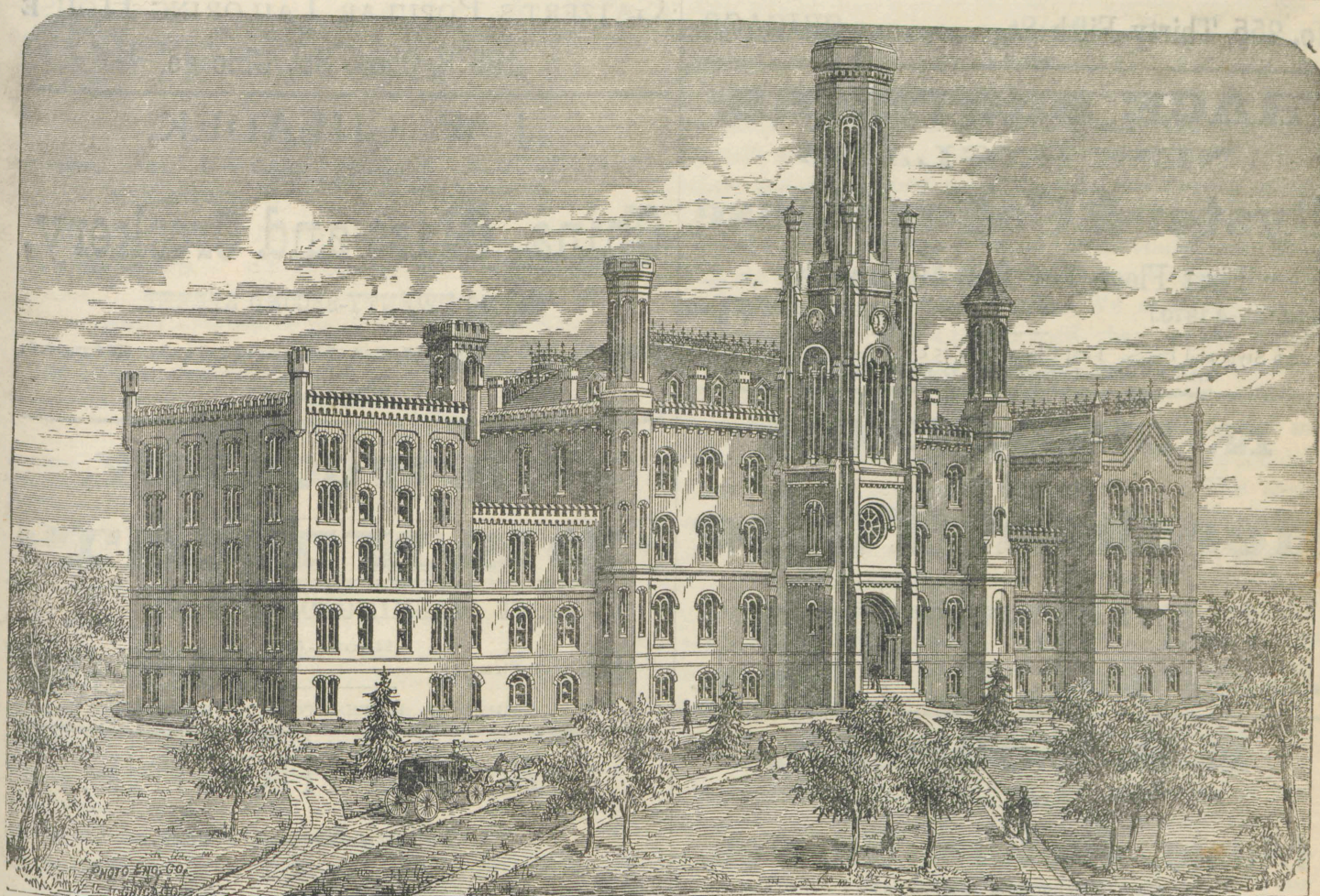


THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MARCH, 1877.

NO. 6.



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THE VOLANTE.

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THE VOLANTE.

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A communication, signed "Fair Play," in another column, reminds us again of the "candy-pull." Considerable feeling has been manifested on both sides of "this much-abused entertainment," and doubtless, as is usual in such cases, not entirely without reason on either side. The young ladies claim the right to use their own pleasure and discretion in inviting whom they please to their own entertainment, and further think that the gentlemen "left" have no reason to complain of this exhibition of the ladies' philanthropy in inviting those of the students who had been less favored on previous occasions.

The gentlemen claim, on the other hand, that the instructors of said candy-pull avowed to different members of the University and to others outside, that certain ones were left out because they hadn't done the "square thing" by the lady members of one of the literary societies, and that such arguments as Fair Play's are but specious sophistries evolved by later developments. We question whether a number of the Seniors, at least, will accept "Fair Play's" statement as regards "all those not invited to the candy-pull having been invited to all entertainments where dancing was a part of the programme," and we are afraid that in "favoring the Evanston plan as a means of bringing the young men to see things in their true light," "Fair Play" has assigned a false location to the perceptive faculties of our students. We think the whole affair has had a sufficient share of public attention, so "give us a rest."

It is decidedly agreeable to be free from a rigid and complicated set of rules and restrictions. We think that the students here have very little or no reason to complain on this score. We commiserate any student, class, or body of students who cannot be orderly and respect the rights of others without frequent assistance from the Faculty room. It is true we have sometimes been short of items. We have felt a shade of secret longing to chronicle some bubbling up of abnormal activity. But we promptly dismiss such visitors as suggestions of evil. We certainly cannot see any sense in the idea that a good share of the article known as devilry is essential to a successful course of study. We fail to understand the supreme advantage of confining all study to two or three hours a day, and spending the remaining time in hatching some plot for unenviable self-distinction, founded on some daring irregularity. The same time put on the lessons and the promotion of college enterprises would bring out more valuable results, and furnish as much to tell the folks at home. We like the ludicrous as well as any one, but we can see nothing funny in shutting a cow in chapel over night. If one's future welfare should depend on common sense alone, we would rather be the bovine than the perpetrators of the job. We are glad to say that we seem to have not even a small number here who are addicted to tricks that injure or insult some one, benefit no one, and furnish nobody any amusement of consequence. In laudable college work we have our share of honors. A brilliant reputation for mischief and wild oats is not worth its cost. Due respect to general interests, independent and honorable conduct, are the best safeguards against the annoying systems of minute rules, espionage, policy and endless perplexity in general that we read about.

Students are noted for being alive to their rights. They never fail to assert them in some manner if such a thing is possible. As an illustration of this we call to mind an instance which occurred some years ago. Decoration day had come, and the students presented a petition for a holiday, but it was not granted. Thereupon the students "cut" all recitations upon that day "by a large majority." We cite this merely as an example of the fact that if students think they are wronged in any way they generally, to use a vulgar phrase, "kick." There are times, however, when they are powerless to prevent injustice being done to them. Take, for example, the common case of a teacher dismissing

a class simply because he can't digest his breakfast, and consequently becomes cross because the first two or three called upon are unprepared to recite. Thus it frequently happens that the innocent many must atone for the sins of the few. Now this might work well in a reform school, but it can hardly be fair and just in a college, where each single individual is entitled to just so many hours of instruction during every school-day of the whole term. If he fails to do the work assigned to him, let him pay the penalty himself. If every member of a class but one fails, then that one is entitled just as much as before to be heard and instructed in the lesson of the hour. We fail to see whence a teacher obtains any warrant for the arbitrary dismissal of a class at his own free will. When a person pays a high price for any article, he is naturally desirous of obtaining it, for it is his by law, civil and moral, and he who deprives him of it commits an act of great injustice. It is, of course, often very vexatious for a teacher to find a large number of his pupils shirking their duty, but that is no reason why he should fail to do his. Perish the guilty but spare the innocent!

The matter of theatre-going has been often and warmly discussed, and partly owing to the large number of bad theatres, and partly to a mistaken idea of the plays performed, the decision has too often been unfavorable. We think that students especially ought to have a well-formed opinion upon this subject, as it is of no trivial importance. Of course it is out of the question for them to attend theatres to any great extent, for want of time and means, but at the same time, it is certain that they do attend sometimes, and are called to account for it by their friends or classmates. It is forgotten by those who abuse the theatres that the better class of them serve the cause of education in their sphere as certainly and faithfully as a school in its sphere. The drama is not an unimportant portion of literature, but on the contrary shows perhaps the highest development of it, as, for example, Shakspeare's plays. It is nonsense to hold that dramatic literature can be as well appreciated off the stage as upon it. Whoever has seen Booth as *Hamlet*, or Charlotte Cushing as *Meg Merrilies*, knows that his ideas of those characters, if he had any previously, were entirely, or at least to a great extent, changed after seeing them represented. A good play to be appreciated and understood requires much more than a mere reading. The majority of us cannot afford to spend a year or two in studying a play as we would a text-book, but we can reach the same result by seeing it acted once or twice by a good actor. We would advise no one to see poor acting by poor players, for the effect is undeniably vitiating, but if students generally would follow Prof. Blackie's example, and make themselves familiar with the best dramatic literature, both ancient and modern, as it is represented in the best theatres and by the best actors, we are

convinced that they would be highly benefitted, not only in general culture and literary taste, but in oratory, in which so many strive to perfect themselves.

To look for perfection, or any approach to it, in a college student's essay is, of course, not reasonable. Perfection is not attained in a day, and it is only the childishly ignorant who imagine that they cannot improve their productions. In the use of illustrations, especially, we think our college writers may be justly criticised. They are neither varied enough in kind nor natural in character. To say anything of the great advantage of proper illustrations in an essay would be unnecessary, for every one is aware of it; but it seems as though their primary object had been lost sight of. Too frequently they are used, not to make anything clearly understood, but solely for the sake of ornamenting the style. However much this is the case in the writings of eminent literary men, it is, in our opinion, an example unworthy of being imitated. To introduce a parallel example, a comparison or an illustration of any kind, where it is not needed, is to weaken an essay, and make it what is sneeringly called, "fine writing." It is of importance also that the illustrations should be fresh and original, at least not so aged and worn out as those which figure in the school-boy's "composition." How tiresome to hear of the "thunders of Olympus," the "gold-tinted clouds," or the "setting sun of the western horizon!" Stale metaphors are bad enough, but used-up illustrations are worse, as they are usually more elaborate, and their length prolongs the agony. But the severest criticism to which they are liable is that they are put into an exceedingly unnatural shape, so that the effect produced is as brilliantly confusing as an unexpected explosion of fireworks. More attention is paid to a euphonious combination of words than to the beauty and aptness of the ideas. No one would hold that whatever sounds well must necessarily be sound sense; but that is the principle upon which college students are prone to act. Briefly stated, we believe that a successful illustration, which is really what the name indicates, must be fresh, clearly stated, and above all, natural. If fine, musical language can be accommodated to these indispensable qualities, so much the better, but always let sense precede beauty.

Happening, the other day, to attend the commencement of a medical college in this city, we were very much impressed with the advice which a well-known and respected physician gave to the graduating class. Among other things, he told them never to cast a slur upon their chosen profession, for it would fall upon their own heads. And he might have added a warning against slandering their *Alma Mater*, but undoubtedly it never entered his mind that any one could be base enough for such an act. It occurred to us that such an advice could properly be given to some students in our

smaller colleges who are in the habit of speaking sneeringly and lightly of the institutions which are striving to educate them. Certainly it is not out of the way to acknowledge the faults of the college which we attend when we are asked to do so; but we hold that it is just as low and mean an act to proclaim them abroad as it is to criticise our own parents. Any one with the instincts of a true gentleman will at once acknowledge that such is the fact. If our institution is unfortunate in some respect, it is so much the more entitled to our forbearance, particularly as long as we are in it. The reputation of any college is in a great measure dependent upon its students. If they jeer and scoff at it, and magnify its faults, it is greatly harmed by it. On the other hand, if they speak of its good qualities with respect and admiration, it will prosper and become still more worthy of praise.

Most of our readers will probably not agree with us in the opinion which we are here about to express with regard to oratorical contests. Neither is it, perhaps, accepted by all the editors of this paper. Nevertheless, in spite of its audacity and presumptuousness, we venture to affirm it as our candid belief that such contests are not, on the whole, beneficial. Two principal objections may be raised against them. One is that they usually give more opportunities for wrangling than oratory. Who ever heard of a decision being made which did not arouse extreme dissatisfaction on the part of somebody, somewhere? Where is the judge to be found who has not been accused, justly or wrongfully, of partiality? When the great contest is over, billingsgate, or the next thing to it, inundates the country, and pens are dipped in gall in order to transfer the hot thoughts of the brain to paper. Of all those who partake in a contest all but one are bound to be "soreheads," together with all their friends.

If the object of these contests is words, and nothing else than words, they have been eminently successful. If it is thought that true oratory is encouraged by them, then we think that they have been unsuccessful, since oratory is of no higher quality now than it was a dozen years ago. A second and more serious objection lies in the fact that in most instances the participants in the inter-collegiate contests do not represent the best oratorical talents of their respective colleges, and hence the participants in the inter-State contests are not to be taken as the best orators of their respective States. This follows inevitably from the mode of their election in the first place. If they are chosen by the Faculty, it is natural that it would be determined by their scholarship rather than oratorical ability, for the best of Faculties cannot help feeling partial towards good scholars. If they are chosen by their comrades, it will be only on account of personal popularity or society rivalry, when, of course, there is no more certainty of their being the best orators than if it had been determined by lot. Chance, as

we know, sometimes discovers a jewel, but it is by no means safe to rely upon.

We ask no one to accept these statements without thinking over them. But if they are examined, we think the conclusion must be admitted, that at least oratorical contests are not of indisputable value.

LITERARY.

MACARONICS.

Macaronic poems are poems composed in two or more languages. English macaronics have for their basis, of course, English freely sprinkled over with French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, or Greek. Those in Latin and French are the easiest to be understood, and therefore more interesting to those whose linguistic education is somewhat limited. The stories of Mother Goose furnish the foundation for many of the most amusing of these poems. There is one which we cannot fail to recognize:

"Parvus Jacobus Horner
Sedebat in corner,
Edens a Christmas pie:
Inferuit thumb,
Extraherit plum,
Clamans, Quid sharp puer am il!"

O, dii immortales! How is the language of your Rome brought low! Look ye not in anger on this sacrilege? Has man, then, no reverence for the words of this noble tongue? Words in which Virgil sung his story; words to which loved Horace tuned his lyre; words which, flying from the lips of Cicero, stuck fast in the hearts of his hearers, arrows of fire to kindle their passions into flame! Such words were best not made to tell a tale of vulgar woe; but here it is:

"Cano carmen sixpence,
A corbis plena rye,
Multas aves alias
Percoctas in a pie;
Ubi pie apertus, tum canit avium grex,—
Nonne suavis cibus hoc locari ante rex?"

Fuisset rex in parlor multa de numo tumens;
Regina in culina bread and mel consumens;
Ancilla was in horto dependens out her clothes,
Quum venit parva cornix—demorda est her nose!

Truly, O Horace! thou didst well sing of the boldness of men, who surely fear not Heaven nor Hades, since through their crime and folly they suffer not Jove to lay aside his thunderbolts.

What punishment great enough, if we further unfold the wickedness of the impious English-speaking man?—Only one more, which is a little poem so touching that not to read it were indeed a loss:

"Parvula Bo-peep
Amisit her sheep,

Et nescit where to find them :
Desere alone
Et venient home
Cum omnibus caudi behind them."

Let us turn to the French for a moment. Ah! we breathe more freely. No conscious sense of guilt holds us. We may be amused without fear of the dread fates; for we are but trifling with those who are still breathing with us the common air, and who can forbid us if they wish. Some one has called macaronic poems "learned trifles." Only scholars can write them, and only scholars can fully appreciate them. But, as Mademoiselle la Francaise would say, "Revenons a nos moutons:"

"Ba, ba, moutons noir,
Avez vous de laine ?
Oui Monsieur, non Monsieur,
Trois sacs pleine,—
Un pour mon maitre, un pour ma dame,
Mais pas un pour la jeune enfant qui pleure dans le chemin."

This last is not, strictly speaking, a macaronic, since it is entirely translated into the French; but it is so near one and so amusing that it will hold its place. "Ce meme vieux coon," is a song written as a memento of the Henry Clay campaign of 1844. It is rather long for a macaronic, but so good as to be worth reading:

CE MEME VIEUX COON.

Ce meme vieux coon n'est pas quite mort
Il n'est pas seulement napping :
Je pense myself, unless j'ai tort
Cette chose est yet to happen.

Et dix huit forty-four, ye sais
Vous'll hear des curious noises
He'll whet ses dents against some Clay
Et scare des Loco—Bois-es !

You know que quand il est awake,
Et quand il scratch sa clawses,
Les Locos dans leur souliers shake
Et, sheepish, hang leur jaws es.

Ce meme vieux coon je ne sais pas why,
Les mischief's come across him,
Il fait believe he's going to die,
Quand seulement playing possum.

Mais wait till we le want encore,
Nous'll stir him up with une pole,
He'll bite as mauvais as before
Nous pulled him de son hole !

It would be too bad to pass by "Little Bo-peep" in her French dress, which is quite as becoming as her English one:

"Petite Bo-peep
A perdu ses moutons,
Et ne sais pas qui les a pris :
O laissez les tranquilles
Ils viendront en ville
Et chacun sa que apres lui."

Learned men have for many years been writing macaronic poems, so that they form a legitimate part of literature, which will well repay some close study. J. F. W.

CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF WORK.

It is as important to work rightly as it is to work at all. The most industrious are not, by any means, always the most successful. Good management is far more valuable, as it is far more difficult to practice, than simple, blind industry. One element of good engineering is the constant accumulation of force from the past and present to do the work of the future. It is emphatically true in secular as well as in religious life, that "to him that hath shall be given." In the pursuit of wealth, knowledge, culture, character—anything which requires prolonged effort, the almost unbounded influence of this principle is matter of easy observation.

The calculation based on an apparently trifling expense, say of two cigars a day for thirty years, compound interest taken into account, is familiar. The surprising result represents only one of many actual drains on the resources of the average man. We take for granted a generally prevalent desire to make and save money. The following argument has been presented, as bearing on the point, and, though not perfect, suggests the truth. "Everybody is supposed to be striving after money, consequently a failure to obtain it argues a want of ability." The fact that most of us have to look out for our financial interests is evident. All seem to agree that industry is necessary to success in money getting, but it is quite a different matter to double or treble the efficiency of this industry by holding at command and using to the best advantage the ever-accumulating results. There are a dozen ways in which our principle works towards one and the same desirable end. A habit, daily growing stronger, will be formed of watching for opportunities both to gain and to save. A reputation for thrift and economy will be a most valuable protection against the importunities of others. Keeping in one's reach the means of discharging his obligations makes it possible to have a name for being "good pay" and thus advantages will be secured which must remain closed to any who lack this distinction. Increased means will enable the possessor to extend his operations. Careful management, with a clear view to the principle under consideration, will often, in the future as it has done in the past, produce accessions to wealth in a geometrical ratio until a fine fortune is the result.

Let us see how power accumulates in study. Any student likes to make good recitations. A certain proportion of the class called students always consists of those who have too little mental energy to make any real exertion. Yet if a student with even the weakest will does succeed in reciting well, he is certain to take pleasure in it. Now the mastery and creditable recitation of a lesson do not depend

only on the study of that lesson. Years of previous study must come into account. Scores of allusions are found every day, which can only be appreciated by one who has been in the habit of attending to business, and has properly selected and laid up a store of information. The showing for any term will depend upon and be a measure of the good solid work done in all the preceding part of the course. By good work is meant not a simple reading that impresses the facts on the mind ever so clearly if only to be retained until after recitation, but vigorous intellectual exercise, that leaves its mark in the mind for years. Education of this kind is what we depend on for use. A half-starving style of study, a way of living from hand to mouth, always on the verge of failure, gives the unfortunate seeker after wisdom no valuable resources for the future. A half-way method of going through a course falls far short of paying expenses.

In no part of life will this principle work more admirably than in the perplexing, uncertain relations of society. With even moderate, natural qualifications and advantages, by carefully hoarding, never wasting his influence one may take a position as a leader; such that he will have the confidence of society and will have confidence in himself. Comparatively few aim at really high attainments in this direction, or know how to reach them if they should so desire prominent and honorable positions in society are far more numerous than the persons well fitted to fill them. Successful people are always in demand, and every new achievement opens the way for a greater one. True, "nothing is so successful as success," but it is true besides that nothing is so useful as a success. It may not be amiss to consider some of the smaller things that contribute to the pleasure of friendly intercourse. A well-known wit delights a company with a saying that would not raise a smile if from a habitually grave talker. The former tells a story or improvises a bit of levity—all are ready for it, and it carries the day, when a much better hit from an unaccustomed and unexpected source will fall without effect, for no other reason than that the latter has not prepared, in his audience, a stock of what ought to be called receptive appreciation.

The account which Lord Chesterfield gives of the method by which he became one of the most elegant and polished talkers and orators of Europe, strikingly shows what miracles may be achieved by care and practice. His determination never to use any but the best language, nor speak in any other than the best possible manner, his years of familiarity with the most brilliant passages in English and in French—these alone were enough to secure him eminence. But when we consider the growing delight in culture, which success in its pursuit always brings, the constantly increasing power of habit, the ever widening social advantages, the greater and greater facility with which he could control the elements of self-culture, we need not wonder at his almost unequaled attainments.

W. W. C.

"WANTED."

Take a walk through the streets of our city at any time of the day or night; look into the public reading rooms or any place where men can gather and find shelter free of cost, and you will be astonished at the almost countless numbers of idlers and vagrants which you will behold. Suppose you are at the reading room of a free library when the doors are opened in the morning. A crowd of ragged, odorous and emaciated men and boys rush in pell-mell, and jostling one another, they throng about the files of the morning papers. Observe them and you will see that they are not so eager to read the latest dispatches from Washington; that they do not take a consuming interest in regard to Hayes' southern policy, but that they turn at once to the column of "wants." This they scan carefully, and if they think they see the least chance for a situation, off they hurry to take advantage of it, only to come back the next day to repeat the experiment. This alone, without any other evidence, would be a good proof, of what every one knows, that in the world of business and commerce, places no longer seek men, but men places. Almost utter stagnation in all branches of trade has reduced the number of persons "wanted" to a minimum. Manufactories have either stopped work entirely or discharged most of their employees; few improvements are made; building of houses, railroads and bridges has been put off until better times. No wonder the country is overrun by "tramps" who have been forced to become such from want of employment.

The question, then, which we naturally ask ourselves is, "Will we be wanted?" Shall we be forced to join the ranks of the homeless, friendless, wandering horde which, like an army in the enemy's country, is everywhere looked upon with fear and aversion? We need not flatter ourselves that our education will prevent it, for the college-bred classically educated tramp is by no means a novelty. No, the mere possession of a liberal intellectual training will neither procure for us freedom from earning our bread "by the sweat of our brows," nor open the doors to honor and fame. If we are afraid of hard work, and are unwilling to sacrifice our independence by serving others, we will be suffered to lounge in poverty-struck independence on the street corner as long as we have a mind to do so, provided we interfere with no one else. The fact of our having gone "through" a course of study in a college does not impose upon the world any obligation to take off its hat in our presence and pour its treasures at our feet. Many graduates seem to think that they have conferred upon the world a favor at the expense of great self-denial by obtaining a college education; that they have performed an eminently heroic act, for which everybody ought to be truly thankful. They are therefore shocked and surprised to find the world so ungrateful. They find no lucrative sinecure as a reward for their arduous services, and they are

bewildered and confounded, and pass the remainder of their days waiting for "something to turn up." Had they, on the other hand, realized that they themselves were the ones who owed the world a debt of gratitude for their education; that this imposed upon them an obligation to repay it with a life of honest, hard work, they would soon find that they were "wanted." The world has had more than enough of the conceited, dandified college graduates who bring disgrace upon their "Alma Mater" every time they open their mouths. What it asks for is not the brainless, idle consumer, but the cultured producer. Our fathers have done the pioneers' noble work—have laid the foundations of wealth, and opened for us the way to an almost boundless progress in prosperity. Arts and sciences remain to be introduced and cultivated; education will demand more and better teachers; men of culture and scientific training will be wanted to introduce the manufacture of articles that are now imported at great cost; men with a thorough knowledge of political economy will be wanted to fill the legislative halls, and, in general, with the increase in wealth of the country, the demand for energetic, cultivated leaders will be increased. Even now the demand exceeds the supply, and will continue to do so for a long time to come. College trained students are certainly "wanted," but they must be of the right kind, which we have endeavored to indicate.

Men spend large sums of money, endure great hardships and incur frightful dangers in ascending the glaciers and snow-clad peaks of the Alps, merely for their own gratification and fame. In like manner many students undergo the toils and privations of a college course with no other object than the selfish gratification of being "above" their fellow men. They never dream of benefitting others by making a good use of their education. They wish to belong to an aristocracy, where they can look down upon the "vulgar crowd," and as a consequence they fall beneath everybody else, and are not "wanted."

J. L.

In the matter of asking advice many students have a mistaken idea. They are afraid that it will be considered as an act of weakness and unmanliness. A little reflection at once shows the absurdity of this. Young men ambitious to do and be something in the world have a right to profit by the experience of men who have attained position and fame. It is not to be expected that those who have been successful in their vocation should offer their advice unsolicited, but it is their duty to give it when requested, and there are very few who are unwilling to do so. Instead of its being considered unpleasant to be asked for advice, it is taken as a compliment to their ability as well as generosity. No one should hesitate about asking for advice when he really needs it. Such false modesty has often stood in the way of a successful career.

ATHENÆUM ANNIVERSARY.

The Athenæum Society held its Sixteenth Annual Anniversary at the University Place Baptist Church, Thursday evening, the 22nd inst. The melting snow rendered the walking very disagreeable, in spite of which, however, a good attendance was secured. Dr. Everts opened the exercises by prayer, after which the Athenæum quartette sang "The Sailor Boy." The President, Mr. J. D. S. Riggs, then delivered a very appropriate address of welcome to the audience, and announced as the first feature of the literary programme a declamation by W. A. Gardner. Mr. Gardner's choice, "The Polish Boy," although by no means a new piece to us, was so well presented that we think all who heard him will concur with us in saying that he not only amply sustained his reputation as a declaimer, but was unmistakably in one of his happiest moods on this occasion.

An original poem, "Enoch," was next read by H. E. Fuller. As we can lay claim to no ability in judging poetry, unless it be after reading a review of a poem from the pen of a standard critic, we will not attempt to comment upon the poem itself. Mr. Fuller was perfectly familiar with his production, and read without hesitation and quite rapidly. The attention of the audience was close throughout, and the poet retired from the platform amid prolonged applause.

"The Public Mind" was treated of by H. G. Parkins in an oration of which he may justly be proud. While Mr. Parkins' delivery betrayed some nervousness, for depth of thought and finished composition, his oration was the finest thing on the programme; and in following the train of his thought, his hearers lost sight of the minor defects in delivery. With practice and increased self-confidence, we shall look to see Mr. Parkins one of our most accomplished speakers.

"Speed Away!" was then admirably rendered by the quartette, which responded to an encore with "On a bank two roses fair," etc.

The debate on the question, "Should Chinese Immigration be prohibited?" was argued in the affirmative by E. B. Felsenthal in an able and straightforward speech of twelve minutes. A frank, manly address and pointed, energetic argument won the good-will, and held the attention of the audience throughout. S. J. Winegar followed in an eleven minutes' speech upon the negative, and showed that he was well posted on the arguments of his opponent. Mr. Winegar's voice began to fail him towards the last, but he made a strong, clear argument against prohibiting the immigration of our Mongolian neighbors.

The Athenæum Enterprise, by Miss Josie D. Parke, was for the most part well read, only an occasional word escaping our ears. It contained a number of local hits, appreciation of which the audience manifested by interruptions of applause. The suggestion that, in the light of the debate just preceding, we should now, instead of letting the

Chinese out West eat grasshoppers, teach the grasshoppers to eat the Chinese, was too good to be lost.

An oration on "Charlemagne," by N. K. Honore, closed the literary part of the programme. Mr. Honore's style and appearance upon the platform were the most graceful and pleasing of any of the speakers. While his oration did not display the elaborate thought and research of which Mr. Honore is capable, it was a finished production, and reflected credit upon the speaker.

"Good Night!" by the quartette, was the closing exercise of the programme. The quartette was to consist of R. B. Twiss, first tenor; L. J. West, second tenor; W. C. Hadley, first bass; and C. R. Dean, second bass. Owing to a severe cold, Mr. Hadley was unable to sing, and Dr. Harlem Cole kindly consented to take his place.

Regarding the anniversary as an exponent of the work done in the society the present term, Athenæum is to be congratulated upon her success.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions advanced in communications.

"SWEETS TO THE SWEET."

EDS. VOLANTE.—In your last issue there appeared the following:

"The young ladies of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, don't have to get up candy pulls and leave those young men who have not done their duty in 'swinging them out' to literary societies, entertainments, etc., out from their list of invitations, in order to bring them to a realizing sense of their duty. The consciences of students up there are so tender on that point that after some entertainment to which the boys ought to have invited the lady members of their classes, but were remiss in their duty, the guilty ones form into a ring and indulge in a mutual kicking each other all around, as an expiation. On the whole, we are rather inclined to favor the Evanston plan, as it is not so hard on the girls."

Now that the gauntlet has been thus thrown down, the young ladies cannot, in justice to themselves, remain silent. The writer of the above is laboring under a mistake, and a serious one, as regards the feelings with which this much-abused entertainment was given. The original idea was to make an evening party to which should be invited the students, friends and acquaintances of the young ladies who never "trip the light fantastic," it being well understood that the gentlemen who were *not* invited to the candy-pull were those who *had* been invited to every gathering where dancing was on the programme. It would be quite impossible to invite all the members of the University at one time, and if each division is to become angry whenever the other division is invited, the young ladies will indeed have trouble. We fail to see that the young ladies are under obligations to limit their invitations, or to confine them to

the same individuals. We also "favor the Evanston plan," not for the same reason, however, but because we feel confident that such a course of treatment would be very beneficial to the aforesaid young men, and would, perhaps, bring them to see things in their true light. The young ladies cannot see wherein the young gentlemen have any cause for offense, as neither the laws of etiquette, politeness or good-breeding have been violated, so far as the ladies are able to judge.

FAIR PLAY.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

EDITORS VOLANTE:—As your paper is intended to be an organ for the students, we would like to occupy a little space to air our views on a subject which, for a long time previously, circumstances have not required should be necessary to discuss.

We all have formed our ideas of class distinctions, and always having heard the revolting side of the case, have entertained a holy horror of the same. It has always been associated in our minds with the most heartless snobbishness and the most disdainful contempt on the part of higher classmen. We think, however, that there is a less repulsive and more correct view of the case. We think there is such a thing as *some* respect for the experience and superior judgment of the higher classmen on the part of the lower classmen, and especially the Freshmen. We think there is, or should be, a limit to the constant attempts of newly-fledged Freshmen to arrogate to themselves the same wisdom in college matters with Seniors and Juniors.

We venture to say further that the male members of '80, even, might exercise that universal habit of "thinking twice before they speak" when they so presumptuously contradict the well-founded opinions of higher classmen. It is a fact we have long been compelled to notice, that the present Freshmen class (with the exception of the ladies) is the "cheekiest" class that has ever entered the University within our recollection.

A difference of three or four years makes no difference with them in their intercourse with higher classmen. In the college they are incessantly trying to make other classes believe that they are not the lowest class in college. The idea of respecting the opinions of any one save their own classmates never enters their minds. They contradict a Junior, then strive to maintain their position by empty asseverations. One Freshman amid a crowd of higher classmen is always ready to interrupt with an uncalled-for and unappreciated opinion. Mistaking an overweening conceit for independence of mind, they advance their fallacies against a well-grounded judgment with refreshing self-assurance. They patronize Seniors and Juniors with amusing self-confidence. They address indifferent higher classmen as "young men," in a condescending manner truly edifying, and when they take no notice of

"Freshy," he is too obtuse to see that it is a "snub." Modesty in social affairs is conspicuously absent from these individuals, especially when they have no ladies themselves. They certainly are phenomena—these Freshmen; still, people occasionally become tired of phenomena. This is the case, Editors VOLANTE, with higher classmen in regard to these lower classmen, and we predict to these precocious young men if they don't "tone down" their disgusting obtrusiveness, there will be a general uprising of Seniors and Juniors to "sit on" them. We have confined all our remarks to the class of '80, because it seems a class most desperately in need of some reminder of the fact of class distinctions. The gentlemen of this class have been reminded of this fact, time and again, through the society papers and by "word of mouth," but as it has not seemed to have any marked effect, we seek a more emphatic declaration of our sentiments through THE VOLANTE.

COMMUNICATED.

EDITORS VOLANTE:—We have always looked upon the class-room as one of the features of college life most conducive to success. By this our ambition is kindled, and we are stimulated to prepare every lesson, and when examinations, as here, are to show the public what we have been doing, not a test of scholarship, the student feels the more the importance of gaining a reputation in the class-room. Anything, then, which tends to discourage, to disgust or to make him disheartened should be most carefully avoided. Much of the advantage of the class-room would be defeated did each one know when he was to recite, or just what problem or passage would come to him. We do not wonder, then, that our Professor begins recitation one day here, another there. But why he should go clear over the heads of some, day in and day out, is unintelligible to us, in fact, bewildering. What are the feelings of a student who daily prepares his lessons, to find that the Professor "hasn't called on him this week?" But when this same remark is made the next and the next, curiosity is aroused. Why is it done? What are its results? The former question must remain unanswered. The latter can be considered more intelligently. The first week the student wonders why he hasn't been called upon. Has he offended the teacher? He thinks not. Did he always get his lessons perfectly? No, but he recites as well as Smith, or Jones, who is called upon almost every day. What the matter is, he can't make out, yet he'll get his lesson for Monday perhaps a little better than usual, for it can't be that he will be ignored next week. But Friday comes, and no recitation yet. A feeling of indifference has gained possession of him. He no longer prepares his lessons carefully. The remarks of the instructor pass by unheeded; he sits on the hard benches with a feeling of reckless indifference to the recitation, or kills time by scribbling. When this thing goes on for another week it becomes

simply intolerable. He doesn't even pretend to study his lesson in that department, but puts his time on one in which, he has, as he terms it, a "better show." One of these individuals who have been so studiously overlooked, was called upon one day to recite. It soon became apparent that he wasn't prepared for the ordeal. The next day also he was summoned. The recitation was even worse. The student, on being seated, said he would have studied his lesson, only he thought he was through reciting for this term the day before. The remark was significant; three weeks or more had passed since he had been given a chance to recite, and the sentiment he uttered was one felt by all in like circumstances.

There is no need of enlarging upon the evils of the course under discussion. The only question remaining is, can it be avoided? In only one department in *this* University has it been a subject of general remark. How the other Professors manage to shun the dangerous rock, they can, and no doubt will, explain to any anxious inquirer who wishes to profit from experience and observation.

STUDENT.

LOCALS.

Boz, '76, was in town last week.

Sophs cramming in Spher. Trig.

The elocution class still continues.

"On the fly," lately—pop bottles through the halls.

'77 has only about two months more to exist.

The campus looks as though it had the small-pox.

Every one is indignant at Monmouth's cheeky demand.

Ann Arbor's Freshmen have "pumped" a Soph.

Two more Juniors out in linen collars since the presidential inauguration.

Junior in Eng. Lit.—"Bacon was the *scrape-goat* of a corrupt king's blunders."

The authorities certainly deserve credit for the cleanliness of our halls.

The Juniors say they challenge comparison of records for chapel attendance this term.

Some of the Freshmen are anxious to have an ex. this year. Ask your mammas first.

C. A. Barker, '70, presides over his quiet household and runs his business on the "Nord Seite."

Charles J. Roney, '76, is employed as assayer in the Bulion Smelting Works, 57 and 59 South Jefferson Street.

One of the Juniors received five letters by one mail, last week, and was so happy he couldn't learn a lesson for two days.

Quite a large number of strangers have visited us this term, Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, among them.

JUNIOR, (*reciting in Eng. Lit.*)—"Macpherson was accused of plagiarism from Homer, the Bible, Pope, and his other contemporaries."

J. G. Davidson, '72, instituted a course of entertainments the past winter at Elgin, which we understand were quite successful.

C. A. Beverly '72, now a full-fledged M. D., has recently sold his drug store in Dundee and is devoting all his time to practicing.

Madison University, Wis., is troubled with a "pop-corn girl who seriously rivals the young ladies of the Hall in flirting."

The majority of the members of the Boarding Club have sworn off on fresh pork for Sunday's dinner. They say it isn't conducive to a congenial frame of mind for the next few days following.

We caught a Junior urging on a couple of street *gamins* in a free fight the other day. He looked rather sheepish when caught, but said he had to have some excitement occasionally.

Now that the election is decided and times are easier, can't we afford to have a catch put on Professor F.'s recitation room door so as not to be obliged to lock it every time to keep it shut?

While "Winter is lingering in the lap of Spring," base ball languishes. We hope soon to see out-door sports made possible by the weather, so that the "physique" of the boys may be speedily improved.

The reason why the Freshmen are always seen with a load of books and the Seniors with none at all is simply this: the former carry all their knowledge in their arms, the latter in their heads.

"*Es war einmal ein kleines Madchen, dem war Vater und Mutter gestorben,*" was translated in class, the other day, "There was once a little girl to whom a father and mother were born."

Freshman, if college honors you would win,
Don't rely on tinkling brass and jingling tin;
Take care the sinful "pony" to eschew,
Or soon the "critter" will be riding you;
Don't fall in love or flirt in school,
Or you'll turn out, at last, a durned old fool.

Our Professor in Eng. Lit. remarked to '78 in recitation the other day on the practical tendency of the age, that "he ventured to predict that if any of the class ever gained literary distinction, it would be in the fields of history or philosophical research." F. looked discouraged.

It's terribly trying to the constitution, but we propose to hold out or die in the attempt. Ye editor "swore off" for this term, and now every fellow-student takes especial pains to offer us a cigar on every possible occasion. Never mind; we'll take some of them by surprise, one of these days.

A little miss, not far away, undertook to recite some of "Barbara Fritchie," which she had heard repeated. Here is the result:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
It dies like a dog. 'March on,' she said."

It so happened, a few weeks ago, that the front steps of the University building were completely covered with ice. We were in receipt of a number of very profane communications from "sufferers" who either went down accidentally or had to crawl down on their hands and knees. One young lady went directly to a prayer-meeting after her painfully rapid descent.

The season of mock programmes has set in again. They made their appearance at the recent commencement of the Chicago Medical College. The best hits in them were "cribbed" from those which the present Senior class got off on the class of '76. They were also distributed at the Junior Ex. at Evanston, in spite of a posse of policemen and detectives who were on the look-out for them.

Nothing like being a poet. The poet of '78 lent a coal-hod at the beginning of the term. The borrower failed to return it, and the next day the owner of the hod wanted some coal and didn't know where his hod was. He started out to borrow, and borrowed his own hod without knowing it, and he has borrowed it regularly every alternate day since, searching the building through meanwhile for his hod.

A Senior who prides himself on his knowledge of German, sent his washerwoman the following note:

"Gewaltige und Hochmuthige Frau:
"Deine ausserordentliche Benachrichtigung hat mich ganz niedergeschlagen, aber die Bekanntmachung ist nothwendig dasz der Ordnung meiner Verwaltungseinrichtungent so eingerichte ist dasz es mir platterdings unmoglich ist meine Waschfrauregnunge jetz zu bezahlen.
Springwetterhausenfeld."

It was returned marked "Held for postage." There was only six cents to pay.

One of our Juniors recently asked a member of the Y. L. Department for her company to some entertainment. Whether it was his *color*, or what, we know not, but for some reason or other she was so embarrassed that she stam-

mered out a negative reply and sent him off to pine in solitude when she fully intended to "accept with the greatest pleasure." We wonder if invitations to the ladies from our Juniors are such uncommon things as this would seem to imply. If so, co-education evidently has yet a mission to perform.

A young Sankey is evidently endeavoring to develop somewhere in the neighborhood of the stairway on the second floor of Jones Hall, from the reverberations of harmony (?) which radiate thence at all hours of the day from 6 A. M. If perseverance and energy will give success, we think he may rival Ira D. himself.

For convenient reference in the discussion of the question, "Saxon Words, or Romanic?" the following passages are suggested. The first is from Dr. Samuel Johnson's work, "The Rambler;" the second is a translation of a sentence in Hegel's philosophical works:

"He that should steadily and resolutely assign to any science or language those interstitial vacancies which intervene in the most crowded variety of diversion or employment, would find every day new irradiations of knowledge, and discover how much more is to be hoped from frequency and perseverance than from violent efforts and sudden desires."

"There can nothing begin, whether so far as it is, or so far as it is not, for, in so far as it is, it does not first begin, but in so far as it is not, neither does it then begin."

The Chicago University Champion Base Ball Nine of '76 had their pictures taken, some time ago. They look invincible. Nat is evidently about to "kick" against an unfair decision. F. E. Lansing looks supremely happy, as though he had hit the striker with a hot "twister." Lew don't care a cent, anyhow, so long as his side "licks." Raymond is squatting on second ready for a liner. Dean is sternly resolved on knocking the ball over center-fielder's head. "Addy" is looking for a sky-scraper. Billy Gardner is preparing for a lightning throw to first. Rowell is just about to astonish the crowd with a liner on third strike, while Black seems to enjoy the fun immensely.

When your chum comes home from the hop, dashes his hat on the floor and kicks it under the table, then runs his fingers through his hair and swears by the dreadful ghost of the great horned horse that he never will go with her again, that she is crazy over that detestable Sophomore, that he never did care for her anyhow, and he is glad things have come to a crisis,—don't be alarmed; just bide your time and keep cool. When he professes to start out for an evening walk, some time the next week, and comes home with a button-hole bouquet just over the center of his circulatory system, a new perfume on his pocket handkerchief, and two long, wavy, brown hairs clinging to his left shoulder, you are justified in examining his countenance for the

golden footprints of that peace which comes from reconciliation, and whispering, "*Post nubila Phœbus.*"

In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement of the Theological Seminary for next year, at its new location in Morgan Park. The Seminary has been so near us for so long a time, and so many of our boys have received their "sheepskins" only to move across the way, keeping up a more or less continual association with the University affairs, in interest, at least, that it seems almost a part of our institution. We shall miss "the boys" in our literary societies and other connections. There is no doubt, however, that upon the whole the change will be an improvement to the Seminary. Their accommodations in their new buildings will be much more ample, and their corps of instructors is a strong one. The securing of Dr. Boise in the Greek department, and Professor Maimon in the Oriental Languages and Literature makes these departments unrivaled by any institution in this country. Their lecture course includes some strong names, and promises a good programme. While we dislike to have the Seminary leave us, we wish them every success in their new location.

EXCHANGES.

The Undergraduate has the best list of personals we have seen.

What was the matter with the *ink* in the last *Alumni Journal*? We couldn't touch its pages without blurring the letters.

The Beloit *Round Table*, of March 7th, is one of the best numbers of our exchanges we have received. Its editorial on the annoyance caused in the class rooms by the impertinences of "smart" students is so good that we reprint a part in our editorial columns.

We received the Cheltenham *Record*, and welcome it among our exchanges. It is rather unsatisfactory to outsiders in its local allusions. Its editorials in the number before us are not of the heaviest character, and the poetry in "Hands out" is thin, though the moral is good.

We hate to notice the *Qui Vive*—we haven't time enough (to say nothing of the quantity of invectives) to do it justice. The poorest, most miserable-appearing sheet for a college paper that finds its way to our table. With a typographical appearance of which the publisher of a patent medicine almanac would be ashamed, it is a disgrace to any institution calling itself a college. The exchange editor of the Madison (Wis.) *University Press* has spoken our mind in the issue of Jan. 20th, 1877, on the *Qui Vive*. Read it, editors of the *Qui Vive*, and endeavor to profit by

some of the mild hints it contains, and give your morose and misanthropic exchange editor something to do besides brooding over disappointed ambition and nursing his morbid envy and acrimonious spleen against his fellow-mortals.

Since our last we have received *The Dickinsonian*, *The Targum*, *Round Table*, *Berkleyan*, *College Herald*, *Colby Echo*, *Princetonian*, *Asbury Review*, *Dartmouth*, *Golden Sheaf*, *Williams Athenæum*, *Tuft's Collegian*, *College Mercury*, *Cornell Review*, *Monthly Repertory*, *Hesperian Student*, *National Teacher's Monthly*, *Alumni Journal*, *University Herald*, *Cheltenham Record*, *Tripod*, *College Ohio*, *Simpsonian*, *Bowdoin Orient*, *Westminster Monthly*, *University Press*, *College Journal*, *The Besom*, *Oberlin Review*, *Index*, *Undergraduate*, *Bates' Student*, *Campus*, *Brunonian*, *Beacon*, *Qui Vive*, *Lafayette College Journal*, *Denison Collegian*, *Irving Union*, *Jewell*, *The Reveille*, *Chronicle*, *Cornell Era*, *Trinity Tablet*, *The Illini*, and a few others.

CLIPPINGS.

The epitaph of the small boy who shuffled off his mortal coil lately, at Durham, will do for the democratic party. The boy swallowed a small can of nitro-glycerine. His father, in total ignorance of the fact, spanked him lustily. "He was gathered to his fathers," and they put on his tombstone, "Rent by Internal Dissensions."—*Amherst Student*.

A young lady of Bellevue, Ohio, bet a young man a kiss that Tilden would be elected—he to pay if Tilden won, she to pay if Hayes were elected. On the morning of the 8th of November he called and paid the bet; on the 9th he called and took it back. That evening she paid the bet. Next morning she took it back and he paid; then she paid, and he paid, and so they have been kept busy by the contradictory despatches ever since, and both declare their willingness and ability to hold out until Congress decides the question. They don't like the new Electoral law. They think that it is unconstitutional.—*Ex.*

In looking through our exchanges we came across an editorial in the Beloit *Round Table* so pertinent that we cannot forbear giving it to our readers. We hope it will strike home to some not a thousand miles from the University of Chicago, and help them to see themselves as others see them. Here it is, nearly in full:

"We do not believe that there are any of our professors who are unwilling to allow some license for disturbance in the recitation-room when the animal spirits are unusually difficult to control, although a strict insistence on the rights of the instructor would not warrant even such recognition. But when students so far forget the spirit of the gentleman as to descend to little meannesses simply to gratify a per-

sonal dislike, real or fanciful, no amount of that gilding or veneering which society makes to be the test of what it calls gentlemanly, will withstand the just judgment due such conduct. Every species of those manifold petty actions which their authors regard as "smart," are resorted to by these gentlemen in order to annoy the Professor.

* * * * * Our faith in the efficacy of preaching and moralizing after the manner of the college student is hardly strong enough to insure the expectation that anything we may say will have the desired effect. But we shall not fail to record our protest, with that of every fair-minded student, against actions which so lower the tone of college character. Therefore, thou vilifier of the word gentleman, be thou called Sophomore, Junior, Prep., or by whatsoever title of like significance or insignificance, lay not the flattering unction to thy soul that we shall be disappointed if this gentle admonition does not affect thy standard of gentlemanliness. If fate has doomed thee to personate a certain well-known long-eared animal herein nameless, thou wilt undoubtedly remain so, and continue to fancy thyself a gentleman because of the fashion of thy coat, the immaculateness of thy toilet and the glibness with which thy tongue doth wag in that motley assembly known as polite society. Whole volumes of advice and moral exhortation can not help thee. Thou art doomed, and there is no deliverance from without. Since an irrevocable fate has so fashioned and fixed thy being that the faculty of appreciation is in thy heels instead of in thy brain, where the reason and other attributes that distinguish the man from the monkey are supposed to dwell, of what avail is it for the *Round Table* editor to wax eloquent in moralizing, and address such language to thee as would befit men and not donkeys? Verily, there is but one way of escape, namely, to shut thyself away from the sight and hearing of men, and strive earnestly to get into thy senses (we hope that there is somewhere within thy being this divine gift, though yet undiscoverable,) the alphabetical principles of gentlemanliness. Ponder deeply the word, and if thou art rewarded with the discovery of its meaning, try to keep it in mind, and learn from it these two things, namely: It is possible that the rights and feelings of others are worthy of some respect, and no science has yet proved that the supreme aim of the universe is the production of that type of being above mentioned, whether with two legs or four."

Prof. in Chemistry: "If we combine one volume of Hydrogen and one of Chlorine, we have two volumes as a result. If we combine three volumes of Hydrogen and one of Nitrogen, we have two volumes as a result. If we combine four volumes of Hydrogen with one of Carbon, we have again two volumes in all." The class stares; they can't see it. Mr. P. asks whether all the volumes are of the same size. The class titters. Mr. H., a profound thinker, after puzzling his brain a minute in great excitement, rises half out of his seat and in a voice of thunder exclaims: "Well, Professor, if you have four volumes of Hydrogen, how many volumes have you got?" Prof. (blandly): "Four, Mr. H., four;" and the class sends forth an unearthly yell.—*Rochester Campus*.

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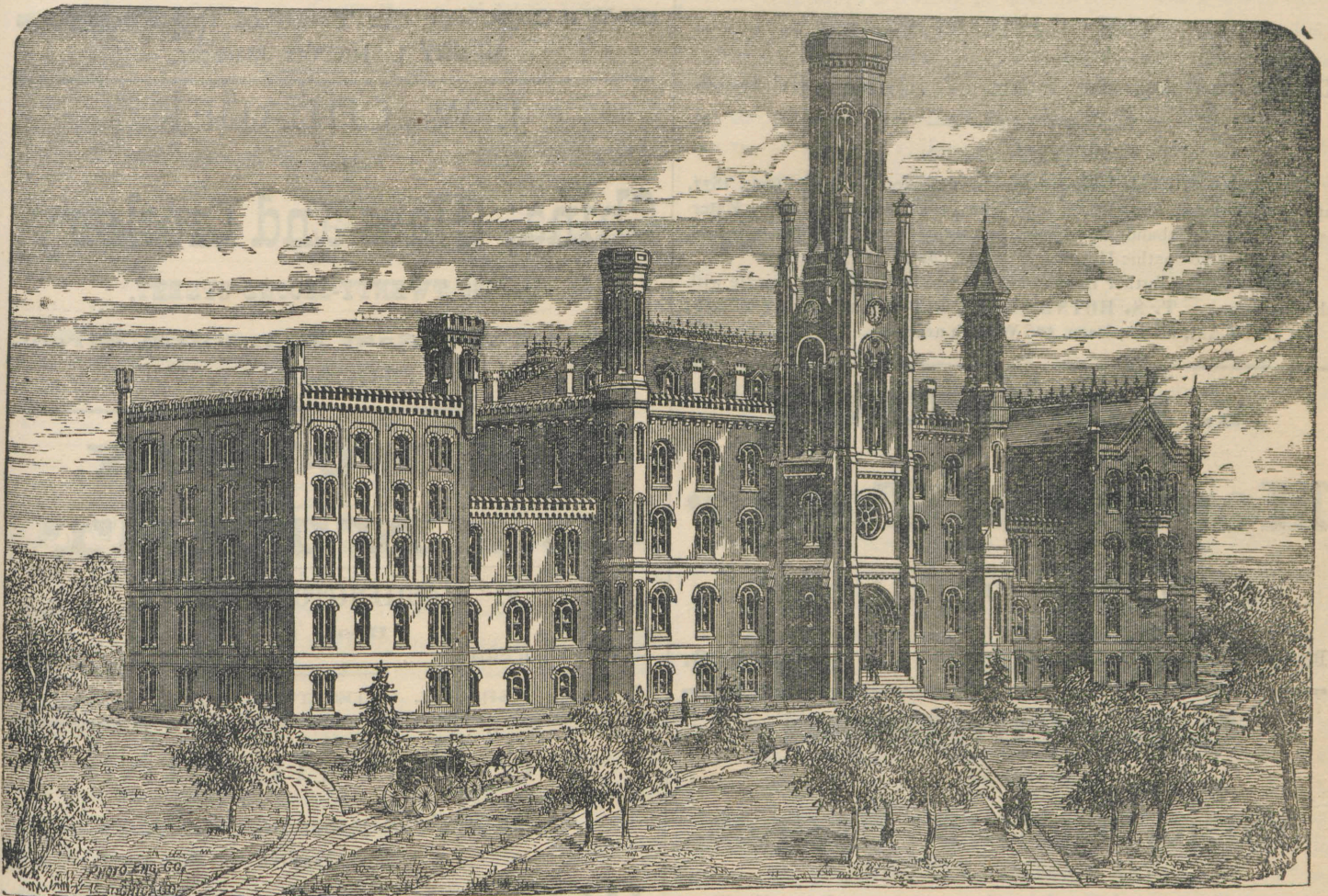
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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1877.

NO. 7.



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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1877.

NO. 7.

THE VOLANTE.

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J. LANGLAND, '77. MISS JESSIE F. WAITE, '77. W. W. COLE, JR., '77.

F. A. HELMER, '78.

H. E. FULLER, '78.

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A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, we think has conveyed a wrong impression in speaking of Dr. Boise's resignation. He gives it as his opinion that it is the severing of the last cord which binds the Baptist heart to the institution. Now, while we deeply regret his resignation and regard it as no small loss to the University, we see no ground for so extravagant a statement. For does it not imply that the people are attached to Dr. Boise alone, and not to the institution? This we cannot believe to be the case, for there are still remaining the usual number of students, and according to Dr. Boise's testimony as good instruction in the preparatory department as can be found in any western institution, and the higher classmen are generally well satisfied with the instruction they are receiving. The University is not dependent upon any one man or any two men, and if there has been strength sufficient to bind the denomination to the University it is absurd to suppose that it can be annihilated by the resignation of a single man.

"I would give \$5000 cash if I had only kept on," says a young man who left school in his Freshman year, speaking of the advantages of college training. We need not take it for granted that he means just what he says, at least as far as the \$5000 are concerned, but we may accept it as an emphatic expression of regret at not finishing the work he had begun. This said to one just completing his college

course produces a feeling of satisfaction. Such a one takes it as a compliment to his wisdom in resolving to go through the work from beginning to end, and to his energy and patience in successfully executing his determination. But will he accept his valuation of the benefits to be derived from a course of study in college? What alumnus would sell, if it were possible, all the good that he received from his alma mater for \$5000? Well, it will depend on the kind of alumnus. There are unfortunately a number who would jump at the chance and the only loser in the bargain would be the buyer. The majority, however, would consider five, fifty or five hundred thousand dollars too small a sum to buy the power of intellect which they acquired in college, and through which they can admire beauties and enjoy pleasures which otherwise would have been unseen and unfelt.

Cynics and cynicism have good cause for thriving in these times if their cause consists in the prevalence of fraud, imposition and deception. To be just, honest and generous is to lose and not to gain as far as the present is concerned. He who can most successfully play the part of honest, whole-souled and guileless individual is the one who gathers the richest harvests. The old argument of the Greek sophist, that he who is the most perfectly unjust while appearing to be the most just is the happiest, is not a sophism looking at it with regard to present privileges and advantages. For instance, how is the blustering, loud-mouthed, swearing and shoulder-hitting fellow looked upon? Is he not hailed as the genial, whole-souled and unselfish man? And yet how often we find the contrary to be the case! It is the wily fox who has assumed the lion's skin and roaring voice, but not its nobler nature. Therefore to discover his real character from his appearance or his conversation is not an easy matter. Not so with his actions. Here the reality appears in the shape of small, mean actions, trivial in themselves, but important as the outward indications of the mean and contracted soul within. Their object is always the same, self-interest. The nearest approach to generosity of which such a man is capable, strongly reminds us of what is called "honor among thieves"; he will work for the advantage of his friends, provided it is for his own direct advantage as well, and for the disadvantage of others. Such a man it is who carries off the honors, because she one to whom they legitimately belong is too honest and too proud to descend to deception and conspiracy to obtain them.

We have been considerably interested in the "breeze" raised by an article in our last issue. It has given us something to talk about, and has evidently added to the interest taken in our little paper. Whether it will accomplish its purpose in reform or not remains to be seen. Certainly it will call attention to the reality of distinctions in college, and the result of such attention will be a clearer conception of the real grounds of distinction. Such a result is as desirable as it is certain. Let us come down to solid bottom and "give" the upper and lower classman "his due," as well as the—well, any body else.

Without any intention to be partial on the subject we have a few words to say on general principles about the literary societies. It is for the interest of the students that both exist, and that they should not differ a great deal in numbers. The principal literary advantage which any student derives from them is in preparing and giving exercises of his own. To this end he should take a part at somewhat short intervals, and become so accustomed to the floor that he shall feel at home before the society. If the society is large some members are shut out of these advantages; if it is too small, or if many of the members refuse appointments, the same persons will appear on the programme too often and thus interest in the exercises will decrease. Each society should also look to its proportion of each college class, that it may preserve a constant and reliable position in college and never be seriously crippled by losing its graduating members. The attractions to an outsider are about the same in both. Neither one is so full of excellences and free from faults as to make attendance upon it or membership in it pre-eminently desirable above the other. Either one affords a fine opportunity for social culture. Probably a member of either finds most enjoyment in his own society, where he is at home. Particularly do we say, and we place it last by way of emphasis, that both deserve and should receive a hearty support during the present term.

How much time a student, while in college, should devote to that which is purely of a literary character is a question not easily answered. While perhaps a majority of students are not sufficiently inclined to essay writing, or any kind of literary work, those who do have a taste of this kind of labor are apt to be too ambitious. Like the boy who is anxious to fly his kite before it is finished, or to take hold of the horse's reins before he is strong enough, some literary aspirants are in too great haste to test the fertility of their brains; they are afraid that whatever genius they may possess will die out unless they keep it continually on fire. While it is highly important for one in the flower of his youth to cultivate a taste for literary work, we must remember that the race to distinction is not always swift. Those

plants that develop the most rapidly are the weakest. The pine and the poplar develop in a very short time and tower above the antiquated oaks, but as timber they are far less substantial and less useful. It is true that Milton and Macaulay and others composed some of their wonderful works while in college, but we must regard this as an exception to the generality of men. It is better to follow as an example those whose genius is less marked. Shaw says of Addison that when he was thirty-six years old he was full and ripe. He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, subsoiling indifferently, cutting and sowing and cutting again, like other luckless cultivators of letters. The works of Addison that were by far the most merited were composed after his intellect was fully matured. Far is it from our intention to discourage literary work in college, but we would emphatically oppose the course taken by a good many who carry it to such an excess, by engaging in literary contests, participating in public exercises and the like as to neglect in part regular college work and almost entirely general reading which cannot be done without positive injury to one who desires to be eminently successful.

The opinion is prevalent among intelligent men outside of college, and also among those students in college who have not entered upon the study, that the study of metaphysics is not practical, and we are constrained to say a few words in its defense. The commonly conceived idea is that its reasoning is so obscure, that it deals so exclusively in abstractions that it cannot be brought down to the common business of life, nor be of any aid to the mind in the various pursuits. If we cannot show that a study of metaphysics in any way administers to the wants, and promotes the happiness of man we are willing to yield the question. We believe, however, that we are able to show in what way we are made wiser and happier by this study. It is an important study because by it we become acquainted with ourselves, and inasmuch as our knowledge of human nature increases in proportion as we know the working of our own minds, and as knowledge of human nature is of incalculable benefit to a man of any profession or in any business, in society or wherever man comes in contact with man, it is certainly of the first importance that we should have as thorough a knowledge as possible of self, and this is that for which the study of metaphysics is especially designed. Though the motto "Know thyself" was inscribed upon the Delphic temple ages ago, yet how few even at the present day seem to comprehend its significance. If it is the natural tendency of our minds to draw conclusions and form opinions according to beliefs formed during our childhood, whether those beliefs be true or false, how satisfactory and in fact how necessary it is to know this fact if we wish to avoid blunders and escape the most fatal errors. If children ask question after question because of an inherent desire to know the causes of things

rather than because of childish whims how important it is that parents and teachers should be apprised of this fact in order that this strong desire for knowledge should not be cut off in its bloom. We might mention a hundred instances in which a thorough knowledge of self, or in other words a knowledge of human nature, would very greatly increase our influence for good. Metaphysics is something that can be brought within the comprehension of any ordinary mind. In whatever department of life we may be, it is, if we have studied it properly, of great practical value. We think we have sufficient testimony at our command that the most successful teachers and the most competent jurists are men who have the clearest insight into the study of metaphysics. That students carry it to such an extent as to make it a matter of mere speculation, is true; but is it not so with any science? We believe that a larger proportion of the ground which we go over in metaphysics while in college can be applied to the common affairs of life than of the ground which we go over in mathematics, or the natural sciences, or the classics. Scientific investigation would be where it was centuries ago had not men made the study of mind of the first importance.

We are able to trace the errors into which scientific men were continually falling through ignorance of this important study. The Socratic school took the initiatory steps in exposing these errors by making the study of mind a specialty. Bacon and Descartes surely could not have given to the study of science such an impetus, had they not been metaphysicians in every sense of the word.

The student who is obliged to depend entirely upon himself for the means to defray the expenses of his education, is often at a loss to decide which is the more profitable, to take outside work along with his studies, or to leave school and earn money enough to enable him to give his whole time to his studies when pursuing them. With us, in so large a place as Chicago, almost any energetic student of even fair business ability can secure something to do to help along, though "Bonanzas" are by no means lying around loose for every one to pick up. A good many of the students living in the University are taking work of some kind in addition to their regular college work, in the way of paper routes, canvassing, keeping books for neighboring firms, teaching outside, etc., all of which contribute to the financial needs of the lucreless student. A few prefer remaining out for a year or so, and earning money to carry them through. Both systems have their advantages and their disadvantages. The man who comes back with money enough to carry him on without additional work can devote himself more closely to work; but he has lost his class, and in one he has been accustomed to look upon as a lower one, he is apt to feel that he is out of his place, and his college life loses a large part of the interest it would have if he could keep on with

his class. Besides, the chances are strong that he will not make the amount of money that he deems sufficient, or that business will secure such a hold upon him that he will give up school altogether and plunge into business.

The student who attempts to make his way through college may make up his mind that he has hard and continued hard work before him. In the most lucrative employment which our students find there is so much demanded in time and labor either physical or mental, that much of the energy which should be expended upon his college studies, and their concomitants is necessarily exhausted. The student who gets up every morning at half past four and walks two hours, delivering papers, breakfasting at seven thirty, or the one who is obliged to regulate his hours of retiring and rising by the moon in order to light and extinguish lamps, cannot enter his classes or studies with the ambition of his classmate who retired and rose when he pleased. Still more exhaustive is it in the long run, though not so patent in its effects at the time, for the student who attempts to maintain a good standing in his classes and at the same time carry on a business outside which imposes a constant responsibility upon his mind. Yet if a student has a good executive ability, and will take care of himself, he can accomplish far more than would seem possible at first thought, and without injury to himself. We are told that the student needs relaxation and recreation. But can he not find these in the variety of his work? We think that if we look at the students who are known to have a great deal of work outside of their regular studies, and who yet stand among the first in their classes, we shall find that their work is a constant change, and that in this variety of employment they find the recreation for which the more favored student turns to base-ball or boating. If, then, the student will so arrange his work that when one branch is completed for the day he can turn his undivided attention to another he need not lack for recreation, nor at night look back upon wasted time. To the student who can afford it we would say—play; don't work all the time, but play. To the one who often feels necessity's relentless grip we say, arrange your work so that its variety shall furnish your recreation.

LITERARY.

SPARE THAT R.

We wondah why so many of ouah people puhstist in dif-fuhing from the great majawity of the best speakuhs in the pronunciation of the most smooth and graceful of English consonants. It stwikes us that any one who has twiumphed ovuh weading, witing and withmetic must have obsuhved that no good authawity can be found foah the puhsecution of the lettuh *ah*. We like stories, but if a puhson with fully

formed awgans of speech should visit ouah sanctum to tell us how a "wat wan ovah the woof of a house with a waw lump of tivah in his mouth," and how "wound and wound the wagged wocks the wagged wascals wan," we would weach foah ouah bootjack and point towahds the doah with moah intuwest than we evuh had in the wesults of examination.

Webster says that, in the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent. He applies the very mild term, "impropriety," to the suppression of it in such words as *here*, *far*, *murmur*, &c., so common in the south of England and in the United States. This barbarous pronunciation is not so widely adopted as to have any prospect of securing authority on its side, and we demand that those who use it and pretend to be educated, make an effort to speak more correctly. It may be called a small point, but the true genius of conversational and oratorical culture implies a lynx-eyed watchfulness against even small corruptions of speech. It is not really a matter of little consequence. We believe that nearly all who do not adopt this practice entertain a dislike towards it; and when extremes meet, when the extreme eradicator of the proper sound meets a firm conservative, a lively disgust is awakened in the latter, who thinks he can see in the swelling intonation superciliousness, would-be "aristocracy," and a dozen other features to which honest slang affords a blessed relief.

FLIRTING WITH LIFE.

We have all seen such flirtations. The officiating gentleman pays attentions to college life a year or two. He then sees a better chance for success—a vastly better thing than this dull school life, this perpetual grind. Off he goes to another base and into another plan of operations, only to change again. He looks with far-off admiration on each new enterprise before he comes to it, makes love to it when he reaches it, goes to work in the new field, sees its faults before hidden, leaves it and dashes away to another. The pleasure of anticipation is all there. The man is "to be blest"—is bound to be. Well, so he is, blest with the delights of continual change, pleased with novelty, inspired with high hopes but it is a flirtation. The young gallant swings his handkerchief at the law in the most approved way, and then sails off into canvassing, patent-right business, medicine, or engineering. He then goes to teaching, and soon comes round to his old love, the law, only to leave it for the book or lightning-rod business.

This is a very entertaining and very fashionable style of flirting, and if any young gentlemen or ladies are willing to make the trifling sacrifice of success, we advise them to try something of the kind when the solid work to which they have given themselves becomes dull and tiresome.

"*Sic semper Sophomoribus*," said a Senior, as he slew a Soph, for using profane language language.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

If there is anything for which our editorial soul longs with an unutterable longing, it is an earthquake. Not one of those South American kinds, which make the earth open beneath your feet, but one of those genteel, considerate earthquakes, which confines itself to cracking glass and crockery and frightening people. Aside from minor consideration, we should like to see some lifeless things and persons "shook up" for a few moments, so that we could judge in which class of objects we should put them, whether among the fossils of the Devonian or Carboniferous ages, or among the developed, living specimens of creation of the Quaternary. A friend in California describes one of these "stirring" events in such an entertaining and graphic style that we have taken the liberty to lay a portion of it before our readers:

"Possibly you noticed in the Chicago paper a telegram from Q., stating that we had had an earthquake. It was on the 16th of February, in the afternoon about 5 o'clock. The day was warm and clear. We (the workers or 'men') had just finished killing a beef and had started for the house to prepare for supper. About fifty feet from the dwelling is a brick milk house or dairy. I was just by that when I felt a sort of rumble, and then a decidedly violent shake, and at the same time the milk-house began to rattle and shake for all that it was worth. I attempted to go ahead, but got weak in the knees and had to stand still. A Chinaman, Geck, had just gone up stairs, and he lit out from the porch, utterly neglecting to touch the stairs. Then I knew what was up; before that I did not know anything—was luney. It lasted about three seconds, and the motion was plainly from north to south. My uncle was in the house, and at the first rattle jumped about forty feet. My respected aunt and the female servant started for the same door, and each, in order to make room for the other, went sideways, consequently both were stuck fast on the sill. A great deal of china-ware and crockery was broken by being rattled down. In Q. a few chimneys fell, and two brick buildings were badly cracked.

"It was the severest shock ever experienced by the most ancient inhabitant. Everybody said that I looked whiter than anybody else. I felt pretty queer anyway. But the best cove was Tai, a most hideous-looking Chinaman, who had been out making garden. About three minutes after it was over he came along, hoe on his shoulder, cue hanging limp and lifeless behind, and the most 'gone' expression I ever saw. When we laughed at him he braced up and tried to swear, but he could not contract his gills enough to do so. I would not have sold my share in that 'quake for \$50—unless some fellow had put up cash."

"Spring, gentle spring" has sprung upon us, and the young ladies are decorating the favorites with button-hole bouquets. We have got bushels of them—to get.

THE OTHER SIDE.

It requires little experience to know that with everything good is generally connected something bad. It is a part of our imperfect nature never to secure an advantage without having a disadvantage thrown into the bargain. A rule is said to be a poor one if it does not work equally well both ways. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody a good," is as true if stated, "It is a good wind which blows nobody an evil." A pure blessing may exist, but there are precious few who ever come across one, however much they may desire to do so, and however much they may seem to others to have succeeded. The preacher will expatiate and grow eloquent over the miseries and misfortunes of the rich, contrasting theirs with the happy lot of the poor, who are content with living from hand to mouth. The fact is, that pure happiness and good fortune belong neither to the rich nor the poor exclusively, but to each in part. We hear much of the advantages and happiness of having a college education, but very little of the disadvantages, until experience teaches us with a rod of iron that we have labored not that we might secure immunity from the cares and trials of those who have received no education, but that we might feel them more keenly and meet with others from which they are exempt. As soon as the collegian issues from his studious retirements to participate in the active life of the world, he is met with prejudice on the part of some, with distrust on the part of others. The opinion seems to be rooted firmly into the minds of some that a college-bred man must necessarily be familiar with all the details and minute particulars of the occupation upon which he designs to enter. It is not remembered that the student's chief work is to cultivate the mind rather than to store it with a multitude of facts; it is not remembered that he has brains with which to learn, rather than a stock of knowledge by which he can place himself at the head of any business at a moment's notice. Therefore, when he presents his diploma with much confidence in its potency, it is received as though it were a pardon from the governor for a capital crime, or a certificate from Jacksonville to the possessor's complete lunacy.

Among a certain class of people noted for their jealousy of learning, it is an unpardonable crime to have graduated from a college, and hence they take every opportunity to let the world know it; and the unfortunate collegian thinks that, after all, he may have made a mistake. Well, this is only one of the penalties which we have to pay for worshipping at the shrine of Minerva, instead of devoting ourselves to other and more popular gods. We have, so to speak, during our course in college been ascending a long hill, keeping in view the distant summit. Between us is a chasm at which we arrive at the end of our college life. Now, we may do either one or the other of two things: we may carefully descend the chasm and cross over and continue toward our ideal in safety, or we may fail to see the chasm, and, in popular parlance, "walk off," and break our bones at the

bottom. In other words, when college life is over, we've got to come down a good ways, of our own accord and gracefully, or else come down unwillingly and violently. Even if we do begin at the bottom, our superior training will enable us to overtake and pass a multitude of those who are striving to reach the same goal as ourselves, but without the aid of college training.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL FOUND HANGING.

NOVELETTE, IN ONE CHAPTER.

CHAPTER I.

A solitary horseman is winding his way down the mountain side, breathing the pure, clear air and lost in pious meditation. Suddenly he is aware of an approaching rider, whose horse is plunging madly along while his hoofs strike fire on the rocky road. Apprehending danger, as the place was lonely and wild, our friend, Sir Arthur Fitz Bulldoze, for the reader will by this time have recognized that it was he, drew his revolver with his right hand, clasp ing a poniard in his left hand, while he held the bridle of his horse between his teeth, demanded of the mysterious stranger who he was, whence he came and what was his good pleasure. The stranger who, on near approach, showed that he was a gentleman, made a sign to Sir Arthur to put up his weapons, and, panting for breath, related with great haste the reason for his strange behavior. His name was Givelittle, he said. He was the village Squire, &c.—gentleman noted for his benevolence. His only daughter, Miss Vanity Givelittle, had that evening disappeared, and with fear and trembling he had started to seek for her. There was every reason to believe that she had eloped with Lord Softhead, a young spendthrift of the adjoining city. Sir Arthur Fitz Bulldoze, moved to tears by this affecting narrative, presses the hand of the agonized father and assures him of his sympathy and assistance. They quicken their pace and ride on in silence. Just in advance is a little lake glowing with the warm light of the setting sun, around it are lofty trees in their rich garb of emerald green, while all around is a wild profusion of mosses and wild flowers, ferns and grasses. A beautiful place it truly is—a place for pleasure and pleasant thoughts, not for dire tragedy or sorrowful moanings. And yet as they approach they see a sight that freezes the blood in their veins, and causes each particular hair to stand on end. A white dress flutters in the breeze—they look, transfixed with horror, and behold! a beautiful girl, her golden hair flowing down her shoulders in massive ringlets like showers of burnished gold, her blue eyes raised to heaven, her white hands clasped—hanging! Think of it, oh gentle reader! Hanging—around her lover's neck.

Sequel. Return of daughter—tears—weeps—remorse—forgiveness.

Tableau. Wedding scene.

Lord and Lady Softhead remove to their castle, Orange, on the Rind, and pass the remainder of their days in happy seclusion.

An up-town girl sat on her lover's hat the other night, and kept him three hours over time. The next time that young man goes to see his girl, he should hang his hat on a nail, instead of holding it in his lap.—*Ex.*

BROUGHAM'S ADVICE TO MACAULAY.

The following is a copy of a well-known letter of Lord Brougham, first printed by Prof. Selwin.

NEWCASTLE, March 10, 1823.

To Zachary Macaulay, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—My principal object in writing to you to-day is to offer you some suggestions, in consequence of some conversation I have just had with Lord Gray, who has spoken of your son (at Cambridge) in terms of the greatest praise. He takes his account from his son; but from all I know, and have learned from other quarters, I doubt not that his judgment is well formed. Now, you, of course, destine him for the bar, and assuming this, and the public objects incidental to it, are in his views, I would fain impress upon you (and through you upon him) a truth or two, which experience has made me aware of, and which I would have given a great deal to have been acquainted with earlier in life from the experience of others.

First, that the foundation of all excellence is to be laid in early application to general knowledge is clear; that he is already aware of; and equally so it is (of which he may not be so well aware) that professional eminence can only be attained by entering betimes into the lowest drudgery, the most repulsive labors of the profession. Even a year in an attorney's office, as the law is now practiced, I should not consider too severe a task, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events, the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the bar. A young man whose mind has once been well imbued with general learning, and has acquired classical propensities, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself harmless from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talent for public speaking which your son happily possesses, is that he should cultivate that talent in the only way in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority of both experience and observation; I have made it very much my study in theory; have written very much upon it which may never see the light, and something which has been published; have meditated much and conversed much on it with famous men; have had some little practical experience in it, but have prepared for much more than I ever tried, by a variety of laborious methods—reading, writing, much translation, composing in foreign languages, &c.,—and I have lived in times when there were great orators among us; therefore I reckon my opinion worth listening to, and the rather, because I have the utmost confidence in it myself, and should have saved a world of trouble and much time had I started with a conviction of its truth.

1. The first point is this—the beginning of the art is to

acquire a habit of easy speaking; and, in whatever way this can be had (which individual inclination or accident will generally direct, and may safely be allowed to do so,) it must be had. Now I differ from all other doctors of rhetoric in this—I say, let him first of all learn to speak easily and fluently, as well and as sensibly as he can no doubt, but at any rate let him learn to speak. This is to eloquence, or good public speaking, what the being able to talk in a child is to correct grammatical speech. It is the requisite foundation, and on it you must build. Moreover, it can only be acquired young, therefore let it be by all means, and at any sacrifice, be gotten hold of forthwith. But in acquiring it every sort of slovenly error will also be acquired. It must be got by a habit of easy writing (which as Windham said proved hard reading,) by speaking in debating societies, with little attention to rule and more love of saying something at any rate, than of saying anything well. I can even suppose that more attention is paid to the matter in such discussions than in the manner of saying it; yet still to say it easily, *ad libitum*, to be able to say what you choose, and what you have to say—this is the first requisite, to acquire which everything else must for the present be sacrificed.

2. The next step is the grand one: To convert this style of easy speaking into chaste eloquence. And here there is but one rule. I do earnestly entreat your son to set daily and nightly before him the Greek models. First of all, he may look to the best modern speeches: (as he probably has already) Burke's best compositions, as the "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," speech "On the Nabob of Arcot's Debt;" Fox's "Speech on the Westminster Scrutiny," (the first part of which he should pore over till he has it by heart) "On the Russian Armament," and "On the War," (1803) with one or two of Windham's best, and a very few, or rather none, of Sheridan's. But he must by no means stop here. If he would be a great orator he must go at once to the fountain head, and be familiar with every one of the great orations of Demosthenes. I take for granted that he knows those of Cicero by heart; they are very beautiful but not very useful, except perhaps, the "Milo, pro Ligario," and one or two more; but the Greek must positively be the model; and merely reading it, as boys do, to know the language, won't do at all; he must enter into the spirit of each speech, thoroughly know the position of the parties, follow each turn of the argument, and make the absolutely perfect and most chaste and severe composition familiar to his mind. His taste will improve every time he reads and repeats to himself, (for he should have the fine passages by heart) and he will learn how much may be done by a skillful use of a few words and a rejection of all superfluities. In this view I hold a familiar knowledge of Dante to be next to Demosthenes.

It is in vain to say that imitations of these models won't

do for our times. First, I do not counsel any imitation, but only an imbibing of the same spirit. Secondly, I know from experience that nothing is half so successful in these times (hard though they be) as what has been formed on the Greek models. I use a very poor instance in giving my own experience, but I assure you that both in courts of law and Parliament, and even to mobs, I have never made so much play (to use a very modern phrase) as when I was almost translating from the Greek. I composed the peroration of my speech for the Queen, in the Lords, after reading and repeating Demosthenes for three or four weeks, and I composed it twenty times over at least, and it certainly succeeded in a very extraordinary degree, and far above any merits of its own. This leads me to remark that, though speaking, with writing beforehand, is very well until the habit of easy speech is acquired, yet after that he can never write too much; this is quite clear. It is laborious, no doubt, and it is more difficult, beyond comparison, than speaking off-hand; but it is necessary to perfect oratory, and at any rate it is necessary to acquire the habit of correct diction. But I go further, and say, even to the end of a man's life he must prepare, word for word, most of his finer passages. Now, would he be a great orator or not? In other words, would he have almost absolute power of doing good to mankind, in a free country, or no? So he wills this, he must follow these rules. Believe me, truly yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

PROVERBS.

Change is a leveller that time hangs out to teach foolish folk what they're about.

Blessed are those who attend to their own business, for thereby their business shall prosper.

He that hath patience hath a fortune.

Knowledge comes of study, and happiness of knowledge.

Every day hath its night, every light hath its shadow.

Men are as grateful for kind deeds as the sea is when you fling into it a cup of water.

Three can keep a secret when two of them are dead.

Glasses and lasses are brittle ware.

Blessed is the man who knoweth enough to keep his mouth shut.

Punishment is a cripple but it arrives.

He who says what he likes shall hear what he don't like.

Learning is good, but common sense is better.

ETIQUETTE.

A Paris philosopher has discovered that every living organism has something to live upon—even chameleons, supposed by Pliny and Hamlet to feed only on air, and in accordance with this broad idea, declares that all members of the human race should obey cer-

tain rules of etiquette, under penalty of failing the full employment of life. The ordinary every-day acts of politeness are the principal points of etiquette, with the thousand and one minor points, often called *little points*, are acts of courtesy and go to show the thoroughly *well-bred* gentleman or lady.

A gentleman when meeting on the street a lady with whom he is acquainted should raise his hat. (Cardinal.) In Germany it is also the universal custom that if several gentlemen are walking together and meet a lady with whom one is acquainted, all the gentlemen raise their hats.

In passing persons on the street always turn to the right. If this rule were always observed many unpleasant and absurd collisions would be avoided.

When a gentleman is introduced to a lady he should, on a second meeting, wait for her to recognize him. In case she does not he may consider that she does not desire his acquaintance. It not infrequently happens that a lady may be near-sighted or absent-minded, in which case she either does not see or does not take notice of the gentleman's presence. This is very unfortunate and often gives rise to hard feelings toward ladies who are far from slighting any one intentionally.

After attending a party at a lady's house, the gentleman should call within a week to inquire after the lady's health and pay his respects.

A call should not be prolonged more than half an hour.

In entering or leaving a room the gentleman should open the door and hold it open while the lady passes through.

While in the presence of ladies a gentleman should never light a cigar without first asking permission.

A gentleman will never keep his hat on in the house in the presence of ladies.

A lady should never receive any favor or act of politeness from a gentleman without acknowledging it. Any one who cannot afford to acknowledge a favor does not deserve to receive it.

"When any one steps aside at a door and invites you to pass first, stop and return him the favor of this act of kindness, but if the person insists, pass right ahead while graciously saluting."

Never pass in front of any one unless absolutely necessary, and then not without first asking permission.

A student should never turn his back toward a professor nor toward a classmate if possible to avoid it.

Table etiquette is a branch of science in which it might be well to organize a class here in our own college. Probably all the students are aware of the general rules of politeness as regards the table, but haste or hunger, or both, causes them many times to become in a measure forgetful of them, or in other words, to 'forget their manners.' Our French philosopher says, "The table is a throne which no revolution will ever overthrow." A few suggestions may not come amiss:

Always eat meat with your fork in your left hand. (Cardinal.) Always break your bread as you need it; never cut or bite it. Never carry your food to your mouth with your knife. Always eat pie with a fork (if you can.) "When the master or mistress of a table is helping out things and you are offered a plate, never pass it to another, as to do so would signify your belief that they were ignorant of the business on hand." (Cardinal.)

To many these may seem trifles, but the violation of these rules

causes annoyance to well-bred persons, while the observance of them renders one at his ease, and at the same time agreeable to his friends.

TRI KAPPA ANNIVERSARY.

The Tri Kappa Society held its Thirteenth Anniversary at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, the 27th instant. The weather was unfavorable, but the performers were favored with a large audience. Rev. Mr. Miller opened the exercises by prayer, after which Mr. Roney gave some instrumental music. The President, Mr. J. S. Forward, in his opening address made some fitting remarks showing the objects and characteristics of the Society, after which H. G. Williams delivered an oration on "Christianity as an Element of Civilization." Mr. Williams is very calm and self-possessed in his delivery; his thought was excellent and composition fine. His oration showed thorough and careful preparation, and was a credit to the Society.

Miss Sara Longenecker gave a reading, "The Cry of the Children," a selection from Mrs. Browning. Though the selection itself was not fully appreciated by some of the audience, the reading was very creditable. The reader has a very clear voice, and articulates distinctly. She showed a perfect familiarity with the piece, and read in such a way as to hold the attention of the audience throughout.

Next was a vocal solo, "Waiting," by Miss May Webb Lester. Miss Lester has an excellent voice, and, judging from the applause, all were very much pleased with the song.

The debate on the question, "Should Mormonism in the United States be Prohibited by Law?" was argued in the affirmative by E. B. Meredith. He portrayed the evils of Mormonism in such a way as to draw the sympathy of the audience, and his arguments were convincing. Though he lacked energy in delivery, his debate was, on the whole, praiseworthy.

Mr. Windes followed in a short and spicy debate of ten minutes. He succeeded in presenting the question in a different light, and answered some of the most convincing arguments of the affirmative. His delivery was very forcible, and his debate went somewhat beyond our anticipations.

Mr. Watson read the society paper. The Tri Kappa paper is usually one of the main features of the evening and this was not at all lacking in that respect. There was quite a variety of subjects contained in the paper from the most serious to the witty and trivial. The jokes were quite original and on the whole the paper was a decided success.

Mr. Roney gave us some instrumental music in rendering the selection, "Marche de Nuit," which was so well done that the audience responded by an encore.

The last literary exercise of the evening was an oration by F. M. Smith. The oration showed deep thought and extensive preparation. The subject was "Liberty and Submission." His reasoning was very close, and if there is

anything at all to criticize it is perhaps that it was too abstruse to take to the best advantage with a popular audience.

The exercises closed by another vocal solo by Miss Lester, with which the audience were so delighted that they could not retire without being favored with another song.

We feel to congratulate the Society on the Anniversary, which was in all respects exceedingly creditable.

LOCALS.

The class in astronomy is getting anxious to begin using the telescope.

The improvements in the campus don't look as if we are about to "collapse."

The St. Louis fire made some of the boys up in the top stories shiver.

The Freshmen have organized a base-ball club. Go in and win, boys.

Several opera glasses are advertised for sale after the 1st of May (moving day) in different rooms in Jones' Hall facing University Place.

The Juniors are indulging in physiology to Dr. Dexter, whose genial humor renders his lecture room always a favorite one. It's amusing, however, to see how the valiant Juniors skip the chapters of Draper which involve a dealing with chemistry.

Prof. Booth was one of the judges in the Wisconsin Inter-Collegiate Contest, at Madison, the 25th inst. The Professor speaks in flattering terms of their "spread" and reports Mr. Curtis, of Lawrence University, as taking the first prize.

Duffield has a pet snake in 12. The way the little darling coquettishly entwines itself around Duff's fingers is a joy to all beholders. We are among its admirers, but yet can't help feeling that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

The question which now agitates a certain student's mind is: "How many negatives to 'May I have the pleasure of your company' are required to make an affirmative?" The young man recently received six refusals to attend an entertainment, and it was not a good day for mittens either.

One of the Juniors carries a cane that would delight the eyes of total depravity itself. It is a mixture of equal parts of crowbar, rat trap and barbed wire fence. He would like to have us believe it is to keep the girls away, but we think it is kept with an eye to canin'.

The University has secured the services of Prof. Dyer, from Oxford, Eng. He was formerly a student here, graduated at Harvard College, studied three years at Oxford and spent a year on the continent. He is thoroughly competent to fill the position which he holds, and we take pleasure in saying that he is giving general satisfaction.

The Senior class have invented a patent process of man-

ufacturing poetry. It was held absurd that one person could write the class-song unassisted, and therefore the highly intelligent motion was carried that this duty be imposed upon a committee of three. Will the song be a triplet, a triolet or a thrice-distilled quintessence of tripartite sweetness.

A Sopomore went to Church with a friend the other evening. Mistaking the character of a prelude, he asked: "Why, what does this mean? They are going to sing, 'He Jumped into a Bramble Bush.'" After a while he remarked: "Tom, let's go, that minister isn't preaching worth a cent." The minister was reading the evening lesson.

We notice that the editors of the University *Herald* taunt the Freshmen with allowing ten of their class to misspell the word "tyranny," and yet on the first page of their editorials we find "tyrrany" staring us in the face. We think that the author of that production needs to be brought to a recognition of the necessity for a standard spelling, whether he ever admits the value of a "standard typography and standard grammar" or not.

The class of '81 held an entertainment at the parlors of the Oakland House on Thursday evening, March 29th. The literary programme was enjoyable and profitable, the participants showing careful preparation and an appreciation of the special character of the occasion. The literary exercises were followed by a pleasant social talk. Being, as it was, the first gathering of the kind which the class has enjoyed since their organization, it was considered by all as a most happy experience and a decided success.

In view of the dissatisfaction expressed by a large number of the students in regard to the condition of the reading room, and the way which has been taken to support it, a meeting of the Boarding Club was called, and it was unanimously agreed that the five cents *per capita* which is levied upon the students for its support be appropriated to the payment of debts, and that henceforth no more money be advanced in supplying reading matter. This we consider a wise step. It is bad policy for the Boarding Club to support, or attempt to support an institution which belongs, not to the Boarding Club, but to the Students' Association. It is to be hoped that the proper means be taken to raise money for this purpose, and that such plans will be adopted that the money expended shall be made available. We cannot blame students who are reluctant to pay for something which, through lack of management, avails them nothing.

The Base Ball Association is developing more enthusiasm than usual this season. Twelve men have been selected from whom the college nine is to be chosen after further practice, and so far nearly every pleasant day has seen the boys out in the field hard at work preparing for a strong fight to hold the Silver Ball the coming year. The prospects are that the nine will be stronger than ever before.

The Association has an entertainment in view for the benefit of the treasury. Messrs. Burbank and C. Dale Armstrong have consented to get us up a programme for some

evening next month, and a racy time may be expected. Let every one be ready to contribute to the cause and at the same time enjoy an entertainment which promises dead loads of fun.

The Annual Convention of the colleges of the northwest met at Evanston April 14th. The following delegates were present: Racine, P. H. Kershaw; Lake Forest, E. H. Powers and B. B. Lamb; N. W. University, M. S. Robison and F. F. Casseday; University of Chicago, F. E. Lansing, N. K. Honore and W. A. Gardner. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, W. M. Booth, N. W. University; Vice-President, E. H. Cleveland, Racine; Secretary, F. A. Helmer, Chicago; Treasurer, B. B. Lamb, Lake Forest. Executive Committee: Chicago, N. K. Honore; N. W. University, A. D. Early; Racine, P. H. Kershaw; Lake Forest, E. A. Powers.

The Constitution was changed so that the base ball season for the College Association begins Sept. 1st and ends July 1st following. The following schedule of games was arranged for this season:

May 5th, Racine vs. Chicago, Chicago.
May 5th, N. W. University vs. Lake Forest.
May 12th, Racine vs. Lake Forest, Racine.
May 12th, Chicago vs. N. W. University, Evanston.
May 19th, Racine vs. N. W. University, Racine.
May 19th, Lake Forest vs. Chicago, Lake Forest.
May 26th, Racine vs. Chicago, Racine.
May 26th, N. W. University vs. Lake Forest, Evanston.
June 2nd, Racine vs. Lake Forest, Lake Forest.
June 2nd, Chicago vs. N. W. University, Chicago.
June 9th, Chicago vs. Lake Forest.
June 9th, N. W. University vs. Racine, Evanston.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 25th, the University Base Ball nine played their first game of the season, and came off with flying colors. The result was unexpected, not only by themselves but by their most sanguine friends, from the fact that they had as their opponents the Franklins, who have hitherto been looked upon as invincible by amateur clubs. The series of games played between the two clubs last season resulted in almost overwhelming defeat to our nine, but this game, even if the two remaining at the time of writing are lost, will go far to making them even. Now that it is established that it does not take a professional team to conquer the Franklins, our players will have much more confidence in themselves when pitted against them.

Play opened with the Universities at the bat, whence they quickly retired without scoring a run. By sharp work in the field, they were enabled to return "tit for tat," and the first inning resulted in a mutual whitewash. In the second inning Dean distinguished himself by making the hit of the game, pasting the ball clean over right-fielder's head, and taking his third base. The inning closed with one run for

each side. The next inning resulted in blanks for both sides. The University nine played a perfect game in the field, while at the bat Lew. Lansing made one of his pretty base hits, which meritorious performance he repeated four times in the following innings. In the fourth inning one run was added to our score, Helmer sending a left-handed compliment to Hanley in the shape of a scorching grounder, which the latter player modestly refused. Black got one of the same kind, but he accepted with thanks and gaily passed it on to Honore. It was the most brilliant stop and throw of the game. The Franklins, nevertheless, got in three runs, thus obtaining a very decided lead, which they improved in the fifth inning by making two runs to one made by the college nine. The sixth, however, was the turning point in the game. Four runs by the University and none by the Franklins gave the former a lead of one, which by safe and heavy batting they increased by another in the seventh, five in the eighth and two in the ninth innings. The Franklins added three to their score in the last inning, but winning the game was then out of their power.

Want of space forbids our entering into the details of a game which was well worthy of more extended notice. Of individual playing we have only a few words to say. The satisfactory outcome of the contest, we may safely assert, was due in great part to the excellence of the pitching and catching by F. Lansing and R. Kemmler. Lansing was under the disadvantage of having a swollen thumb, but if it had any effect on his pitching, it was made apparent neither by a less swift delivery nor the success of the brawny batsmen of the Franklins hitting the ball. Kemler played superbly behind the bat, and though he is credited with two errors, they cost nothing. Honore on first maintained his reputation as a safe and reliable player in a position by no means easy to fill without errors. Lew. Lansing on second filled the place to everybody's satisfaction, and Gardner on third likewise. Rowell and Dean had little or nothing to do, but whatever came in their direction was sure of a warm reception. Helmer, the "new man," acquitted himself well, considering that it was his first and trial game. He captured a couple of high-flies in fine style. The following is

THE SCORE.

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Franklins.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b.	2	4	1	0	0	Quinn, c.	1	0	8	7	2
F. Lansing, b.	3	0	1	2	2	Reid, 2 b.	0	0	8	0	3
Honore, 1 b.	0	0	14	0	0	Manning, s.	2	1	0	3	2
L. Lansing, 2 b.	2	5	1	2	0	Carbine, 3 b.	2	1	3	0	0
Dean, 1 f.	1	2	0	0	0	O'Lon'lin, 1 f.	2	3	1	0	1
Rowell, c. f.	3	1	0	0	1	Woodlock, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Kemmler, c.	2	4	8	3	1	Hanley, 1 b.	1	2	7	0	2
Black, s. s.	1	0	0	3	0	Gillen, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Helmer, r. f.	1	1	2	0	2	O'Neil, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Totals..	15	17	27	10	6	Totals..	9	8	27	11	11

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 University..... 0 1 0 1 1 4 1 5 2—15
 Franklins..... 0 1 0 3 2 0 0 0 3—9
 Total bases on hits—University, 21; Franklins, 9.

First bases on errors—University, 7; Franklins, 5.

Bases on balls—University, 5; Franklins, 2.

Left on bases—University, 6; Franklins, 6.

Umpire, Mr. M. F. Sterling, of the Acmes.

SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The officers of the Tri-Kappa Society for this term are as follows: Pres., J. S. Forward; Vice-Pres., J. R. Windes; Sec., W. Landon; Treas., E. C. Tagg; First Critic, W. W. Cole, Jr.; Second Critic, H. G. Williams; Editor-in-Chief, Miss Ryon, Second Editor, I. L. Fargo; Third Editor, Miss Lester; *Theoretical* Sub. Sec., F. E. Lansing.

Officers of Athenæum: Pres. E. B. Felsenthal; Vice-Pres., J. Summers; Sec., W. Hawley; Treas., E. T. Ingham; Critic, H. E. Fuller; Sub. Sec., Miss F. M. Holbrook.

Officers of Students' Association: Pres., L. G. Bass; Vice-Pres., H. T. Duffield; Sec., C. H. Wayne; Treas., Henry Happel.

Officers of Base Ball Association: Pres., F. A. Helmer; Vice-Pres., W. H. Hopkins; Sec., H. Carr; Treas., E. L. Bowen; Executive Committee, the Pres., F. E. Lansing, N. K. Honore, H. T. Duffield, M. N. Armstrong.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

EDITORS VOLANTE:—No matter how old and worn out a subject may be, it is pardonable in a writer to continue the same if he treats the subject in a new manner. So, though I desire to discuss an old matter, class distinction, or in other words the "Cheeky Freshman," I do so simply because there is a different side to the question than the one put forth in your last issue. It would be below the dignity of any one to answer the article referred to. The exaggeration and labored sarcastic manner is enough to condemn the article and make the writer a subject of ridicule.

The Freshmen have hitherto preferred to keep a good-natured silence, a thing the lordly Senior would not think of doing—nay, he would rather cry out that the world was composed of lunatics not competent to appreciate him. Cheek, then, it must be remembered, is a very indefinite term; it suffices for every act of the Freshman in the presence of the higher classman. But let us examine the subject a little—let us not take the word of the Senior for law, for it is from him the continual howl of cheek comes. The very fact that he attributes such a quality to a Freshman is enough to cause his word to be criticised. It is the story over again of the large boy pouncing on the small one.

The young man just entering college, unacquainted with college life, fails to discern the true grandeur of ye lordly upper classman; he sees the Senior moving about with an air that betrays his inmost thoughts. It is the prayer of the Pharisee—"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are." Others, however, and among them the Freshman, attribute all this would-be imposing appearance to an overweening pride, fed and fostered by an arrogant disposition, so the Senior, in revenge raises his howl of misery; raises it, mind, against the Freshman for the reason that he dare not cry against others. Is it reasonable to suppose that the young men direct from home, many from the country and sur-

rounding villages, should all at once, on entering school, become officious, patronizing and generally self-important? The thoughtful person will see the absurdity. What then is the matter? The Freshman treats every one as his friend until he proves his enemy. He charitably overlooks the moroseness and peevishness of the Senior; his pompousness he ascribes to an abnormal development, and wisely concludes these slight faults may be remedied when he once more enters the world without the sheltering care of the professors.

He has been kept for the last four years, as it were, under blue glass. Finally, the good-will and the jollity of the Freshmen is taken for cheek; this geniality is mistaken for officiousness by the cynical dyspeptic and haughty Senior. TRITUS.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, March 27, 1877.

DR. JAMES R. BOISE:

Respected Sir:—At a meeting of the classical division of the class of '78, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. We ask you to receive them, believing that they are presented not as a mere form, but as an expression of our heartfelt sentiments. With great regard and esteem, we are

Yours very truly, THE CLASS OF '78.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed instructor, Dr. James R. Boise, is about to vacate the chair of Greek Languages and Literature in the University, a chair which has been so long, so ably and so honorably filled by him, therefore

Resolved, That we as a class contemplate this action with profound regret.

Resolved, That in our judgment the departure of Dr. Boise loses to the University one of its ablest instructors, and creates in its Faculty a vacancy which will be extremely difficult if not impossible to fill.

Resolved, That during the years in which we have been under his instruction, we have felt to congratulate ourselves that we have been so fortunate as to have been brought in contact with a mind so cultured by study, so expanded by travel and observation, and so developed by experience, and that we have been permitted to meet daily one who was so genial in disposition, so cordial in sympathy and so ripe in Christian character.

Resolved, That in our daily intercourse with him he has won from us all respect for his superior intellect, admiration for his critical scholarship, gratitude for his uniform kindness and affection for his constant sympathy.

Resolved, That although the relation of teacher and taught which during the past year has been so pleasant, would this term have been severed in any event, yet we had come to value Dr. Boise as a judicious adviser and a sympathizing friend, and were promising ourselves the benefit of his sound judgment during the remainder of our course concerning our hopes and plans.

Resolved, That our best wishes will attend him in his new field of labor, and, although his ability needs no commendation at our hands, yet we congratulate those who are to be favored with his instruction in the future.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Boise, and that they be handed to the VOLANTE for publication.

J. D. S. RIGGS, } Committee.
 F. A. HELMER. }

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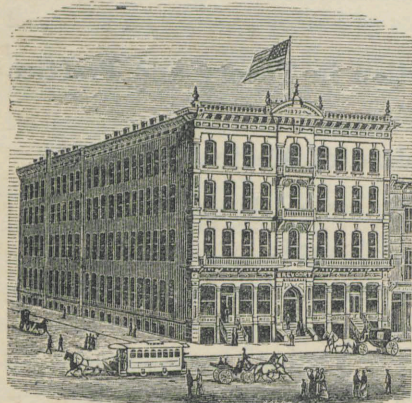
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