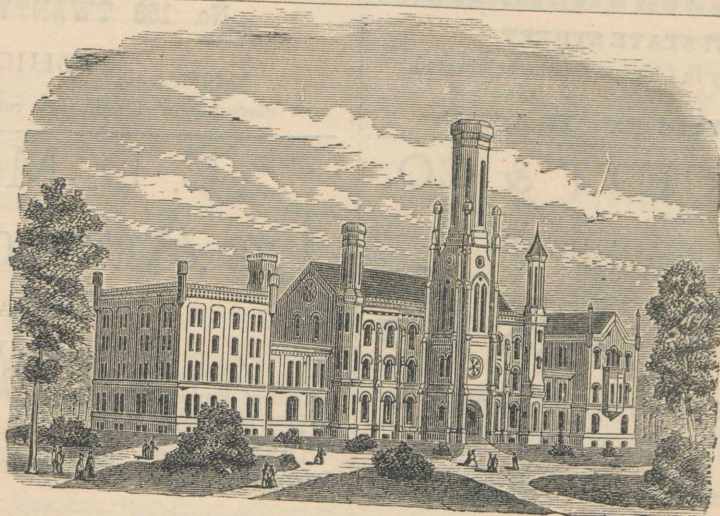


THE VOLANTE.

VOL. V.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1876.

NO. 8.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.: A SCIENCE COLLEGE AND YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

The next Collegiate Year opens September 10, 1875. The University embraces the following Departments, or Colleges:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS: Douglas College.
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE: Science College.
DEPARTMENT OF LAW: Union College of Law.
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE: Rush Medical College.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

I. DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

The studies of this Department extend through four years, and lead to the degree of B.A. Requirements for admission: A good common-school education. Greek: Boise's First Greek Book, Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis—four books—Greek Prose Composition (Jones & Boise, Part I). Latin: Grammar, Reader, Caesar's Commentaries—four books, or Cornelius Nepos; Cicero, six orations; Virgil's Aeneid, six books; Latin Prose Composition. Actual equivalents accepted: Certificates of examination by other colleges, the Chicago High School, the Wayland Institute and other first class preparatory schools, will be accepted in lieu of examination. Courses of study in this Department are as follows:

COURSE OF PHILOSOPHY.

Metaphysics and Ethics: Psychology (Sir William Hamilton, Porter). Lectures, Moral Philosophy (Calderwood), Lectures, by the President.
Political Science: Political Economy (Carey's Works). Lectures, International Law (Woolsey), Constitution of the United States (Kent), Lectures, Prof. V. B. Denslow.

COURSE OF GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Prof. J. R. Boise, LL. D.; Associate, Prof. E. F. Stearns, M.A.)
Boise and Freeman's Selections from Greek Authors: Homer, Herodotus, Plato; Grecian History and Geography; Homer's Iliad, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Demosthenes de Corona, Lectures; Essays, Plato; Lectures on Grecian Philosophy.

COURSE OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(Prof. J. C. Freeman, M.A., B.D.)
Livy, Plautus, Writing Latin, Horace, Latin Prosody, History of the Augustinian Age, Tacitus' Annals, Juvenal, Roman History, Lectures.

COURSE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Fowler's English Grammar, Study of Words, Rhetoric (Bain), History (Talhoffer), Compositions, English Literature (Taine), Lectures, History of Civilization (Guizot).

COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(Prof. A. J. Howe, M.A.)
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COURSE OF PHYSICS.

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Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Prof. Ransom Dexter, M.A., M.D.; Geology, Mineralogy, Prof. J. O. Hudnutt, M.A., C.E.; Botany, E. S. Bastin, M.A.

COURSE OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

(Prof. E. Olson, B.A.)
German: Otto's Grammar, Whitney's Reader, Schiller, Goethe. French: Langue-lier and Mousanto's Grammar, Magill's Reader.

II. COLLEGE OF SCIENCES.

The Sciences, and their application to Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Civil, Mechanical and Mining, Engineering, and Navigation, will be the special subject of instruction in this Department.

The course of study extends through three years, and leads to the degree of B.S.

The course for the first two years is the same as that in the Department of Literature and the Arts, excepting that Modern Languages are substituted for the Ancient. In the third year the opportunity is given to students for special study in the direction of the professions of Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Navigation, etc., according to their own choice.

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PROF. RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
E. S. BASTIN, M.A., Botany.
E. OLSON, B.A., Modern Languages.
PROF. W. A. HOLMES, Drawing.

III. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

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VOL. V.

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A word of encouragement to the bashful (?) orators in the coming junior exercises. Do not regret your failing too much, though for the moment an obstacle, it is a better fault than too much self-possession. The latter marks a cold temperament and chills friendship. The former calls forth regard and secures more worth, though it may sometimes stand in the way of *eclat* and show. Let your motto be, "Thorough in preparation; bold for truth, and think of yourself last." This will make you useful as well as eloquent. The gospel rule of losing the whole world to gain one's own soul is good in everything else, as well as morals. Disinterestedness is the root of eloquence, character, professional attainments and most worldly success: money is the only thing to which it won't apply.

The assignment of rooms is, at best, a difficult thing, and perhaps it cannot be done without some dissatisfaction. We see no reason, however, why some arrangement cannot be made by which students who have gone into some expense in fitting up their rooms cannot be remunerated by selling them out to those who are willing to incur the additional expense. Otherwise, there is no inducement to fit up a room, when, perhaps, some parties, merely because they are higher class-men, may force themselves into the rooms, and the expenses incurred become a dead loss. No student has choice of room-mate, unless he be a brother or member of the same class. We think the greatest liberty

ought to be allowed here, and an occupant of a room should have the privilege of saying who shall be his associate for one or more years in such close relations.

Every creed and every theological speculation has its origin in human experience or human aspiration, and is adapted to the individual or class of individuals adopting them; therefore of necessity there must be in all creeds and in all opinions of men, some truth or the prophecy of some truth. This should teach us toleration and respect for those differing with us in their beliefs and teachings. As all men are and have been very imperfect and undeveloped, there ever has been, is now, and will continue to be, error and untruths in all creeds. It is also true, no doubt, that all opinions and all creeds have grown and will continue to grow out of the human mind. This is a law of nature, and is manifest in all the kingdoms below man. The tree rises the leaf, and it falls; plants live, grow and flourish until they have performed their work, and then die. Nature is continually building, destroying and rebuilding on a perfect plan, only to be destroyed again as the necessities of a new life demand it. It is a law of the universe, to which all must conform, that where there is no advance there will be retrogression. Why, then, should not human creeds, as the people become more enlightened and refined, change and grow better from age to age?

We are glad to note the sentiment of Tri Kappa, in regard to adjourning its meetings till next September. There seems to us no good solid argument in favor of the proposed action, nor have we seen its advocates adduce a single point that would bear close, candid consideration. Analyze thoroughly all their evasive statements, and the primary cause of all is found to be nothing more nor less than a contemptible streak of laziness. On the other hand, there are good, potent reasons why we should carry these meetings right along till the end of the term. Of all the terms of the college year, the Society is apt to be blessed with fine weather for its meetings this term, hence, there can be proffered no excuse about inclemency of the nights. Encouraging meetings can be more easily gotten together, and less mental and physical courage is requisite to attend. Again, in case of adjournment, the acquiescence of the mind in the fact of there being no society duties to perform, will delay the necessary recognition of the fact in September next that the societies require active co-operation; thus

the Society will lose much precious time in gaining that enthusiastic impetus of society spirit so absolutely necessary to the advance of the Society through the year. Further, the adjournment of one will give an undue and eventually fatal preponderance to the other; fatal, because the remaining Society will no longer be inspired by the old-time rivalry. The adjournment would be in direct violation of the constitution, and does not possess even the shadow of a precedent to justify it. We trust the good sense of the members will defeat all such attempts in the future, and that their society pride will cause them to cheerfully assist the executive power in sustaining the meetings in their old time interest.

That was an exceedingly gratifying spectacle presented in the Chapel at the late election of editors and publishers of the *Volante*. It was very gratifying indeed to see with what unanimity the students turned out and filed into the Chapel, from the dignified Senior to the innocent Sub-prep. How pleasant it was to consider that every one of those hundred and one students came there to exercise that inalienable right, most precious to every American, whether white, black or mixed, the right of voting. How pleasant, too, to contemplate that every one of those voters cast his ballot without bias or prejudice, but with a just and intelligent discrimination between the various candidates. There could be seen the student who never subscribes for the *Volante*, but who consents to sacrifice his valuable time, in order to insure the election of the editors and publishers which he, impartially of course, judges the best. There could be seen the erudite Prep, eager for the fray, with independent judgment written in every feature, and the straight ticket in his pocket; yes, and there was the Sub-prep, who, from his large acquaintance with the candidates came prepared to vote for the right men, and feeling that it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the paper that they vote early, if not often. A man sick and disgusted with the dirty wire-pulling, bribery and cattle-voting of a New York or Chicago city election, would have gone wild with joy to find here not a vestige of any such thing, but all fair, square and decent. No, any person suspected here of unfairly influencing any voter, would be immediately ostracised from society and sent to join Colvin's followers. Political corruption may stalk brazen faced through the land, but into our college it can never enter.

We do not wish in the least to dictate to our orators of the coming commencement what they shall or shall not say. We have enough confidence in them to believe that they will make as creditable an appearance before the public as their predecessors. But we wish to point out an error which has already been committed by college orators, and which all are tempted to commit. The error is one peculiar to this year of 1876. It attracted our notice for

the first time at the Inter-State "Jaw Jamboree," as a morning paper was pleased to call it. Five out of the six speakers, accidentally of course, illustrated their orations with "Centennial America." Instead of adding to the force or beauty of the orations, it seriously detracts from them. The audience, after the first two or three allusions to the "Glorious Centennial Republic," began to look with curiosity for the illustration in the succeeding speeches, and they were not disappointed, except in one instance. Thus the effect was lost, and the audience either amused or bored. We hope we shall not be accused of a lack of patriotism, if we protest against this abuse of a privilege which time and other circumstances have given us. To seize upon and drag by hook and crook, with tooth and nail, into our discourses, a circumstance which is uppermost in the public mind, looks very much like a cheap device to gain attention. The trick is so perfectly apparent to everybody that its use becomes ridiculous. If any one believes that it shows a want of good taste not to eulogize the deeds of our fathers "a hundred years ago," we would say that our ancestors are not starving for want of eulogies just now; that in our opinion, it is in better taste to win the applause of the public by the legitimate use of the knowledge and skill which we have acquired in college, without resorting to the cheap "Fourth of July" effusions, which are never so much out of place, as in college exhibitions.

With a sigh of relief we lay our familiar friends the text-books on the shelf, to remain there undisturbed for ten weeks to come. As we gaze at them all piled up so neatly, or standing in a row like a company of veteran soldiers worn and dilapidated by a recent campaign, our mind begins to reflect upon the past year. Our eyes fall upon a certain book; we read the title, and then conscience whispers softly but distinctly that we failed to do our duty by that book, that we did not try to master its contents as we should have done, that we slighted it for something more agreeable but perhaps not as useful, because we found that it required more determined perseverance to digest its teachings than our lazy nature would easily endure. We gaze upon another book and remember with sadness how with high hopes of success we determined to get a good sound knowledge of this subject at least, how at first we persevered, but little by little we applied ourselves less earnestly to it, losing interest in it daily, until finally, when the novelty had all worn off, we forgot our good resolutions and neglected it. Aye, there's another volume. We don't like the looks of it. Somehow we took a foolish prejudice against it which we have never got rid of, though we did not find its lessons very difficult to master. We try to think of some excuse for disliking it, but in vain. Conscience suggests that we lack a just appreciation of it, that we have allowed our feelings to run away with our judgment, and betrayed us into showing bad taste; that we have

never tried seriously to conquer our prejudice against it, but have listened to the sophistical arguments of indolence. Sadly we acknowledge it as true, and we feel uncomfortable till we happen to perceive an old, well-thumbed text-book, over whose pages we have studied with increasing delight many an hour. They have revealed to us beauties of thought, of words and of facts which before were hidden from us. To these pages we owe some of the happiest and most satisfactory moments of our student life; they have confirmed and deepened our love of study; they have awakened our ambition to be lifelong students, to search for the truth wherever or whatever it may be and to cultivate the purer, nobler faculties of our minds with greater earnestness. Such reflections fill our minds as we take a last look at the dignified assemblage of classic, scientific and other learned lore, and then we turn our thoughts towards home, recreation and a return next fall to our dusty, but dear, volumes.

It is natural and not at all surprising that a young man just turning his attention to study, confused and awed by the amount of books there are to be read and sciences to be studied, impatient of this seemingly slow advance, that such persons should be sickened with such doubts and troubled with such fears as they not unfrequently are. But they must remember that after all they are still young, that sustained by a determined purpose, and by patient perseverance—any man may do anything. To be sure, success of the highest order is gained only by those whom God has endowed with special gifts. No mere labor could make such a painter as Raphael, such a poet as Milton, such a dramatist as Shakespeare. But no matter, whether a man has special genius or not, persevering labor will enable him to master all human learning, and will expand and strengthen his powers so as to put him on a level with far superior genius. Sir Isaac Newton, the most profound of astronomers and scientific men, used to say that several of his schoolmates excelled him in genius and natural endowments, but he won the race by perseverance. Bulwer, who has written so much and, so far as mere literary talent is concerned, so well, has described the painful struggle with which he hammered out his first sentences. Take courage, then, oh, ye, despairing students, do not give up, and do not attempt too much at a time; above all, do not confine yourselves to books. Mix in refined and congenial society, for the reason that it will teach you more than books can. Walter Scott and Webster have both said that more may be learned from conversation than books. Remember, too, Lord Bacon's remark: "Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, and conversation a ready man." Besides, a rusty bookish man, who cannot easily and agreeably communicate what he knows, is of little use. Intersperse amusing books with your profound ones, read some poetry, read some biography—Boswell's Johnson, lives of Washington, Franklin, or any famous man; it will relieve, and at the

same time interest you. Write in some conspicuous page of your journal, *nil sine labore*, and keep it constantly in mind. Read thoroughly, if it be only a page a day, understand and fully digest it. Remember the maxim, *festina lente*. Do not hurry on without fully examining the ground you pass over; this will be the greatest saving in the end. Attend all lectures, law trials, town meetings, &c. You can observe closely how every thing is done, and criticize the actors; it will improve you in various ways, you will learn many acts and laws, you will keep your mind from growing rusty by reading—it will learn you to think. Accustom yourself to writing down briefly each day, or every few days, how such and such books or scenes impress you; this is a good habit, it facilitates the use of the pen, which is indispensable. "To write well," says Lord Brougham, "is necessary to one who would speak well;" besides, in this age, a man who cannot use the pen is only second-rate; and, again, it will accustom you to think of what you are reading, and will tend to make you interested in your studies.

LITERARY.

DOES IT PAY?

"Mr. Richard Scudder, the man who wrote that stunning lie known as the De Souza-Cabral, wedding hoax, has left the Albany *Journal*, and become a Methodist preacher."

This paragraph we clip from a newspaper of this city. Whether it is true or not, it suggests the inquiry, Does lying pay? On the spur of the moment we are inclined to answer that it does. Lying, in this country, has been reduced to a science. The Spartans are said to have considered it no dishonor to lie, provided it was not discovered. When we discover that a man has told a monstrous lie, we consider him a genius, and honor him, even if we do not make a Methodist preacher out of him. Bold, exaggerated lying lies at the foundation of a great portion of our humor. Barnum, chief among professional liars, is your Honor, the Mayor of a flourishing village. Mark Twain, the irrepressible perverter of truth, who never told a more outrageous lie, than when he said that the only difference between himself and George Washington was, that while George couldn't tell a lie, he could but wouldn't, is admired as the greatest American humorist. Bailey is another of our successful liars, who, through his exaggerations in the Danbury *News*, has made himself famous. Lying for fun is certainly a paying business. At one of the recent whisky trials, one of the witnesses testified that he did not consider it dishonorable as a business man, to lie. He said that if he could make money by lying, he should not hesitate to do so, to the best of his ability. That is nothing new; all know that the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and tailors, above all, are among the most skillful of liars. A man's word, in business, goes for nothing but a word; bit-

ter experience has taught us that. Mr. Stewart had to tell his clerks not to misrepresent the quality of the goods which they sold, which doubtless was a hardship to the clerks. Stewart had come to the conclusion that lying in business did not pay. All merchants have not yet arrived at the same conclusion. Does newspaper lying pay? Yes, to a certain extent; plain, outright lying like the New York *Herald's* "Wild Animal Hoax," or the *Times'* "Burning of a Theatre," may temporarily hurt their reputation, but some papers thrive upon their notoriety, and this coveted quality is obtained by such audacious lying. In this case it does pay. As a rule, however, the more reliable a newspaper is, the larger will its subscription list be. Advertisers are successful in proportion to their skill in claiming all imaginable good qualities for their wares. The poorer these are the greater the amount of glittering superlatives which are showered upon them. College catalogues, as we have remarked before, are often the exponents of what a college ought to be, rather than of what it really is. This method of advertising an institution seems to pay better than a strict adhesion to truth. Now let us consider the reputation of professional men as liars. Doctors, from the nature of their business, can only lie to a moderate extent, seeing that their prevarications must, sooner or later, be found out. Quacks, to be sure, are exclusively liars, but their patients are generally so simple-minded that they never find it out. Millionaires among quacks are not rare. The paragraph which heads this article, turns Mr. Scudder into a Methodist preacher, implying that Methodist preachers are liable to break that commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." Why a Methodist preacher should be liable to do this more than any other preacher is not clear; nor do we just at this moment remember distinctly any lie told by a preacher, though the reverend gentlemen often say things that would not bear a very strict scrutiny. Exaggeration is a fault, since it is a mild form of lying, which many preachers are prone to commit. But, the gentlemen with white cravats are probably better posted on that subject than we are. We do not dare to decide whether it pays for a preacher to lie, or not, as we do not desire to become involved in any theological discussion, a department of literature in which we confess ourselves very weak. Lawyers have such a reputation as liars that the two terms are frequently used as synonymous. Perhaps they are slandered, but still it is not to be denied that they have given good grounds for the charge, and that their profession offers an inviting field to persons proficient in the art of lying. That even shysters blessed with a tongue hung by the middle, and with no conscience worth mentioning, increase in richness and reputation, is well known. Without considering the subject from a moral point of view, leaving honor and self-respect out of the question, we come to the conclusion, erroneous, perhaps, for we are all liable to err, that it pays to lie for fun, for business, for wealth and health, and other desirable blessings. So it appears, superficially at least.

WOMAN AT THE CENTENNIAL.

At the last annual meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, the great question was, "What is the proper thing for women to do at or about the Centennial Exhibition or Celebration at Philadelphia? Would it not be a fitting protest for all earnest women to make against the hypocritical mockery to be indulged in at Philadelphia, to employ a woman painter to represent upon enduring canvass appropriate figures of American Justice, holding her foot firmly pressed upon the neck of prostrate woman? Uncle Sam shielding with protecting power all men, including negroes and foreigners of every nation? the women of the nation, beyond the pale of the Constitution, led by the noble Trinity, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, bearing the products of woman's hands and brains, and laying them at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty, who cannot recognize them, but weeping averts her face? Would not such a picture, by a master hand, be a true and appropriate representation of the present condition of the sexes,—the lords and serfs of this country, as the result of a hundred years of national life? Such a picture, vastly improved, as no doubt it would be, hung in the picture gallery of the woman's department of the Centennial Exhibition, would be worthy of the occasion. Such a rebuke upon canvas, if it could be created, with the most eloquent statement already written by Mrs. Gage, and such words as the representative women can and will speak in the Quaker meeting-houses of the Quaker City during the six months of the Exhibition, will do much to attract public attention, to bring people to a realizing sense of the degradation of woman in this miscalled republic, and to hasten the day when the Constitution shall be so amended or constructed as to secure equal liberty to all alike; when miscalled justice shall cease to trample on woman, and the Goddess of Liberty shall cease to weep at the sad spectacle of liberty denied to the mothers of the race of the finest country on the globe. No true womanly woman will go to Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, without in some way emphatically protesting against the serfdom of woman; yet it is greatly to be feared that very few women will thus protest. Indeed, is it not true that all lies with woman herself? Among the thousands, yes, millions of women, who will attend the Centennial, will there be one in every thousand who will protest at all, or who will even feel the degradation of disfranchisement, or the other disabilities of woman, under the law? If this be true, would it not be wisdom to direct more effort to persuading women themselves to ask for full enfranchisement, and less to men to grant it? But to earnest souls, such as are engaged in this cause, who for more than a quarter of a century have labored with heroism almost unparalleled, there is no need of advice as to method. The fact remains that in this centennial year, woman is still a serf, and the republic is only half constructed.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Monday evening, June 26, the annual Junior exhibition too place in the University Place Baptist Church. Dr. Boise called the meeting to order promptly at eight o'clock. The prayer was followed by a song by the Quaker City Quartette. Mr. Langland then delivered an oration on "American Orators." The speech gave evidence of the gentleman's customary strength of thought and soundness of argument. These were striking characteristics throughout, and counterbalanced his somewhat constrained delivery. He spoke in glowing terms of Webster, Clay and Sumner, and analyzed their characters in a masterly manner.

Mr. Dean next addressed the audience on "William the Silent." This gentleman possesses a full, melodious voice, and made a very pleasing impression. The oration showed considerable study and research. Mr. Dean evinced much self-possession, and surprised all his friends with the ease and grace with which he spoke. His tracing of the life and deeds of the great Dutchman was very animated and won him hearty applause.

Mr. Cole followed with an oration on "The Advent of Peace." Mr. Cole handled the subject in a manner at once vigorous and entertaining. He dwelt at some length on the various attempts to settle war by arbitration, and painted in strong colors the horrors and cruelties of the same. The orator had a well-written production, one of the best of the evening, and a much better effect might have been brought about had he thrown more energy and vivacity into it.

Dr. Boise refusing to allow the Quartette to be *encored*, Mr. Baird mounted the platform and delivered what was unquestionably the best oration of the evening. His manner of speaking was forcible and energetic, and held the close attention of the audience. His subject, "Individual Liberty," was a good one, and Mr. Baird fully convinced his hearers of that fact before he finished. He first treated of the struggle between individual liberty and self-control. Strong characters require a high degree of individual liberty to develop them. People are the moral slaves of their sect or social circle. Mr. Baird wound up by contrasting the conventionalisms of Ben. Johnson with the fearless originality and independence of Shakespeare. His voice was pitched somewhat sharply, and his gestures were somewhat awkward, but these defects were amply compensated for by his vigor and earnestness. Mr. Smith then followed with a thoughtful oration on the "Puritan Poet." It was a fine eulogy of Milton, and the speaker pronounced it in a dignified and impressive style which received much praise. Milton was a most exalted patriot, was truly great. He was a greater poet than a statesman. He chose poverty rather than office under a tyrannical King. Taine, being a Frenchman, a free-religionist and a royalist, does not appreciate the works of the puritan poet.

Natt. K. Honore next ascended the platform, and delivered an oration on Lafayette. With force and dignity he paid a well-deserved tribute to the young Frenchman, than whose love of freedom and right none was ever more pure and unfeigned. The oration was well written and gained hearty applause from the audience. Mr. Honore has a natural gift for oratory which makes him one of the most effective speakers of his class. Many beautiful bouquets rewarded his effort.

Geo. M. McCaughy, after another song by the Quartette, proceeded to deliver a spirited oration on the French Revolution. The subject, by no means an easy one to master, was handled in a style which showed thoroughness both in thought and delivery. The gestures, particularly, were appropriate and neat. His natural impetuosity was shown in the graphic manner in which he portrayed the rise, the horrors and the failure of the bloody revolution. Mr. McCaughy was also one of the favored mortals who received floral tributes in addition to much applause.

"Christianity and civilization" was Fowler E. Lansing's theme, and he handled it well. He showed the close connection between the church and human progress; how in all ages the church has furnished great and learned men. Mr. Lansing was self-possessed, and held the close attention of the audience. Many beautiful passages adorned his oration. Bouquets, from admiring friends, were presented to him, with the usual applause bestowed upon all the speakers.

The last, but by no means the least oration, was given by Luther G. Bass. In spite of a heavy thunder shower, which somewhat distracted the attention of the audience, he delivered a good and sound discourse, upon the "Heroic Element in Life." This is what the world needs; men who can, like Agassiz, toil in scientific investigation with a higher object than mere money-getting; men like Darwin who can bear without flinching the scoffing jeers of ignorance. Mr. Bass' oration contained many pertinent truths, and he presented them with vigor and success. This closed the oratorical part of the programme, and after a song and response to an *encore*, the audience slowly dispersed. Many preferred to remain in the church and engage in social converse until the rain partially ceased to fall. All expressed themselves pleased with the exhibition, and the speakers were congratulated upon their success. The Junior class has reason to feel proud of the exhibition, for which they prepared so long and diligently.

Freshman to Senior—"Please, sir, can you tell me what bacchanalian means?"

Senior—"Webster says it means, 'Reveling in intemperate drinking, noisy,' why!"

Fresh.—"O, I heard our minister say the Rev. Pres. Sheton was going to preach the bacchanalian sermon next Sunday, and I did not know what it meant, that's all."

BASE BALL.

In the game between the Fairbanks and the University nice the former were defeated by a score of 25 to 6. The game on the part of the Universities was played in a manner that would be a credit to any amateur nine in the State. Our boys distinguished themselves by some splendid batting and fine fielding, while the Fairbanks were only remarkable for their signal success in muffing and bad throwing. The score by innings is as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total. |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Fairbanks | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| University | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 25 |

May 30th our nine met the semi-professional Franklins, for the third time this season, on the West Side grounds. With a few exceptions the University boys played a tolerably fine game, considering that they had such hard hitters as the Franklins to face, and but for a succession of apparently inexcusable errors at short and second, would undoubtedly have won the game. As the score shows, our nine made eighteen base hits to the Franklins' fifteen. The Universities piled up a grand total of twenty-one errors, of which Raymond and Black are credited with six and five respectively. Charley Snapp caught and did well, showing his old time pluck in facing Lansing's swift and somewhat wild pitching. Gardner's heavy batting and fine play on third were frequently applauded and deservedly so. His throwing is especially good, being swift and safe. Second and short evidently had one of their off days. Every ball which came in their direction was allowed to wend its peaceful way into the out field. Honore, as usual, guarded first base well.

The Franklins played a strong fielding game, and are showing up better than was expected in the early part of the season. The following is

THE SCORE.

UNIVERSITY.

| P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | B. | P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|-------------------|----|----|------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Gardner.....3d B. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | Lansing F.....P. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Goodspeed...L. F. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Honore.....1st B. | 2 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 3 |
| Lansing L...R. F. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Snapp.....C. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Black.....S. S. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | Raymond...2d B. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Adams.....C. F. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Total..... | 14 | 18 | 27 | 17 | 21 |

FRANKLIN.

| P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. | P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|--------------------|----|----|------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Duffy.....S. S. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Quinn.....C. F. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Reid.....2d B. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Hawley.....1st B. | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| O'Laughlin...L. F. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Manning...3d B. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Woodlock...R. F. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Turner.....C. | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Gillen.....P. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Total..... | 24 | 15 | 27 | 16 | 10 |

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total. |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| University | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Franklins | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 24 |

On the 19th of May about fifty from the University went to Evanston to witness the first contest with the present holders of the Silver Ball. Both nines were "off," and victory was scarcely more creditable than defeat. In the first inning the Evanston nine got in four runs and Chicago three, none of which were earned. In the second, both were blanked, and in the third Evanston added three more to their score, two being made on a grounder which Goodspeed failed to gather. In the succeeding five innings Chicago failed to get in a run, while Evanston's score was increased by runs, not one of which was earned, and the game stood Evanston 20, Chicago 4. In the ninth inning, after Boganau had scored on errors of Esher and Evans, and two men were out, a miserable series of wild throws and muffs enabled the Chicago nine to secure five runs. Perhaps we might account for the extreme poor playing of the home nine on the plea of nervousness, or the condition of the catchers hands, or the want of practice, or an inability to play a creditable game of ball. This latter we do not believe, however, for there is certainly material in this nine to win the championship, and practice will secure it. Lansing's hands have been in a bad condition all spring, and one of the most urgent needs is a change catcher, for which there is probably no material in college. All the interesting particulars of the game may be learned from

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.

| | R. | O. | B. | H. | P. | O. | E. | | R. | O. | B. | H. | P. | O. | E. |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Gardner..... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | Dean..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Lansing F. E. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | Black..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Goodspeed... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | Raymond... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | | |
| Honore..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 6 | | | Boganeu.... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Lansing L... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | | | Total.... | 10 | 27 | 12 | 27 | 20 | | |

EVANSTON.

| R. | O. | B. | H. | P. | O. | E. | R. | O. | B. | H. | P. | O. | E. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Thiers.....0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | Adams....0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Esher.....4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 5 | | | Brainard....1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Wheeler....3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | | | Horton.....3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Knapper....4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | Hamilton...2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Evans.....3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | Total.....20 | 27 | 12 | 27 | 16 | | |

Time of game, 2 hours, 10 minutes.

First base on errors, Chicago 7, Evanston 18.

Umpire, Mr. Wilber.

The second game with the Evanston nine was one of unusual interest. After the severe drubbing our boys received in the first game, it was only natural that they should begin the second game with some nervousness. The visitors, on the contrary, with the memory of the first victory still fresh in their minds, began the game entirely confident of their success. All nervousness, however, on the part of the home nine, soon worked away, and the boys settled down to steady work, showing a surprising degree of coolness and precision, as the Evanstons became more and more "rattled."

After the first two or three innings it was very evident

which nine would be successful. The magnificent batting of the Universities elicited much surprise and admiration from all sides. It was truly wonderful to "see those little fellows bat." Fifteen one-base, two two-base and two three-base hits were made. Goodspeed is credited with one three-base hit, and Dean with one three-base, one two-base and two one-base hits. A notable feature of the game was the neatly handled grounders and splendid throws to first base by Gardner. "Wherever the *grounders* went, *Billy* was sure to be."

Without particularizing further, it is sufficient to say that every member played coolly and accurately, and as a result the general looseness which has characterized many of their games, was entirely wanting. The following is

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.

| P. | R. | O. | B. | T.B. | P.O. | A. | E. | P. | R. | O. | B. | T.B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|------|------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|------|------|----|----|
| Gardner.....3d B. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | F. Lansing.....P. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Goodspeed...C. F. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Honore.....1st B. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| L. Lansing.....C. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Dean.....L. F. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Black.....S. S. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Raymond...2d B. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Addy.....R. F. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Total..... | 23 | 17 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 14 | 5 |

EVANSTON.

| P. | R. | O. | B. | T.B. | P.O. | A. | E. | P. | R. | O. | B. | T.B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|------|------|----|----|------------------|----|----|----|------|------|----|----|
| Myers.....R. F. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Esher.....1st B. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 3 |
| Thiers.....C. | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Knappen...2d B. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Adams.....L. F. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Horton.....C. F. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hamilton.....3d B. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | Evans.....P. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Brainard.....S. S. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | Total..... | 12 | 27 | 1 | 11 | 27 | 12 | 15 |

University nine—23. Evanston nine—12.

The third and final game with the Northwestern University nine was played at Evanston, Friday, June 9th. The day was fine, though the wind was quite strong and against the batting. Quite a number of boys went out with the players to see them win a handsome victory. After some time spent in practicing, at which, by the way, the Evanston players are quite skillful, game was called with Mr. Olds as umpire. Gardner, as usual when playing against this club, had won the toss, and of course sent his men into the field to open the game. Robison, the first to bat, was retired from Raymond to Honore. Esher reached second base, but was caught napping and neatly fielded out from F. Lansing to Raymond. Thiers popped up a little fly, that stuck to "Lew's" hands, and thus Evanston received goose-egg number one. Gardner opened the Chicago half of the inning by fouling out to catcher. F. Lansing went to first on called balls, and came home on a succession of bad errors. Goodspeed went out on fly to Robison. Honore reached first on Brainard's muff of his grounder, stole second and came to third on Thiers' muff, where he was left by Lansing L., who struck out. In the second inning Thiers made a base hit, Knappen found himself out from Raymond to Honore, Adams fell a prey to Honore's catch of his fly, while James made the third out by giving Black a chance to field him out to first. Second whitewash for the blue legs. Dean took first on a base hit, second and third on passed balls. Black struck out. Dean came home on Raymond's

bunt. Raymond stole second, but was put out in trying to tally on Addy's hit to right field.

The third inning brought Evanston her first run. The first two strikers struck to first and went out. Brainard struck a bouncer which no one could reach, and finally came home on catcher's overthrow to third. Robison went out to first. For our side Lansing F. took first on Hamilton's low throw, and came in on Goodspeed's fair foul. Honore hit to second, who muffed and let in Goodspeed. Lansing L. hit safely and sent Honore to third. Dean out on fly to left. Honore came in on Black's hit to centre field. Lansing L. tallied while Raymond fled out to second and Adams to left field, closing the inning with a total of four runs. The heavy batting made the Evanston boys nervous, and the crowd became noisy, evidently disgusted at the success of our nine. Every error by a Chicago player was hooted and hissed in the usual Evanstonian manner. Esher opened the fourth inning by a weak hit on line with first base, which he attempted to improve by kicking the ball out of reach, but the trick was so transparent that even the crowd applauded when he was declared out. Thiers and Knappen both reached first on errors. The former came home on Raymond's fumble and a passed ball. The latter was put out at second, while Adams, who had reached first, was left by James' out to first on a grounder. Gardner struck to third and was fielded out. Lansing followed his example. Goodspeed took his leave on Brainard's muff, while Honore fouled out to Thiers.

In the fifth inning Hamilton went to first on balls. Evans tried Black with a grounder and was very neatly thrown out. Brainard offered Goodspeed a chance to put him out on a fly, which he accepted, and Robinson ended the inning with a fly to Raymond. Lansing struck to Hamilton and sat down upon the grass. Dean batted one through short stop, stole second, and came to third on Raymond's hit to left field, but was left there, Addy fouling out to catcher. The score now stood 6 to 2 against the Evanstons as they went to bat the sixth time. They tried hard to pull up, but succeeded in making only one run. Esher made a base hit, and by a very close decision, and we think a fair one, was put out at second while trying to steal it. Thiers made an out from Gardner to Honore. Knappen put in a base hit, and eventually came in on a balk by pitcher. James struck to Honore and was excused from any base running, leaving Adams, who had made the third base hit of the inning on second. Gardner hit safely to left, stole second and came to third on Lansing's safe hit. Goodspeed went out on a foul bound to catcher, Honore on foul tip. Lansing could not reach first, but Gardner brought in another tally on a passed ball before the inning was over.

In the seventh inning Evans and Brainard made each an unearned run on passed balls. Hamilton went out on a fly finely taken by Dean. Robinson and Esher made the other two outs, the latter to Goodspeed on a fly. For

Chicago, Dean fouled out, Black from Brainard to Esher, and though Raymond was allowed to gain first on Hamilton's muff, he was left on second by Adam's out. In the next inning the Evanstonians were presented with the fourth goose egg of the day mainly through "Lew's" instrumentality, Thiers falling a victim to him on a foul liner, and Knappen on a foul bound. Adams struck weakly to pitcher, who calmly disposed of him at first. Gardner hit for one base and promptly stole another. F. Lansing struck a liner to second, putting Gardner out, together with himself. Two men out and no runs. Goodspeed was given a life by Thiers' muff of his third strike. Of course he stole second and tallied on Honore's hit to short, who threw to first where it was muffed. Honore came in on Evan's failure to stop L. Lansing's hit. Lew tallied on Dean's hit past second, Black made the third out closing the inning with three runs. Only one more chance for Evanston. The score now stood 10 to 5. Things looked blue to our opponents, and they looked no better when after a childish "protest" they went to bat for the last time. James hit to Black and Black threw well to Honore, and James put on his coat. Hamilton took first on called balls, but was forced out at second on Evan's grounder to Lansing. Brainard struck out, and thus ended Evanston's fond hopes of retaining the silver ball.

The game as a whole was well worth seeing. All the players were in earnest and played the best they knew how. Where all did so well, we can hardly mention individual playing except briefly. Lansing Brothers pitched and caught with even more than their customary skill. Lew Lansing is rapidly becoming one of the heaviest batters in the nine. Honore, Raymond and Gardner all played their positions in first-class style. Black, as short stop, was at his best, while the field was not behind the rest in showing good judgment and skill. As for the charge which was published in the *Tribune* correspondence from Evanston that Olds umpired unfairly and that our nine "maintained its unenviable reputation as kickers," it was but a childish outburst of rage against the nine which so thoroughly "rattled" Evanston's much lauded pets. Such was the opinion of the Racine and Lake Forrest delegates who afterwards decided upon Evanston's "protest" that that the silver ball had been fairly won by our nine in a fair game. The following is

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

| P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. | P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|----------------|--------|----|------|----|----|----------------|--------|----|------|----|----|
| Gardner..... | 3rd B. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Lansing F..... | P. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Goodspeed.... | C. F. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Honore..... | 1st B. | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Lansing L..... | C. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | Dean..... | L. F. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Black..... | S. S. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | Raymond.... | 2d B. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Addy..... | R. F. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Total..... | | 13 | 13 | 27 | 12 |

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

| P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. | P. | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---------------|-------|----|------|----|----|-------------|--------|----|------|----|----|
| Robison..... | P. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Esher..... | 1st B. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Thiers..... | C. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Knappen.... | R. F. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Adams..... | L. F. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | James..... | C. F. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hamilton.... | 3d B. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Evans..... | 2d B. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Brainard..... | S. S. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Total..... | | 5 | 5 | 27 | 7 |

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total. |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Northwest'n | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Umpire, R. L. Olds. | | | | | | | | | | |

The uncertainties of base ball were once morefully illustrated June 19th, in the match game between Racine and Chicago. Perhaps the weather had something to do with the wretched playing exhibited by our nine, but it seemed to have little to do with the playing of the Racine nine. Muffs and wild throws were the order of the day, and our boys displayed but little of that cool confidence and skillful base running which won them the last two games with Evanston. We scarcely think our nine tried to win that game. We know that it can play a much more successful game. As a rule the members of the Racine nine were of heavier build than those of our nine. They batted more strongly than any nine our boys had yet played with, some of them making two, and three-base hits. Racine secured a lead in the first part of the game and held it to the end. After the first inning, a feeling of inevitable defeat seemed to demoralize the home nine, while the visitors played a bold, confident game throughout. The score stood at the close, 20 to 5 in favor of Racine.

The second game between the University Nine and the Franklins, was played Wednesday afternoon, May 24th, on the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets. The score by innings is as follows:

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| University | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Franklins | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 23 |

| Names. | Games. | Base hits. | Total bases. | Times to bat. | Outs. | Runs. | Put out. | Ass'ts. | Errors. | Left. |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| Dean lf | 6 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| L Lansing c | 10 | 19 | 20 | 51 | 26 | 18 | 34 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| Gardner 3b | 10 | 17 | 27 | 53 | 27 | 19 | 14 | 23 | 18 | 4 |
| F Lansing p | 10 | 16 | 16 | 52 | 28 | 17 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 5 |
| Black ss | 10 | 15 | 16 | 45 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 29 | 22 | 5 |
| Addy rf | 9 | 12 | 12 | 41 | 25 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Raym'nd 2b | 10 | 13 | 15 | 45 | 26 | 12 | 32 | 27 | 26 | 7 |
| Honore 1b | 10 | 10 | 14 | 52 | 31 | 17 | 114 | 2 | 22 | 4 |
| Goodsp'd cf | 9 | 8 | 15 | 47 | 23 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | 10 | 121 | 150 | 416 | 222 | 130 | 228 | 130 | 119 | 49 |

Boys, look out for that silver ball! you have beaten Evanston, but Racine seems to be looming up as the "great unknown." Hold that ball through the Centennial year, anyhow.

Professor of Zoology—"Mr. B., why does a snake's tail continue to move so long after the head is cut off?"
Mr. B.—"Because it is so far from the head that it requires a long time to find out that it is dead."
Prof.—"Next!"

LOCALS.

The Seniors have elected Gentile class photographer.

Orrin B. Clark, Class '72, has been called to a professorship in Antioch College, Ohio, at a salary of \$1500 per year.

F. S. Doggett, formerly of '76, leaves Chicago for Colorado, where he is going into business.

Jenks, '77, is living at Aurora, Ills., and is attending school at Naperville.

Why is it that half-past ten (time to turn off gas) comes half an hour earlier Sunday evenings?

Chapman, '79, after considerable trouble on account of patriotism, has succeeded in entering at West Point.

The reading room has been removed to the room immediately over the old library room, much more desirable quarters than those heretofore occupied in the first story.

And now the Senior rolleth upon the grass and whileth away the fleeting hours in mumbling pet orations to himself which will "make each individual hair to stand on end."

The warm weather is producing its usual enervating effect upon the students; work of any kind becomes irksome, and anticipations of vacation are freely indulged in.

T. F. Kimerly, '74, whom some of "our oldest inhabitants" may remember, is in the city. He intends to enter a law office, having been admitted to the bar at Philadelphia. We wish him success.

Atheneum—President, C. B. Allen; Vice-President, E. Felsenthal; Secretary, O. W. Philbrook; Sub-Secretary, John Hopkins; Treasurer, A. W. Fuller; Critic, James Langland.

Officers of Students' Association—Editors of *Volante* for next year, Senior Editors, James Langland, Perry Baird and G. M. McConaughy; Junior Editors, H. E. Fuller and F. A. Helmer; Publishers, E. B. Meredith, C. N. Paterson and L. W. Lansing.

The following are the appointments for class-day made by the Senior class some weeks ago:

- President—H. I. Bosworth.
- Orator—J. E. Rhodes.
- Poet—H. B. Mitchell.
- Historian—A. J. Fisher.
- Prophet—S. C. Johnston.
- Farewell Address—W. G. Hastings.

Elections—Tri Kappa Society. President, W. W. Cole Jr.; Vice-President, Perry Baird; Secretary, W. J. Watson; Sub-Secretary, S. Jones; Treasurer, W. H. Miles; First Critic, G. M. McConaughy; Second Critic, John Sutherland; Editor in Chief, W. R. Raymond; First Assistant Editor, H. G. Williams; Second Assistant Editor, Miss Lisette Clark.

No one knows the harm debating societies may do to young men and young women. It gives them confidence in their abilities to such an extent that they aspire to be statesmen and woman's rights lecturers.

Snapp, '79, paid his friends a short visit last week. Charley has lost none of his skill in catching, as was shown in the game with the Franklins, on the White Stocking grounds, where he filled the position of catcher for the Universities

Appearing in Chapel attired in a highly embroidered dressing-gown of many colors, and in gaudy slippers, should be made an indictable offence. If the Chapel exercises occurred before breakfast there might be some excuse for it, but as it is, most persons would look upon it as marking a lack of good breeding, or of self-respect.

Let's see, the Fresh. are studying Livy and Herodotus this term. That accounts for a prominent member of that class remarking to us the other day, that the Fresh. had all become good equestrians. It certainly is a little singular that whenever one drops into the lower class-men's rooms, the first book that meets his glance is a literal translation of some Greek or Latin text-book. Alas! they were never so plenty when we were lower class-men.

The Campus has at length received a much needed improvement, the long, rank vegetation has been mowed down and raked up. The result is most pleasing to the eye and redeems the grounds of that appearance of an old forsaken grave yard, which they formerly bore.

It was nearly time to turn off the gas, and "Nature's sweet restorative, balmy sleep," was just beginning to assert its sway over the in no wise reluctant frames of the students, when thundering guffaws from the second floor of Jones' Hall suddenly aroused every one. The *Volante* itemizer, on proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, found a strange sight. A stalwart Freshman, clothed only in the garb of nature, was seen standing at the door of his room, frantically endeavoring to break open the door, which his wicked "chum," and some higher classmen, were holding shut against him, and ever and anon opening wide enough to throw a little cold water on his shivering limbs. After appealing in vain to the rapidly increasing crowd of spectators to help him smash in the door, Freshie succeeded in forcing an entrance into the adjoining room of a higher classman, who incautiously opened the door to throw some more water on the now dripping victim. Uttering a malediction upon cold-blooded lookers on, and a hard-hearted "chum," and on practical jokers, he essayed once more to retire. This time he succeeded, and was left in peace. Treats now in order.

The examinations of the various classes have consumed an entire week this year, and have proved entirely satisfactory. We can say, without boasting, that the work of the

year has been pursued with commendable earnestness and success, notwithstanding the gloomy prospect with which the year opened. In Col. Abernethy, President, we are confident that our fellow students will find an able instructor, and a man who will become greatly endeared to them by personal acquaintance.

May 13th, a party on scientific investigation bent, took the nine o'clock, A. M. train, and went down to Grand Crossing; their object was to "botanize," under the enthusiastic guidance of Professor Bastin. After spending a few hours profitably and pleasantly in the fields, all returned on the two o'clock, highly pleased with the result of their expedition, and praying for a similar occasion in the not distant future.

Last week the Juniors "cut" chapel with Senior regularity. They even forgot their meals, and one Junior was seen to actually leave his umbrella behind. They entertained their teachers with discouraging lessons when they did attend classes at all. A general air of abstraction seemed to brood over all; they didn't recognize their friends. Finally they were not seen around at all. Entering their rooms, they would be seen desperately chewing the end of a lead-pencil, and patiently waiting for the magic inspiration of thought to give it employment. We confess to the deliberation with which those blank pages disappeared. After pulling them from their seat several times, we heard, in answer to our anxious inquiries, some muttered, disconnected expressions like the following: Junior Ex. orations; Dr. Boise; must hand 'em in within a week; not a word written; finally ending up with the energetic exclamation, "Git out." After a word of remonstrance with them on the injurious habit of writing too fast, we, of course, got out.

EXCHANGES.

The *College Mercury* has its last number illustrated with a fair cut of the Racine College buildings. The *Mercury* makes fun of the artist for putting a cross upon every projection of the building, and thinks that he must have sat cross-legged while drawing it, or have been crossed in love, etc. On the same principle, the artist who drew the picture on our front page must have been winged.

The *Chronicle* thinks that students who do not support it as subscribers should have nothing to say in its affairs. It supports its opinions forcibly and sensibly, claiming that representation without taxation is as unjust as taxation without representation. We comment elsewhere upon college elections.

The *Rochester Campus* for May contains a fairly written essay upon "Queen Mab." The writer appears to have digested his subject thoroughly. The editorials do not exactly correspond to our idea of what they should be. They are short and evidently to the point, but in the num-

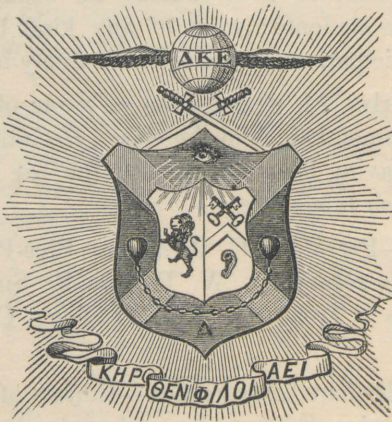
ber before us they are too exclusively local to be of much interest outside of Rochester University. However, tastes differ, and if the *Campus* thinks local editorials pay the best we are not disposed to blame it.

The *Targum*, though generally interesting and well written, occasionally gets off such sentences as the following: "We looked in vain for locals, but found none." Its jokes are pointless.

The *Transcript*, compared with many of our exchanges, exhibits a reasonable amount of energy and independence. It is alive to the interests of the body of students whom it represents.

The *Wiltenerger's* editors seek to gain sympathy and ducats by representing in a wood-cut their former and present physical appearance. Their arduous duties seem to have had a very wearing effect upon them, in fact, reducing them to transparent shadows. We hope that the subscribers of the *Wiltenerger* will pay up and restore the editors to their former rotundity.

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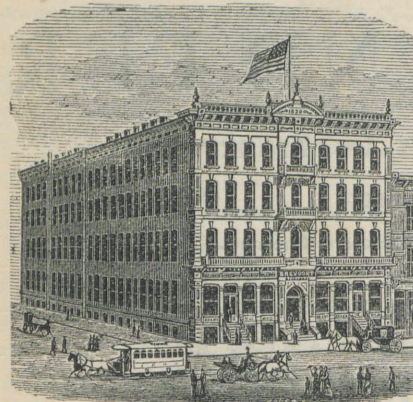
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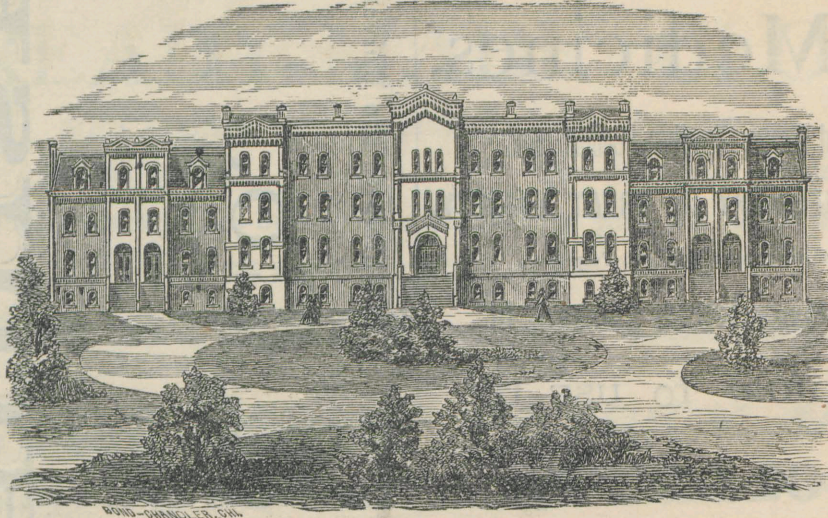
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selves, and are approved by the church to which they belong, and by the Theological Board. Quite a number of students pay their expenses by manual labor of some kind, and others by supplying churches on the Sabbath, or by missionary work.

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Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

THE PRESIDENT.

THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1876.

NO. 1.



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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1876.

NO. 1.

THE VOLANTE.

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J. LANGLAND, '77.

G. M. MCCONAUGHY, '77.

P. BAIRD, '77.

F. A. HELMER, '78.

H. E. FULLER, '78.

PUBLISHERS:

E. B. MEREDITH, '79.

C. N. PATTERSON, '79.

L. W. LANSING, '80.

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Address all communications to THE VOLANTE, University of Chicago.

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Mr. Baird, as our readers need not be told, took the first prize at the recent Inter-Collegiate contest at Evanston, a full account of which will be found in another part of this paper. The gentleman more than realized the expectations of his friends, though it did not surprise those who know his abilities. He demonstrated fully that strength and originality of thought are not yet played out, though the world in general is apt to look more to the manner in which a thing is said than to what is said. We congratulate Mr. Baird on his great success, and fervently hope that a like fortune will attend him in that severer test, the Inter-State contest. We have many reasons, not only for hoping this but for believing it.

We cannot resist the temptation to say a few words about the prospects of the University. We confess that a year ago, though inclined to be hopeful, we were much less so than at present. The condition of things then afforded a fine opportunity to the prophets of evil, the birds of evil omen who are never so happy as when they can prophesy death and destruction, and such were not wanting. We, with many others, were inclined to look on the brighter side and, as it were, placed our faith in "the eternal fitness of things." A university cannot be dependent upon a single man, or a few men; it is not a thing created by chance and destroyed by chance. The want of it is the arbiter of its

existence. If it is not necessary it will perish in a few years; if, on the other hand, there be a real want felt for such an institution, the want will not only be supplied, but as long as the want itself exists the institution also will continue to live. It is an undeniable fact that this University is necessary. It supplies a want which was felt not only in Chicago but in the whole Northwest for an institution which should give a good, sound and liberal education to all who desired it without forcing them to go a thousand miles from home. For these reasons, and others, we believed that better days were in store for us, and we have not yet found cause to alter our belief. On the contrary, if we were to compare the state of things a year ago with those existing at present, we should find the comparison very favorable to the present. This year the auspices have from the first been very promising. The president, professors and students entered upon their duties promptly and energetically. Few of our old comrades have left us, and the number of new students is unusually large. All seem inspired with an earnest determination to acquire mental discipline and knowledge. We do not speak for ourselves only, but for the whole body of students, when we say that "our lines are cast in pleasant places," and that while "hard times" is the complaint the world over, we expect nothing but the best of good times in our college.

It has, in times past, been the common usage of college publications, in the first issue of the year, to lay before their readers a certain number of principles which they intend to follow and a host of promises which they propose to fulfill. This custom prevails at present, though not to so great an extent as formerly. It has been found that the similarity between the ends proposed by one college paper and those held in view by another is so great as to make their publication unnecessary. College papers, so far as we know, are published by the students themselves, and therefore for their own interests. Now the wants and interests of students, in whatever part of the world they may be, are almost the same, so all college papers must, as such, have nearly the same principles. Of course there is some choice as to which principle should be made the leading one in this or that paper, to accord with the disposition of its readers, but we fail to see any advantage in proclaiming it. It seems to imply, on the contrary, that the readers are not expected to be able to discover any particular principle from the general tone of the paper, and so they must be told in advance, or

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else a lack of confidence on the part of the paper itself, in its ability to make its main object plain to its readers in any other way. As to promises, we think they are wholly useless in a case of this kind. A clerk who goes to his employer, after he has been engaged, and says: "I shall not defraud you; I am going to look out for your interests and be an honest, faithful servant," is at once looked upon as a fool or a knave. The editors, in the mere fact of their accepting the position, tacitly, at least, agree to look out for the interests of the students, and hence, as in case with the clerk, by making unnecessary promises they rouse the suspicion that they do not intend to keep them. Besides, the fewer promises made, the fewer will be broken. THE VOLANTE, in accordance with this view, proclaims no principles though it claims to have them; makes no promises, though its intentions are the best, but trusts that its motives, objects and intentions will fully come up to the expectations and the reasonable demands of its readers.

As will be seen from our reports of games played by our base ball club, it has opened the fall season in fine style. More games would have been played before this if the weather had been less unpropitious. It was intended to have completed the series with Racine by playing the third game on Monday, Oct. 9th, but it had to be postponed. The club in some respects resembles the Champion White Stockings; particularly in playing a good, determined, uphill game, and winning it after all hope of success would be abandoned by most persons. Another of its peculiarities is the unity of its play. By this we mean to indicate that singular faculty some clubs have of gaining victory, not so much by fine, individual play as by the general confidence and belief of the separate players in each other and their ability to win. Of course individual excellence is highly desirable, but a fair, general ability of the whole club is much more so. In a word, the members of the club ought to play well together. This is what has won most games in the past, and upon this the club must rely in the future, if success is to perch upon its banner.

Miss Chapin reports the Young Ladies' Department of the University in a flourishing condition. The membership is considerably larger than last year, and more are coming. The opportunities for securing a liberal education offered by our University to young ladies, are unexcelled by any institution in the West, and ample provision is made for the pursuance of special studies. The efficient management of the department, under Miss Chapin, during the past year, has established a confidence in the department, a lack of which was perhaps felt at its founding. We are glad to see the young ladies of our vicinity, and of the Northwest, appreciating the advantages of the University, and hope to see a large increase in the membership of this department.

LITERARY.

HAVAMAL.

" 'Tis full of song,
And salutary saws."

Havamal, that is, the song of the high one, or Odin's High Song, is the name of one of the most remarkable poems in the whole range of Scandinavian literature. The history of this poem is like that of all ancient Scaldic literature, wonderful. When feudalism was brought into Norway in the person of Harald Haarfager, the petty kings, unable to endure the restraint on their liberty, emigrated to Iceland. The Bards, or Scalds, followed them to that wild and inhospitable region, there to preserve in all their lofty purity the ancient songs and traditions of their native land. Iceland thus became a home to the liberty-loving exile, a depository of pagan literature. Over seven centuries elapsed before it surrendered these treasures of a by-gone age, of a language unspoken elsewhere. The memory of the old Norse language and literature had died out as completely as if they had never existed. About the middle of the 17th century, however, the time had come when they should again be known and admired, not only in their native haunts, but all over Europe. The Elder or Saemund's Edda, the first brought to light, is the work which contains, besides the system of Northern Mythology, the poem which we propose to consider here. The Havamal can hardly be called a poem; it is rather a collection of the most esteemed wisdom extant among the old Northmen. That they valued learning is certain, not only from the collection itself, but from its very existence. Only by reducing their wisdom into short, condensed verses, each containing at least one precept or rule for conduct in life, was it possible to keep it from being forgotten. It was similar in every respect to the state of things in Greece in the days of Homer. Odin's High Song is then the moral and social system of the old pagan Northmen. To us it is interesting, not only as their descendents, but as students of human nature and philosophy. In reading the Havamal we naturally meet with sentiments which are contrary to our modern notion of morals, as for example in the 46th stanza, respecting our conduct towards a friend whom we distrust and whose affection we suspect, we are advised:

" Before him thou should'st laugh
And contrary to thy thoughts speak;
Requital should the gift resemble."

This is good worldly wisdom, but hardly accords with the Golden Rule, "Do to others as you would be done by." In another verse the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm," is enforced at the expense of two of the commandments:

" He should rise early
Who another's property or life
Desires to have;
Seldom a sluggish wolf
Gets prey,
Or a sleeping man victory."

The order of the second line reveals also a genuine barbarous sentiment, namely, a man's property is more valuable than his life. But these violations of our modern opinions are not so numerous as we might have looked for. We can generally give our hearty assent to the precepts advanced. Hospitality is one of the first things recommended, as indeed is natural. As the Arab, after wandering over the burning sands of the deserts, is sure of water and food in the shade of every Arab's hut, so was the Norseman sure

" Of meat and clothing."
* * * * *

Water is needful,
A towel and kindness
For this guest's welcome;
Kind inclinations
Let him experience;
Answer his questions."

Habits of observation, of cautiousness and prudence, are enjoined upon him who would become wise. Temperance is advocated strongly in many of the verses:

Ale is not so good
As people have boasted
For the children of men.
For less and still less
As more he drinketh
Knows man himself."

But perhaps nothing else in the whole collection is so beautifully set forth as friendship.

" Young was I formerly;
Then alone went I,
Taking wrong ways.
Rich seemed I to myself
When I found a companion,
For man is man's pleasure."

What a close insight into human nature do not the following lines evince:

" Never found I so generous,
So hospitable a man
As to be above taking gifts.
Nor one of his money
So little regardful
But that it vexed him to lend."

These lines are as true to-day as when they were first sung by the bards away back in misty antiquity. The Americans have been called a nation of gift-takers. A little of the spirit of their Gothic ancestors seems to have survived through the ages and descended to them. But if we have inherited some of their faults, we have also received from them some of the most honorable and cherished sentiments we possess. Independence and dependence have rarely, if ever, been more finely and aptly contrasted than we find them in this poem:

" One good house is there
Though it be humble;
Each man is master at home.
Though a man own but
Two goats and a straw-rick,

'Tis better than begging."
* * * * *
The man's heart bleedeth
At every mealtime
Who his food beggeth."

We, the products of modern civilization, have been charged with effeminacy. In mode of life and thought in general this may be so, but I claim that in real, devil-may-care bravery the soldiers of our day are not inferior to the mail-clad followers of Rolf Ganger who sang as they quaffed their huge horns of mead:

" A cowardly man
Thinks he will ever live
If warfare he avoids,
But old age will
Give him no quarter
Although the spear may.

Numberless instances in our late war proved that although we consider it no misfortune to die on a bed of sickness, we still possess the same fearlessness and courage before death as our ancestors. Did the heroes who faced death at Murfreesborough, Fredricksburg, Shiloh or Chicamauga show courage inferior to any ever shown on the battle-field? Never.

We have quoted enough from the Havamal to show what its character in general is. It confirms more strongly than ever the truth that while man's outward surroundings change and he himself is changed externally, internally he remains substantially the same through all ages. It contains much that is curious and amusing as well as instructive. A good translation may be found either in Howitt's "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," or Prof. R. B. Anderson's "Norse Mythology." After the sketch we have given of it, though faint and imperfect, we need hardly say that a careful study of it will amply repay anyone who may have the time and inclination to undertake it.

J. L.

COLLEGE DUTIES.

It cannot be denied that the advantages of attending college in a great metropolis are superior to those elsewhere, yet, if a student does not guard himself against an abuse of these opportunities, they will tend rather to distract than to expand his mind. Any student, but especially the city student, needs to use a great deal of discretion as to how he shall spend his leisure moments.

The city, it is true, is the center of learning, of art and of industry. It is there that men of the rarest gifts in all departments of learning find the greatest demand for their services. Seldom do you find a man who has reached a climax in any profession who did not choose the city in which to gain his reputation.

There would be no incentive to attain to the highest degree of excellence without an object in view, a reward to be obtained. The artist would not spend years of patient toil

in painting a single picture if there were no people to admire it and to appreciate the result of his labors. Milton and Shakespeare would never have been acknowledged as the best of poets if they had made themselves known only among the illiterate. In like manner, the orator or musician would be but second or third rate were there no people sufficiently cultivated to discriminate between the best and next best.

Where, then, do these men seek more than all other places to make themselves known? It is in the city. Far would I be from implying that people outside the city are not highly educated, but it is in the city that learning of all kinds has reached a culminating point. There you will find the highest type of excellence in all departments. It is in a city, and especially an American city, where is exhibited the greatest variety of human character. People of different nationalities, of different degrees of refinement and education, of different beliefs and habits of thought, are continually before our eyes. It is then a great advantage for a student who wishes to rise in the world to be placed in the city where he can be an eye-witness of what is daily occurring, both in public and private, and to be in contact with so many different minds which are superior to his own. By this his own mind expands; and he is enabled to take a comprehensive view of life. And yet there is many a student of right intention, eager to make the best possible use of his time, who makes a great mistake in attempting to avail himself of all the opportunities which the city affords without pausing to consider how well he is doing his work. If there is to be a popular lecture in the vicinity, he deems it of the highest importance to listen to it, even at the expense of some college duty. If there is to be some special theatrical performance, he deems it highly important to attend that, because it is a rare occasion. These rare occasions become numerous, and before he is aware he is cramming his mind with a great variety of subjects. That which he attempts to acquire tends rather to distract his mind than to benefit him; by attempting to grasp more than he has the capacity to retain, his mind becomes unfit for solid thought. He is superficial; in attempting to know everything he is proficient in nothing. Though a student in the city has peculiar advantages, it is only by the greatest self-denial and the strongest resolution that he can make the proper use of them. If he wishes to excel in anything, he must be content to remain ignorant of a great many things. While he is in college, college work should be attended to first of all, and then, though there are opportunities outside the college which may be of inestimable value to him, they should be indulged in but sparingly. College life should be to a certain extent a retired life. No student can expect to become a profound thinker by engaging too freely in public life.

If you wish to scale the height of a mountain, before reaching its base you may have hills to cross, thickets to

penetrate, and a wearisome journey to go through. So it is in life; if you wish to make your mark, before beginning to rise there lies before you a preparatory work, and while accomplishing this you must be content to remain secluded, to a great extent, from the world and from society. The student who has learned to apply himself to the regular college work, and does not allow his mind to be drawn aside by outside attractions, only so far as his best judgment dictates, has acquired such habits of thought as will insure to him success in after life.

THE LIBRARY.

EDITORS OF THE VOLANTE:

It seems to us that a change in the management of the library would be of much benefit to students. We are all taxed a certain amount for the use of it, and, of course, would like to get our money's worth, but under the present system of having only three quarters of an hour, once a week, in which to procure and return books, we fail to see where the benefit comes in. This is very annoying, and, to say the least, disagreeable. We may desire a book very much, and in fact have absolute use for it, still we must wait until Friday at a fixed time before we can take it out, and then if we happen to miss this allotted time of only forty-five minutes, we must wait another week and try again. If half our number should apply on the same day, the time is too short to accommodate all. Now we have a valuable library, from which we could receive much benefit, if proper opportunities were given us. Why this change from last year, when we could get and return books any day of the week, except Sunday? An explanation from the managers would be received with gratitude. A READER.

We recommend the above communication to the earnest consideration of our readers. The charge of mismanagement in the library certainly seems well sustained. In round numbers, the students pay no less than \$100 per term for the use of the library. Now the question is, Where does this money go to? As now conducted, the expenses of the library cannot exceed \$25 per term, which leaves \$75 to be accounted for. There are plenty of impecunious students who would be glad to tend the library for three hours per day for a salary of, say \$25 per term, which still leaves \$50 for heating, etc. As things now are the library is practically useless, for, even supposing 45 minutes a week to be enough time in which to get and return a book, it leaves no time for selecting the book we want, it leaves no time for reference to different works, a thing which is often necessary. We modestly suggest the Democratic war-cry, "Reform!" If it is impossible to keep the library open to students more than forty-five minutes per week, the reason why should be given. The students in asking this ask only what is fair and just.

EAST OR WEST?

In reading eastern papers, and college papers in particular one, cannot fail to perceive a constant effort to ridicule and belittle western colleges. We, whose lot has been cast in the west, and whose education has been entrusted to these despised institutions, can afford to smile at the jealousy, and pity the ignorance which prompt such a feeling towards us. We can afford to look without bitterness of spirit upon the frantic efforts of eastern scribblers to turn a joke upon western ignorance or western learning. We should not even now take any notice of it were it not for the fact that it bears directly upon a question important to us as students. It is a question that has often been discussed, and has as often been decided either one way or the other. It is an important question chiefly to those who are just about to enter college. Ought students to patronize eastern institutions in preference to those of the west? This is a question to which we have given much time and attention. We decided to try a western college, and we have never regretted the decision. We have found all the opportunities for mental discipline and the gaining of knowledge which we could possibly take advantage of. We have found teachers whose fame is not encompassed by the walls of their recitation rooms; teachers who are not only wise themselves, but know how to impart their wisdom to others. We have found comrades as genial and gentlemanly as we could expect to find in any eastern college whose greatness consisted chiefly in being so very, very old. If we have failed to make progress in mental culture it is certainly not the fault of the schools we have gone to, nor the teachers who have taught us, but of our own carelessness and idleness. So much for our personal experience.

We think that all who have given western colleges a fair trial will say the same. It is, among other things, claimed that the colleges of the east give students a polish or refinement of manner not to be obtained here. If it is true, which we doubt, the advantage is offset by a loss of interest in western institutions. To be identified and in thorough sympathy with the efforts to establish institutions of learning in the west which shall enable all who desire to obtain the highest and best education, we must not only be brought up in the west but educated there also. For do we not see that the father who has been educated in an eastern college will send his son there simply because he went there himself, thus retarding the growth of home institutions, or in other words, patronizing a foreign to the detriment of the home market. Not only this, but the fact that he could procure as good an article for a much smaller price at home proves that he did wrong. Our eastern critics forget that times change, and colleges as well as men are changed with them. Our colleges are not what they were a dozen years ago. They have kept pace with the marvelous progress in wealth and prosperity of the

country about them. They are untrammelled by the load of vanity which many eastern colleges are staggering beneath; they are not so old that they think they can afford to rest upon the laurels already won. There is a vitality and energy within them which will, in time, make them occupy the foremost rank among colleges, as indeed some of them already do. It has been, and still is, to some extent, fashionable to send students east. Perhaps at no distant day it will be the thing to send them the other way. J.

COLLEGIATE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock Thursday morning by the President, Mr. H. McKay, of Industrial University, in Adelphic Hall, college building.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates present: Messrs. J. McLove, J. A. Robinson and J. M. Henderson, from Monmouth. R. B. Welch, D. C. Corley and J. A. Molier, from Illinois Wesleyan. E. A. Ayers, D. E. Todd and E. B. Palmer, from Illinois College. M. Savage, J. A. Brillard and C. G. Elliot, Illinois Industrial. E. A. Bancroft, W. M. Jay and M. T. Edwards, Knox. F. M. Bristol, A. H. Burr and J. T. Ladd, Northwestern. J. S. Pitts and F. W. Parker, Shurtleff. W. W. Cole, Jr., N. K. Honore and F. E. Lansing, Chicago.

The committee on McKendree College appointed at the last convention reported favorably to her admission. The consideration of the report was postponed until the afternoon session. The election of officers was also postponed.

The following positions on next year's programme were drawn:

1. Knox.
2. Illinois Wesleyan.
3. Northwestern.
4. Illinois Industrial.
5. Monmouth.
6. Chicago.
7. McKendree.
8. Illinois.
9. Shurtleff.

The following judges for the next contest were chosen: Gov. Beveridge, Ex-Gov. Palmer and Prof. Swing.

The tax levied on the State, by the Inter-State Association, to make up the deficit incurred at Chicago, in May, was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report on McKendree was taken up for consideration, and she was admitted, there being no opposing votes, although the vote was not unanimous.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. A. Bancroft; Vice-President, F. M. Bristol; Secretary, J. M. Henderson. Delegates to the Inter-State Convention, J. T. Ladd, F. W. Parker and F. E. Lansing.

The following amendments were made to the constitu-

tion: Art. 2, which says, "each College shall be entitled to only one orator, who shall be an undergraduate," was amended to read, "shall be entitled to only one orator who shall be an undergraduate, and at the time in actual attendance."

Art. 7. "In the contests no orator shall exceed fifteen minutes in delivery," was amended by changing the word "fifteen" to "twelve;" and another article was added, providing that the executive committee shall choose judges to fill vacancies, giving at least two weeks notice to the several colleges.

After the contest the convention convened in the church parlors, and the decision of the judges was ratified. The Constitution was amended to the effect that the convention pay the necessary expenses of the delegates to the Inter-State Convention.

Resolutions were adopted, expressing the thanks of the convention to the students and citizens of Evanston for the very courteous and agreeable manner in which they had entertained them. The convention was then adjourned.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The fourth annual contest of the Inter-Collegiate Association was held Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., at Evanston. The crowded halls and enthusiastic audiences of the previous contests throughout the State encouraged those interested in their anticipations of an overwhelming attendance at Evanston, a place seemingly most admirably adapted to the securing of a large and appreciative audience for such a programme. That their anticipations were hardly fulfilled was undoubtedly owing in great measure to the unfavorable disposition of the weather clerk, who improved the opportunity of manifesting his prerogative to disregard the wishes of the *genus homo* at will, by providing a copious fall of rain for the occasion.

The audience was a fair one, but not as large as the church in which it was held would accommodate. The different colleges of the Association were well represented in the number of their delegates and students, who went to help cheer their respective orators. The students of the Northwestern University certainly have reason to be proud of the praise on all sides from their visitors, for the handsome entertainment provided for all who came, whether delegates or not; and the representatives of colleges who were not so fortunate as to win one of the prizes will yet feel that they had a pleasant visit at Evanston, and cannot but remember with feelings of pleasure and good-fellowship the students of Evanston.

The students from the University of Chicago, of whom about fifteen or twenty were present, were more than usually interested in the first speaker, Lee Goff, of Illinois College, Jacksonville, as he was a member of '78 in the University, during a part of his preparatory course and through his

Freshman year. His subject, "Individuality," and his treatment of it and delivery, were characteristic, save that they hardly showed the study and preparation which his friends expected from him for such an occasion. His former associates in Tri-Kappa failed to see in his oration much improvement over addresses they have heard from him in Society Hall, and experienced a feeling of general disappointment at the impression he produced.

Mr. Frank M. Bristol, of the Northwestern University, next appeared with an oration entitled, "The Hour and the Man." Mr. Bristol's reputation as an elocutionist had raised the expectations of the many who knew him to a high pitch, and he was greeted by a hearty burst of applause on mounting the platform. His delivery was characterized throughout by the easy and graceful actions of the man used to public audiences, and for elegance and facility of expression surpassed that of any production of the evening. The effect was marred by his referring to notes twice, to assist his memory; yet, had his thought and composition equaled his delivery, he would unanimously have been voted the Demosthenes of the occasion.

After music by a quartette, Perry Baird, from Chicago, presented, "The Call for Thinkers," to the audience in a clear and vigorous manner. Few of Perry's friends knew the amount of labor he had given to preparing his oration, and many were most happily surprised at the clearness of his diction and vigor of his logic. His delivery was plain, but in perfect taste, and the audience forgot the orator in listening to his oration. For vigorous ideas and solid thought the oration was without a rival, and the close attention given by the audience was an index of its power.

Miss Fannie Henderson, of Monmouth College, followed in a well-written oration upon "The Heroines of History." The subject of her oration is an old one, and, although her delivery was excellent, she failed to impress her hearers with the fact that she was enunciating anything new. Semiramis, Zenobia, Queen Elizabeth, Maria Theresa, Joan of Arc and Madame Roland were the characters she adduced and expatiated upon, as illustrating the heroism of woman's nature.

Mr. Rudolph B. Welch, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, then urged "The Abolition of War" in a spirited and vigorous oration. Mr. Welch convinced all who heard him that his *forte* was in straightforward, practical argument. He was clear, logical and enthusiastic. One of the strongest points of the evening, in the opinion of "Ye Editor" at least, was his vivid portrayal of the glory King William would have won had he, instead of ruthlessly crushing France, stopped at Sedan and appealed to a Congress of Arbitration for settlement of the Franco-Prussian war. Many of the audience, at least, would have awarded Mr. Welch a prize.

Mr. Frank M. Mitchell's theme was "The Nation's Leader." We wondered, as we listened to him, if Shurtleff

college was responsible for his stiff and constrained delivery, in the style of its elocutionary drill, or whether it proceeded from the individuality of the man. His subject did not open up the field of original thought and research to the extent that the majority of the orations did, and a tireless, menacing gesture with his right hand towards the audience produced a wearisome effect. An extensive bouquet on his coat lappel added to the general effect.

Knox College, Galesburg, was represented by Mr. Arthur W. Little, in "Christianity as a Force in Civilization," a strong, careful effort, and delivered in a clear and manly style. The audience was somewhat wearied with the long sitting, but Mr. Little held their close attention throughout. His oration showed care in preparation, was convincing in its arguments, and was delivered with a very pleasing address.

The last oration of the evening was "The Student's Mission," by Mr. C. Lewellin, of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign. The audience was very tired, and Mr. Lewellin's style of oratory was not the vigorous, soul-stirring kind which rouses to enthusiasm and "fires the soul to deeds of heroism." A theatrical tone and style of delivery also lessened the regret of the audience at his departure, as he bowed himself off the platform.

The judges were the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago; Hon. J. B. McCulloch, of St. Louis, and Hon. A. Shuman, of Evanston. After the speaking they retired to make up their decision, while the quartette sang several pieces, after which the President of the Association, Mr. Henry McKay, of the Industrial University, announced the decision of the judges to be, for first prize, Perry Baird, of the University of Chicago; and for second, Arthur W. Little, of Knox College, Galesburg.

The music of the evening was rendered by a quartette consisting of Mrs. Brewer, Prof. O. H. Merwin, W. H. Waite and L. M. Wheeler, with Mr. F. T. Baird accompanying at the piano, and was deserving of the highest praise.

All the delegates and students attending the contest from the different colleges, are enthusiastic in their praise of the students of the Northwestern University for the handsome treatment received at their hands. All who came, whether delegates or not, were provided with entertainment.

REMOVAL OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

GRAVE REASONS THEREFOR.

Dr. Northrup, in his address to the Baptist Convention this week, on the removal of the Theological Seminary to Morgan Park, laid down as the great reasons for the movement—1. That the Theological folks had always felt overshadowed by the University. 2. That the Theological students imperatively needed to be removed from the temptations to social dissipation, from which it is found impossible to keep them in the city.

We had ourselves long been cognizant of both these evils to our Theological neighbors, and solemnly believe it is only fair that the Baptist denomination should come down with a hundred thousand or so to remove the Theological faculty and their families from out this shadow, and those budding ministers to a quiet spot where their too gushing propensities may be kept in proper check.

BASE BALL.

Sept. 21st the University nine played the Pioneers, defeating them by a score of 10 to 4. The game was quite exciting up to the eighth inning, when the University nine by good batting made five runs. The Pioneers were unable to score after the 2nd inning. The notable features of the game were Lew. Lansing's catching, and Dean's fine work at left and at the bat. Lansing had only one passed ball; his throwing to 2nd was very good. Only five base hits were made off F. Lansing's pitching. The nine seems to play better this fall than ever. We have great hopes that they will retain the college championship this year. The following is

THE SCORE.

| UNIVERSITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. | | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. | | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. | | |
| Gardner...3d B. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | Black...S. S. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| F. Lansing...P. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Raymond...2 B. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Honore...1st B. | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | Rowell...C. F. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| L. Lansing...C. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | Adams...R. F. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Dean...C. F. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Total..... | 10 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 11 | | | | | | | | |

PIONEERS.

| | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. | | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Handcock...P. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Pitt.....C. | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Rudolph...3d B. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Khoeler...S. S. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Wilcox...2 B. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Sthale...C. F. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Washburn...R. F. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Shone...1st B. | 1 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Rhinehart...C. F. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Total..... | 4 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 11 |

Our University nine went to Racine Saturday, Sept. 30th, to play the Racine college nine, for the championship of the colleges of the North-West, and the "Silver Ball." This being the 2nd game of the series (the first having been won by the Racines) much interest was manifested in the result. If our nine lost, it was our only chance, and the Racine nine would be the champions of '76. With this thought our nine went up determined to win. Nor were their efforts fruitless, for their success was far greater than their most sanguine friends anticipated.

The game was called at 2:20, with the Racines at the bat.

Mr. Ed. Theirs, formerly of the N. W. U. nine, acting as umpire.

Martin opened the game by striking three times, and was out from L. Lansing to Honore. E. Cleveland made a base hit. McDowell struck three times and shared the same fate as Martin. Fulforth napped up a fly, which was cared for by F. Lansing. Side out. No runs.

Gardner struck three times and got first on an error of catcher. F. Lansing struck a high foul and fly, which was muffed by 3rd base. He tried again and got first on an error of 2nd base, Gardner coming home. Honore sent the ball to center and was out. L. Lansing was out on a fly to short. F. Lansing came home on passed ball. Dean struck hard to 3rd and was out on a beautiful play from Fulforth to Kershaw. Side out, with two runs.

2nd inning. C. Cleveland struck to Honore and was out. Williams hit to 2nd and was out from Raymond to Honore. King struck three times and was thrown out at first. No runs.

Black struck three times, and would have been out but first muffed the ball; stole 2nd and 3rd. Raymond out on field bound to first. Rowell hit to pitcher, was out at first, Black coming in. Adam out on a foul bound to catcher. Side out, with one more run.

3rd inning. Reed out on field bound to catcher. Kershaw struck three times, the ball was thrown to first and he was out. Martin made a base hit, stole 2nd and attempted to steal third, but was nipped. Whitewash.

Gardner struck to short, and got first on a fumble, stole 2nd. Lansing hit a hot one which was well taken by short, who passed the ball to 2nd before Gardner could get back, a very pretty play, loudly applauded by the spectators. Honore struck to pitcher, and was out at first. Whitewash.

4th inning. E. Cleveland inspired the Racines by making a base hit, McDowell following with another, to the great delight of the preps; and when Fulforth put in the 3rd base hit, bringing E. Cleveland home, the spectators fairly howled. C. Cleveland kept their spirits up with still another hit, McDowell and Fulforth scoring. Williams struck to Black and was thrown out to first. King struck three times and got first on Lew. Lansing's failure to stop the ball. Shouts from the Racine students greeted this, and such remarks as, "we have got them rattled," was anything but encouraging to our nine. Kershaw struck to Black who picked the ball up well, but, in the confusion of the moment, could not determine where to throw it; he should have thrown it home, where he would have cut off King. King scored, and the crowd were again jubilant. Martin struck to Raymond, who threw to first; Honore threw wildly to cut off Reed at home, the consequence was that Reed and Kershaw scored. Cleveland out on a foul bound to catcher. Side out for seven runs. Things began to look rather dubious for Chicago, and still more so when L. Lansing, Dean and Black got out, one after another, as they went to the bat.

The Racines for the fifth time to-day went to the bat with the full intention of increasing their score, but in this they were sadly disappointed. McDowell struck a grounder to Gardner and was fielded out at first. Fulforth did likewise, and received the same treatment. C. Cleveland went out on a foul bound to L. Lansing.

Raymond opened the fifth inning for Chicago by going out on a foul fly. Rowell stepped up to the bat and sent a "corker" between left and center for two bases, stole 3rd and came home on a passed ball. Adams went out on a fly to short, and Gardner on a foul fly to catcher.

6th inning. Williams struck thrice and was thrown out at first. King struck out. Reed struck the ball to short who let it get past; Kershaw did the same and short again failed. King took 3rd and Kershaw 2nd, on a passed ball. Martin spoiled Racine's chances for runs by striking out to Raymond, who made a pretty play to first. Side out and no runs. In this inning the Chicagos, by good batting, aided by errors, made five runs before they were retired. In the 7th, 8th and 9th the Racines were blanked, while our nine added five in the 7th and four in the 8th, making the score 18 to 7 in their favor. In the last half of the ninth inning, as there was but little time to spare before the train, and as the game was already Chicago's, they concluded not to play it, and started for the train, which was soon bringing home as happy a nine as ever won a game. Of the Chicago nine deserving credit were Honore, who played a beautiful game at 1st base, making some very difficult catches; his only error was a bad throw to home. Raymond played 2nd in fine style. Lew. Lansing caught well, but not up to his usual mark. Excepting the 5th inning the Racines could do but little with F. Lansing's pitching; five of their eight base hits were made at that time.

Our nine were treated very politely by the Racines, and hope to be able to return the favors at the next meeting.

THE SCORE.

| CHICAGO. | | | | | | RACINE. | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. | | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
| Gardner...3 b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Martin...c. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| F. Lansing...p. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | E. Cleveland c f | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Honore...1 b. | 3 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | McDowell...p. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| L. Lansing...c. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | Fulforth...3 b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Dean...l. f. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. Cleveland 2 b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Black...s. s. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Williams...r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raymond...2 b. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | King...c. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Rowell...c. f. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Reed...s. s. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Adams...r. f. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Kershaw...1 b. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Total..... | 18 | 10 | 27 | 16 | 10 | Total... | 7 | 8 | 24 | 11 | 18 |
| Innings, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| University, | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | —18 | | |
| Racine, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 | | |

Wednesday afternoon the University nine met the celebrated Acmes, the best amateur base ball club in the city, and after a close and exciting game were defeated. This

was due chiefly to the pitching of Bachli, of the Acmes, whose delivery is of the swift, curved order. Only three base hits were made by our nine, and those looked suspiciously like "scratches." Man after man stepped up to the plate, and after striking the empty air wildly, was generally retired by the catcher, who alone put out sixteen men. F. Lansing, Black and Raymond were the only ones who succeeded in making a base, Lansing putting in a two base hit to right in the third innings. Black hit the ball every time, and made some very pretty fair-fouls, or "bunts." On the other hand, considering the reputation of the Acmes for batting ability, they were only moderately successful in hitting Lansing's pitching. Mr. White is certainly a terror to pitchers. In this game he made no less than four fine base hits. The first inning was characterized by nothing worthy of special mention. One run on each side was made on errors, Gardner and White being the lucky ones. In the second, Raymond, Adams and Gardner struck out, Rowell bringing in his run, although being hit a terrible blow on the back of his head while running down to second, by a swift ball thrown from the catcher. The Acmes, through a series of unfortunate errors on the part of the college nine, tallied four runs. The third inning was productive of no runs by either side. L. Lansing and Honore struck out, and, although F. Lansing put in a two base hit, all hope of runs was destroyed by Thacker going out on a foul bound to catcher.

Bachli was retired from F. Lansing to Honore; James took first on catcher's muff and stole second; Clark sent a sky-scraper to right which fell into Addy's safe clutches, whence it was speedily transferred to second in time to cut off James who had ventured too far from it. This play was deservedly applauded. In the fourth inning Black tallied, Raymond, Rowell and Addy making the outs. The Acmes also made an unearned run on an outrageous decision. Lieut. Kinzie was at this point of the game chosen umpire, as the individual who had up to this time served in that capacity was so utterly unfair and incapable as to be unsatisfactory to both clubs. The fifth inning yielded our side three runs, F. Lansing, Honore and Thacker scoring one run each. The feature of this inning was one of the best plays of the game, White being retired on a splendid throw by Rowell from center field to third base. The Acmes made no runs. The sixth inning was well played by both sides and no runs were scored. In the eighth, F. Lansing came to grief on a fly, and Honore and L. Lansing failed to hit anything in particular; the side was out with no runs. By good, heavy batting the Acmes scored three more runs. Only half of the eighth inning was played on account of the darkness. Raymond and Black scored each a run, but as the Acmes did not get their half of the inning, they were entitled to call the game theirs by a score of 9 to 6. As a whole the game was a very pretty one, and, while the result was not exactly to our taste, we have no

need to feel discouraged. We believe that if the clubs play a second game our nine will make a much better showing in the matter of base hits, their weak batting on this occasion being caused by inexperience in hitting curved pitching. The following is the complete score:

| CHICAGO. | | | | | | ACMES. | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|------|----|----|------------------|----|----|------|----|----|
| | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. | | R. | B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
| Gardner, . . 3 b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Bostwick. . . c. | 1 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| F. Lansing. . p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | White. . . s. s. | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Honore. . . 1 b. | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | McGrew. 1 b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| L. Lansing. . c. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | Bachli. . . p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Thacker. . . 1 f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | James. . . c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black. s. s. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Clark. . . 3 b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Raymond. 2 b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Haman. . r. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell. . . c. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Sterling. . 1 f. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Adams. . . r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Avers. . . 2 b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total. | 8 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 6 | Total. | 9 | 10 | 24 | 5 | 11 |
| Innings | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Chicago | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2—8 | | |
| Acmes | | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —9 | | |
| Passed Balls. | | Lansing, 7. Bostwick, 10. | | | | | | | | | |

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LOCALS.

Have you been to the Centennial?

Base ball is well enough now, but what are you going to do for exercise when cold weather sets in?

The Seniors are studying Hamilton's Metaphysics under the skillful and energetic leadership of President Abernethy.

The Seniors have already acquired that dignity and seri-

ousness of behavior which is proper to their elevated position.

We heard it remarked, the other day, by a student inclined to meddle with politics, that Indiana is going to give Hayes twenty thousand majority. Surprising if true.

Now we are happy. We have won in the Inter-Collegiate contest, and have humbled Racine in the dust. Victors in mind and muscle! Great is Allah!

It was indeed a cheerful sight on "opening day" to behold the unusually great number, both of students and professors, present on that occasion. We take it to be a favorable omen.

Let every student subscribe for THE VOLANTE. Those who have it in charge will do their best to make it worth the money, and your interest in the support of a college paper should cause you to respond promptly to the call of the publishers.

The Freshmen look pale and wan, the result of sleepless nights and anxious days spent in trying to outwit the Sophomores, who, it is rumored, finish "Loomis" this week, and will probably furnish '80 with the music of a funeral procession before many nights. "On, ye brave, who rush to glory or the grave!"

This is about the season when we are filled with envy at the happy lot of those who attend college in the country. There are no apple orchards or melon patches ripe for the plunderer in this vicinity. We are reduced to the melancholy necessity of borrowing apples from the preps. by the barrel. The apples are very good, but the element of danger being absent there is nothing exciting about it.

The attentions of one of our Sophs., not long since, became quite marked to a young lady, who, it appears, was engaged to another young man, unknown, however, to our Sophomore. The young lady, not wishing to wound the feelings of our young collegian, was in a dilemma from which she was puzzled to extricate herself smoothly. Being of a devout nature, she resorted to prayer for a solution. The solution was accomplished, but, whether it would have been as effectual had her devotions not been overheard, remains an open question.

THE VOLANTE repeats the statement it has so often made that it desires all students who may feel inclined to send in communications on any subject they may judge to be of interest. Besides being useful in cultivating the style and expression of the writers themselves, they will serve to give a variety to the contents of the paper. While we shall seek to give every side of a question an equal hearing, we do not pledge ourselves to publish everything that may be sent.

Perry Baird, the first premium collegiate orator, enter-

tained the Philosophical Society, Thursday evening, with his prize declamation, which was well received. His elocutionary training was by Prof. E. M. Booth.—*Tribune*. Which, the same, is our "Perry."

After one of the recent revival meetings at the Tabernacle, Mr. Moody, in his usual abrupt way, suddenly asked a miscellaneous youth who seemed like a good "subject:" "Are you a christian?"

"No, sir," stammered the youth in confusion, "I'm only an editor of the *Tripod*."

Saturday evening, Oct. 14th, Prof. J. W. Clarke delivered an interesting lecture before the Philosophical Society of this city, on the subject "Man on this Continent; was he Contemporary with the Glaciers?" The lecture was in substance a summing up of the lectures the Professor gave on that subject to the class in Geology last year, together with some new facts gathered up on his trip through the south.

Five students are reported to have left Princeton College merely because they did not wish to be in the same class with "colored gentlemen." Princeton is a gainer by their absence. The students who cannot tolerate to sit beside men inferior to them in no respect, whose only fault lies in their color, ought to be relegated to the tender mercy and protecting care of Sitting Bull.

Recitation in Chemistry. Prof. notices Mr. L—g engaged in earnest conversation with his neighbor, and not knowing his name says: "I can't catch the eye of the gentleman next to Mr. R., what's his name?"

Response by whole class: "Mr. Smith, sir."

Says the Prof. "Mr. Smith will pay attention to what I say." The real Smith, who happens to be in the class, feels aggrieved. The lesson is finished and the class dismissed with the request that "Mr. Smith will remain." Neither the real nor the false Smith feel morally obliged to remain, and both retire with the class amid laughter and yells for "Smith." Prof. exceedingly wroth.

Our professor has a peculiar way of teaching Latin; for example, Tilden, as regards the question of reform, is a verb; active, because he is always accomplishing something; transitive, because he has an object in view; indicative, because he asserts a fact; as to tense he is present, past and future; he is, has been, is and always shall be a reformer. Hayes is a verb, neuter, neither active nor passive, subjunctive mode; does not assert a fact but supposes the case. If I were, supposition contrary to reality.

We notice that some of the students are sending their shirts, white vests, etc., down to the Club Laundry, where all pieces are washed and ironed at the rate of seventy-five cents per dozen indiscriminately, and sending their collars,

cuffs, handkerchiefs, etc., away to outside laundries, where these smaller articles are done up cheaper. This is manifestly unfair to our laundry, and it can readily be seen that if persisted in, it will compel a change in the list to correspond with other laundries, as no laundry can afford to do all the heavy work at light work prices. Let "live and let live" be our motto, and do the fair thing by our laundry.

This cold snap reminds us all that winter is close at hand, and those not provided with winter clothing should remember that Edwards & Browne, 150 State St., keep a full line of goods, such as you need, and their prices they guarantee to be the lowest. A good, all-wool overcoat for \$14.00. All-wool suits for \$15.00. Half-dozen white shirts \$19.00. Underwear of all kinds. The fact is, mankind can be clothed cheaply and yet fashionably at the establishment of Edwards & Browne. Think of a Carr's Melton, with silk sleeve linings, made equal to custom, for thirty dollars, just half price. Business suits of the latest styles, and excellent workmanship, for one-half what is paid for custom work that is no better.

Monday evening, the 2nd inst., Professor Freeman addressed the citizens of our vicinity at Launder's Hall, corner Cottage Grove Avenue and 35th street, headquarters of the Tilden and Hendricks Reform Club.

A large audience greeted the Professor as he rose to tell them why he thought Samuel J. Tilden should be the next President of the United States. Many ladies were present, and most of the students improved the opportunity of hearing the Prof. recite. He denominated the present Republican party a "reactionist party," and claimed a majority of the professors in the University as supporters of the Reform ticket.

He argued that the condition of the country from Republican misrule urgently demands a reform, and that only a change of party power will produce it. Cited frauds practiced in Arkansas at Grant's election, and dilated at some length upon the abuse of power and domination of the Republican party in the south. He said the Republican party didn't want reform; if they did, why didn't they nominate a reform candidate? They had one at hand in the person of Mr. Curtis, of New York. When offered a reform candidate they cried—"Away with him! Give us Barrabas! Give us some one under whom we can steal." Some of the students thought that the Prof. might with propriety be called upon to reconcile his denunciation of the Republican Minister, Gen. Schenck, for his rules for playing "Poker," with his praise of Samuel Tilden for his characteristic ability to say, even to his political supporters, "Sit down; I play this alone." In addition to the familiarity with the Scriptures and the students' pet diversions, the versatility of the Professor's genius was further evinced by his closing remarks, in which he "construed" the candidates of the respective parties as follows: Samuel J. Tilden—a

reformer, active voice; indicative mood, which asserts a fact; transitive, has an object; with a full set of tenses, had been, was, is, and shall be a reformer. Rutherford B. Hayes—belongs to the class called neuter, neither active nor passive; subjunctive mood, supposition contrary to reality; imperfect tense, "if I were" etc. His comparison, viewed from the Tilden standpoint, was a decided hit, and was highly appreciated, even by those who could not endorse the sentiments. The address embodied sound argument and some good reasons for desiring a change in the administration of our national affairs. It was delivered with much of the force and earnestness which characterizes Prof. Freeman, and yet throughout could be plainly discerned the repugnance he felt to endorsing the Democratic party after his long and sturdy support of Republican doctrines and administration. He admitted that the Republican party embodied the moral element of the people, but claimed that its leaders were corrupt. While the majority of the students of the University do not agree with Prof. Freeman in his views of the political situation, we are sure that they most heartily endorse the taking an interest in politics by our men of education and culture, and feel that a great part of our much called-for reform will be attained when more such men as Prof. Freeman "take a hand."

Arrangements are pending between the Adelpic Literary Society of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and the Tri Kappa Society, for a joint meeting, to be held sometime during the coming month, time and place to be fixed by committees already appointed.

This reminds us of the pleasant intercourse of the literary societies of Evanston and Chicago two or three years since, and we gladly welcome the prospect of its renewal, as we are satisfied that these meetings give an impetus to the societies which results in much good.

PERSONAL.

O. L. Emery, '76, is at the Union College of Law.

Miss Waite, of '77, after a term's absence has rejoined the class.

E. L. Harris, '78, from Syracuse College, N. Y., paid the University a short visit on his way east.

H. B. Grose, '76, graduated at Rochester University last spring. He is very enthusiastic in his praise of that institution.

C. C. French, formerly of '77, visited his old class a couple of weeks ago. He is at present engaged as local editor of the *Reporter*, of Brookston, Indiana.

H. B. Mitchell, '76, whose peculiar skill and success as a writer the readers of THE VOLANTE are well acquainted

with, is the editor of a very prosperous paper published in this city.

Arthur W. Little '77, Jay '77, Bancroft '78, Edwards '79 and Moulton '80, from Knox College, favored the Chicago boys with a visit on their return from the contest at Evans-ton. Mr. Little kindly consented to deliver his oration—which took the second prize—before the Athenæum society, Friday evening, and left no doubt in the minds of our students of his meriting his laurels. Some of “the boys” held a “soiree” in one of the rooms after Society, at which the visitors made the acquaintance of a number of the students. They left for Galesburg the next morning, amid the regrets of the students of the University that their stay could not have been prolonged. A more jovial set of boys it has seldom been our fortune to meet, and if Knox has any more such fellows we want to make their acquaintance.

CLIPPINGS.

Prof. R., lecturing: “When I was a lawyer in prison in New York, I saw”—

(Laughter from the class and wrath of Professor).—*Cornell Review*.

A brilliant Soph. gave this original explanation of the fall of rain, the other day. He said 'twas caused by the hand of Providence squeezing the cloud—as one would squeeze a sponge.—*Undergraduate*.

A private letter from one of the professors at an eastern college contains the following information of interest:

“You ask me what about the Freshmen of this year? They are indeed a most satisfactory lot—rarely have I seen finer. In average scholarship they may perhaps fall a little below the average of previous years,—say, from 70 to 75 per cent. under it,—but the class averages two and one-eighth inches chest measure, and at least one inch around the arm more than any of its predecessors. No wonder that our President's heart is filled with pride. The Chair of Divinity will not be established this year, as the money is needed for a new boat house.”—*Chicago Tribune*.

Professor Carhart has been unable to perform any experiments in electricity this term. He tells us that it is impossible to generate electricity in damp weather; and yet certain young ladies report sparks on several successive evenings, notwithstanding the weather.—*Tripod*.

We recommend students, and the public generally, wishing to purchase Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, to first examine the large and well selected stock of the Putnam Clothing House, 131 and 133 Clark street, and 117 Madison street, before buying elsewhere. The prices they name make their goods inviting. They manufacture all their own goods and know what they are and can warrant them. Seeing is believing, call and be convinced.

Fine hats, leading styles, at A. P. Harris & Co., 116 Clark St. Five per cent. discount to clergymen and students.

EXCHANGES.

The Dartmouth comes to hand promptly, and its contents are up to the average in excellency and variety. It contains a biographical sketch of Andrew Johnson, and, like most productions of that sort, is a good specimen of calcimining. “Science and the Centennial,” proves once more how stupid some persons become when they try to be funny.

The Round Table we look upon as one of the best of our western colleagues, and we are sure that it will compare favorably with the best eastern college papers. Its tone is scholarly, and it is entertaining without being vulgar. Beloit College numbers among its alumni some of the most celebrated journalists in the country, and, judging by *The Round Table*, the supply is not exhausted.

The Yale *Lit* has taken a high rank among college publications, and deservedly so. “Borrowing a Dog,” is amusing, and so is “The Morgue.” Both articles are superior to anything of the kind we have lately noticed in our exchanges. “Wanted—a Scholar,” sets forth the evils of the marking system in an able manner, and while we agree in considering the marking system as productive of evil, we by no means subscribe to all the statements made by the *Lit* on that subject.

The Vassar *Miscellany* is the “loveliest, handsomest, fairest, raciest, spiciest, biggest, freshest, finest, wittiest, wisest, daintiest, neatest, strongest, dearest, purest, soundest, cosiest, comeliest, sweetest and best of all college papers.” Such is the testimony of our exchanges in a nutshell, and we say, amen. “So mote it be.”

Bates Student is a neat-looking magazine, and is up to the times, as far as variety and life is concerned. “An Intruder in the Domain of Art,” is a kind of production we rarely find in any college paper outside of the Yale *Lit*. We hope to see more of the same kind, not only in *Bates Student*, but in other college publications. We consider it a more difficult task to compose a brilliant, amusing and light article, than a ponderous production on a ponderous subject, bristling with quotations from Latin, Greek and Hebrew. A graceful and elegant style is not to be despised.

The *Tyro* being of a theological turn of mind, goes outside of the province of our criticism. We will say this much, however, it won't do any body any harm to read it, or, for that matter, to leave it alone.

The *Undergraduate* shows up well in its “personals.” It is well printed.

Among the exchanges just received we are pleased to welcome the *University Herald*. It is tastily gotten up, and the printer's work unusually well done. It has a great many interesting paragraphs, and, in point of variety, we think it unexcelled by any college paper. We object to the color of the paper used, however, though that is a matter of taste in which there is a great difference of opinion.

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