

## CHICAGO'S PIONEER COLLEGE

Notable Development of the Northwestern University in Half a Century.

## INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

What the University is Doing in Behalf of Higher Education—Instructive Story of a Progressive Institution.

For the seventh time in its history of half a century the Northwestern university of Chicago is about to install a president in office. Since the resignation of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers in 1889 the affairs of the university were managed by a temporary president while the trustees canvassed the country for a man possessing the necessary business tact and educational qualifications for the responsible position. After two years of earnest consideration the trustees last January chose Prof. Edmund J. James at that time a member of the faculty of Chicago university. The exercises of inaugurating the new president will begin Sunday next, October 19, and continue throughout the following Monday and Tuesday.

President James is one of the youngest educators chosen to direct the affairs of the university. A native of Illinois just past 47, he has achieved distinction as an educator at home and abroad, and enjoys in the meridian of life the unique honor of being called to the presidency of his alma mater.

The institution which President James will direct was the first university established in the vicinity of Chicago. Fifty-one years ago, when the Northwestern was chartered by the legislature of Illinois, there was but one college, a state institution, in the whole state, and beyond Illinois there was no school of greater pretensions than the primitive high schools of the '50s. The absence of facilities for a college education in or about Chicago prompted a number of far-sighted citizens to lay the foundation of what had become one of the great educational institutions of the central west. Although conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, theology forms the lesser part of the curriculum. The purpose of the founders to make the institution a university in fact as well as in name has been followed to this day, and its fulfillment is shown in the establishment of fine professional schools during the first half century of its existence. The medical school became a department of the university in 1869, the law school in 1873, the school of pharmacy in 1887, the dental school in 1888 and the school of music in 1895.

## Location and Surroundings.

The Northwestern is located in Evanston, a town named after John Evans, one of the founders of the university. Buildings and grounds occupy a delightful spot on the shore of Lake Michigan, two miles north of the city limits of Chicago. Nature has done much for the campus of Northwestern. Extending for three-fourths of a mile along the lake, covered for the greater part with a dense growth of virgin oak trees, and raised just far enough above the water to give good drainage and an unobstructed view, it has become famous for its beauty.

When the university was founded Evans did not yet exist as a village. But the advantages of the natural situation, the attractions offered by the college and the influence exerted by collegiate work, has drawn about the campus a population of 20,000 people of exceptional culture and refinement. By an amendment to the university charter, approved in February, 1855, no intoxicating liquor can legally be sold as a beverage within a limit of four miles from the campus. This provision of the charter has been so rigidly enforced that the open sale of liquor has been unknown in the history of Evanston, while its illicit sale has been continually and severely repressed.

## How the Buildings Are Grouped.

As one enters the campus from the southwest the first building to appear is University hall, a capacious structure of chaste architecture, erected in 1885. Here are to be found the offices of the president and registrar and the class rooms used by the departments of Latin, Greek, mathematics, history, English literature, English language, French, botany, geology and zoology.

A few rods to the southeast stands Fayerweather hall, a modern building, occupying a ground space of 13,600 square feet and devoted entirely to the uses of the departments of chemistry, physics and mineralogy. Immediately in the rear of Fayerweather hall and in direct connection with it is a power house, where fine modern equipment of gas engine dynamos, etc., provides power for various physical experiments, for technical work and for lighting the campus and the college buildings.

Directly east of Fayerweather hall is Fisk hall, a pretentious building, erected in 1888 and devoted to the uses of the academy of Northwestern university.

## Life-Saving Crew.

Still east of Fisk hall and on the very verge of the lake stands a building peculiarly related to the university and one that is representative of a history of which Northwestern's sons and daughters are justly proud. In 1876 the federal government established here a regular life saving station. The site was provided by the university trustees on the condition that, so far as suitable men might be found, the crew, below the captain, should be selected from the students. The building was erected in 1877 and was removed to its present site, nearer the lake, in 1888. From the day of its foundation to the present, the career of the Evanston life saving crew, as it is technically known, has been

## The Sense

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## Toys for the Holidays

Although it wants nearly three months of Santa Claus season, Christmas toys are already on the market. All summer long the creators of children's novelties have been at work, and the retailer is laying in his stock.

The keynote this year is to be sensible in the matter of toy selection, reports the New York Times. Santa Claus has been at work on a variety of things intended to promote the health of the child as well as to amuse him. Hence athletic games are in the majority.

You will be able to buy a complete gymnasium on a small scale for the use of the child this year, including everything that goes to make up the paraphernalia of muscle development. There are patent reversible wall sets, the weights of which are dumbbells and may be detached and used separately.

There are punching bags that may be used either on a bracket or on a floor-and-ceilng rope. There are parallel bars that may be converted into vaulting horses. There is even a punching bag and foot ball combination.

Most of the leading novelties this year are intended to furnish amusement for the elders as well as the youngsters. So, while a child will undoubtedly be fascinated with some of the games planned on the order of billiards and pool, so also will be the older members of the family, for some skill is required to manipulate many of the games.

One of these games has even attained to the dignity of composition balls and chalked cues for shooting them into the pockets at the corners of the table. The game is different from that which is played in public halls, however. The balls are placed dif-

## Early Offerings of Children's Novelties.

ferently on the table and the counting is not the same.

There are geographical puzzles which take in our new over-seas possessions, teaching the names of cities and towns therein. There are maps which, when pieced together, form themselves into miniatures of Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba. But they are not affairs which are easily pieced together, so that the child will need to have at least a smattering of the geography of these countries before he will be able to construct the maps thereof.

Games generally are in demand, and judging by the fact that one firm alone has placed orders for 160,000 sets of ping-pong and table tennis, that game is to be the popular indoor innovation this winter. Another dealer whose orders are nearly as large as those of the dealer just mentioned says that there has been no falling off in the popularity of the game, and that it will be in even greater vogue this winter than it was last year.

Freak toys are not to be in vogue this winter. Those that are sold are in the hands of fairs and will be obtainable only on the sidewalks. The leading novelty in this line is a rubber case, which, when inflated, looks like a monstrous Frankfurter sausage and which, when allowed to leave the hand, flies swiftly up into the air, pursuing a gyrating course.

It loses air as it flies, however, and soon comes down again near where it was set off. A curious feature of the sale of this toy is that the fakir having it in charge employs a corps of assistants to chase the recalcitrant balloons and bring them back to him. The crowd that gathers also loves to chase the things on its own

head and making the necessary feet.

For the little girls there are dolls—the mothering instinct is always assertive—rag dolls that will not break. The chief novelty in this line includes two dolls in one. It is planned to enable the child to practice a little magic to the great surprise of her friends.

For instance, she shows them a doll dressed in blue. Placing it behind her back she brings forth instantly a black pickaninny dressed in red. In either case she has apparently only one doll.

How does she manage this? Under the skirt of the white doll, which has no legs, there are the head and bust of the pickaninny doll. By catching hold of the head of this black doll the skirts immediately fall down over the white doll's head, the arms hanging down beyond the covered head and making the necessary feet.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE

## Stories of Ready Wit

## Various Kinds of Retorts Illustrated by Anecdotes.

We are both mistaken."

At the "ordinary," as the dinner is called on market days in an English country inn—probably because it is so much better than ordinary—a company of traveling men met one day somewhere in the north of England. Among the group there was a drummer whose conversation was not distinguished by excess of either wit or understanding.

As is generally the case with people who have nothing to say worth hearing, he talked at length to the evident disgust of the rest of the company. When cheese was served, he said, "Did your mother call you early, call you early, Alfred dear?" Sydney Smith perhaps despised pet dogs as heartily as do some of us and this may have given the sting to his answer to the lady who begged from him a motto for her poodle. "Spot." "Out, damned Spot!" was his suggestion, but it was no doubt too near the truth to be adopted.

The success of this species of wit. Jekyll was a famous at the bar as was Dunning for his brilliant repartees. Hearing that a very empty-headed person had gone to Greece, he quoted at once: "To the Greeks, foolishness." James Smith, join author with his brother Horace of "Rejected Addresses," being challenged for a motto on rocks and crowns, responded instantly with the line, "The cause, my soul, the cause." To Charles Lamb, Henry Crabb Robinson, lawyer and delighted companion, was speaking of his first brief, when Lamb said to him, "Did you not exclaim, 'Thou first great cause, least understood'?" When Alfred Tennyson appeared in the Oxford theater to receive his D. C. L. degree his disheveled hair and generally negligent state provoked the undergraduates into greeting him with the inquiry, "Did your mother call you early, call you early, Alfred dear?" Sydney Smith was served in the usual course, it was decided "lively" brand, much to the delight of the irrepressible. He attacked it with great gusto, remarking, "I'm like Samson, slaying them by the thousand!"

"Yes," replied a quiet-looking gentleman at the end of the table, "and with the same weapon, too!"

The snub in this instance was well deserved. This is what a pitiless retort needs in order to excuse its apparent rudeness.

A good story is told of the quick-witted Irish lawyer, Baron O'Grady. It is told of others, but the sequel to it is, I think, the property of O'Grady.

He was on one occasion trying a case in a country court, outside the walls of which a fair was in process. Amid the miscellaneous herds of animals were a considerable number of asses and one of these commenced to bray loudly. At once the chief bar stopped the advocate, who at that moment happened to be pleading.

"Wait a moment, Mr. Bushe. I cannot hear two at once." The court roared and the advocate flushed. Presently when the judge came to sum up, another ass struck in and the bray resounded through the court. Up jumped Mr. Bushe at once, with his hand to his ear. "Would your lordship speak a little more loudly? There is such an echo in the court that I cannot hear distinctly."

One of the dullest of his dull race was the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV of England. Lord high admiral, the duke went down to Portsmouth to inspect the naval establishment.

The first person he met was his jolly old messmate and friend, Captain Jack Towers. The prince took him by the hand and laughingly said: "Why, Jack, my boy, they tell me you are the greatest blackguard in all Portsmouth!" "Oh," quoth Towers, "I hope your royal highness has not come down here to deprive me of my character!"

Penn had been long enough at court to manage a retort himself when he cared to indulge in word play. To his sovereign's question wherein their religions really differed, the Quaker replied: "The difference is the same as between the hat and mine; mine has no ornaments."

One of the most richly deserved retorts that I have ever met with was that of a Sioux girl at the Hampton Institute not long since. She was a widow and had been sent to the missionary red-skinned Indians to learn the ways of civilization. As for example, when Voltaire spoke highly of Halle and then was told he was very magnanimous to do so, as Halle had spoken in quite a contrary way of him. "Perhaps," remarked Voltaire reflectively, and after a pause, "perhaps

The verbal retort is not the exclusive property of the learned wits of the law. The humble schoolboy may try his hand at it. "Are you in pain, my little man?" the benevolent uncle asked his nephew, squirming after a too generous meal. "No, uncle, the pain's in me."

Historic retorts almost invariably illustrate the quickness which is essential to

most brilliant. The official records show that in skilful manipulation, watchfulness, true heroism and actual results in the saving of human life, this crew has had no superior in the entire federal life saving service.

Directly north of Fisk hall stands what is now known as Old college. This is the building in which the university was born. It was erected in 1855 on a site two blocks south of the present campus. Within its walls many men and women since famous in the annals of Illinois received their scholastic training. With the growth of the university the college work was transferred to newer buildings, and for many years the structure was used for the preparatory department.

West and north from Old college is the Annie May Swift hall, one of the most attractive buildings on the campus. This is the home of the Cummins School of Oratory.

Several rods north and east of Annie May Swift hall stands Heck hall, now used as a dormitory for the young men studying in Garrett Biblical Institute and for many college and academy students who purpose entering the ministry or other religious work. Heck hall was erected in 1867, and was for twenty years the sole home of the institute.

North of Heck hall stands Memorial hall, the present home of Garrett Biblical Institute. The institute has its own well-stocked library, and commands the services of a strong corps of professors.

Treasures in the Library.

Just northwest of Memorial hall stands the Orrington Lunt library, a monument to the memory of the late Orrington Lunt, one of the founders of the university and long president of its board of trustees. This building was erected in 1894 at a cost of about \$100,000 and is regarded as a model of modern library architecture. Within its heavy walls is found a carefully selected library of 45,000 volumes. The collection is unusually free from the "learned lumber" often found in college libraries, and is increased annually by the addition of several hundred volumes, selected by the heads of the various depart-

ments, with a special view to modern needs. The library building also houses a rare collection of pottery and other objects of art gathered by the University guild, an association of Evanston women interested in art and in aesthetic education. These choice art treasures, of which the famous Delton vase and frieze are specimens, are open to the inspection of students during one afternoon of each week throughout the college session, thus forming a most valuable object lesson in true artistic values.

The library building contains also Assembly hall, a fine auditorium, now used for the college chapel services and seating 500 persons. On the third floor of this building are found the class rooms of the German department.

The Athletic Field.

The athletic field, called Sheppard field by the students in honor of Prof. Robert D. Sheppard because of his generous support of athletics, occupies a tract of ten acres at the north end of the campus. This field contains a good foot ball "gridiron," base ball diamond, a quarter-mile cinder track for running, a training house, a crowded grand stand seating 1,000 people, and "bleachers" seating several thousand more. This field has been the scene of some of the most exciting contests in known between representatives of what are unconventionally known as "the big nine" universities of the central west.

A few years ago the university purchased the Tremont house property in Chicago, located very near the heart of the business district. The building, formerly one of the popular hotels of the city, has been completely overhauled and fitted for college purposes and will hereafter house the law, pharmacy and dental schools of the university.

The College Atmosphere.

Regarding the religious and moral atmosphere that prevails among the students at Evanston a writer is one of the university publications says: "Let us say frankly that Northwestern students do not pose as saints. The blithe youth of monastic habits, who consider all fun sinful, is not to be found here. But that the life

of the great body of our students is morally sound cannot be doubted for a moment by a candid and thorough observer. While it is true that statistics of church membership and religious profession are often misleading, they have some significance. The records show that of the 655 students enrolled in the college of liberal arts of Northwestern university during the last year, 71 per cent are church members, while several more are professing Christians not connected with any church. But

of vastly more significance is the relation of those Christian students to their fellow boys familiar with college life in general need not be told. Full of meaning is the fact that for several years past the leaders in foot ball, in base ball, in inter-collegiate debating and oratory and in most of the student organizations at Northwestern have been students who were also conspicuous for their moral and religious standing. While there have been a few years since influence has not been morally helpful, these students have constituted so small a percentage and have had such slight influence as to be practically ignored in most of the student organizations. Both the men and the women undergraduates maintain Christian associations in very vigorous life. Each has its secretary, paid by the association and giving his or her entire time to direct personal religious work among the students. These secretaries, being consecrated young people whose tastes and ideas are closely akin to those of the undergraduates, are enabled to get a personal hold upon the students that could not be obtained by others.

The result of all this is that we have among the students at Northwestern a healthy, hearty religious life, scrupulously careful of the essentials of right living, but refreshingly free from dogmatism and cant."

The substitution of the half-hour social every afternoon for the one formal reception that has previously been given was an innovation that met commendation and criticism alike. As the facilities of the average auditorium of the state are scarcely adapted to the moving about desirable for social occasions, not even the prettily trimmed punch tables and the handsome gowns of the women presiding could supply the social element that is considered essential to the state meeting. On the other hand, not a few appreciated being relieved of the baggage that the reception makes necessary and feel that the permanent elimination of this function will tend to encourage the attendance of women who have ideas rather than gowns to compare with their sisters.

Condition of the Federation.

Reports of officers show the federation to be in a most satisfactory condition.

## Sale of Zion City Laces

This is a picture of John Alexander Dowie, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 55 years ago. Removed with his parents to Adelaide, South Australia, when 12 years old. Returned to Edinburgh when 20 years old to study for the ministry. In 1872 went back to Australia and was called to the pastorate of the Manly Congregational Church at Sydney—later placed in charge of the Collegiate Church at Newton, near Sydney. Resigned in 1875 to take up Evangelical work. Built a Tabernacle at Melbourne and became a "popular preacher." Developed into healer and became the head of a great movement which spread over all Australia and New Zealand. Decided to visit London, England, and on his way there landed at San Francisco, and finally in 1876 set up a tent to preach and heal in, at Western Springs, a suburb of Melbourne.

Such in brief is a history of this remarkable man as taken from The Century for October. Mention might have been made of the fact that for six months or so he sojourned in Omaha and preached in a basement, we are informed on 14th street. Today his followers are numbered by the scores of thousands and they can be found all over the world. Not long ago when he was being prosecuted (or as his people say, persecuted), in Chicago, nearly four thousand people arose in his congregation and stated that they believed him to be "Elijah the Restorer."

WHETHER LOOKED UPON AS SIMPLY A CANNY SCOT—AN ENTHUSIAST—DIVINE HEALER—MESSENGER OF THE COVENANT—OR FAK