing his society in the final contest, each contestant who is successful in the preliminary contests is credited with one month's work in English.

Academy student reading Vergil—"Three times I strove to cast my arms about her neck; and—that's as far as I got professor" Prof P—r "Well, Mr. S—as, I think that was quite far enough."

Tri Kappa's successful declaimers in the preliminary contest which was held last Wednesday were Mr. Ewing for first place and Mr. Matthews for second. A number of good declamations were given.

Between the Academy Societies the annual
contest will be held Friday evening, April 5th. The date, "according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not" is not to be changed (unchangeable!)

Mr. Gruenstein has been coming late to supper recently, invariably bringing the same excuse—detained by a young lady sextette. It is time this party of musicians should be called 'The Mitchell Hall Septette.'

The following were elected officers of the Gamma Sigma Society for this term: President, Esmond R. Brown; Vice-President, W. K. Wright; Recording Secretary, J. J. Jackson; Financial Secretary, W. S Dunham; Treasurer and Sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Rheingans.

The boys of '90—'92 will regret to learn of the death of Frank P. Dewey, a former student of the Academy, which occurred Friday morning. Funeral was held Sunday from St. Mary's church, Lake Forest. Our sincerest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family in their affliction.

Preliminary contests are now in order. The Gamma Sigma held its first in Declamation last Wednesday. The following programme was gone through: The Gettysburg Address, P. Smith; The Skeleton in Armor, J. J. Jackson; VanDuyer, speech of Regulus to the Carthaginians; C. L. Curtis, The Rising of '76; J. H. Rheingans, "Dion;"—Davies, Webster's Reply to Hayne; A. Hope, The Light from over the Range; C. Betten, Eulogy on the Irish Soldier. The judges, Prof. W. Smith, Messrs. J. G. Coulter, and D. D. Lewis awarded first and second places to Messrs. Hope and Betten, respectively.

**TOWN.**

Dr. McClure spent Sunday at New Haven, Conn.

Miss Grace Stanley, of Chicago, spent Sunday with Miss Holt.

Mr. McCloud, of Chicago, was the guest of Mr. Aldrich, Sunday.

Mrs. John V. Farwell spent Sunday with her son Mr. Frank Farwell.

Ah! Good morning Prof. Jack. Congratulations, on having won one of Lake Forest's fairest daughters.

Mr. Chas. Durand will not return to Andover Academy. He is going to tutor at home the rest of the year.

Friday evening Mrs. Orr entertained for Miss Georgie Keith. About thirty children enjoyed a dance and taget burning.

The social week began with the dedication of the beautiful Eliza Remsen Cottage, Monday evening, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Warner. A delightful evening was spent with appropriate exercises.

Tuesday night the Art Institute had a most enjoyable evening at the residence of Mrs. Frank G. Hall. The evening was devoted to music. Miss Moses' playing elicited the highest praises from the audience. Mrs. Holmes beautiful baritone voice was at its best—and as a song singer she is almost without an equal. The two gave a program of rare excellence.

**MITCHELL HALL.**

"What are you going to take next semester?"

Miss Mabel Gilson is spending a few days at her home in Aurora.

The Misses Gilleland, Hazclton and Rausand spent last Sunday at home.

We are not often favored with quite such classical music as was given us on last Friday evening.

The class sleigh rides up to date have been voted great successes. They were much enjoyed by all participants.

On Wednesday evening last, the Freshman girls feasted the Juniors in a royal and becoming manner. The toasts of the evening showed decided originality.
The regular meeting of the Senior Club on last Thursday evening was pleasantly substituted by a "McGinty Party" at Mitchell Hall. The feature of the evening was the playing of progressive games, prizes being offered. All enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

**FERRY HALL.**

Agnes Oliver will not return to school this year.

The skating has been very fine for several days.

It seemed like old times to have Myrtle Titus with us over Sunday.

Miss Hull recently made a short visit with Miss Morton, in Beloit, Wis.

Lela Lincoln and Julia Clark spent from Friday until Monday in the city.

A party of young ladies attended the Thomas concert Friday afternoon.

The Seniors report the opening reception of the Eliza Remsen Cottage as a most enjoyable affair.

The Misses Pate, Harris, Kenaga, Brown and Wells were guests of Mrs. Aubrey Warren at luncheon Saturday.

The birthday fad is increasing at Ferry Hall. There is now an average of three celebrations a week.

Miss Sterns recently entertained the Misses Siddall, and Olive Coffeen enjoyed a visit from her mother.

The subject of the senior essays is "A Character Sketch of Esther Lyon"—the heroine in George Elliot's "Felix Holt."

In the Chapel Tuesday evening the Misses Thompson, Bartels, Crum, Thomas and Pease entertained the girls with vocal selections.

A jolly party composed of Seminary girls and college boys indulged in a sleigh ride followed by refreshments at Williams, the first of the week.

The best of reports come from our scarlatina patient. More than one has said she wished she were sick and could receive so many flowers, books and other kind remembrances.

**NEW ACADEMY BUILDING OPENED.**

It has been a long time since Lake Forest has had as happy a day to record in its history as that on which the Eliza Remsen Memorial cottage was completed. That day has come, and the new building is now in active use.

The formal opening and dedication of the new structure occurred on last Monday evening in the parlors of the cottage. The affair was a happy one indeed, and a look of interest in the academy and her success could easily be depicted upon the faces of those present. Among the guests invited to the opening reception were the trustees of the university, the members of the faculties, and the seniors of the Lake Forest departments. In all about 200 guests attended the affair. They were received by Dr. and Mrs. John M. Coulter, Principal and Mrs. Charles A. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Ezra J. Warner.

Several short addresses were delivered during the evening and tended to make the reception more interesting. Those who spoke were President Coulter, Mr. Warner, the donor of the new building, Principal Smith and the Rev. Dr. McClure. After the speeches refreshments were served. These consisted of salad followed by ice cream and cake.

It is, of course, unnecessary to give a description of the Eliza Remsen Cottage or to tell about the generosity of Mr. Ezra J. Warner, who, seeing the opportunities for the education of young men which Lake Forest Academy offers, gave this useful gift. The readers of The STENTOR are all well acquainted with the facts and are glad to see the Academy rise into prominence as it does, thus not only sustaining the reputation of
being the best preparatory school in the west as far as the course of study is concerned, but also in point of equipment.

The Eliza Remsen Memorial Cottage was offered to the University by Mr. Warner, a trustee of the University and resident of Lake Forest, last June. The work upon the building began at once. The plans were made by architect Henry Ives Cobb. The building was completed in December at a cost of $20,000 with the interior furnishings. Principal Smith has moved into the new cottage, and the building is at present occupied by his family and six students.

ALUMNI.

Miss Louise Mitchell, '86, and Miss Anna Davies, '89, expect to go abroad next summer to be gone for a year or more.

The new University catalogue is to contain a complete directory of the alumni. Good things are coming our way right along.

The French Revolution.

Tested by Mirabeau’s Career—Being Twelve Lectures Delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston—by Dr. H. Von Holst, Author of the...


2 Vols. 12 Mo. $3.50 net.

Of all the eminent scholars and thinkers of the Chicago, University, none is doing more to give high character to that institution and make Chicago itself an intellectual center than Professor von Holst. The course of lectures on the French Revolution, recently delivered by him before the Lowell Institute, was received by learned and philosophical Boston as an exceedingly valuable contribution to historical thought. The echo of the applause called out there was heard so distinctly here that he received two invitations to repeat them in Chicago, both of which were accepted. — *Inter Ocean*, April 10, 1894.

CALLAGHAN & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

For Sale by all Booksellers or delivered free on receipt of price.

UNDERWEAR SALE!

We Have Cut On Underwear.

Natural Wool............................ Value $1.00, now $ 50c
Camels-Hair ............................ " 1.00, " 50c
Derby Ribbed ............................ " 1.50, " 1.00
Natural Wool............................ " 1.50, " 1.00
Australian Wool....................... " 2.00, " 1.50
Natural Wool............................ " 2.00, " 1.50
Fine Ribbed............................ " 2.50, " 1.75

Good Values Before, Now Exceptionally So.

ALL TO BE CLOSED AT ONCE, AND NO MORE AT THIS PRICE WHEN THESE ARE GONE

F. S. CHAPIN
HATTER AND FURNISHER,
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
STUDENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
YOU SHOULD PATRONIZE THE STENTOR BY PATRONIZING
Houghton--Hill Shoe COMPANY
116 LaSalle Street, Stock Exchange.

HARMONY LINE
Mention This Advertisement.