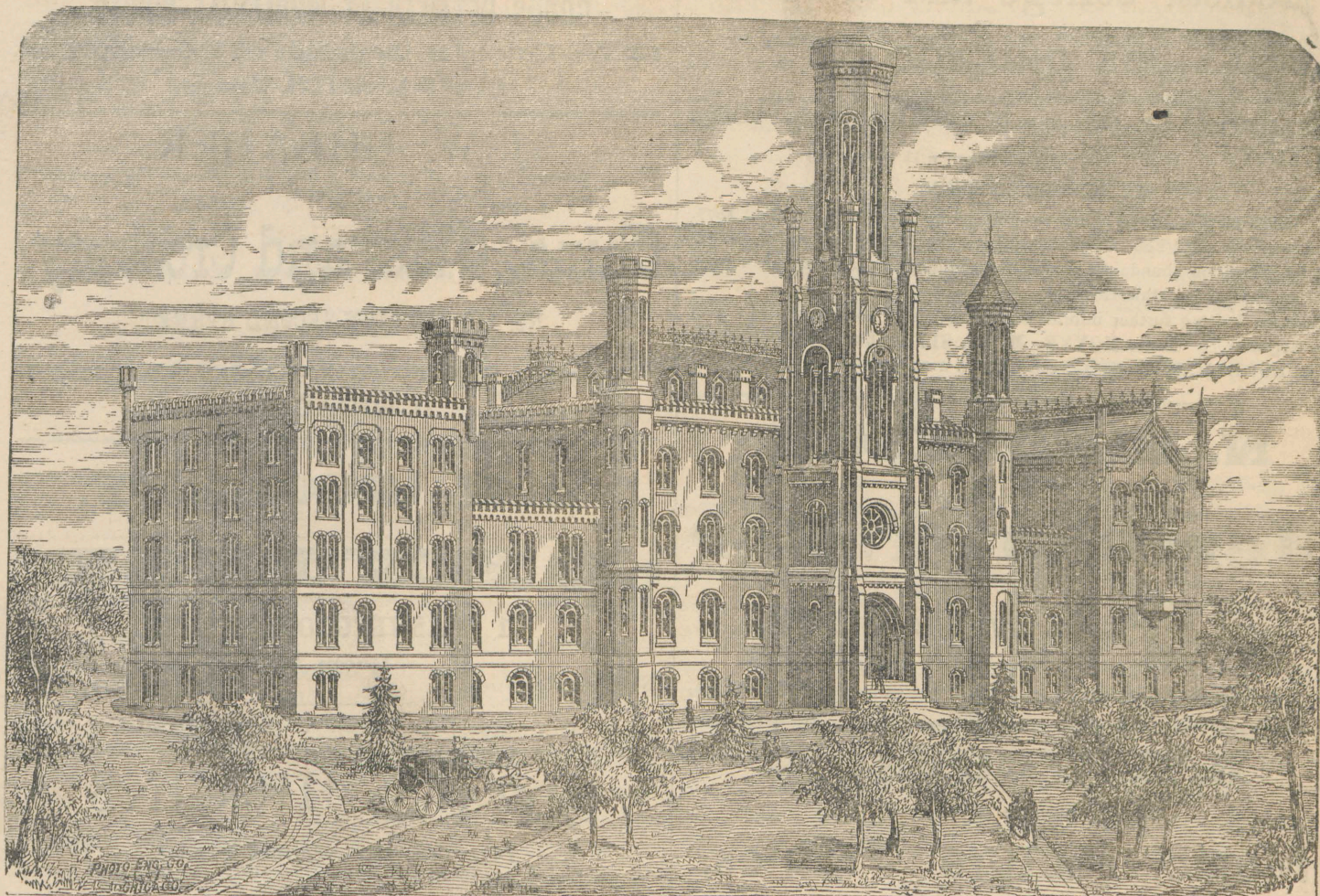


THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1877.

NO. 8.



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THE VOLANTE.

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The quality of a class may often be judged by the number of jokes, pleasantries and witty sayings which occur in its recitations. As is well known there is among classes an extremely great difference in this respect. In some a smile or laugh is rarely to be noticed, while in others merriment seems to be continually trying to burst from its restraining bonds, and what is aptly termed a "roar" will frequently rouse the sleeping echoes. Just as we believe that a ringing, hearty laugh is physically beneficial, so we think it an evidence of mental health and activity. Solemnity of visage is not an index of profound wisdom any more than of profound stupidity. Nor, on the other hand, is a face continually wreathed with angelic smiles an exponent of its owner's real character. So far we can go, however, as to say that he who never smiles or laughs, be it in the class-room or out of it, is either very dull or very much affected by dyspepsia, or some other of the ills which flesh is heir to. There are times when we can go into a recitation and go through the lesson in a hum-drum, lazy and sleepy sort of way, listening to the words of the professor with a dim and unconscious sort of feeling in our minds that they mean something, but what, we don't know and don't care to. Then some one half-asleep and absent-minded commits a ridiculous blunder, or unwittingly gets off a good joke. The class awakes as though roused by an electric shock. The eyes brighten, smiles appear upon the faces, and in a moment all are attentive and the brain is active. This is what a joke has done hundreds of times, and for this reason we hold that he who thinks a laugh in the recitation-room a useless thing and a breach of discipline "knows not whereof he speaketh."

The curiosities of language and literature are numerous and varied. We give a specimen or two: The Indian word meaning *our question* is, *kummogkoonathoolammodileaanunnonash*. We'd like to see their word for metaphysico-psychological. Again, think how pleasant it is for a stuttering man to hail a street car in Berlin, where they call it a *pferdestrasseneisenbahnwagen*. Poetry does its share in contributing curiosities. Horace yearly says to the Sophomores, "If any person, at any time, with an impious hand, has broken his aged father's neck, let him eat garlic." Here is one of the stanzas that used to be "lined off" and sung by the congregation:

"Ye monsters of the bubbling deep,
Your Maker's praises spout:
Up from the sands ye coddling peep,
And wag your tails about."

Trinity College, (English) according to the papers has been having an *emeute*. One Sunday night a large body of students gathered before the Dean's residence and began sounding fog-horns and letting off squibs. The Dean was called out and assailed by masked and veiled students. He was rescued from his unpleasant situation by the head porter. While he went for the police the students had a gay time in tearing doors off their hinges and burning them up, smashing glass and cutting the bell-rope of the tower. What was the cause of this row we do not know, but in any event it could not be excusable. Such things may have been creditable in the "good old times" of Henry VIII., but at present they are considered disgraceful.

When a student is called upon to write an essay, or prepare a debate, the first step, according to universal custom, is to "read up." Now this is unquestionably a very natural and necessary thing to do, as giving a person material to work upon, as well as a broader conception of his subject. But in this universal tendency to read up, there is manifestly a secondary and less apparent motive which comes from a lack of originality. The power of mind which a person exercises in reading the best authors and in comprehending the profoundest arguments, is a power of a decidedly secondary character when compared with that energy which brings to light thoughts and deductions which never before saw the light. Reading will inform us, refine our taste and perfect our method of expression, but it will not give us the power of free, independent action. Children do things by rule, and find it impossible to do anything unless the line of action is marked out by wiser heads.

We find this same tendency in those who are making their

first attempts at literary work. When they have a subject before them awaiting development at their hands, they first of all cast about to find some thought or argument which shall guide them, and perhaps give them a foundation for their work: all of which may be very well for a beginner; but he who would do his own thinking and stand upon his own feet must, as he grows older, make his advances without the aid of sign-boards and mile-stones. If a man wants energy, he must energize. If a person would be like great authors, he must not only read what they have written, but what is more important and more difficult, he must do as they have done: he must make observations of his own, and, by the comparison of facts and circumstances, he must bring about deductions and evolutions of his own. It is this self-accumulative energy, this spirit, which should be sought for by the student. There is a time for reading, a time for intercourse with great minds; and there is a time for absolutely cutting loose from the direct influence of other men's ideas, and making an individual advance, depending entirely upon one's own resources. He who cannot sit down alone for an hour and enjoy the companionship of his own thoughts has much to attain in the way of independent thinking. Uninterrupted self-communion is the prime requisite of a fruitful mind. There is perhaps nothing in which a student is so liable to be unlike himself as in writing an essay, or in producing anything purporting to be original. The so-called production is often nothing more than a mere biographical or historical sketch. It does not bear the impress of his own originality, because it is not the result of his own free energy.

Our plea, then, is that the student exercise great care lest a continual receiving into the mind dissipate its active energies. We should not only receive and digest but act. And to this end we may be well satisfied if our college training gives our minds the power and the habit of acting freely, independently, and without bit and bridle.

Whoever has acquired the faculty of taking the lead in an interesting and at the same time profitable conversation is a person to be envied; for this gift, if we may so call it, is what comparatively few people possess. Brilliant conversers are like oases in a desert, they are the life of society. Like the clear and sparkling water that bubbles up from underneath the spring, thus preventing it from becoming a stagnant pool, those who are so fortunate as to have this gift prevent utter stagnation on the one hand by their healthful influence upon those who are naturally slow of speech, and preserve the tone of society on the other hand by the tendency which their presence has in discarding everything that is of a light or trivial character. Whenever any one who is superior to us in culture and experience has succeeded in drawing us out, and in conversing with us on some topic that is of interest to us, what an invigorating influence it has

upon our minds! Our thoughts have a greater scope, and everything around us wears a more cheerful aspect. It is an old saying, which every one has heard, that it takes two to make a quarrel, but no less true is it that it requires two to carry on a conversation, for the etymology of the word implies this. A conversation is a mutual exchange of thoughts and ideas. For one to do all the talking while the other merely listens amounts to nothing more than a lecture, and no credit can be given to one nor the other, so far as the power of conversation is concerned. If both parties talk, and each makes remarks of interest to himself only, the conversation will soon come to a standstill, or if they do continue, it will only be a weak attempt, and the result will be anything but satisfactory, and the two parties will not be as likely to become attached to each other. In order to complete success in this art, that the conversation may be continued with unabated interest, and that mind may be brought in direct contact with mind, and that both parties may be benefitted alike, the topic discussed must necessarily be one of common interest. For this reason, it would be almost impossible for the common laboring man, who has allowed his mind to remain wholly uncultivated, and the professional man to enjoy each other's company for any great length of time. Their positions in life differ so widely that there is no topic, except it be that of religion, which is of common interest to both.

If one would make himself agreeable at all times and in all places, we regard it of the highest importance that he should acquire the power of adapting himself to the circumstances and the capacities of those with whom he comes in contact. By so doing he will be able to suggest such topics as to make it a pleasure for others to discuss. How often is it that people unconsciously make themselves disagreeable because they do not know how to converse. As sure as one is selfish and persists in haranguing (not conversing) on such matters as pertain to himself only, he can never expect to be an ornament in society.

All the rules for manners and for conversation, all the good clothes, extensive reading, &c., that one can have won't make him feel contented in society. Some rules to this end seem to be a desideratum, and, to get the matter before the house, the following are suggested:

Never bore any one with your company.

Never go where you think you will not be welcome.

Learn to distinguish between a merely formal and a sincere invitation.

If you have no evidences that your company is agreeable to the other party, quit soon, turn your attention in some other direction, and don't act the fool about it. You can invariably find more pleasant company elsewhere, if you are worth anything as a friend.

Keep your eyes open, and when you have the mitten ever

so skillfully presented, learn to recognize it and act accordingly.

In choosing company of the opposite sex, think first of those who are well liked by persons of their own sex.

Look out what you tell and to whom you tell it.

Remember that a lovable nature does more than anything else to create true beauty.

Select company that is agreeable, regardless of appearance, family, caste, or money.

Keep some reading, study, or other employment ready to receive your hearty attentions, if they are not well received by the persons to whom they are offered, and never, on any account, cease to feel independent.

If you allow yourself to rush blindly into a love affair, and then in your disappointment are determined to do some rash thing, go off where nobody will interfere.

LITERARY.

SCOTT AND THE BALLANTYNES.

While Sir Walter Scott is well known as a poet and novelist, his financial aims and operations furnish an interesting and instructive chapter which is not so generally familiar. Scott did not escape the misfortunes in this department which have beset so many in his profession. Minds that are absorbed completely in thought and literature seem generally to neglect the unpoetic matters of practical life and provision for future support. Goldsmith's want of business capacity destroyed nearly all the lucrative profit which he derived from his works. Dr. Johnson was sent for one morning in great haste, as Goldsmith was in need of his help. He sent over a guinea, and went as soon as possible himself. The guinea had gone for a bottle of wine, which stood open on the table. Goldsmith was in a rage, and in great trouble with his landlady who had arrested him for his rent. In his distress he produced his "Vicar of Wakefield," which was now ready for the press. Johnson took the novel to a bookseller, disposed of it for sixty pounds, and the improvident genius was thus enabled to pay his rent. Milton's *Paradise Lost* was sold for a trifle. He received five pounds in cash and five more when the first edition of thirteen hundred copies was exhausted. After his death, all right and title to the work was sold by his widow for eight pounds, making less than one hundred dollars for the grandest poem in the English language, a work which required more than seven years of gifted labor.

Scott's case was quite different. Unlike many gifted writers, he had a great desire to become wealthy, and possessed most of the qualifications and advantages necessary. He could write rapidly, opened a new field for himself in the writing of historical novels, and met with great patronage. He had a peculiar motive. Aristocratic by nature and education, he was ambitious to be counted among the old

border gentry from whom his family had sprung. He wished to reinstate his posterity in something like the feudal position of olden time. A portion of the earnings of his pen secured him a small farm on the Tweed, within a few miles of Melrose Abbey. He named his purchase Abbotsford, and making one addition after another, he succeeded in building up a lordly estate. The modest cottage near the river grew to a "Gothic castellated mansion"—"a romance in stone," as it was called. How much he cared for fame we know not, but it is certain that he cared more for his home, the enriching and improvement of which formed his chief occupation for years. His country mansion was visited by innumerable guests, persons of rank who found a reception suited to their position, and found in the owner of Abbotsford a most delightful companion. Nothing was wanting to make his life one of brilliant enjoyment. We afterwards find that for the purpose of further acquisition he had become connected more or less with two publishing firms, the Ballantynes and Constable & Company. By acquainting ourselves with the Ballantynes, we can see how business relations could be linked with the greatest pleasures of society and friendship. James Ballantyne was unequalled as a printer and editor, and his business always brought him large profits. He was a closely confidential friend of Scott, and a thoroughly qualified, careful critic of his writings. He was almost the only one to whose criticisms Scott would pay attention, and was always willing to undertake the laborious and thankless task. He was, like Scott, educated as a lawyer, and was called "the best declaimer extant." He was a man of eminent social qualities, and was considered for twenty-five years as the best theatrical orator in Scotland.

The next brother, John Ballantyne, was early unfortunate in business, but used his last cent to pay his debts, and afterwards became successful as a literary auctioneer. His humor, animation, eccentricity and convivial habits created a warm friendship between him and Walter Scott. A certain degree of acquaintance existed between Scott and Alexander Ballantyne, the youngest of the three, who is described as an amiable man and a fine musician. Christopher North said of him, "He knows that I love music, and that I could sit from sunrise to sunset under the power of his matchless violin."

It is easy to see how such congenial spirits, in the successful pursuit of social pleasure, might neglect to hold their business under firm control. A great financial crisis brought both publishing houses to ruin. Though neither firm could claim much credit for sagacity or business-like carefulness, nothing worse than carelessness, no departure from honesty, is attributed to the Ballantynes. Money had been paid Scott in large sums for works yet unfinished, and when both firms failed, Scott was found to be a secret partner with the Ballantynes, and became personally liable for various debts amounting nearly to the enormous sum of one hundred and

fifty thousand pounds. Of course he was unwise, like his friends, in proceeding so far on uncertainties, but the way he met his reverses clears him of reproach, even for carelessness, and places him in admirable contrast with the shuffling, dishonest bankrupts often seen to-day. A compromise was offered by his creditors, or he might have taken advantage of the bankrupt law, but he refused to accept any advantage. Neither appalled by his misfortune nor distracted by the mortification of exposure, he simply procured an extension of time, and at the age of fifty-five heroically went to work to pay the debt. God giving him time and health, he said, he would owe no man a penny. He gave up the rest of his property, but clung to Abbotsford, still hoping to keep it as a family home for his posterity. How changed were the circumstances under which he now wrote! Hitherto he had been stimulated by a brilliant prospect of wealth and position for himself and family; now he had only a possible chance of living long enough to get out of debt. Compelled at last to leave his country home, where his wife lay on her death-bed, he hired lodgings in Edinburgh, and resolutely labored on at his cheerless task. In two years he had paid nearly forty thousand pounds, and had every prospect of ultimate success. He hoped and toiled on, but nature could not bear the strain which he applied. A stroke of paralysis took him from work, and a voyage to Italy, which he took in a frigate furnished by the admiralty, failed to recruit him. He felt that he was sinking and pined for his home. He wished to die where he could look upon the Tweed and hear its flow. He rapidly declined, and lived but a short time after reaching home, July 11, 1832.

A merchant prince or a railroad king would perhaps call the life of Sir Walter Scott an unsuccessful one. But what is success if he did not achieve it? He made his home happy, gained a multitude of friends in all the ranks of society from the peasantry to royalty, and won a baronetcy from the king himself. His own industry and the love he inspired in all who knew him at length secured the satisfaction of every demand against him. He gained a brilliant name in literature, and in his last intellectual labors, whose results were never, perhaps, surpassed in the same length of time, he crowned his success with an exhibition of the truest heroism.

W. W. C.

NATURE.

"Nunc formosissimus annus."—*Virg.*
Now the gay year in all her charms is dressed.

Orpheus was a favorite character with the ancient poet. He delighted to picture that being over and over many times, fancying himself at each attempt personified somewhat in the fabled lyre whose magic sweetness drew after it rocks, trees and beasts; but how far this power was one of vanity in the bards of old, and how far one of actual numbers in the musician of Thrace, we will not venture to say.

Certain it is that King Orpheus never bequeathed his secrets to the human race, or avowedly to any privileged class. Indeed, if he was not immortal, and did not actually transform himself into nature, we would be led to the inevitable belief that it was from him whom the woods, rocks and rills first learned that art of wonderful enchantment by which they are enabled, both day and night, to keep long trains of human attendants. And perhaps herein lies the secret of poetical inspiration, since persons endowed therewith are the most devout worshipers at this shrine. Perhaps, as a ward for faithfulness, Orpheus buried his incantations in such a manner that they readily yield themselves up to the best of his followers,—which once found, and thence transferred to verse, intoxicate the world with delight.

But we cannot endure conceits upon great things, who are ourselves their worshipers. Never can we believe that these circling glories of the year were thus made or painted by an Orpheus, but by a higher and nobler artist. We can not truly jest with nature. She is a solemn goddess, and her many works a solemn tabernacle, ever repeating to us through eye and ear lessons of life and religion writ in God's own hand. This marvelous temple, with its manifold forms and paintings, has not one for the fool's fancy. Fly to the fields of autumn, where a thousand hills wave with yellow grain waiting the reaper's knife, and the great red sun looks down with complaisance on the work of his fiery hands. Are you impressed with other than thoughts of thankfulness and deep joy? or do the frozen hills, wrapt in a mantle of snow, sleep all in vain? Is not your mind impressed with useful lessons from even these? And in this delightful season of the year, when all nature is dressed in a new and varied apparel, no moral is left untouched by that great Master's hand. They are each portrayed in a most vivid and eloquent language. There is no giddy laughter in this serene air, but a spirit of devotion and calm reflection pervades all. The flower at our feet, beautiful without vanity, small yet uncomprehended, inspires thoughts "too deep for tears." Yon silver stream, slipping down through broken crags into the plain, is an excellent picture of chastity, and at length of a peaceful life flowing in quiet places.

There is a richer homily in the notes of a whippoorwill at nightfall than in the most elaborate sermon. Or would you see time illustrated? Look at these sobbing waves, how they follow each other to the shore. So years course each other to their destined end, so lives. Yes, this is the church primeval, the grandest and the noblest, where man "looks through nature up to nature's God." Your pew shall cost you nothing, though of the most gorgeous kind; your sacrament shall be pure, cold water from the springs; and your preacher will never lack variety or depth. We have no need to be made converts to this religion; nature has taken the precaution to baptize us all into that faith. Yet how few of us have not been sacrilegious? How few have not forgotten the ritual and even its language?

Our age is retrospective; one of books and business. If not occupied over sepulchers of the past, our eyes are never raised higher than counting-house pens or dusty books of law. Ancient descriptions of sunsets are always preferred to actual ones. Morning, to this generation, shines better in a book than in the fresh, free air of spring, laden with the fragrance of flowers and herbs. Yes, how many through the degrading toils of the city, through sensual enjoyment and listless care, have permanently dulled one of the brightest faculties, extinguished one of the purest enjoyments that the Creator has given them!

Nor is a practical utility lost sight of. Let the youthful mind be nourished amid ennobling scenery, or taught to admire such as surrounds most of us, and the character will seldom be otherwise than noble or admirable. The appreciation of nature is a first principle to good taste in everything intellectual; to fineness and truth in painting and sculpture; to truth and elegance in writing; and finally to moral beauty and grandeur. The habit, in early youth, of wandering about the rocks and ruins of Kilcrobman Castle and the banks of Blackwater, doubtless gave birth to that imaginative splendor which afterwards characterized the writings of Edmund Burke.

Never, indeed, through your own neglect, who would be orator, artist, or poet, who would form for yourself abiding friends in the elements, extending sympathy in misfortune, and an increased gladness in prosperity, allow that precious sense to become so far lifeless that you can look unmoved on the finest parts of nature. We should never wish to see ourselves mirrored, even in these fine lines of Wordsworth:

"The soft blue sky sky did never melt
Into his heart; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky."

H. G. P.

RIGHT-ANGLED MEN.

The reputation of being strictly just without being generous is undoubtedly to be preferred to being called a sneak. But the man who prides himself merely upon being scrupulously just in all his transactions with his fellow-man, and strives for nothing farther, falls far short of being a full man. A strict making change to the very cent on every occasion may furnish no legitimate excuse for pronouncing a man anything but the most just of men, but some such occasions will often arise when it will show the petty meanness of a disposition so clearly that we can never afterwards disassociate it from the individual in whom we saw it manifested. The world is not without its Shylocks to-day, the principal difference between the Shylock of to-day and Shakespeare's character being that the strict letter-of-the-law man of the present has his art reduced to such a science that he is enabled to secure his pound of flesh without disturbing either blood or bones. In fact, such is the general character of this class of men, that for acts of petty meanness and des-

picable littleness we intuitively look to the man who vaunts his scrupulous justness. He "pays all his debts," and has no sympathy for the short-comings—financial or otherwise—of his fellow-men. Charity he knows only in name, and a true generous feeling is as foreign to his breast as a flea to an iceberg. If he has succeeded financially, he don't see but what he has done his part, and the welfare of others is no concern of his—except in so far as it affects the probability of their paying what they may owe him. He figures profit and loss with an accuracy which demonstrates to a mill. In his dealings with the world he recognizes only a mathematical set of rules for the guidance of his conduct, and these for the most part include nothing but straight lines and right or acute angles. The grace of curves and the beauty of rounded corners he never enjoys, for a curved line is longer than necessary to join two points, and in rounding a corner he loses something that would be his in the square corner. The man who is not generous is, *per necessitatem*, selfish. Fearful lest the world shall impeach his justness, he is always striving to keep exactly on the line, and his selfishness in course of time comes to have a material effect upon the location of his line of justice. He becomes a pettifogging lawyer, himself his only client, his efforts being ever to bring the line of justice around his own views upon every subject. Having once expressed his views upon a subject, he cannot suffer change. Having justice for his war-cry and the full confidence of egotism, he believes his reasoning irrefragable and all opposition blind obstinacy, or a wily machination against himself. Never generous in his own views, he is never generous in his interpretation of the actions or words of others. Knowing how hard it is for himself to be just, and having no conception of benevolence or generosity, he feels that the whole world must be watched. Such men produce a hardening effect upon mankind. It is impossible to associate with them without a growing feeling of reserve and distrustful caution destructive of the nobler impulses of human nature. If the plane of social progress is elevated, it is done with these men as a dead weight, and not promoters. Education seems only to increase their capacity for magnifying small defects without enlarging their comprehension of virtues, and establishes their egotism upon a firmer basis. Warm, hearty friendship is unknown to them, and they go through life on the principle of "every man for himself an' de'il tak' the hindmost." They generally spare no pains to be foremost in the race, but whether they all escape the fate of the unfortunate slower ones of the above quotation, we are strongly disposed sometimes to question.

Prof.: "Will you enumerate the acids formed from iodine?" Student: "Idiotic acid, and—" Prof.: "Doubtless *that* compound enters largely into your composition, but—(great applause from the flunkers on the rear benches.)—*Cornell Era*.

INTER-STATE CONTEST.

The fourteenth annual Inter-State Contest took place at Madison, Wis., Thursday evening, May 10th. The weather was delightful, and nothing was wanting which in any way could promote the success of the occasion. All the orators were promptly on hand ready for the wordy war. At eight o'clock the assembly chamber of the State capitol was completely filled by an audience of eight or nine hundred people from the city and surrounding towns.

A. S. Ritchie, President of the association, began the exercises by a few remarks, appropriate and otherwise, after which he introduced R. B. Hawkins, of Indiana State University. This gentleman's oration was on the subject "Political Individualism," and was well written, though poorly delivered. Some of the illustrations were of a rather sophomorical character.

Wisconsin was represented by O. A. Curtis, of Lawrence University. The subject, "Satan and Mephistocles," was ably treated, and as a piece of descriptive composition this oration was perhaps superior to any other of the evening. The contrast between the two infernal gentlemen was very finely brought out. Mr. Curtis became very hoarse during the delivery of his oration, and had to "take a drink," and for this purpose he had to step down from the platform out of sight of the audience.

H. D. Goodenough, of Oberlin College, Ohio, discussed "The Scottish Covenanters" in a plain and unassuming oration, which showed, however, careful study and analysis. The gentleman spoke rather too low, and failed to impress his good points on the audience.

Westminster College, Missouri, was well represented by W. D. Christian, whose oration was a manly effort, and energetically delivered. It was practical in tendency. The only fault to be found with it was that he did not make it perfectly clear to all what "The Latent Element of Intellectual Development" really signified.

Perry Baird, of Chicago University, then ascended the rostrum, and gave an oration on the "Progress of American Thought," in the same solid and convincing style which won for him the championship of Illinois. A little more "voice" might have pleased one or two of the judges, though we think he maintained about the right pitch. His oration, for breadth of perception and real practical value, was far ahead of all the others, and left little doubt in our mind that it deserved the second, if not the first prize.

S. F. Prouty, Central University, Iowa, brought up the rear with an oration on "Faith and Doubt as Motors of Action." It was, of course, metaphysical in tone, but nevertheless kept the attention of the patient audience. Mr. Prouty violated every rule of oratory in his delivery, and disappeared in the midst of his oration for a "drink," but was rewarded with second honors, O. A. Curtis, of Wisconsin taking the first.

A CORRECTION.

Happening to attend the meeting of the Students' Association, the other day, one of the editors of this paper was very much astonished to hear himself alluded to as having written an article in the *VOLANTE* in favor of excluding the preps from voting on questions concerning the Inter-Collegiate contests. The gentleman who made the assertion is requested to read the article in question (*VOLANTE*, January, 1877), or if he has read it to re-read it, and see if he had any warrant for his statement. He will find that both sides of the question were given; and further, more reasons were brought forward *against* than for the proposed measure. His attention is particularly requested to the last sentence, which says, "We shall not commit ourselves to uphold one or the other side of the question, but think that it will do no harm to have the subject ventilated."

Again, he will please notice that the article does not propose to exclude a *portion* of the preps, but all; and neither does it refer only to the election of orator, but also to that of editors of the *VOLANTE*. This is sufficient to show that the charge of inconsistency insinuated was absolutely unfounded as it was uncalled for.

J. L.

THE SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

The Tenth Annual Commencement of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary was held at the First Baptist Church, Thursday, May 10th.

Mr. S. D. Badger gave the first oration, taking for his subject "Æsthetics in Religion." The oration was full of the most beautiful things in Bible literature, and was tastefully written, but was not delivered with quite the force and freedom which it deserved.

Mr. J. D. Burr spoke on the subject, "Our Necessary Ideas of God Trustworthy." His oration and manner were business-like and earnest, but not quite as full of warmth as would have been desirable. He spoke very briefly and to the point.

Mr. R. R. Coon, Jr., U. C. '74, spoke on "Two Confessions." Comparing the dying words of Strauss, the infidel, with those of the christian, Augustine, he drew a fine contrast between the two confessions, and between the elements which they represented. This was perhaps the most stirring oration given. An occasional word was nearly lost for want of clear enunciation.

Mr. T. E. Egbert, U. C. '74, followed with an oration on "Interpretation and Preaching." His commanding appearance and vigorous delivery nearly drew the attention away from a slight lack of finish in composition which was felt. Those who are acquainted with the gentleman's oratorical powers gave him credit for doing well, and also for being able to do better. He took up the hatchet against some abuses of the pulpit in a manner highly satisfactory.

Mr. C. H. D. Fisher, U. C. '74, spoke on "Positive Con-

viction, its Necessity and Power." His excellent thought and attractive manner secured good attention, though the delivery was not quite equal, in voice and emphasis, to the merits of the composition.

Mr. L. H. Holt, U. C. '74, chose the subject, "Enthusiasm." The subject was treated with ability and in a manner which showed the value of enthusiasm as an element in the speaker's success. Like the majority of the orations, his took quite a ministerial turn for a general audience.

Mr. Geo. Sutherland, U. C. '74, presented the subject, "Intolerance of Truth." The speaker showed the intolerance of truth towards error, predicted the triumph of truth in our own country, and pointed forward to the last grand triumph of Christ, the incarnation of truth, over error in all its forms. This oration stood among the best.

Mr. F. M. Williams spoke on "Culture in the Preacher." No one could fail to be interested, and those who knew Mr. Williams were much gratified at his success. He had a good subject, and, in its treatment, showed that he had practiced what he recommended.

After a piece of music, Dr. Northrup addressed the class. He desired the graduating class to connect with this closing moment a purpose to do the most possible in the ministry. For this, three things were necessary: Christian character, mental work and common sense. Most failures depend on a want of one of these. These three virtues were enjoined in a vigorous, pleasant and extremely interesting address. It will keep the young preachers busy, most of them, to come up to Dr. Northrup in one life-time.

The exercises were varied by pieces of music by the First Church choir, composed of Mrs. C. H. Havens, Soprano; Miss Kittie King, Alto; Mr. L. J. West, Tenor; Mr. E. S. Evarts, Bass, and accompanied by Prof. Havens, Organist. Prof. Havens composed most of the pieces. One of his quartettes, "Bright, Golden City," is surpassingly beautiful.

Degrees were conferred on nineteen gentlemen, ten of whom have been students at the University. Of the eight chosen to speak, five are graduates of this institution, and in ability our *Alma Mater* was well represented.

BASE BALL.

The University Base-Ball Nine has more than made good its claim to be called a first-class amateur club. From the appended scores, which have been kindly furnished us by J. P. Gardner, it will be seen at once that the quality of work has been excellent. The chances are strongly in its favor of retaining the college championship and the silver ball. The game with the Acmes was remarkable for the small number of errors, and the brilliant playing of L. Lansing on second and Honore on first, the former putting out three men and assisting seven times and the latter putting out nineteen, both without errors. Kemmler's catching and Lansing's pitching have been admirable throughout.

University vs. Acme, May 4, 1877, at Chicago:

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Acme.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b...	0	0	1	3	2	White, s. s....	2	2	1	0	0
F. Lansing, p...	1	0	0	7	0	Clark, 2 b....	0	0	3	4	0
Honore, 1 b...	1	3	19	0	0	Bostwick, 1 b...	0	1	14	0	2
L. Lansing, 2 b...	1	0	3	7	0	Gross, p.....	0	0	1	3	0
Dean, 1 f....	0	0	0	0	0	Foley, 3 b...	0	0	0	2	3
Kemmler, c...	1	0	4	2	1	Sterling, 1 f...	0	1	3	0	1
Rowell, c. f...	0	1	0	0	0	Hays, c.....	0	0	5	1	0
Black, s. s....	0	1	0	3	0	McGrew, r. f...	0	0	0	0	1
Helmer, r. f...	1	0	0	0	0	James, c. f...	1	0	0	0	0
Totals..	5	5	27	22	3	Totals..	3	4	27	10	7

Innings—

University.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Acme.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Passed balls, Kemmler, 3; Hays, 8. Time of game, 1:50.

Umpire, T. Moore.

Chicago vs. Evanston, May 15, 1877, at Evanston:

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Evanston.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b...	4	3	2	5	2	Esher, 1 b....	1	0	11	0	0
F. Lansing, p...	1	1	1	2	1	Knappen, 1 f...	1	1	2	0	2
Honore, 1 b...	1	2	14	0	3	Gardiner, 3 b...	0	0	2	2	1
L. Lansing, 2 b...	0	1	1	4	0	Cassiday, c. f...	0	1	1	0	2
Dean, 1 f....	1	1	0	0	0	Partie, c.....	1	0	7	0	2
Kemmler, c...	3	0	2	2	1	Adams, 2 b....	1	0	1	1	3
Rowell, c. f...	1	1	4	0	0	Robison, p....	2	1	3	5	1
Black, s. s....	3	2	2	4	0	Etnyre, r. f...	1	1	0	0	1
Adams, r. f...	1	0	1	0	1	Smith, s. s....	0	2	0	5	4
Totals..	15	11	27	17	8	Totals..	7	6	27	13	16

Innings—

University.....	3	2	1	0	1	1	4	3	0	—15
Evanston	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—7

Passed balls, Kemmler, 0; Partie, 6. Wild pitching, Lansing 2; Robison 2. Time of game, 2:25. Umpire, Mr. Powers.

Chicago vs. Lake Forest, May 19, 1877, at Lake Forest.

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Lake Forest.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b...	1	3	3	2	2	Taylor, 3 b...	1	0	3	0	1
F. Lansing, p...	1	2	0	6	3	Lamb, p.....	3	3	3	5	1
Honore, 1 b...	1	14	0	3	3	Allen, 1 b....	1	2	7	0	1
L. Lansing, 2 b...	1	4	4	1	1	Brown, c.....	0	0	6	1	1
Dean, 1 f....	2	2	2	1	1	Bettens, 2 b...	0	0	4	3	1
Kemmler, c...	1	1	1	2	1	Warren, r. f...	2	2	1	0	0
Rowell, c. f...	1	1	0	0	2	Bartlett, 1 f...	1	0	0	0	1
Black, s. s....	1	0	2	2	1	Welch, c. f...	1	1	0	0	0
Adams, r. f...	1	0	1	0	0	Powers, s. s...	1	1	3	2	2
Totals..	11	11	27	17	14	Totals..	10	9	27	11	8

Innings—

University.....	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	5	—11
Lake Forest	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—10

Passed balls, Kemmler, 4; Brown, 7. Wild pitches, Lansing, 1; Lamb, 1. Time of game, 2:30. Umpire, Wm. Arthur.

They tell us that while Kemmler was catching in the match game, Tuesday, at Evanston, the ball sought safety in the b—stle of a lady who was passing behind him. Kemmler of course wanted it. He followed along patiently awhile, hoping the ball would drop, but finally appealed to her escort, who helped her shake it out. Ball is restored. Base ballists whoop and roll on the grass; then go on with the game.

PERSONALS.

[Alumni and students will confer a favor by giving us items for this column.]

- S. C. Johnston, '76, is in the city.
- B. F. Patt, '76, is at the Seminary.
- A. P. Burbank, '75, was visiting us a few days ago.
- W. E. Bosworth, '70, runs a leading dry goods store at Elgin.
- R. B. Twiss, '75, graduates soon from the Union College of Law.
- R. M. Ireland, '74, is practicing law at Elgin, "getting a fine start."
- H. B. Mitchell, '76, is at 46 South Canal Street engaged in literary work.
- H. B. Grose, '76, is New York correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*.
- Robert Sears' friends entertain hopes of his complete recovery by July.
- P. H. Morse, '76, is at Madison University, N. Y., preparing for the ministry.
- H. I. Bosworth, '76, is enjoying life at Elgin. Dropped in the other day.
- O. W. Philbrook, formerly of '78, is in business at Piper City. Expects to be here next year.
- Mr. H. F. Gilbert, of the class of '72, now pastor of a church in Wisconsin, has made us a call.
- We regret to say that Mr. Fargo is obliged to leave school for the present, on account of ill-health.
- A. L. Bosworth, '69, is stockholder and assistant cashier in the First National Bank, Elgin.
- E. J. Osman, formerly of '79, has the editorial department of the *Ottawa Free Trader*.
- J. C. Goodspeed, formerly of '79, is reported as doing well with the study of medicine at Joliet.
- Murphy, formerly of '78, has closed school at Jerseyville. Will continue next year on a larger salary.
- J. Rea and J. C. Thoms, '78, are reported by the *Standard* as meeting with fine success at Brown.
- C. A. Barker, '70, is in business on the North Side. Little girl a few weeks old. Doting paternal calls her a charmer.
- Mr. Barmore, who is well known to students who were here four years ago, has been visiting the University and Seminary.
- V. B. Denstow, LL. D., left for New York about the first of May, without imparting to the Seniors the usual homœopathic dose of Political Economy.

Prof. Freeman has accepted the invitation of the Star, the Adelpian and the Crescent literary societies of Antioch College to deliver the annual address before them, Tuesday, June 19th.

N. K. Honore, '77, attended the Psi U. convention held at Middletown, Conn., May 10th, as delegate of the Omega chapter, and reports having had a very enjoyable time and a pleasant trip.

C. H. Wayne, according to the *Tripod*, took the Freshman year at the Northwestern University and is Sophomore here. He was not Freshman at the Northwestern University, and is not Sophomore here. With these exceptions, the *Tripod* is right.

The ordination of Robert P. Allison, of '66, pastor of North Star Baptist Church in this city, took place on Thursday evening, April 5th, 1877. We have been hearing of Bob's success, and taking observations of our own upon it, with great pleasure, and now that he is fully settled in his profession, we predict for him the happy results which belong to earnest, vigorous work.

LOCALS.

- Campus still improving.
- No Freshman Ex. this year, we understand.
- The Freshmen wear a happier look since the last issue of the *VOLANTE*.
- Everybody is asking, "Who slammed those boxes down stairs, the other night?"
- Oh those orations! Seniors limited to eight hundred words; Juniors ditto to seven hundred words.
- The method of electing the orator for the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest seems to be the coming topic.
- The Juniors have finished physiology, and will analyze flowers and other botanical specimens under Mr. Bastin for the balance of the term.
- The Seminary building begins to wear an air of "gone-ness." As the Junior class embraces no ladies, we recommend to the class to start a ladies' seminary of its own.
- The authorities at Rockford Seminary do not allow the young ladies there to ride Sundays, as one of our higher classmen discovered to his sorrow, not long since.
- The wire-adjusting days have come,
The hottest of the year,
When college cliques and preps. fall in
And all get "on their ear."
- The unusually large number of typographical errors in our last issue was the occasion of several *curs*-ory remarks exchanged between the editors, publishers and printers. Prayers requested.

Blessed is the man who goeth into the reading-room and there findeth what he wanteth.

Student reciting:—"while the Roman Senate was sitting—on the throne, was it?"

The literary societies are in a flourishing condition. The subjects principally debated of late are on "wah."

The Juniors have passed a satisfactory examination in Physiology. Dr. Dexter has succeeded in making the subject interesting to them.

What is it that can be seen without a microscope? The party spirit which is beginning to spring up in consequence of the approaching election for college orator.

What is it that cannot be seen with a microscope? The genius of those who throw hods of ashes and other rubbish down stairs in the night-time when the people are trying to sleep.

Some one, the other day, asked the difference between a calf and the Freshman. We gave it up, when he replied: "The calf runs more to ears, while the Freshman chiefly develops cheek."

Our boys are loud in praise of the handsome way they were treated by the Madison boys at the Inter-State Contest. They have all advantages up there for making it pleasant for visitors, and seem to take a hearty enjoyment in using them.

It is the intention of Professors Wheeler and Bastin to have a summer course in scientific studies in the coming vacation. It will comprise Quantitative, Qualitative and Experimental Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, etc., and will continue six weeks.

"To shave or not to shave—that's the question," murmurs the Junior as he stands before the glass anxiously striving to detect a proper appreciation of the dignity and grandeur of approaching Junior Ex. in the growth of his burnside "let out" for the first time.

Lansing, F. E., donned his base-ball suit and left his clothes in a room of one of the students, at the match game at Lake Forest last Saturday. After the game, on resuming his ordinary attire, he discovered that some kind f(r)iend had relieved him of \$4 which he had left in his vest pocket.

A hodful of coal and several boxes sought a lower level from the third floor of Jones Hall, the other night, to the great discomfiture of students sleeping in that vicinity. It was really a first-class racket in itself, but, we imagine, not equal to what it would have been in this respect if the wrathful students who were aroused thereby could have laid hands on the perpetrators.

Any who are looking forward to medicine as a life work,

and wish to understand the law of Hahnemann as it relates to that science, should look carefully over the advertisements of the Chicago Homœopathic College on page 109. The endeavors of that faculty will commend themselves most strongly to men who understand the necessity for preliminary discipline, and who desire thorough instruction in all the branches. They court the patronage of college men.

The improvements which have been going on in the University campus, under the supervision of Dr. Burroughs, deserve something more than a passing notice. In place of the leafless oaks, the whole ground is ornamented with different kinds of shade trees. The ground in front of the building has been fertilized, the walks improved, and, last but not least, there is to be on the other side of the building a botanical garden, under the care of Mr. Bastin, our Professor of Botany. This will be not only an ornament, but of rare interest to those who are now pursuing the study.

Nothing has given us so much trouble as those "Sweet Singers in Israel," the chapel choir. When it had dwindled down to a single melodious Junior, we sat down and wrote an affecting obituary notice calculated to draw tears from the hardest-hearted; but here it is again, and better than ever. It is an "octette," consisting of four gentlemen and an equal number of ladies. We reserve our obituary notice for a future occasion. In the meanwhile:

Listen to the sweet, harmonious sound
That echoes loudly through the walls around.
Whence comes it? From the chapel choir,
Whose song melodious rises higher and higher,
And yet more high—

And how to get it down again the poet doesn't know.

STUDENT MAXIMS.

1. "Prompt, that ye be not prompted."
2. "Have cheek, lest ye flunk."
3. "Laugh at professorial jokes, lest ye come to grief."
4. "Pony, lest cousins and aunts must plead for you in June."
5. "Have two faces, lest thy name will oft adorn the section-book."
6. "Sing not in the halls, lest ye be hauled up."
7. "Write equations upon thy cuffs, for 'tis hard times now, and paper is dear."
8. "Buy not the paper of thy school when thou canst peruse it at the public library, for otherwise it might succeed, and not die, as is the rule of school enterprises."—*Ex.*

Great difficulty has arisen in Harvard College upon the election of officers for the coming Class-Day. The college is divided into two factions, named respectively, after their mental development and gastric excellence, the Puddings and the Pi Etas. Each desires control over the election, and, as neither will give in, it is probable that the Class-day exercises will not come off.—*Tribune*.

TABLEAU.

SCENE—A woman within a room bending over a wash-tub with her back to the open door. In the door, a little boy. Outside, a goat watching said boy.

II. Little boy points his finger at the goat. The goat takes it as an insult, shuts his eyes and makes a flying leap for little boy in the doorway. Little boy steps aside.

III. Chaos. Soap-suds, crinoline, and a succession of shrieks fill the room. Little boy disappears around the corner.

IV. The goat emerges from the door at a rapid pace, with the hair all off his back and a wild look in his eyes, and retires behind the barn to meditate.

No company received at that house for a week.

EXCHANGES.

The *Besom* lives up to its name, and contains much interesting matter, but is not very clearly printed.

The literary articles in the *Vassar Miscellany* are heavy, perhaps a trifle too much so. The Editor's Table is good.

The *Dickensian* says: "The *VOLANTE* is not as lively as it was last year. What is the matter?" We give it up, unless it's the weather.

The best thing in the *Niagara Index* is the exchange table. It at least treats of living subjects, while all the rest is about defunct heroes.

Trinity Tablet says: "The *VOLANTE* contains a good article on 'Class Distinctions,' which it would be well for every Freshman to read. The paper is well printed, and, what is better, well edited." Thanks.

The *University Herald* introduces us to its April number by a poem entitled, "Frost Work"—a cool subject and well handled, except that the composition is rather involved. It is a dainty poem, in keeping with the *Herald's* dainty pink dress. The tone of the whole paper is good.

And still they come! The latest arrival hails from Thiel College, Pa., and expects us to say, "Welcome, *Chrestomathean*!" every month. Vol. I., No. 1, is well printed and makes a creditable appearance, even if it has not much originality to give away.

The *Bates Student* has an article on "Class Distinction," which quotes half a column from an article in the *VOLANTE* on the same subject without giving credit. The remainder of the piece is a striking illustration to the effect that great minds *will* run in the same channel, you know.

The *Colby Echo* has a well-written article on "Utility in Education," and an editorial advocating the wearing of the cap and gown. The *Colby Echo* is one of the best of our exchanges, although a new paper, the *Chronicle*, is terribly exasperated because the regents have forbidden dancing at

the Senior reception. The *Chronicle* man doesn't care a —, that is to say, he doesn't want any Senior reception, thank you.

"Dumne: sed levius fit patientia,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas."

However, "it's an ill wind that blows no good," and this affliction that the *Chronicle* is forced to undergo is developing a remarkable talent for sarcasm and irony which might otherwise have lain dormant and never have delighted its readers.

The *Rockford Seminary Magazine* is one of the prettiest of our exchanges. We were tempted to read the last number through, but we must be content with a taste here and there of its attractive contents. If support by advertisements could be left out of the question, many of our other exchanges would do much better as quarterlies.

The *High School*, Omaha, Neb., is a new addition to our exchanges. We like its disposition to present so much that is of general interest. Many of our exchanges are strongly inclined to run to local matters of little interest to outsiders. The *High School* is welcome.

The *Archangel* has made its way to our table for the first time, we believe. The first thing which strikes the eye is the awe-inspiring wood-cut which adorns the title-page. It represents a prostrate figure, reclining in a not very elegant position on the soft side of a rock, while a boa-constrictor is twined lovingly around the neck of this unfortunate individual, and, as if this were not enough, he is being "stood on" by a fairy creature in the garb of a tight-rope walker, with a pair of overgrown wings drawing him backward, while he artistically balances himself on one toe and holds a spear in a menacing position on a line with the heart of the poor thing below. What all this means we are at a loss to know. After we had recovered from the astonishment and fear occasioned by this dreadful picture, we found the *Archangel* to contain a readable essay on "Charles Dickens," and a very narrow and bigoted editorial concerning modern science.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following additional exchanges:

Campus,
Oberlin Review,
College Herald,
College Journal,
Irving Union,
Wittenberger,
Bowdoin Orient,
The Jewel,
Illini,
Round Table,
Berkeleyan,
Neotorian,
Reporter,

Williams Athenæum,
University Press,
Cornell Era,
Alumni Journal,
College Olio,
Montpeliercan,
Transcript,
The Repertory,
The Tyro,
Dartmouth,
High School,
Undergraduate,
And others.

CLIPPINGS.

A Junior, a while ago, spent three days in trying to translate "Barbara, Celarent," etc.—*Ex.*

The new system of transmitting sound by electric telegraph enables a man to telephony story to his friends a long distance away.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The *Beacon* mentions some "new college buildings, capable of accommodating two thousand students of the most improved style of architecture." Are they ladies?—*Ex.*

"It was pitched without," said a clergyman in church, and a young base ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start, and yelled "foul." The first base came down from the choir and put him out.—*Ex.*

Fair charmer (who thinks that she knows everything about college affairs)—"Is it possible, Mr. Tomkins, that you are unacquainted with my brother, at Harvard? Why, he sings second base on the University Base Ball Crew."—*Lampoon.*

"Comparisons are odious." The Major (rocking Nellie on his knee for Aunt Mary's sake.)—"I suppose this is what you like, Nellie?" Nellie.—"Yes, it is nice. But I rode on a real donkey yesterday—I mean one with four legs, you know."—*Ex.*

And now the Bowdoin students are forbidden to visit the depot except on business. Trinity can't sing; Williams can't walk; Syracuse can't "snuggle;" Princeton can't play billiards; and here is poor Bowdoin shut out from the fascinations of the depot. Who is the next victim?—*Hamilton Lit.*

A very precise person, remarking upon Shakespeare's lines, "The good that men do is oft interred with their bones," carefully observed that this interment can generally take place without crowding the bones.—*Ex.*

What a terribly profane thing this is, and the *Yale Courant* is responsible for it. Conundrum—"Who was the first swearer on record? Ans.—"Eve; when Adam asked her to let him kiss her, she answered, 'I don't care, A-dam, if you do.'"—*Chronicle.*

Next is Michigan. The Michiganders can't dance.

I C U O us for subscriptions and advertising. Our pockets R about M T. We want 2 C U bad. Good I D if U would C us or send by mail what U O us. Y don't U. R U busted?—*Ex.*

Boston has only one fault to find with Moody, and that is that "his unculchawed manna's and bawbawrons vuhbal enunciation seems to be rathaw exaggerated than modified by contact with a highah culchaw." And Mr. Moody says he "likes Boston good enough, but they talk the worst English there he ever heard."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE

Chicago Homeopathic College,

Cor. Michigan Ave & VanBuren St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The regular Winter Session opens Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 1877, and continues twenty-two weeks. The College building is commodious, well lighted and centrally located.

The Trustees desire to call the attention of college educated men and others to the permanent establishment of this school, with two objects in view, viz:

1. Thorough Instruction in Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

2. Raising the Standard of Medical Education.

To attain these ends the College has the following means:

1. A term of instruction of full length.
2. Better and larger clinical facilities than any other Homeopathic College in the West; and
3. A full corps of teachers of experience, each professor representing a department to which he has devoted special study.

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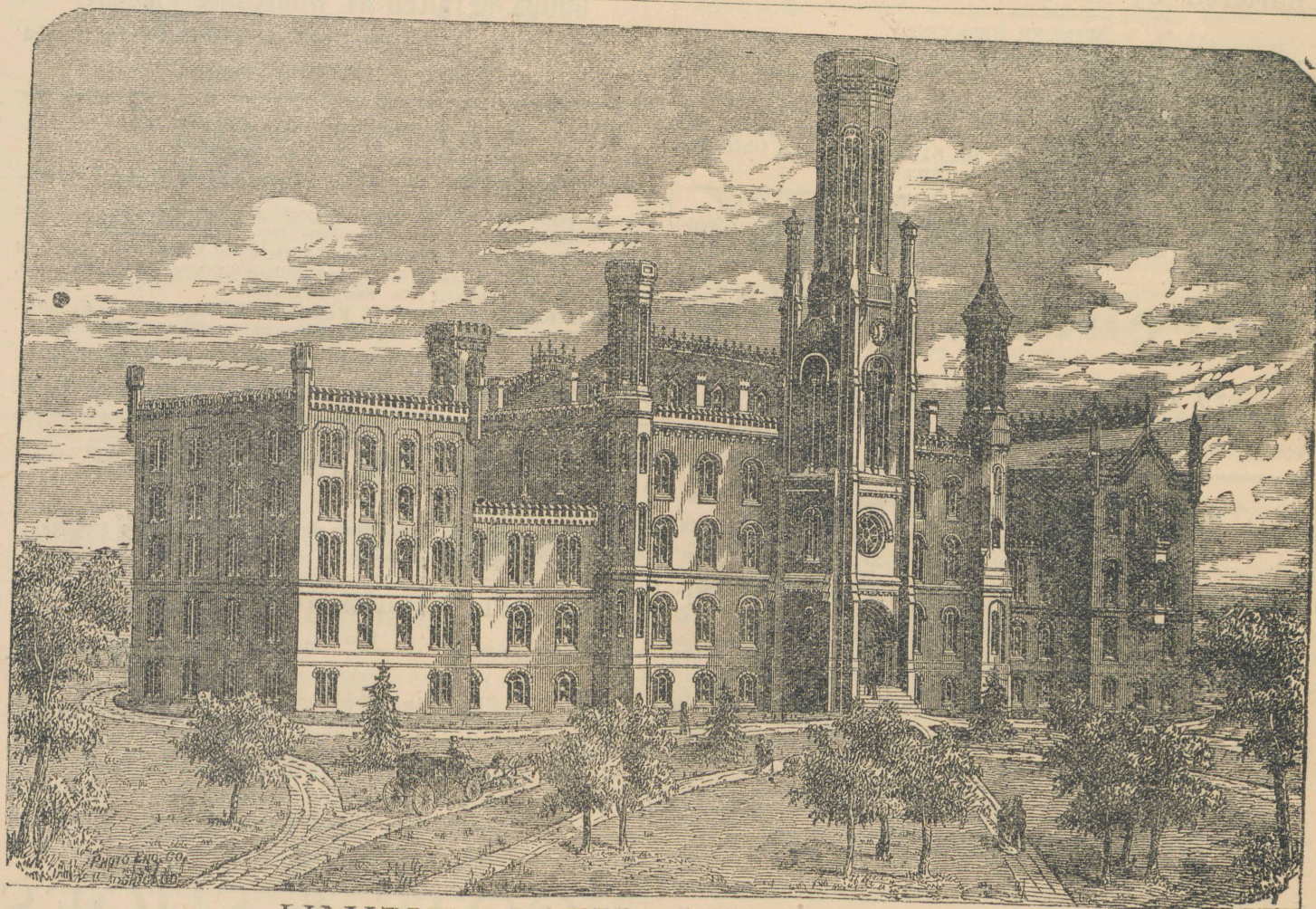
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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1877.

NO. 9.



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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1877.

NO. 9.

THE VOLANTE.

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It is seldom that the VOLANTE wishes to say anything about the management of the University or the work of the Professors, but when we are so thoroughly pleased with our associations which we have enjoyed with the President in the class-room and elsewhere, we think we have a right to say a word. We don't know whether he swings the gavel well in the Faculty room or not, and don't care, if he don't sling it at us, but we do know what we have done in the class-room, and what other classes have done. We know that our class, '77, looks upon the President, as a teacher and as a man, with unqualified admiration, and all consider themselves fortunate that they have had an opportunity to pursue the studies belonging to the chair of President under such thoroughly successful supervision and management.

Well, we still live, notwithstanding the lugubrious prophecies of a few who thought they could see in the near future, our last gasp, our head going under the water, the last locks of hair floating on the surface, and then a total disappearance of the "unknelled, unconfined and unknown." But our solicitous friends will please restrain their tears for a little while, and await developments. Perhaps it is as well for an inquirer to talk with some of the many who are standing by the institution and are determined to see it through as to listen to the few who apparently would like to see it at the bottom of the sea. We don't pretend to

understand its secret workings, but we would rather trust the many, who have faithfully supported a noble enterprise in time of trouble than the few who have been prophesying its downfall, thereby striking a blow at its very life—the patronage of students.

With this number a majority of the editors make their last appearance before the readers of the VOLANTE. "Good-bye" is a word reluctantly spoken when friends part, yet it must be said. Our relations with our readers have always been pleasant, and it is our chief regret that they have come to an end. A very few words in relation to ourselves will be pardoned. We can only say that whether successful or not, we have tried to maintain the former high standard of the paper, and to make it of some service to its patrons. We are aware that much has been said that should have been left unsaid, and much has not been said that should have been, but, inexperienced and crowded with work as we have been, we trust that all shortcomings will be leniently pardoned. It is a thankless task to conduct even a college paper, and as we expected to meet with criticism and fault-finding, we were not disappointed because we were not looked upon as public benefactors, offering their time and services without expecting a reward. Our reward is the consciousness that we may have accomplished some little good by our efforts. At least, we have gained a valuable experience. We shall look back upon the years of our connection with the VOLANTE with pleasure, and perhaps some time smile at our crude attempts. We leave the paper in good hands, and know that it will continue to prosper.

The change in the appearance of the University grounds is so marked that a person who has not been here for three years would scarcely recognize the spot. The ground on the north and west sides has been leveled, walks laid out, botanical garden constructed, and the whole campus is adorned with shrubs and trees of all varieties. The defunct, topless and branchless oaks are fast being concealed by the luxuriant foliage of their successors. The mower has been doing effectual work, and it is a pleasure to the eye to look upon the smooth shaven green. It is a delight to the passers by, and to the large number of visitors who frequent our centre of learning to see the results of such thrift and enterprise as has been shown by our chancellor, Dr. Burroughs. No one can but notice the pride which he has

taken in the oversight of this work, and we are confident in saying that all the students as well as those who reside in the vicinity highly appreciate the interest he has shown in transforming the barren waste into something which more closely resembles an earthly paradise.

Whoever invented commencement orations is burdened with heavy responsibility. The amount of gauzy falsehoods uttered on these occasions is absolutely horrifying when one thinks of it. To be sure, they do no great harm, as they are usually so transparent that they deceive no one; but, to say the least, they put the speakers in a poor light. We know from experience how difficult it is to avoid exaggeration and misstatement; how prone we are to make what ought to be, actual fact. We are not surprised that our faculty will not be held responsible for the advanced ideas of the graduating orations. Some of the orators themselves, we fancy, would hardly like to be held responsible for them. Lucky those who can throw the responsibility back on Macaulay, Carlyle, Schlegel, Sumner, or some other of the authors usually resorted to. Yet, we enter no plea against these dignified, oracularly spoken, falsehoods. They serve a good purpose. After a while, when our graduate has been out among people, and had some experience in the harsh realities of life, he will some day pick up his oration, and with a clearer eye will see its imperfections, its exaggerations and falsehoods. He will then know the necessity of great caution in making any assertion, and the truth will flash upon him that the strength of an oration does not consist in broad, positive assertions, or in bombastic language; but that it does lie to a great extent in the accuracy and simplicity of its truth.

How shall I spend my vacation? is the question of the hour. Most of our readers undoubtedly have some idea of how they will dispose of their leisure time, but a few thoughts upon the subject may be of interest. During the year gone by we have not, as a general thing done any manual labor, nor toiled so hard mentally that our brains have weakened. We have to a greater or less degree sought to cultivate the mind and acquire a little knowledge, and we hope we have succeeded. This kind of labor has lasted almost without intermission for nine months. We have now ten weeks to dispose of according to our own inclinations. Shall we devote them to the same purpose or to something else? Our own experience has been that it is more profitable to engage in some kind of manual labor, and thus recruit the wasted substance of our physical system. We hear much of the benefit of athletic sports, and we believe there is a great deal in them, but the benefit of ten weeks of steady muscular exertion in the pure and bracing air of the country is far greater. We therefore advise the young

men to go and hire out on a farm, swing the scythe, hoe and rake and bind, and lay aside for awhile all thoughts of study.

How our young ladies should pass their vacation is a more difficult matter to decide, but we think they had better accept the invitation of their country cousins, go out into the fields and woods (don't botanize), milk cows and make butter. Do this, and next fall you will come back strong and healthy and better able to endure the severe task of the study room.

The evil results which arise from making overdrawn statements, from exaggerating the faults of others and gossiping, are too well known to call for any comments from the college press, and yet, perhaps, people are not so generally aware of that peculiar trait in a person's character which leads to this fault. We believe it to be pride, or self-respect. But it may be urged, in the first place, that this is a virtue, and that evil cannot result from good. It is true, but we believe this to be a quality inherent in our nature, but which is capable of assuming different characters. The oil of bergamot is very different in its physical properties from turpentine, and yet it is of exactly the same chemical composition. So, likewise, does pride change its character. If kept within its proper bounds it tends to make us more exemplary in our conduct, but it is capable of being cultivated to such enormous proportions as to be one of the greatest evils with which man can be afflicted. It is still the same trait as it was originally, but its nature is different. Therefore, the objection raised, we think, will not hold good.

Now, in the second place, we wish to show in what way pride leads to the evil of which we have spoken. A person in conversation with a friend naturally desires to be listened to with interest, and to show as little lack of skill as may be in this art, and so far it is well, and it is right that he should exert himself to accomplish his desire. But here comes his weakness: from a lack of material with which to carry out his designs, instead of cultivating his mind and properly informing himself on worthy and interesting topics, he makes his statements just a little stronger than the facts will warrant, and adds to them in order that he may seem to be well informed in those events which are the most striking and the most remarkable. Instead of making himself a brilliant converser, he takes this short cut to provide for temporary necessities. Having once formed the habit, he does not scruple to go far beyond any reasonable bound in this direction, being led on in the meantime by an insatiable desire to make himself prominent as being a fluent talker and well versed in all events of interest which are (or rather which are not) transpiring. It is possible that we may not succeed in showing that this evil is an over-development of pride, but, to say the least, pride is the occasion of it. As a preventive we would not urge to utterly abandon pride, for this is one of the gifts of God, but would advise

all to take legitimate means of becoming fluent and skilled in conversation, and not resort to such underhand ways of appearing to be what you are not, for gossiping, and continually dwelling on the faults of others, shows, instead of unusual skill, an imbecility of mind.

LITERARY.

COLLEGE REPUTATIONS.

By college reputations we mean the standing which a student obtains among his associates and instructors during college life. It is by no means an imaginary distinction, made by two or three, but it is a real reputation of whatever kind it may happen to be, generally well known throughout the little world in which he moves. On a smaller scale, college reputations are much like those of the "outside" world. They are not made in a day, but grow gradually, as a general rule, unless attended by unusual circumstances, such as taking a prize, or out-jawing the opponents in an "oratorical contest." A student previously known by nothing save his name will sometimes make a fine reputation by a ten-minutes' speech some evening, and immediately step into the full splendor of a morning glory, fresh with the dews of oratory. Such is not often the case, however. Reputations are usually made in the class-room, slowly and laboriously. A bad reputation is so easily and speedily made, that often those who do not really deserve it are made to bear it; and right here we have before us one of the worst forms of injustice to be met with in college. In speaking of each other, students too often make thoughtless criticisms which, although not strictly untrue, give a false impression. That impression is conveyed from one to another, until it becomes a conviction. Now these remarks, criticisms and impressions go to form the reputation of a student outside of the immediate circle of his associates; and as very many persons seem to be impelled to live up to the reputation which others have made for them, we see at once that in this way much harm and injustice is very frequently done. But, in general, a student is the maker of his own reputation, and by using the proper means he can make it just about what he pleases. If a reputation for brilliancy is desired, all that is required is to look spry, answer questions promptly and recite fluently. A reputation for deep thinking and solidity of reasoning is made in the easiest manner, by carefully keeping the mouth shut and a solemn face. A little more difficult way is to make a liberal use of Webster's unabridged, carefully avoiding short and common words which are easily understood. A third way, much in vogue, is to sneer at all opinions differing from your own, never failing to assert that Hamilton, Mill, Newton and others held to wrong doctrines in some respects, but in others you agree with them.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

To seek for happiness beyond what we now enjoy is the universal tendency of the youthful mind, and this desire for something that affords more pleasure, is one of the wise provisions of a beneficent Creator, and it is not only man's privilege but also his duty to look forward to something better than he now enjoys and strive to attain to it; and whenever this desire prompts one to a wrong action, it is because of an abuse of this gift bestowed upon him. Were every ray of hope obliterated, and every possibility removed of reaching some sphere in life where we can more completely satisfy the inmost longings of the soul, man would cease to progress. There would be only a continued struggle for life, while liberty and the pursuit of happiness would be unknown, and the races would necessarily sink into barbarism. Every champion for the truth, every philosopher who has exerted an influence in the world, and, in fact, all persons, whether they have made themselves conspicuous in the world's history or not, whose services have been valuable to society, have led lives of usefulness because they were continually struggling to satisfy some desire which they have long cherished, and which has become a part of them.

The great difficulty which lies in the way of all progress is that we are short-sighted, and can scarcely see wherein we are to derive pleasure by pursuing those avenues in life by which we may accomplish the most good, and in turn bring to ourselves the richest rewards. How the scholar, delving into the dungeons of theology, can derive pleasure by continually prying into the mysteries of divine revelation, is beyond the comprehension of some people. How the poet, debarring himself from society, secluded almost entirely from the outside world, in utter solitude, month after month and year after year, can derive from such a source what we commonly call pleasure, is hard for most people to conceive; and yet Milton and Newton, and a host of others whom we might mention, while alone, dwelling on nothing but the objects of their own thoughts and imagination, are as enthusiastic in their line of action as those who are every day mingling in society and participating in the various kinds of amusements. The heavenly orbs, moving majestically through space, presenting by means of the spectroscope the most delicate hues, are the companions of the astronomer; and he will deny himself of the common social pleasures of life, and labor assiduously, rather than be deprived of their society. The poet, who looks ever beyond the great panorama of nature, and by his imagination "creates out of airy nothing a local habitation and a name," is so delighted in his revels that the ordinary affairs of life are dull and insipid to him.

A man was once seen by an Athenian army in an erect posture gazing, seemingly with listless look, upon empty nothing, all day and all night forgetting himself, and com-

pletely absorbed in thought. He would naturally have been regarded as idiotic, or in a state of hallucination: but not so. He was engaged in solving one of the most difficult problems of philosophy: he was a man whose greatest happiness consisted in the rewards which came to him by frequent meditations of this kind. It was Socrates, the great Athenian philosopher, a man who resorted to the severest mental application, that he might secure to himself that kind of happiness which is genuine and lasting, and at the same time allowed himself to be governed by the highest motives.

We mention these cases to show that the pursuit of happiness and a holy and virtuous life are not at all incompatible; and we might also show by similar examples that those who reap the richest rewards to themselves are not only those who practice self-denial, but also accomplish the greatest amount of good. The reason why men seek for happiness in that which is the least satisfactory is because the sources of true happiness are beyond the reach of their limited vision, or are so dimly seen that they cannot have a full realization of them.

We should then look beyond that which is immediate, and be willing to labor, in order that we may have that kind of enjoyment which is the most substantial. The higher our aim, provided we are able to approach what we desire, the more will the world be benefitted by us, and consequently the greater will be our reward.

We then advocate the principle that it is the duty of men to seek for the highest degree of happiness which it is possible to reach; and when we exhort students to labor diligently in cultivating the mind, to deny themselves of those pleasures which hinder their progress, and thus prepare themselves for usefulness, we are at the same time encouraging them in their pursuit after happiness. Chaucer, in speaking of the country gentleman, says:

"To lyven in delite was al his wone,
For he was Epicurus' owne sone."

But if the doctrine of Epicurus that the object of life is to seek for pleasure has reference, as is supposed, to that pleasure which is obtained by living a virtuous life, the gentlemen referred to was not the son of Epicurus, nor in any way related to him, for he was a glutton and a wine-bibber; and while he, like a multitude of others, fancied that he was availing himself of the greatest pleasures which earth can afford, he was wonderfully deceived, for he not only had not the capacity to partake of the choicest pleasures which lie within the reach of man, nor was his happiness of which he boasted such as could not easily be taken from him.

What is a reachless possibility? We might give as an example, a four-legged quadruped inside of a square triangle, gazing steadfastly, with blind eyes, upon empty vacancy.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The Junior orations were delivered at the First Baptist Church, on Monday evening, June 25. The day had been rainy, and many who attended the exhibition had to go in the rain, and yet the speakers had a good audience. After the opening prayer, the Blaney Quartette, which furnished music for the evening, sang the "Huntsman's Farewell."

Mr. J. R. Windes, the first speaker, treated his subject, "The Mission of Poetry," in a manner well worthy of that gentleman's good reputation as a speaker. He had a good subject, a pleasant address, and an appreciative hearing.

Mr. N. J. Rowell followed with an oration on "The Uses of Adversity." The oration was well thought out and composed, clearly showing that "sweet are the uses of adversity." The thought suggests itself that perhaps the gentleman had mock programmes in mind when he chose and treated his subject.

Mr. W. R. Raymond spoke on "Controversy." He maintained its beneficent power in an oration that aimed at the point and went home to the hearers. Mr. Raymond had the fortune to awaken in the audience an unusual degree of enthusiasm in his favor.

Mr. J. D. S. Riggs gave a "Plea for Iconoclasm." He condemned the idolatry of office, and demanded political iconoclasts as a great desideratum, predicting for America, in case these men came forward, a brilliant future.

Mr. Charles Ege supported the proposition, "*Delenda est Constantinople*," in a well-written oration, taking the Russian side of the Eastern question, and extended his conclusion to the entire removal of tyranny in Europe.

Mr. E. B. Felsenthal presented "The Other Side of the Question," taking the part of the Turks, in an oration that went to the point, and would have brought many bouquets and long pipes if the audience had been of Mohammedans.

Mr. T. C. Roney spoke of "Music Among the Fine Arts." His was an elegantly-written oration, showing the usefulness of art in making men better, and setting forth the beauties of music, especially of Christian song.

Mr. F. A. Helmer treated the subject: "The Power of an Ideal." In pursuing the great object of life, success, the highest attainments can be made by forming an ideal and constantly working towards it. Thought, composition and delivery in this oration were all good.

Mr. C. B. Allen, Jr., advocated "The Charity of Nations" in an able manner, taking the cosmopolitan view of patriotism as the highest. Mr. Allen had a good subject well in hand. Mr. W. A. Gardner spoke on "Anglo-Saxon Influence." He adverted to the great influence which Anglo-Saxon thought had exerted, and pointed to the peaceful settlement of the Alabama Claims as an index of Anglo-Saxon character. Mr. Gardner has a fine delivery.

Everything passed off pleasantly, but not with quite the uniformity of success which another year of training will enable the class to attain. Yet the exhibition did its share in keeping up our reputation for good exercises. Mock programmes were distributed and added much to the interest of the occasion.

CLASS DAY.

The Class Day exercises of the class of '77, with the last appearance of the class as an independent factor in the college world, took place Wednesday afternoon, June, 27th. The day was beautiful, the campus was inviting, the stone walls furnished an agreeable shade and the Light Guard Band gave some good music, that is, when they didn't have any singing to attend to, but could wander in the fields of harmony according to their own sweet will. The Seniors were favored by a fine audience of their friends.

The welcome, heartily given by all the class, was expressed by Mr. N. K. Honore, President of the class, in a short, hearty, well-delivered address of welcome, which also introduced the exercises. With other appropriate remarks, Mr. Honore asked the audience not to listen with a spirit of criticism, but with a disposition to enter into the enjoyment of the occasion.

Mr. F. M. Smith delivered the Ivy Oration. Calling the attention of the audience to an ivy which stood before him, he drew from its peculiarities many useful hints to the class. His delivery was easy if not animated.

Mr. Perry Baird read the class history. This was interesting, characteristic of Mr. Baird, and contained much that was true and more that might have been true but was not. Some had left the class years ago—they had received thirty-fold; some had left last year—they had received sixty-fold; others had received an hundred-fold, and they were the persons who were there assembled. One in the class was married, two engaged, one jilted, ten church members, two in league with Satan—total, twelve. Seven voted for Hayes, one for Tilden, one for Peter Cooper, three for themselves. Average weight of the class, 135 pounds; average fighting weight, 160.

Mr. James Langland read the class paper, a well-prepared, spicy document. He looked backward on the history, forward on the prophesy, wandered around wherever he chose in college life, and made a happy selection of points.

Mr. G. M. McConaughy gave an oration on the "American Masses." It was an enthusiastic eulogy on the American people. The oration was delivered with energy and was well received by the audience.

Miss Jessie F. Waite then revealed the future fate of the various members of the class. Contrary to the usual custom to college prophets, Miss Waite foretold positions of high honor to all, and told it in a pleasing way.

Mr. W. W. Cole, Jr., then brought out the bloody

hatchet, and with an amusing speech, which contained a number of excellent puns, he delivered it (the hatchet) to Mr. J. D. S. Riggs, who responded in behalf of the Junior class. As far as this related to the hatchet it was good, but when he introduced a "putrid reminiscence" in the shape of a box of saw-dust, he was guilty not only of a gross breach of propriety and good taste, but also of a lack of dignity. It was an act which reflects great discredit upon its authors, and ought to make them blush with shame every time they think of it. Some of the Seniors proposed to order the band to drown out the windy Junior, but the president's sense of politeness forbade it. We sincerely hope that no class will ever be guilty of such an uncalled-for act of meanness again.

Mr. C. R. Dean presented the faculty with an unusually intelligent class of animals; such as the astronomically inclined cat, a mathematical hen, and a learned owl. His speech was quite witty.

Mr. Lansing delivered the farewell address, and in a few well-chosen remarks bade farewell to the friends who had contributed so much to the pleasure of the class in its college life, to the students with whom they had sustained such pleasant associations, to the Faculty who had not only led the class in the way of knowledge but had pointed out the flowers that had adorned the way, and finally to the class-mates who had been connected by the closest ties in college life.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises took place at Farwell Hall, Thursday afternoon, June 28th. A class of twelve severed their connection with the University, and have entered upon a broader field of action. Eleven of them delivered orations, beginning with Mr. Baird, the speaker at Madison from the State of Illinois. His subject was, "The American Mind." Mr. Baird delivered one of his characteristic speeches, and we will not attempt to comment upon his excellences; suffice it to say that he received the hearty applause that he always does on similar occasions. Mr. Bass delivered an oration on "Beneficence of Art," and handled the subject in an attractive manner. The speaker was very forcible in his delivery, and succeeded in keeping the close attention of the audience throughout. Mr. Cole spoke on "Popular Feeling." He took a practical common sense view of the subject, and presented his views in so able a manner that his oration was highly appreciated by the audience. "The Necessity of Revolutions" was clearly shown by Mr. Dean. His delivery was earnest; and the last part in particular of his oration was eloquent, and the speaker retired from the stage amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Harrison made it appear that "Peace is the True Policy of Nations." He took a broad view of this difficult subject, and presented his views in an able manner.

Mr. Honore portrayed before us the advantages and disadvantages of society, and showed to us in what way solitude is conducive to mental growth. His thoughts were excellent, his appearance and delivery fine. The subject of Mr. Langland's oration was "Safeguards of the Republic." Christianity, with its civilizing tendencies, free schools and a free press were ably shown forth as being our strongholds.

Mr. Lansing delivered an oration on "The Irresistible Tendency." This tendency he defined as the universal desire for freedom. His effort was in every way commendable. "The Relation of the Scholar to the State" was the subject of Mr. McConaughy's oration. His thoughts were good, his delivery forcible, and his discourse abounded in patriotic sentiments.

Mr. Smith had for his theme "Responsibility." He showed considerable depth of thought, and his oration was of a high order. Miss Waite spoke on the "Influence of Plato and Aristotle on Modern Thought." She gave a charming sketch of their lives, drew the line between their systems of philosophy with rare skill and keen analytic power, and traced the influence of their thought on the thinkers of succeeding ages. Her delivery was most excellent.

The exercises were varied by several musical selections by Hand's Orchestra, and among the prominent features of the occasion were large numbers of bouquets, of which the young orators were the recipients.

THE RECEPTION.

Thursday evening President Abernethy gave a reception in the parlors of the University building, at which a large number of people were present. The halls and parlors were decorated with evergreens and flowers. The toilets of some of the ladies were very fine, and the faces of all present betokened enjoyment. A great many of those present enjoyed for the first time a look through the big spy glass in the tower, which was directed toward the planet Jupiter and his four moons. An abundance of ice cream and other things pleasing to the palate was furnished. The company was entertained in the above manner and in social converse until a late hour.

THE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the Law College, No. 87 Clark street, at 11 A. M. Thursday. This association now numbers 175 members, including graduates since 1862, and ten added at this meeting. The President of the association, Mr. W. L. Pierce, of the class of '65, presided at the meeting; and Mr. J. G. Davidson, a resident of the city, and a member of the class of '72, was Secretary. Among other business was the appointing of a committee to draw up a suitable memorial of respect and gratitude to be presented to Pres. Abernethy

and the outgoing Chancellor of the University, Dr. Burroughs.

It was moved and carried that the *VOLANTE* publish once a year the names of the Alumni, together with their residences. The officers elected were as follows: President, Ferd. W. Peck, '68; Vice-President, Edwin Olson, '73; Secretary, J. G. Davidson, '72; Treasurer, A. J. Fisher, '76; Toast Master, H. A. Gardner, '68; Orator, J. T. Sunderland, '68; Essayist, E. G. Ingham; Poet, C. R. Henderson, '70; Ex. Com., F. P. Powers, '71, C. R. Calkins, '71, C. A. Barker, '70.

ADDRESSES TO THE STUDENTS.

On Wednesday evening the annual address before the Athenæum and Tri-Kappa Societies was delivered at Farwell Hall, by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich. "The Demands of Patriotism on the American Scholar" formed the subject of the address. It was a treat, as the honored name of Judge Cooley assured us it would be. No one can listen to such an address without higher aspirations, and a better purpose in life.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached at the Second Baptist Church, Sunday, June 24th, by Dr. Galusha Anderson, and contained the soundest of instructions and a delineation of the strongest inducements to the formation of a noble character.

FRESHMAN SUPPER.

The class of '80 held their annual gathering at the house of Mr. T. W. Hayes, 138 Wabash Ave., Wednesday eve., June 20. All the class but two were present, together with a number of lady friends. The fore part of the evening was spent in a social manner. At half-past nine the class was called to order by their worthy President, Mr. A. C. Abbott, who opened the literary exercises by a brief but appropriate address. He was followed by the Class Poet, Mr. W. C. Hadley, who read a poem entitled "The Class of '80." Mr. Hadley made some very happy hits, and all agreed that it was a very fine production, and that he would eventually rival Virgil, whom he invoked as his muse. The next exercise was the Class History, by Mr. L. W. Lansing, written in his usual easy manner, and in many places sparkling with the native wit of Mr. L., it was enjoyed by all, as evidenced by the applause. The class were then entertained by an instrumental solo by Miss Jennie Reid.

Mr. E. B. Tolman then read the Class Prophecy, which, although somewhat different from the usual idea of a prophecy, showed great originality of thought, and was well received by all. The Class Orator, Mr. S. C. Johnson, next delivered the oration of the evening, entitled, "Investigation." He treated the subject in a very skillful and scholarly manner, and proved that his oration was the fruit of much investigation. The President then announced that the pro-

gramme would be completed by refreshments and toasts, and the company immediately proceeded down stairs where they found a beautiful collation spread before them. After the pangs of hunger had been appeased, the Toast-Master, Mr. C. H. Wayne, announced that the class would be entertained by toasts, and called upon Miss M. E. Darrow, who responded in a very pleasant manner to the toast, "The Class of '80." She was followed by Mr. E. L. Bowen, who, in a very eloquent manner, sounded the praises of "the ladies of '80." "Co-education" was treated in an entertaining and racy style by Mr. E. W. Clement. Mr. W. B. Powell then handled the subject, "The Trials and Triumphs of our B. B. C." in a way that showed he was thoroughly acquainted with it. The mathematical career of the class was portrayed by Mr. Eli Packer, who showed that "'80 in mathematics" had struggled manfully in the face of fearful odds. Mr. W. A. Walker then showed the great superiority of a classical education over a scientific. Last, but not least, Prof. Olson responded to the toast "The Freshmen, from the Faculty's Standpoint." He exhibited in his usual interesting style the Faculty's high opinion of the class of '80. The remainder of the time was spent in dancing, interspersed with college songs, instrumental solos and a vocal solo by Miss May Lester, until the sentiment of the song, "We won't go home till morning," became realized.

THE SILVER BALL.

HURRAH FOR THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONS!

Once more we have snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat, and the coveted prize is ours for the third time. Racine gave our nine a hard rub and came near carrying the silver ball home with them, but fortune again decided against them. The game was played Monday afternoon, June 18th, in the presence of a large crowd. The weather and grounds were all that could be desired, although it had rained heavily all the forenoon. We have space only to give a general sketch of the game. Tom Moore was chosen Umpire, and his close and just rulings gave entire satisfaction.

The first part of the game was very poorly played, although the spectators were not so much annoyed by that as by the loud braying of a jackass near the scorer's table, who made the gentlemanly Racine players blush at his disgraceful conduct. They succeeded in silencing him, after a while, much to their credit. The opening innings were characterized by heavy batting and miserable fielding on both sides. An expression of deep disgust crept over the faces of the Chicago players when, at the end of the fourth inning, they stood four to their opponents' eight. After this, however, they settled down to work. Anthony obtained greater control over the ball, and put it through in a style that completely baffled the batters, while Kemmler

caught the whizzing balls in regular professional style. Moore, of the Racine unfortunates, was struck in the face by a ball while catching, and was so badly disabled that he had to retire. His place was tolerably well filled by King, but the change lost the game for Racine, as passed balls at critical points gave several runs to our nine. In the sixth they added one, and in the seventh, two runs, leaving them still one to tie the game. This was made in the ninth, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the crowd. Sharp, cool work in the field prevented the Racines from tallying, Kemmler, at this point of the game, playing beautifully behind the bat. In the tenth, each side made a run, the Racines getting in a man on a wild pitch by Anthony. The eleventh and last inning put an end to the terrible suspense and one of the prettiest games ever played on the ground. A run by our side and a blank for the visitors left the score ten to nine, in favor of Chicago.

The game was won on its merits, and the Racines acknowledged themselves fairly beaten. The umpiring was satisfactory to both sides. Further particulars of this interesting game may be learned from the appended score.:

Chicago vs. Racine, June 17, 1877.

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Racine	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b.	3	2	1	1	1	Warren.....	2	2	1	2	0
F. Lansing, r f.	2	1	3	3	1	Dearborn.....	1	0	1	0	2
Honore, 1 b.	2	2	14	0	0	Kershaw.....	1	0	4	3	0
L. Lansing, 2 b	1	3	3	5	2	McDowell....	2	1	1	5	2
Dean, 1 f.	1	1	0	0	1	Fulforth.....	1	0	2	5	0
Anthony, p.	1	1	3	8	1	C. Cleaveland.	0	0	3	0	1
Kemmler, c.	0	0	8	3	5	E. Cleaveland.	0	1	4	0	0
Rowell, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	King.....	1	1	2	1	3
Black, s	0	0	1	1	1	Parker.....	1	1	15	0	0
Totals..	10	10	27	21	12	Totals..	9	6	27	16	8
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chicago.....	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	—10
Racine	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—9

Pass balls, Chicago, 9; Racine, 13. Time of game, 3 hours. Umpire, Tom Moore.

Of the other games we have little to say. The game at Racine, May 26th, was hotly contested, and tolerably well played by both sides. On June 1st the nine was decidedly "off," and ought to have received a worse drubbing than they did. Want of practice was responsible for the only game lost in the college series by our nine. Black lost a game to the Franklins by an overthrow which let in two men, but, nevertheless, it was a beautiful game, with but few errors to mar it. Reis pitched for the University nine. His delivery is wonderful, and has secured him a good position with the Racines. He ought to be grateful to the University nine for "bringing him out."

Chicago vs. Evanston, June 1st 1877.

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Evanston.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b.	2	2	3	3	5	Esher, 2 b.	4	3	3	0	5
F. Lansing, p.	2	1	0	6	2	Knappen, 1 f.	3	1	1	0	3
Honore, 1 b.	4	1	14	0	1	Hamilton, 3 b.	3	1	1	1	3
L. Lansing, 2 b	2	2	2	1	5	Gardiner, s s.	2	0	0	3	4
Dean, 1 f.	2	5	2	0	2	Vott, c.	0	0	10	3	1

Kemmler, c...	0	0	3	1	1	Robisson, p...	2	3	0	5	1
Rowell,	1	1	1	0	4	Adams, r f...	2	0	2	0	0
Black,	1	0	0	2	2	Smith, i b...	3	2	10	0	1
Adams,	2	0	1	0	1	McWilliams, r f	3	1	0	0	2
Totals...	16	12	27	13	23	Totals...	22	11	27	12	20
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
University.....	5	0	0	1	4	3	0	2	1—16		
Evanston	3	4	0	5	0	0	3	0	7—22		
Time of game, 2:30. Umpire, Thos. Moore.											

University vs. Franklin, June 8th, 1877.

University.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Franklin	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner, 3 b...	1	1	0	1	0	Duffy, s s...	2	2	0	1	1
Honore, i b...	1	2	7	0	1	Parker, p...	0	1	3	11	1
L. Lansing, 2 b	1	0	1	1	0	Quinn, c...	2	0	12	2	3
Dean, l f...	1	0	4	1	0	Reid, 2 b...	0	1	0	2	2
Kemmler, c...	0	1	14	1	2	Manning, 3 b...	0	0	0	4	0
Rowell, c f...	1	0	0	0	0	Carbine, i b...	0	2	11	2	0
Black, s s...	0	0	0	1	1	O. Loughlin, l f	0	0	1	0	1
Adams, r f...	0	0	0	0	0	McCarthy, r f...	1	0	0	0	0
Reis, p...	0	0	1	12	0	Hauley, c f...	1	0	0	0	1
Totals...	5	4	27	17	4	Totals...	6	6	27	20	9
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
University.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0—5		
Franklin.....	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0—6		
Passed balls, Kemmler, 2; Quinn, 3. Time of game 2 hours, Umpire, Thos. Moore.											

Chicago vs. Racine, May 26, 1876.

Chicago.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Racine.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gardner 3 b...	1	3	0	5	1	Fulforth, s s...	0	2	2	10	4
F. Lansing, p...	1	1	1	3	0	Kershaw, 2 b...	1	1	8	2	0
Honore, i b...	2	1	18	0	0	Allen, i b...	0	0	7	0	2
L. Lansing, 2 b	2	1	2	3	3	Cleaveland, l f	1	0	1	1	1
Kemmler, c...	0	1	4	2	3	J. Allen, r f...	0	0	0	0	1
Rowell, c f...	0	0	2	0	2	Dearborne, 3 b	1	1	5	1	3
Black, s s...	0	2	0	5	1	McDowell, p...	1	2	1	2	0
Adams, r f...	0	0	0	1	1	King, c f...	1	1	1	0	1
Duffield, l f...	3	0	0	0	0	Moore, c...	1	0	2	2	0
Total...	9	7	27	19	11	Total...	6	7	27	18	12
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Chicago.....	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	2—9		
Racine.....	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	1—6		
Passed balls, Moore, 6. Time of game, 2:15. Umpire, Mr. Waterman.											

Below will be found a complete summary of the whole season's playing, which may be relied upon as accurate in every particular. Gardner leads the nine in base hits. His playing has been of a uniform good order, and as a third baseman no better man could be found. The "phenomenon" of the season has been Lew Lansing's brilliant success as a second baseman. Lew is a genuine base-ballist, being both a fine fielder and a heavy batter. Honore, Dean and Lansing have graduated and will probably not play in the University nine again. During their connection with the nine they have built up an enviable record as safe, reliable players. To their efforts is due in a great measure, the success of the nine in holding the silver ball. Honore has played first base almost to perfection, as his exceptionally fine fielding record shows. It is harder to fill first base well in an amateur club than in a professional, on account of wild throwing. Dean has taken good care of

left field, and wielded the willow with telling effect. Lansing is the only pitcher of any account who has "graduated" in the University Nine. Familiarity with his style of delivery told somewhat against him in the last games. The loss of these three men will be a serious one to the nine, but we hope others will take their places and be successful in the difficult task of imitating their predecessors. Black is the most brilliant fielder in the nine. His agility reminds us of Peters, and we only wish he were as safe a thrower. Of Kemmler it is unnecessary to speak; his playing has been superb. Rowell and Adams have not had much to do. They have the elements of good ball-players in them.

Summary for the term ending July 1st, 1877.

University.	Games.	Times at Bat.	Outs.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Bases on Hits.	Put Out.	As isled.	Errors.	Left.	per Game.	Avg. Base Hits at Bat.	Avg. per Times for errors	Chance per Chance.	Average Errors per Chance.	Fielding Record.
Gardner, 3 b...	12	62	34	22	22	27	21	30	18	6	1.83	.355	.69	.261	5	
L. Lansing, 2 b	12	61	37	17	17	17	39	37	17	7	1.42	.279	.93	.183	2	
Dean, l f	9	45	30	9	12	16	12	2	7	6	1.33	.267	.21	.333	7	
Honore, i b . . p	12	59	36	15	15	20	155	3	12	7	1.25	.254	.170	.070	1	
F. Lansing, p . .	11	57	33	18	12	17	6	36	14	6	1.09	.211	.56	.250	4	
Kemmler, c . . .	11	52	34	10	10	12	59	28	25	8	.91	.192	.112	.223	3	
Black, s s	11	49	33	11	9	9	5	32	16	5	.82	.182	.53	.302	6	
Rowell, c f . . .	12	56	33	12	9	9	13	2	13	11	.75	.161	.28	.464	8	
Adams, r f	07	30	24	4	4	4	3	1	4	2	.57	.133	.8	.500	9	
Total	12	471	274	118	110	131	313	171	127	58	9.17	.271	.650	.208		
Substitutes	11	53	34	15	7	9	13	29	5	4	.64	.132	.47	.107		
Grand Total .	12	524	308	133	117	140	326	200	132	62	9.15	.223	.697	.189		

LOCALS.

Orations thick as blackberries.
Class Photographer of '77—Brand.
The mock impeachment trial was not a success.
The term is ending with a brilliant Commencement.
"We're going to leave you now" is the sad refrain of '77.
Good time to settle up old debts and save your reputation.
"The pages of history" are out of style, but not out of use. Cut 'em.
The literary societies have been unusually flourishing for the summer term.
Miss Chapin has been visiting the school and attending Commencement Exercises.

Seniors are now telling that heathen collector to "Come around again to-morrow."

"Say, Mr. Y., sing falsetto." "Can't, left my falsetto teeth at home." Good! even if old.

One of the Junior editors recently elected is said to have a flo-wing pen; in fact, it is a whole brook in itself.

The Philbrook Bros. are out to make us a visit and see the Seniors slide out.

Some of the students have been picnicking to dispel as much as possible the dread they have of a coming examination.

We saw a Freshman crying, and asked him what the matter was. He said "it was because there were only seven nights a week to go to parties in."

Inquiring Freshman asks a youngster whose brother graduates at Rochester: "Is your brother an alumnus?" "No, he's a D. K. E."

We learn by infallible proofs that a coming Freshman, while in his own study room, at a quarter past nine o'clock on the evening of June 23d, actually winked.

Several of the students are trying the experiment of boarding themselves. One says it has been the means of destroying his appetite; another says it don't take away his appetite, he's hungry all the time,

Our type setters turned Mephistopheles into Mephistocles, in our last issue. They ought to have known better, but then they are very pious, and don't like to mention the aforesaid gent's name twice in one sentence.

The class in Botany has been doing excellent work this term. Prof. Bastin adopts the marking system, and the recitations have been made in writing. The system of recitation which he follows, together with his thorough knowledge of the subject, has made him very successful as an instructor.

Owing to the hard times, it has cost quite an effort on the part of the publishers to make the VOLANTE sustain itself financially during the present year. A good many subscriptions are still unpaid. Will our subscribers who have not yet paid please assist us by sending the money at once?

The class of '79 have been honored in having one of their number, Mr. Sutherland, called to act as Assistant Teacher in the Academical Institute of Beaver Dam, Wis. If Mr. Sutherland sees fit to accept the invitation, we shall regret losing him from our own University, but will congratulate those who enjoy his services as a teacher.

Dr. Dexter has presented to the University his extensive and valuable cabinet of minerals, shells, plaster casts anatomical charts, skeletons, stuffed birds, &c. This will be a valuable aid in increasing the success of the Science College. Besides winning a leading position in the medical profession of Chicago, Dr. Dexter has found time to make a fine collection of subjects of scientific interest. Mr. W. H. Thompson, whose name our students so often pronounce with pleasure, has made another contribution of valuable books to the library, and Mr. C. H. Roney has contributed several hundred specimens of ores from the Yellowstone Valley.

The imposing appearance of our University causes strangers to make odd mistakes occasionally. With the obervatory, tower and dome in the rear, and the high tower in front, it assumes a form and purpose according to the fancy of the observer. Last fall a Junior, while taking a stroll near the campus, was asked by an inquisitive-looking stranger: "What building is that?" "That, sir," replied our worthy J. promptly, "is the University of Chicago." "Ah! Beg your pardon," he exclaimed, "I thought it was a gas factory." A few days ago another Junior was accosted by a man coming up one of the walks who wanted to know if that building was the new water works. Perhaps the government building will come next.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 29th, some changes were made in the arrangements for teaching next year. Mr. Edward Olson, as we learn with pleasure, is elected to the chair of Modern Languages. We like Professor Olson, and we know he will fill his position with complete success, and to the jolly satisfaction of all students under him. Mr. Edward S. Bastin, who, like Prof. Olson, has been an instructor, was elected to the chair of Botany. Prof. Bastin is enthusiastic in his pursuit of the study, correspondingly successful and thoroughly equipped with an herbarium, a very fine microscope, and everything necessary to success. The VOLANNE desires to congratulate the gentlemen on the new title.

Prof. John C. Freeman leaves the Latin chair to take the chair of Rhetoric, English Literature and History. Prof. Edward F. Stearns, who has been an associate professor, is elected to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature. These changes will make no immediate difference in the work as laid out for next year.

Sundry Sophomores, coming Juniors, having an insatiable longing to display their classic lore, have strained themselves to an extent hitherto unparalleled in college life, in the accomplishment of an enterprise in which the imbecile minds of the class higher never presumed to engage. The enormous undertaking, the gigantic enterprise to which we refer is the publishing of mock schemes which were profusely distributed at the Junior exhibition.

What precocity of mind! What remarkable—what immense skill, and what profundity of thought it must have required to make such brilliant delineations on the character of spring chickens and full-blood Chesters! Those sundry Sophomores have reached the pinnacle of earthly fame and can afford to rest on their laurels until they shall have become as wise as little children, and that will give them a good long rest.

ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Students' Association the 26th inst. F. A. Helmer was elected Orator to represent the University at Monmouth, in the Inter-collegiate Association next October.

Editors of THE VOLANTE for 1877-8: H. E. Fuller, '78; J. D. S. Riggs, '78; C. B. Allen, '78; Miss F. M. Holbrook, '78; J. Sutherland, '79. Publishers: E. L. Bowen, '80; W. C. Hadley, '80; C. T. Everett, '81.

Officers of the Tri Kappa Society:—President, F. A. Helmer; Vice-President, W. J. Watson; Secretary, W. Walker; Sub-Secretary, H. T. Duffield; Treasurer, Lucy Waite; 1st Critic, W. H. Hopkins; 2nd Critic, E. B. Meredith; Editor-in-Chief, F. W. Hayes; 2nd Editor, Sara Longenecker; 3d Editor, W. H. Miles.

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CLIPPINGS.

The following dialogue was overheard the other day: He—"Araminta, *je t'adore*." She—"Shut it yourself."

"The man who has the moral courage to keep a bad pun to himself is a greater hero than Napoleon Bonaparte."—*Freshman Bible*.

For the benefit of some of our enthusiastic chemistry students, we have cut out the following clippings to show the interest that is taken in this study in other colleges:

Tutor (to Junior commencing the study of chemistry): "What is Air?" Junior: "Air is the *element* that surrounds us."—*Besom*.

Instructor: "What very explosive compound do we obtain by the union of Nitrogen and Iodine?" Student: "I think it must be Chlorine Iodide."—*Berkley*.

Scene in chemistry class: Lady visitors present.—An explosion from the contact of Phosphorus with Bromine—explosion unconsciously echoed by young lady. Prof.: "Mr. M., what was the effect of my dropping Phosphorus

into the Bromine?" Mr. M., knowingly: "It made the girls squall."—*Denison Collegian*.

Professor in Chemistry: "There are several steps to be taken in finding the exact chemical composition of bone. For example,—when you boil it, what is given off?" Student: "Soup."—*Ex*.

Scene, Chemistry room. Prof.: "Mr. T., did you understand the question?" Mr. T.: "Yes, sir, I understood the question, but I don't understand the answer."—*College Herald*.

Chemistry is a very important study! One of the Seniors worked about an hour with tests to discover the nature of a liquid in his test tube and found that it was—*water*.—*Dartmouth*.

Prof. Ira Remsen publishes the results of investigations in the oxidation of mesitylenesulphonic acid; he treats also of parasulphanurebenzoic and of isomeric mononitrotoluene-sulphonic acids.—*Ex*.

Scene—recitation-room in natural history. Instructor,—“Mr. X, have you ever put your head down on one's breast and listened to the heart-beats, as Huxley describes them?” Mr. X.—(Blushingly) “Yes, sir.” Class woods up.—*Harvard Advocate*.

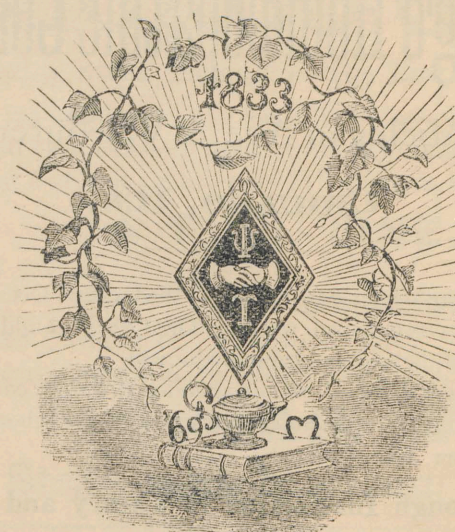
Senior to Freshman, as they stroll along the street at midnight: “How wonderful are the heavens! Only think, it takes thousands of years for the light from some of those dim stars to reach us.” Philosophic Freshman.—Yes, but I say, suppose a ray of light has just started from one of those stars, and, after it has traveled 1,000 years to reach the earth, suppose the earth to be suddenly annihilated; what a terrible disappointment not to find the earth after all! Or, suppose an astronomer traces up a ray of light and finds no star, but only a hole at the end of it, the star having ‘gone out’ 1,000 years before,—how unsatisfactory that would be!” Uter collapse of Senior.—*Yale Record*.

Sophomore after Junior Ex., to his chum:—Mr. Smith, grocery store invited me to go and drink Jones—and, you see, the weather was dry, and it was very sloppy—so I said I didn't mind punching *one* drink—and it's queer how my head went into the punch though! The way home was so dizzy that I slipped upon a little dog—the corner of the street hit me, and a mock scheme with cropped ears and a collar on his neck, said he belonged to the dog—and was was—you understand—that is—I don't know nothing about it.—*Cornell Era*.

A western editor, who thinks the wages demanded by compositors an imposition, has discharged his hands, and intends doing his own type-setting in future. He says:—“*ominG To the eXorbiqant Wages d EmanDed by pRi-neRs wE haVe ConCluded Jo do ouR own type seTting IN the fuTurE; and althouGH we neaer lEarned the Bus-Iness we eO NoI sEe anE gReat mAsTeryY IN the art.*”

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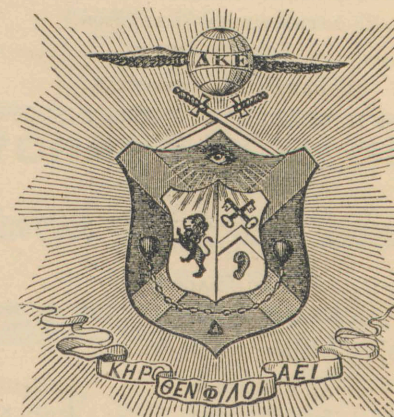
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Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 7.—The boldest ~~and~~ most successful highway robbery which was ever perpetrated in Chicago occurred this afternoon about 2 o'clock. At 1:30 the cashier of the Illinois Central Railroad made up a package of \$10,000, all in bills, and, after wrapping it up in a couple of newspapers, entrusted it to

TWO YOUNG MEN,

named Harry A. Hanson and Carl Wilson, to convey it to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Bank, at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Hanson carried the money under his arm, and was accompanied by Wilson, who is a boy of about sixteen years of age. The young men were coming west on the north side of Washington street, and had just reached the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues when they saw two men coming toward them. They paid no attention to them, however, as there was nothing suspicious about them to attract notice. They had come to the alley, when the men separated, going one on each side of the messengers. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, the men hurled a couple of handfuls of red pepper in the eyes of the boys, and then, by means of a heavy sand-bag about a foot long, knocked their helpless victims down, and, snatching the money package from Hanson, started south through the alley towards Madison street on a dead run. Wilson recovered first, and, gaining his feet, started after the highwaymen,

SHOUTING "STOP THIEF."

They did not stop, however, and, being partially blinded by the pepper, Wilson quickly lost sight of them in the alley. Hanson was helped to his feet by the crowd which had gathered, and taken back to the General Office of the Illinois Central Railroad, and proceeded at once to the Central Station in company with Mr. Schaefer, a book-keeper of the Illinois Central, where he reported his loss to the Cashier. Hanson was so badly used up that he could hardly speak. His eyes were red and swollen, and his clothes covered with red pepper. Wilson was not quite so badly off, and told his story quietly and distinctly. He said that one of the men was short, the other quite tall. The latter had a black mustache and wore a brown overcoat, as did also the shorter man. He could give no description of the men, as he was nearly blinded by the pepper. From others who were in the vicinity at the time of the robbery, it was learned that the highwaymen, after getting away from Wilson,

RAN THROUGH THE ALLEY

east towards Wabash avenue, where they jumped into an open buggy and drove south on the avenue at a dead gallop. The horse is described as bay in color. As soon as a report of the robbery was received at the Central Station, detectives were sent throughout the city, and every sub-station telegraphed to look out for the men. About 2:30 o'clock the horse was found in the rear of State street, where it had been left. It was at once taken to the Harrison Street Station. It was reported shortly afterward that the men had been seen going west over the Twelfth Street Bridge and hurrying toward the Twelfth Street District. The Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad announced that he would give a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the robbers. Hersch, the young man who carried the \$10,000, is a light-colored negro, about twenty years of age, but very stoutly built. Although the city is being thoroughly scoured by detectives, up to this hour, the robbers have not been caught.

A SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

Herrington, and an essay by Miss May Schmucker, in which these fair and charming graduates acquitted themselves handsomely. R. W. Twitchell, of Kansas City, Mo., delivered an oration on the development of race, an able production.

POUR LES DAMES.

KATE FIELD is hard at work on a new comedy.

THE Richelieu striped hose are still in favor this spring for ladies and children.

MOUSQUETAIRE hats will be worn for summer with plumes three-quarters of a yard in length hanging down to the shoulder.

COURTNEY, the oarsman, has been hired by four crews, each made up of eight young ladies, to teach them how to row.

SLIPPERS are more fashionable for house wear than sandals. They are trimmed with satin bows, set with crystal buckles.

MAUVE-COLOR is much in favor this season; that is, as much in favor as a color not becoming to all styles and complexions can be.

ALL underskirts for summer wear are made short. Flannel skirts are quite scanty and are embroidered in colors to match hosiery.

CREPE lisse lingerie is more worn this summer than ever, and nothing is more becoming than this soft material at throat and wrist.

MANY of the pretty summer silks are trimmed only with the plainest of hems on the drapery and a flounce of plaiting on the lower skirt.

It is the fashion to have the stems show in the bouquets worn in the belt. The new holders are ornamented with fans of Rhine pebbles.

MUSLIN handkerchiefs embroidered in colors are caught into a little puff in the center, held by a cluster of flowers, and worn either at the throat or on the head.

SHORT veils at the back of the head are preferred by American bridesmaids to the bonnets almost always worn by English ladies who appear in the same capacity.

HALF fitting sacques of black, gray and ecru camel's hair cloth are worn by young girls, finished with piping cord in the same, stitched edges and horn or metallic buttons.

Crape and lace shawls are drawn into folds on the shoulders, and so worn that the point only reaches to the waist in the back. The ends in front are fastened under the belt.

DEMI TRAINS are far more suitable for summer dresses than very long ones, and even the most elegant summer dresses are made with them. The walking suits are quite short.

MAUVE is a trying color to many complexions, but it is in better shades this season than ever before, and has a better appearance by gas-light. White crepe lisse about the neck of dresses of this color render them altogether becoming.

VERY dressy shoes are of white satin, with lace drawn tightly over the satin. These are worn with bridal costumes. Slippers still have many straps on the instep, some having small bows with a pug dog's head in each bow.

A PRETTY model for a lawn tennis dress is made of white cashmere, kilted half way up and tied with a broad scarf of dark blue satin; cuffs and cape of the same, and a round blue satin hat, with a silver oar passed through.

SOME of the long gloves worn for evenings are laced up instead of buttoned. This allows the wrist and arm of the gloves to be fitted to almost any size. They have a very simple arrangement for lacing without the use of eyelet-holes.

A FLOWER-GIRL brigade has been started in London by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and others, with the intention of enabling the flower-sellers to earn more by teaching them how to arrange their wares and securing regular customers.

KID-FINISHED knitted silk gloves are worn in preference to kid gloves in summer. Those of this season are of the most beautiful colors and tints that have ever appeared in this market. There are exquisite silk gloves, with lace tops, that reach almost to the elbows.

THE graceful sweep of panier draperies is seen both for carriage and home dresses made of black grenadine. The trimmings used upon these dresses are jet fringe intermixed with silk, netted jet iridescent bead passementerie, jet lace, and jet and gold passementerie medallions.

SOME of the new black fringes are so light in weight, and made of such extremely narrow tape or ribbon, that they pass by the name of shavings, and give a sound not unlike that of shavings as they are drawn across the hand. They trim effectively, and are much used on summer wraps and parts of summer dresses.

THE Greek fashion of wearing a bracelet on the upper part of the arm and bands on the head is in vogue. These bands are strikingly becoming to handsome heads and faces which approach the classical in outline. For evening wear strings of pearls, or coins of veritable