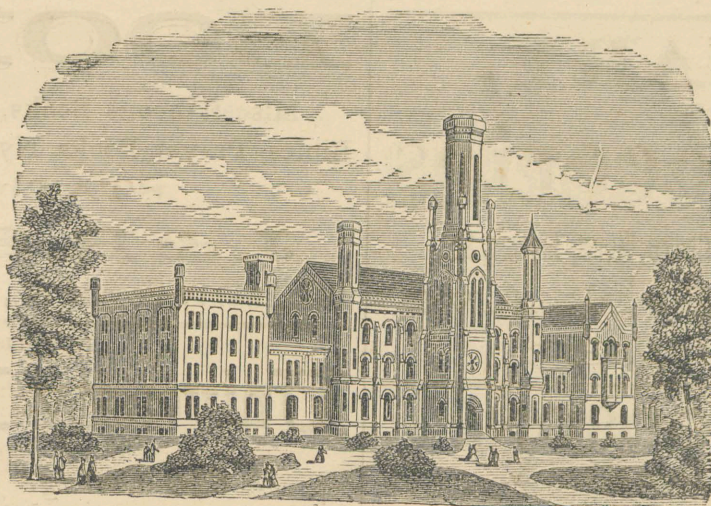


THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VII.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1878.

No. 7.



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VOL. VII.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1878.

No. 7.

THE VOLANTE.

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We learn that there is a misunderstanding in reference to the relations existing between Dr. Boise and the Senior Class, some supposing that the Seniors petitioned to be excused from reciting to the Doctor during the present term. The facts are these: When the conspectus of studies for the present term was made out, the study of Greek under Dr. Boise was assigned to the classical Seniors. This gave to the classicals three studies, while to the philosophical and scientific divisions there was assigned but one. As the classicals did not wish to study Greek, and as all the members desired to increase their knowledge of French, the class asked, not that they be excused from meeting Dr. Boise, but that Dr. Boise teach them in French instead of in Greek, thus giving all the class the additional study. The arrangement finally made by the Faculty was that the Seniors recite in French to Prof. Olson (whom we all like), and that Dr. Boise take the Freshmen in Greek. This arrangement was satisfactory all around, and was perhaps the best that could be made.

The relations between Dr. Boise and the class of '78 have always been most friendly, and are so still. We entertain a high regard for his eminent abilities, and esteem him for his personal qualities. We have never had occasion to regret the resolutions passed by the class when the connection of Dr. Boise with the University was severed,

and now we heartily congratulate both the University and the lower class men that his distinguished services have been once more secured at the head of the Greek department.

Some physicians, in giving certain medicines, portion them out into broken doses rather than give the same quantities in single doses, claiming that it is more effective and not so severe upon the patient. This may be very true in medicine, but when it comes to portioning out studies to students, we think this rule is reversed, and teachers make a grave mistake in so doing. The old maxim, "Too many irons in the fire," etc., will apply in this case, or that one, "Finish what you are at before you commence something else," is very appropriate. The course of study in our Junior year is very much afflicted with this trouble of broken studies, and though every class that goes through it readily sees the inconsistency and is much annoyed in consequence of this irregularity of studies, yet there is no change for the better made from year to year by the Faculty. Having two studies alternate, one twice a week and the other three times, is not desirable by any means, yet when unavoidable we should not complain, but when one of these is pursued for a half term or less and then set aside for something else and not finished until the next or perhaps the second term after, it becomes very annoying to the student, and a lack of interest in the study is almost sure to result from it. We think it would be far better to have fewer studies on hand at once, and pursue them thoroughly during the term allotted to them, than this way of carrying so many along together. Of course the members of the Faculty have to suit themselves individually in their respective branches when arranging the catalogue, but the more they can avoid this dividing up and alternating of studies, the more effective will their labors be, and the more benefit will the students derive from them.

While it is very essential that a professor should be accurate and precise in his instruction and illustrations of the different subjects that occur in the lessons and the questions that may arise, it is also very important that he use the correct pronunciation of the different words. Especially is this difficulty encountered in the natural sciences where so many scientific terms are used, and which are so commonly mispronounced in colloquial language. Many

geographical names also are subject to this error, and when we once get a pronunciation fixed in our minds, no difference whether it is right or wrong, that is the one which comes up first when we attempt to express it. The impossibility of thinking up the right pronunciation of every word before we can speak it is evident—hence the importance of getting it right in the first place. The teacher is the one to set the example, and he should correct his pupils whenever they make such a mistake, but when he falls into this error himself the pupils are liable to do the same, though they may know better and try to avoid it. We are judged by how we say things as much, or more, as by what we say, and a mispronunciation of a single term, or a slight grammatical mistake, often spoils a very fine expression or forcible argument, because it indicates a carelessness in small points, and one careless in these is liable to be careless in large points.

One of the almost invariable features of the Spring term is the decline of attendance and lack of interest taken in the literary societies. There are several things which play a prominent part in this. Warm and pleasant weather tends to produce laxity and loss of energy, and a want of time is the excuse. Base-ball and other out-door sports have their influence. Seniors have to prepare for class-day and commencement, Juniors want a long time for their orations, and the result is the presidents of the societies frequently find it quite difficult to fill out their programmes and make them attractive enough to draw an audience. They are necessarily compelled to appoint younger members to take the different parts, and these members should bear in mind that this is just the term for them to come out and begin work in earnest. The out-going Senior class will deprive us of many valuable members, and their places must be filled from your number. There are a few things which favor the spring term for society work. Outside attractions are not so many. The weather is more favorable for evening walks, and put the two together, more visitors are likely to attend. Our lady members, rapidly increasing in number, also can favor us oftener with their presence. But why talk further. Brace up, everybody, and give us your presence, if not your assistance. The man who will slight the society bell, or refuse to bring out a lady, is no man at all, and the lady who will decline his invitation ought to be suspended.

The new departure in college commencements is meeting with considerable favor in some of our colleges and universities. The University of Michigan, the college ranking third in the number of students in attendance, was the first institution to depart from the old regime. The John Hopkins soon followed, and now the University of California has but recently taken similar action to that taken by Michigan University. Next year's record will undoubtedly pre-

sent a larger number of colleges that have fallen into line. We hope that our own institution will not be behind in this change, which in a few years, it is probable, will be as general as is now the programme of Senior orations.

Is it not a strange inconsistency to be setting out evergreens, shade trees, laying out walks, and otherwise beautifying the grounds, while at the same time cattle and horses are allowed to graze upon the Campus? It would seem that the Campus is common property. The herdsman is allowed to herd his cattle right under the shadow of the college walls. Why? Does this increase the revenue of the University? It seems a pity, the moment mother nature tries her hand in adorning the Campus that the authorities (?) allow herds of cattle to graze and make the grounds look brown and sere, instead of beautiful in a robe of green. We have never yet seen the necessity of the great high fence which at least a part of the way surrounds the Campus. There is not a gate in the whole fence, yet the openings are there, and where is the necessity of a fence when eight or ten gate-ways are left open. The Campus would present a much finer appearance as an open park, and with as neat walks on Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues, University Place and College St., as we have running everywhere through the grounds,—would make quite a resort, and give the College far more importance in the eyes of all beholders than any old picket fence around it. As a name for the new park here to be so soon laid out, THE VOLANTE would suggest the names of University Park or Square.

LITERARY.

BETTER.

Better to gather pearls of thought
Than richest gems of the mine;
Better to sip from fountains of truth
Than quaff the ruby wine.

Better the oblivion of sleep
Than revels of a night;
Better to wake with a perfect health,
Than dissipation's blight.

Better to work by morning's light
Than toil by the setting sun;
Better a noonday lent to the Lord,
Than giv'n to the Evil One.

Better to sympathize in grief
Than share a passing joy;
Better to live somewhat unknown,
Than be a nation's toy.

Better the love of an honest heart,
Than friendships, ever so wide;
Better to have a common mind,
Than a secret sin to hide.

Better the charm of a happy heart,
Than the damp of a cheerless word;
Better to hope to be able to give
Than forever to hope to hoard.

Better the blessing that oft returns,
Than joys that always stay;
Better to wait for a brighter dawn,
Than mourn the dark to-day.

Better to die with wounds in front,
Than shun an honest fight;
Better the light to humbly seek,
Than grope about in night.

Better the blessings of Harmony,
Than curse of Discord's breath;
Better the *hope* of a life beyond,
Than the *chance* of endless death.

W. C. H.

Apr. 10, '78.

WOLF'S THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ILIAD.

The whole of antiquity, with scarcely an exception, regarded Homer as the author of the Iliad, and all the Homer we know is the two poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey.

But a few modern critics, and prominent among them the celebrated German, Prof. F. A. Wolf, have advanced views directly contrary to the expressed views of all ancient and most modern critics. Prof. Wolf maintained the hypothesis that neither the Iliad nor the Odyssey was composed as a distinct whole, but originally consisted of separate epical ballads, each constituting a separate poem, and that these separate lays, which had no common purpose nor fixed arrangement, were for the first time reduced to writing and formed into two great poems by Pisistratus and his friends.

The first argument which Prof. Wolf brings forward to support his hypothesis is that "there were no written copies of the poem during the earlier time to which their composition is referred, and that without writing neither the perfect symmetry of so complicated a work could have been conceived by any one man, nor, if realized by him, transmitted with assurance to posterity."

In other words, he asserts that there was no Iliad until Pisistratus and his friends collected these epical ballads, composed by different authors and at different times, and embodied them into one beauteous whole and made the Iliad of to-day, the bright, particular star of Grecian literature. No student loves to dwell for hours upon his fine thoughts, beautiful similes, apt comparisons, and then be forced into the conclusion that, after all, Homer is not the prince of bards, but a poet of no superior talent.

One point of Prof. Wolf's argument all scholars admit, *i. e.*, that there were no written copies of the Iliad during the earlier period of its composition. The Iliad itself is sufficient proof of this statement. No art of writing is anywhere mentioned in it. But admitting this fact it does not follow that the second part of his proposition is true,

namely, "that without writing neither the perfect symmetry of so complicated a work could have been originally conceived by any one poet, nor, if realized by him, transmitted with assurance to posterity." This is only a question of the capacity of the memory, and were we to take into account the memory of men to-day, weakened as it is by the artificial aid of writing, and from this draw our conclusions respecting the power of the memory of the ancient bards, or of learned gentlemen, the Wolfian theory would be fully established.

But in respect to this point two things must be kept constantly in mind, which completely overthrow the argument of Prof. Wolf, and demonstrate conclusively that such a poem as the Iliad could be the product of one man's mind, and by him left a rich legacy to posterity. They are these: 1st. Previous to the sixth century, A. D., when writing was unknown, men had to trust to memory to preserve their thoughts. 2nd. That the bards of that time threw their soul-life into their work. It was their business, their profession—not an after-dinner amusement, as we can readily imagine it is with some men who in this nineteenth century aspire to the honored and envied name of poet. They treasured their poems in their memories, and transmitted them to posterity through rhapsodists, who also devoted their lives to their profession.

Moreover, it is a well-known fact that there were educated gentlemen at Athens who could repeat both poems by heart.

If this task could be performed by men who were originally unacquainted with the scenes and characters of the poems, and whose lives were not moulded into and colored by them, it certainly cannot be questioned that Homer, who threw his whole life into the work, could retain it all in his fertile mind. Is it then true, as Wolf asserts, that "they had not only not a common author, but originally neither common purpose nor fixed order, and that their first permanent arrangement and integration was delayed for three centuries afterward."

The authorities he quotes as proof of his statement are Josephus, Cicero and Pausanias. Josephus merely comments on the discrepancies, and excuses them, from the fact that the poem existed for so long a time in an unwritten state. Pausanias and Cicero go further and affirm that "Pisistratus both collected and arranged in the existing order the rhapsodies of the Iliad and the Odyssey, implied as poems originally entire, and subsequently broken into pieces, which he found partly confused and isolated from each other,—each part being then remembered in its own portion of the Grecian world." This seems to me very plausible. It neither takes from Homer the honor due him as the author of this greatest of poems, nor detracts from the honor of Pisistratus, as the one who gathered up the scattered fragments of the master genius, and arranged them in their original order. The parts, very naturally,

would become scattered during an existence of three centuries in an unwritten form, and sung by different rhapsodists in different parts of the Grecian world.

Wolf's theory contradicts the very authority by which he seeks to establish his own hypothesis. He says that the Iliad originally consisted of separate special ballads, with neither common purpose nor fixed order, while Cicero and Pausanius, his authorities, explicitly state that "Pisistratus collected and arranged in the existing order the rhapsodies of the Iliad, impiled as poems originally entire, and subsequently broken into pieces, which he found partly confused and isolated from each other."

I cannot conceive how different authors, with no fixed order, no definite plan, no understanding between each other, could or would write poems having the same hero, the same characteristics running throughout their separate lays, so that when three centuries later their productions should be collected together, they would form so complete and masterly a poem. Different men would choose different subjects, different heroes, and display a wide diversity of talent, while the Iliad, while it is not equally brilliant in all its parts, yet on every page are seen traces of the master hand. As regards the discrepancies, they can be accounted for very easily, as it is admitted that there were numerous interpretations made from time to time that rhapsodists might make particular mention of their tribe. Again, the Wolfian theory stands opposed to the testimony existing respecting the regulations of Solon, who, before the time of Pisistratus, had enforced a fixed order of recitation of the rhapsodies of the Iliad, at the Panathenaic festival, not only directing that they go through the rhapsodies without omission and corruptions, but also appointing a prompter or censorial authority to insure obedience,—which implies the existence, at the same time that it proclaims an infringement of an orderly aggregate, as well as a manuscript confessedly complete. Accepting them as true, these statements of Cicero and Pausanius, and the regulations of Solon, Pisistratus cannot be even a compiler of the Homeric poems.

One point alone remains to be met—that of authorship.

That such a poem could have been conceived by one man in an age when writing was unknown, has been proven. That there are discrepancies, is admitted and accounted for.

That there is diversity of talent exhibited is not inconsistent, nor unreconcilable with unity of authorship.

We cannot expect the same charm in the simple enumeration of facts that gathers around a hero when bowed in grief, and though bravest of the Greeks, yet dishonored and left alone, nor yet when blue-eyed Pallas swift-winged flew from heaven to check Achilles' wrath; nor yet so sublime as when he puts into Hector's mouth his parting words to Andromache:

* * * * * "Thy griefs I dread,
I see thee trembling, weeping, captive led!
In Argive's looms our battles to design,
And woes of which so large a part were thine!
To bear the victor's hard commands, or bring
The weight of waters from Hyperia's spring.
There, while you groan beneath the load of life,
They cry, 'Behold the mighty Hector's wife!
Some haughty Greek, who lives to see thy tears,
Embitters all thy woes by naming me.
The thoughts of glory past and present shame
A thousand griefs shall waken at the name.
May I lie cold before that dreadful day,
Pressed by a load of monumental clay,
Thy Hector, wrapped in everlasting sleep,
Shall neither hear thee sigh nor see thee weep."

ATHENÆUM ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday evening, March 28, Athenæum Literary Society held its seventeenth anniversary meeting at the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Although the church is situated some distance from the University, and the weather was unfavorable, yet the popularity of the Society brought out a large audience to witness the exercises. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Sunderland of the Fourth Unitarian Church, the Seminary quartette gave a song entitled *The Dew of Grace*. The rendering was good and well received, but there was an evident lack of culture in their voices. Mr. Black, the president, introduced the literary part of the programme in a well prepared and appropriate address, which presented to the public the interests and condition of the Society, and extended to all an invitation to its regular meetings. Following this was a declamation—"Horatius at the Bridge," by Mr. F. G. Hanchett. This old and excellent subject is one suited to furnish material for nearly all the declamatory and oratorical powers of the speaker, and Mr. Hanchett rendered it in a manner well worthy of its merits. Miss Anna M. Coon then read an essay on "Victor Emanuel." Miss Coon's conception of an essay is commendable to every one, and differs from that of the majority of writers as much as the old style of commencing a letter, "I take my pen in hand," etc., does from the modern. She did not commence with the birth, age and death of the subject, but with his native country, its condition and relation to other countries, and thus gradually brought him out in his full splendor, reaching the climax at the close of the production. She also read it very distinctly, and held the close attention of the audience throughout. Next in order was a vocal solo, *The King's Highway*, by Mr. L. J. West. Mr. West's reputation as a singer promised the audience a rare treat, nor were they disappointed in the least. An oration on the subject, "The Heart of a Nation," was delivered by Mr. Walter C. Hadley. This subject is capable of many illustrations, as it is not confined to any particular nation, and is applicable to all that have existed and all that are existing at the present

day. It was a little difficult to keep pace with the rapid flights of the speaker, and the frequent bursts of oratory tended somewhat to confuse the subject. Mr. Hadley's delivery was very fine. The debate of the evening was conducted by Mr. C. W. Clement on the affirmative, and Mr. Willis Hawley on the negative. Question: "*Resolved*, That a lawyer is not justifiable in defending a client whom he knows to be guilty." Mr. Clement presented his side of the question in such a manner that it would seem pretty hard for a criminal lawyer to be but little better than the criminal himself. His points were well arranged, and the only criticism we could offer is that he appeared to be in a little too much hurry at times. Mr. Hawley, although he had the unpopular side, by his forcible delivery and appropriate illustrations, fully held his own, and plainly showed that without criminal lawyers the laws of the country would soon derogate to Judge Lynch for decision. He has an excellent voice and a prepossessing appearance upon the platform. The quartette here gave a song, *The Old Class Room*, and in response to an *encore*, "John Brown" was sung out of existence in a way that brought down the house. The *Enterprise*, the society paper, was read, by Miss M. Eledice Darrow. We think the audience was slightly disappointed in this exercise. It does not expect heavy articles, or even humorous ones, such as can be read in most any of the periodicals, but short and spicy ones, pertaining to college affairs and student life. The paper was a good one of its kind, but was too much upon the sober style for the jokes even to take well. The second oration was delivered by Mr. W. H. Carmichael, on "The Fall of Jerusalem." This speaker was unfortunate in several respects: first in the selection of his subject; second, in his voice and delivery; and third, in the lateness of the hour and the impatience of the audience. The production itself was finished and contained excellent thought and composition. Mr. Carmichael kept aloof from a fault that many orators fall into—that is, in not keeping to their subject, or delivering productions to which any one of half-a-dozen names could be applied as well as the one announced. The exercises closed with a vocal duet, *Excelsior*, by Messrs. H. L. Cleveland and L. J. West, which finished one of Athenæum's most interesting and characteristic anniversaries. The programme was much too long, not in number of exercises, but in time taken for each. Two hours and a half is longer than most audiences care to be detained by an ordinary entertainment, and we think this tends greatly to detract from the deserved merits of the participants.

"COMMENCEMENT."

On Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Second Baptist Church, were held the commencement exercises of the Theological Seminary. As a whole they were good, and

interspersed with excellent music. We regretted, however, the lack in several of the speakers of thoroughly committing their orations. This detracted somewhat from the interest of the auditors, and rendered them uneasy and inattentive.

The first speaker undoubtedly had a good oration—perhaps too abstract—on the "Conditions of Liberty," but his faculty of memory "went back on him." He showed the necessity of obedience to the laws which God ordained in our creation—physical laws—the laws of our nature, and moral laws. We must use choice and right choice in harmony with divine justice.

The next speaker, Mr. B. F. Patt, thought the secular press was a power more for good than for evil. In its variety and universality, it is the instructor of the masses. Rectitude should be its end, in order to be a great power for general good. While the immorality of much unsettles, the intellectual and moral worth of more advances the mind. The union of the secular press with the pulpit is prophetic of a grand future in literary influence.

Mr. J. J. Burtch disclosed to us the beauties of "A Monk's Poem," the theme and hero of which was Christ. Though cast in a corrupt age, its teachings throughout accord with the Bible. It is rich in knowledge and poetic fervor. Its author is Bernard de Clugny.

"Calvin's Influence on Christian Theology" Mr. W. H. Roberts regarded as very considerable. Calvin was not an echo, a mere follower of common opinion, but a thinker bent on discovering in God's word His will to man. Calvin was the most Christian man of his time. His original and hereditary sin gains greater strength in the light of modern science. If the scientific theory of environment be true, grace ends with the grave and sin continues in the future without cessation. Calvin's theology was intensely Biblical.

Mr. L. C. Morehouse, a former student with us, put in a plea for a "Fearless Ministry," in order to aid the aggressiveness of the Church. The minister should be—not presumptuous—but fearless in the performance of duty constantly made known to him. He should fearlessly face the great questions of the day to form public opinion aright, and with fearlessness defend the spiritual interests of the Church, for which he is better fitted than others.

We were pleased to see our old friend, John Barr, next ascend the bema and set forth so ably the negative of his subject: "Is Conscience Infallible?" The question depends on what are motives. Motives are impulses to action arising from ends. Pure motives must be in conformity with God's ends as discovered in His works. Man is a moral being, and the standard of morality is his conception of God. According to belief in God, conscience affirms obligation. Belief is the measure of conscience. This is shown by the diversity of moral judgments among men. Having lost the knowledge of God, we lost the standard of

morality and an infallible conscience. Perfecting a knowledge of God, we perfect conscience.

The last speaker, Mr. H. L. Stetson, mastered his subject: "The Preacher a Thinker." Rhetorical and reasoning power is necessary in a preacher, and he ought not to be the channel of other men's thoughts. The preacher holds a two-fold position to the Bible; first, as defendant, and second, as teacher. As defendant, he should have a unit-knowledge of the Bible, and be able to meet charges against it. As teacher, having a thorough and consecutive knowledge of the Bible, he must be capable of imparting it with the force of intellect and the ardor of heart, and must be girded for the questionings of this restless and skeptical age.

Dr. Northup closed the exercises with his customary good advice to the graduates, and then gave them their diplomas, the initiatory to their life-work.

ET CETERA.

At the convention of the college base-ball league held April 1, at Racine, the following changes were made in the constitution of the association:

The men may be selected from among the students or tutors in the medical, theological, law and preparatory departments, as well as from the college proper.

They must have been in daily attendance at least thirty days before the first annual league game.

The names of the respective nines and those of the substitutes must be forwarded to the secretary before April 20 of each year, such names to be properly endorsed by certificates from the college officers.

Each club shall pay to the treasurer of the association the sum of \$2 before April 15.

The officers of the association for this year are to be: President, F. S. Martin, Racine; vice-president, Homer Carr, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Esher, Evanston. Executive committee, N. J. Rowell, Chicago; John McDowell, Racine; W. M. Booth, Evanston. Umpires: Racine—P. H. Kershaw, F. S. Luther, J. T. Rumsey; Chicago, W. C. Arthur, A. G. Spalding, N. K. Honore; Evanston, George Muir, George Lunt, Robert R. Scott. The secretaries of the several college associations are: E. H. Cleveland, Racine; F. F. Tyler, Evanston; F. A. Helmer, Chicago.

The schedule of the times and places of the games for 1878 is:

Monday, May 6, Racine vs. Evanston, at Evanston; Saturday, May 11, Evanston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Monday, May 20, Racine vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Saturday, May 25, Evanston vs. Chicago, at Evanston; Saturday, June 1, Evanston vs. Racine, at Racine; Saturday, June 9, Chicago vs. Racine, at Racine.

A dozen men have been selected to do our ball playing this term, and the following is a partial distribution of the players, subject at any time to such changes as the committee see fit to make: Catcher, W. A. Gardner; pitcher, J. P. Gardner; first, third and short will probably be filled by F. W. Hayes, E. B. Esher and W. R. McKee, but not definitely assigned; second base, Willis Hawley; left field, N. J. Rowell; center, W. H. Adams; right, and change catcher, W. Alsip; substitutes, Charles Goodspeed, W. G. Sherer and C. F. Morey.

As yet they have done but little more than bat and catch, but expect to get down to work in earnest immediately. Never having seen the men play together, we can make no remarks upon their playing, nor upon our prospects for retaining the silver-ball another year. One thing we promise our friends and opponents: the ball is not going to leave here without a hard fight for it, and the victors are likely to earn all they win. We are not wealthy, nor can we rig up in gaudy suits, have fancy bats and all those things. We rely more upon luck, pluck and skill. By the time our next issue comes out, some of the match games will have been played, and then we can express our hopes and fears more definitely.

Officers of the Tri Kappa Literary Society this term: President, H. T. Duffield; vice-president, Miss Sara Longenecker; secretary, A. H. Scrogin; sub secretary, J. R. Windes; treasurer, G. P. Engelehard; critics, C. N. Patterson and O. E. Wells; editors, C. H. Forward, E. B. Meredith and J. M. Russell.

For Athenæum Literary Society: President, Charles Ege; vice-president, Eli Packer; secretary, E. B. Tolman; treasurer, Henry Topping; critic, S. J. Winegar.

Officers of the Students' Association for this term: President, J. R. Windes; vice-president, E. B. Meredith; secretary, Henry Topping; treasurer, Willis Hawley.

Officers of Christian Association: President, H. E. Fuller; vice-president, A. G. Malmston; secretary, E. Swift.

Base Ball Committee: H. T. Duffield, F. A. Helmer, W. A. Gardner, N. J. Rowell, and Willis Hawley.

CONSEPTION OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Although our Senior class is subject to a good many extremes, yet it averages pretty well, as the following will show. In number we are even sixteen. The oldest man is thirty-two; youngest, nineteen; average age of the class, twenty-four years and eight months. The heaviest weighs one hundred and seventy-six; lightest, one hundred and seven; average weight, one hundred and forty. The tallest is six feet, two; shortest, five feet, five; average, five feet, eight and one-half inches. The shortest is the light-

PERSONALS.

Miss Grace Sawyer has left college.

Billy will captain the nine again this year.

Goodspeed was expelled at the beginning of the term.

The Misses Harmon have returned to their home in Danville.

'79. Mr. E. B. Esher, formerly of '79 of Evanston, has joined the Junior Class here.

'79. Morey has returned to pursue his studies, after closing a winter term of school teaching.

'80. Miss Lucy Waite, who was absent during the winter term, is resuming her course this term.

'80. Mr. E. C. Tagg has suspended study for the present, and is running for a notion house in this city.

Misses Windette, Hadley and Gage we see occasionally, but our classic halls know them no longer.

W. A. Gardner played a game of base ball, last Saturday, in the picked nine, against the White Stockings.

'80. Phillips, formerly of '78, who left during the winter term of his Sophomore year, has returned and joined the present class of '80.

Miss Chapin, our well-remembered principal of former days, looked in upon us, last Thursday, much to our delight.

Miss Darrow, of '80, writes that she is devoting most of her time to the study of music. We wish her all possible success, and hope she will return to her class next September.

LOCALS.

Colds.

Rheumatism.

Spring-fever.

Time to clean house.

How *did* you spend the evening?

Now, instead of "Wipe off your chin," it should be "Plug up your phonograph."

Vassar girls do not favor their new elevators; it is more fun to slide down the banisters.

A number of the graduates attended the Seminary commencement exercises last week.

Owing to the sickness of their father, the Hopkins brothers have been compelled to return home for this year.

Some one wanted to know why Athenæum didn't go outside of the city limits to have its anniversary.

est and youngest, and may be styled our "spring chicken." We have no habitual smoker; four smoke occasionally; one or two can stand a cigarette, and the rest never try it. But one ever attempts to chew, and he only for sanitary purposes. One can take a drink when it is necessary, and another never refuses "zwei lager;" five have signed the red ribbon pledge for fear they might take something, and the remainder perhaps do occasionally, but won't own it.

Two of us don't deny swearing a little—in a mild form—on special occasions; several others have their pet expressions, such as gosh, hang it, durn it, by jimmy, etc., while a limited few apparently have a silent outlet for unnecessary expressions. Five wear moustaches alone; two, moustaches and ear-muffs; three, ear muffs only; four can't support any kind. Twelve are classical and four are scientific. Five are studying for the ministry; three for law; three for business; two expect to teach; two are on the fence, and don't know where to jump; and one for medicine. Nine are secret-society men: six are Psi U's; two D. K. E.'s; and one a Knight Templar; the rest are either opposed or never got a chance to join. One is engaged "sure pop;" two others are supposed to be; and the remaining thirteen are in the market waiting for a rise.

Knowing that our cigarettes are second to none, and learning that the red label has led many scrupulous persons to suppose cigarettes put up in so attractive a style to be but an ordinary article, has induced the manufacturers to prepare an elegant new and less showy label, hoping thereby to induce some of the many cigarette smokers who are prejudiced against Vanity Fair cigarettes to give them a trial, which will convince them of their superior excellence. The old label is not abandoned by this change. Connoisseurs may always depend on finding both Vanity Fair cigarettes and tobacco fully up to the standard.

WM. S. KIMBALL & Co.

C. D. Mosher, the well-known photographer, formerly of 951 Wabash avenue, begs to inform the graduating class and the professors of the University, that he will make their class card photographs at special reductions, at his magnificently furnished new gallery, 125 State St. Call and see.

If you want books of any kind, or have any old ones to sell, go to Barker's, 131, East Madison St. Text books a specialty. New lots received every day.

The photographs taken by Stephens, 85 and 87 E. Madison street, (over Hershey Hall,) are attracting a great deal of attention. For beauty of finish and artistic effect they are unsurpassed by any in the city. Reduced rates will be given to students.

The class nines at Dartmouth will not support a college nine.

It is a fact that one class as a whole attended a recitation, last week.

It may be a stern necessity that compels a certain Prof. (not the Pres.) to attend chapel very regularly.

We have a Senior who has never seen the sun rise over Lake Michigan. An ordinary worm doesn't entice this bird out.

Professor Buraham says that for all purposes, the Dearborn telescope here is the best one in use at the present time.

Old sores refuse to heal, and new ones keep breaking out. The Episcopal Church has something to talk about now.

The ball men have decided to make a change in their suits. Dark-red stockings and belts, with caps trimmed to match.

A careless observer, when handed a programme at the anniversary meeting, exclaimed, "I don't want any of your tracts; give us a programme."

Go in, boys. Kick off all the hall plastering you want to, and those having rooms inside will pay the damages. Yes, they will!

No matter how great the disappointment or sorrow you are subjected to, there is one place where you can always find sympathy,—in the dictionary. (Joke.)

Have you noticed our new lawn mowers? No! Yes, you have—those bovines tethered to stakes out on the front Campus. They are self-propellers.

Our Seniors tried hard to do away with commencement orations, but the Faculty could not see it in that light, and a part of them will have to orate, as usual.

If you have any matter in your possession belonging to the Reading Room, please return it, and remember the new rule forbids any more being taken out.

The Seniors are investigating the national Constitution, and perhaps by the end of the term they can suggest some important amendments. They also expect soon to be able to give advice in political economy.

Our enterprising janitor has put up a series of ladders in the tall tower. Those not subject to giddiness, and with sufficient energy for the task, can go aloft and obtain a fine view of the South Side.

Last term the Juniors were much interested in the relics of ancient life, but this term the more practical study of plants is in order. Instead of seeing them hammering rocks to pieces, you will see them squinting through their lenses at botanical specimens.

The cry of the girls of '80 is "Oh, that history!"

The young ladies think seriously of organizing a class in decorative art study. The study room offers an ample field for their labor.

Student—"Mr. President, I did not get the idea of the word 'concurrent.'"

Pres.—"That is not at all surprising."

Tell a man his head is level, and he thinks you are a bully boy; but call him a flat head, and he wants to fight right off.

"Bock youse?" "Yes; it's a big house." "No, me bock youse." "Yes, sir; it's a very fine, large house." "Ach, nich fer steh!" "Well, to the devil with you then, and ask somebody else."

The ladies of '79 took exceptions to Prof. Colbert's remark that "The moon is like a woman; she ceases to be interesting when she reaches a certain age;" and they want to know to what age he refers.

"What is the matter with that door?" we exclaim, when we find it locked and are obliged to retrace our steps to the room south and discover that we have, with malice aforethought, been locked out.

Button-hole bouquets are very nice presents, yet that Freshman looked as if he didn't want any more dinner when he received one just after he commenced eating. Perhaps the attention it attracted had something to do with it.

Some one wanted to know what is the most convenient thing for a cold. We can speak only from experience, which in our case was to snuff four times a minute, blow every five, sneeze when necessary, and use six handkerchiefs per day for two days.

The Sophs. and Fresh. have arranged to play a series of three ball games for the championship. Perhaps the winning side will pluck up enough courage to challenge '78, which ought to have one more chance to lose the class championship held so long.

A Prof. who spent last summer in Europe said that while he waited for admission into the House of Lords, he "walked about the hall looking at the beautiful paintings and statuary of the leading parties in history." Think of it! William Pitt a leading party in history.

It is bad enough to fix up a bell, and by means of a long string keep students awake with its everlasting clatter, but when it comes to throwing water—of a doubtful nature—through a transom, it is getting serious. Don't try it again, or somebody might get hazed.

Owing to the unfinished state of their grounds, the Chicago Whites are practising on our grounds daily now. They are a hardy looking set and appear capable of endur-

ing a great deal of hard work. Only one man, Anson, is retained from last year's team.

The young ladies have lost some of their number this term, and we chronicle the fact with regret. The fact that we have several new faces among us, however, which is an unusual circumstance in the spring term, makes the number the same, but we wish we could still count the others.

When a lady enters a street-car, the average man eyes her closely and ponders the question whether she will refuse it if he offers her his seat, or take it and not return thanks. Both of these are too often done, and either makes him feel like kicking himself for being such a fool.

Our mammoth observatory is quite a mystery to many a little fellow, and as well to some older heads. Not long since a little fellow walking out with his mamma, looking up at the dome, said: "Mamma, what is that?" "That's the water works, my child," she replied.

The latest Faculty sell was to request students, who wanted their time extended for paying tuition, to call at the office of the college treasurer down town, at a certain hour on a certain day, and then have no treasurer there to receive them.

If a fire alarm rings when you are down town at any time, you want to keep a sharp lookout for one of those "devils on wheels" in the shape of a self-propelling fire-engine. They are terrors, and the way they spit fire is a caution. One ate up a buggy not long since, and the horse only saved himself by a dodge and getting in the rear.

Scene—Recitation in Geology.

Prof.—"What is the origin of chalk?"

Student—"Its origin is from small insects, such as protozoans and"—here the student turned round to the class with a look upon his countenance that seemed to say, "What are you laughing at, any way?"

At a business meeting of one of our literary societies last term the president was considerably annoyed by one member rising to points of order. On the way home, the president, in referring to the proceedings, said he tried very hard to "sit" on the offender but could not succeed enough to silence him. She said, "Well, now, I felt just like I wanted to do that myself—no, I mean I wanted to take him by the collar and shake him right good."

One of the boys amuses children by grating his teeth while he is performing some antic with some of his features, pretending that the noise is caused by this second action. One day a little girl said: "Mamma, don't you think it's strange? Mr. — cracks his ears and nose and chin and fingers and head; and I think he has softening of the brain; don't you?"

One of the students said that during the April vacation he proposed to a young lady, and she deliberately pronounced the letters, R. A. P. He interpreted it in this wise: "Run ask Pa," which he accordingly did, and is happy. His interpretation was more felicitous than that of a young lady, who, after studying for some minutes the same words, said, "That must mean 'Rest in Peace.'"

Of course he knew better. We all at least thought he did, but it is certain that when Prof. B. asked him to give some examples of mammals, he mentioned, without hesitation, "birds." At this particular point the laughter of the class put an end to his remarks. The gentleman was never before known to blush, but he did on this occasion, and there has been made some endeavor to account for that blush. All parties have come to one of two conclusions: first, that the gentleman recognized that he had made a bull; or, second, not recognizing that, he blushed at the unanimity of the applause.

Two or three college girls were discussing their plans and hopes for the future. Said one: "I want go to Omaha, as I have heard so much about its delightful climate, etc." Said another: "I think I should like to go to Omaha, too. I have a cousin teaching there; that is, she is in Omaha city, not in the territory." After the laugh had died away and some doubts were expressed as to there being any Omaha territory,—yes, even then, this higher class girl produced her geography and searched diligently therein to prove her assertion, if possible. We advise the h-c-g to "Go West" and teach geography.

Work is rapidly progressing again on Douglas monument. The old structure has been torn down to the base, and will be built from thence up of new material. When finished it will be one hundred feet high, capped by a bronze statue of the "Little Giant," ten feet in height. The east and south sides of the grounds are enclosed by stone walls, the north by a row of evergreens, and the west is yet unfinished. The grounds contain two acres, and are being leveled up and sodded over. The whole promises to be very beautiful, and well worthy the memory of so noted a person. Everything is expected to be finished in June.

We are not wont to complain of our hash,
And in its get-up quite easy to please,
Yet one thing there is that moves us; we must speak:
'Tis not the bread when dry as bass-wood chips,
Nor coffee strong enough to float a wedge;
The milk may have a cloud at the bottom;
Sugar, a sepulchre for bugs and flies;
Beef-steak, invincible to heat, fire-proof;
Potatoes half-cooked—neither done nor raw;
The snow-white eggs may be boiled hard and blue;
'Tis not the old cheese with power enough to walk,
Nor fruit-cake but little better than dough,—
'Tis none of these;
This it is that would cause a aaint to mutter,
Neither more nor less than old, strong butter.

It is too bad for a young lady—one of our students, at that—to so touch the feelings of a young man right out upon the open street west of the University, so that she has to lend him her handkerchief to wipe away the bitter tears of disappointed love, so supposed. If that young man felt as bad as he looked when he walked away wiping his flooded eyes, we would not have changed places with him for six such girls; and the smile of scorn, or triumph—not sure which—that graced her coquettish features as she leisurely strolled back to the building will haunt us while our conscious days last. Such scenes as this are better suited for a back parlor, or a moon-light stroll, yet when they are enacted in broad day and in plain view, we cannot help taking note of them, and this young lady would not be surprised at our assertions if she knew how plainly we saw it.

The steward on his way home ordered some butter sent down for the Club during vacation. The odor and taste of that butter would indicate that it came through Bridgeport on a damp day sometime previously, perhaps before the fire, and had been stored away since then in some Water street cellar, where decayed vegetables, fruits, meats, and other things give forth their stench in perfect freedom. Its one appearance on the table was enough. An ounce of it would last a life-time. We tried to make a joke of it at first, but the joke got stale before it got half around. There was no eating anything that it touched even. Some of us went home. A few went over to the Douglas House. Another part tried to get up an excursion into the country, but the railroads would not give any passes. Finally a committee of the whole was formed, and we decided to haze somebody or something. The somebody was not here, and the something was looked up for protection. A compromise was made, and some granulated lard was substituted in its place. The blame is placed upon the Water-street man. We don't know his name—we don't want to; yet we would like to have him come down and visit us—look at things. We would take him around, show him the Campus, back and front, the Laboratory, the Parlor, the Museum, the Library, the Observatory, the Coal-biu, the Gymnasium (?), take him up the tall tower, and then—that's all.

EXCHANGES.

What has become of the *Hanover College Monthly*? We have not received an issue since January. Have you suspended?

The *Simpsonian* is evidently trying to pick a quarrel with us, as it has already done with some of its neighbors. Please don't do it. We are slow to anger, but if once aroused, your diminutive size might not save you.

The *Tripod* complains of the dust accumulating about the buildings, and says, "The desks, seats and window edges are all provided with this kindly covering, and the halls are thickly wrapped in its folds." The silver ball, the *Tripod* thinks, will without doubt stop at Evanston this year.

Trinity *Tablet* has a cheap wood cut. There are quite a number of things in the *Tablet* of April which could have been written with equal propriety for our columns, among which are "Mutilation of Reading Room Property," "Ventilation in Chapel," &c., &c.

The *College Record* takes the *Reporter* to task for gloating over the misfortunes of Wheaton College. The affairs at Wheaton are certainly unfortunate, and it is, to say the least, an act of kindly charity not to rake the coals afresh. The supplement of the *Record* contains a discourse, by Pres. Blanchard, upon "The Wheaton Ex-parte Council and its Findings."

The *Washington and Jeffersonian* for March presents quite a formidable list of alumni, including many distinguished names in the various professions of life. The paper is open to the same criticism made upon THE VOLANTE last issue, viz., too long a list of locals, such as "Tops," "Marbles," "Croquet," "White Plugs," "Black Plugs," "Spring Fever," &c., &c. Misery loves company. We are all in the same box. Help bear it. This number has an article on "The Dangers of College Life," by Pres. Porter, of Yale College; also an article on "College Government," by Pres. Hays, of the College.

The Rochester *Campus* is ahead of us this time. We acknowledge it. We did say in our last issue, "In our exchange clippings would it not be a good plan for all of us to give each paper credit for what it says, and not put simply 'Ex.' after them?" And then we must acknowledge that we did put "Ex." after every clipping in that issue. The remark made was, with us, an afterthought, and not inserted until after all other matter was in type, hence the inconsistency. Look on our first page, *Campus*. You will see the necessary change made, however, not because of your kindly suggestion, but because of the "eternal fitness of things." Do not kick us, please. The *Campus* contains three long articles, "Genius and Gumption," "The Sibelungen Lied," "John Wickliffe and the English Bible." We take it for granted that they are good. They ought to be.

A correspondent of the *Vidette* of March 16th makes some remarks regarding conduct on the ball-ground which we most heartily endorse, and hope the players and friends of the Evanston nine will pay some regard to them. This friend of the nine, as he expresses himself, has at last become so convinced of the necessity of reform that he has

expressed his opinion through the *Vidette*. Previously this matter of conduct has been a great annoyance to other clubs of the college league, and no little ill-feeling has arisen from it. We hope the managers at Evanston will take it in hand this year, and see that visiting nines and their friends are not subjected to such misdemeanor as formerly has been done on their ground. The *Vidette* also makes a number of base-ball notes in regard to their nine, giving an illustrated history of its individual members, besides expressing their great confidence in bearing off the "silver." Its remarks in regard to *bona fide* students we we would simply ask them to apply to their own team. Is Yott really a Prep. or a Senior?

Dartmouth, we raise our voices in lamentation with you. Let us together hang our harps on the willow and sit down and weep. Our gas, however, is not turned off until half-past ten o'clock. We quote the following editorial because it so forcibly reminds us of like experiences:

"Under a new regulation, the gas in the halls of our buildings is to be shut off at ten o'clock. In this matter the Faculty show their usual ignorance of human nature. If the average student ever needs more light, it is while endeavoring to reach his room between ten and the small hours. It is estimated that the combined effect of a large light house, a volcano and a Boston fire, assisted by three hundred thousand feet of gas, would not distinctly light him to bed at that time. Entirely unconscious of a door, he will endeavor to thrust a key into the solid wall and unlock a whole partition at a time. All past experience is a blank. It is only by intuition or a burst of reasoning that he understands the use of the simplest articles of furniture. It is fortunate if he can finally so far gain control of his bed as to find place to heave a sigh and rest in peace. Light cannot do away with his troubles, but with the progress of science, it may lessen them. The Faculty are scholars and men of science, but by their course they show themselves eminently unpractical."

CLIPPINGS.

It is said that Sitting Bull has selected Princeton College to educate his sons. He wants them "big fight, ugh?"—*Inter Ocean*.

"Why, chum, where have you been? I didn't know but some one had kidnapped you." "I went to Lovett's." Student present—"You mean you went to love her." Chum smiled and didn't deny it.

One hundred years ago the United States had only nine colleges. Now there are one hundred colleges, sixty thousand students and three thousand seven hundred professors.

The publisher of a country newspaper prints in each number a chapter of the Bible, and upon being ridiculed for it by his contemporaries, remarks editorially: "We publish nothing but what is news to our readers."

Are holy things ever injurious? Our holy campus occasioned a stranger's fall and slight injury the other day. He must have been gazing at the stars. He saw stars in falling, anyway.

A prep. debating for the first time supports the negative with the following: Paradoxically speaking, the opposition have gone into their hole and dragged the hole in after them; and (pause) like a pup with my ears chawed, can only scratch around the spot where the hole vanished, and"—judges look relieved.—*Ex.*

An irreverent Athens correspondent, speaking of a new railroad from that city to the Piræus, says: "Think of Socrates soliloquizing over a steam engine; Diogenes, with his tub, dead-heading it to the Piræus, or haggling about a seven-cent ticket; or Euripides working up a railroad catastrophe into one of his polished tragedies; of the courtly Xenophon taking topographical notes for his "Anabasis" from a window of a sleeping-car, or of Alcibiades lolling in a smoking-car, playing a game of high-low-jack for the cigars.—*Ex.*

A stranger was observed to stop in front of the Dormitory recently and gaze inquiringly at the upper windows, from which a jargon of whoops and yells was resounding. "What's the matter?" he nervously inquired of a passing Senior. "Oh, nothing; only some Freshmen taking their customary after-dinner exercise." "Well," he exclaimed, "if they eat in proportion to the noise they make, they must be a hearty set."

They come around me here and say
My days of life are o'er;
That I shall mount the barn-yard fence,
And spread my "fan" no more.

They come, and, to my face, they've cheek
To tell me I must die.
I think they're kind o' loony, eh?
Don't you, *frau*?—What d'ye soi?

—*Union Herald*.

What is there more difficult to accomplish satisfactorily than to turn a morning paper the other side out, in a street car, when a cross old lady is squeezed up on one side of you, and a charmingly fair one on the other, until there is scarce breathing-room, while a dozen big men are standing up in front? If you are in the least inclined to be nervous, don't try it. Elbows must be kept under complete control or disastrous results are sure to follow. From one side will be a lecture in which all will become interested; on the other withering glances from eyes that speak louder than words, and whose look makes a chill run from your hair-roots to your toe-nails. After this it will be more pleasure to go out on the platform and jaw the conductor, or get off and walk, than try to read further. If you don't believe it, just try it once.

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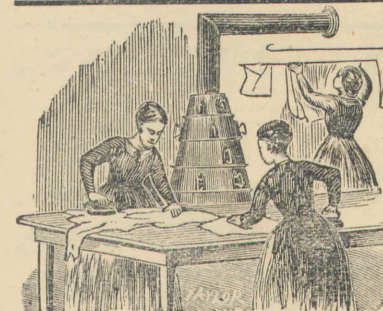
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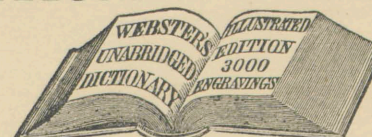
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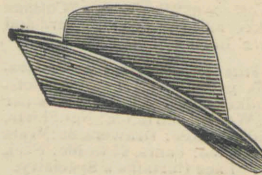
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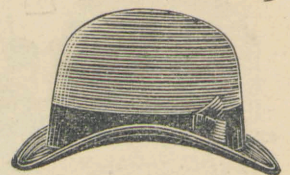
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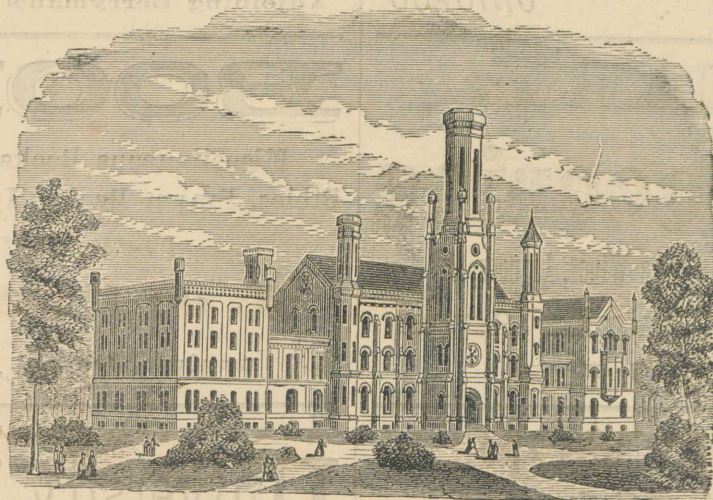
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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VII. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1878. No. 8.



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VOL. VII.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1878.

No. 8.

THE VOLANTE.

EDITORS:

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Miss F. M. HOLBROOK, '79. H. G. PARKINS, '79.

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In our last issue we congratulated ourselves upon having again secured the services of Dr. Boise in his department. It is thoroughly inspiring to meet such a man as the Dr. in the Greek chair, but we are again disappointed. Dr. Boise met his classes the first five weeks of the term and was then, by great feebleness of health, compelled to give up the work which is so pleasant to him, and which he never fails to make interesting and profitable to those who come under his charge. A great many of us recall with peculiar pleasure the pleasant and profitable hours spent with the Dr., and we regret exceedingly the illness which compels his withdrawal from the class room, and the consequent loss, to the lower classmen, of his always thoroughly satisfactory instruction.

To withdraw or not to withdraw. That was the question, but it is no longer a question, the Sophomores, Freshmen and Preps having decided that it is not possible to secure any glory for themselves except in the field of contest. In other words, the matter of withdrawal from the State Oratorical Association came up before the Students' Association, where it was decided that "We, as a University, shall sever our connection with the State and Inter-State Collegiate Oratorical Association." At a subsequent meeting the motion was reconsidered. It elicited

not a little discussion. The Seniors, and no inconsiderable portion of the Junior Class urged with great force of argument the advisability of withdrawal; but the lower classmen and Preps finally prevailed, and the motion to withdraw was defeated by a vote of 32 for, and 44 against. We are glad, however, that a very desirable change has been made in the plan of choosing our orator. Hereafter our representative will be the one who, according to three judges chosen by the students, shall have delivered the best junior oration. There have always been objections to the plan of the students choosing their representative. The man is more apt to be the representative of the strongest party numerically than the representative orator of the University. By the method just adopted the best man for the position will, in a majority of cases, at least, be our representative. Here for the present ends the matter.

The ventilation of students' rooms is an important matter which practically we think is too much neglected. Pure air is necessary to secure good health to any person, and without this the strongest and most robust will break down in course of time. Some students are very careful to take daily walks and plenty of out-door exercise, simply because they think it is necessary and beneficial. Others have duties that secure these without any special effort on their part. We are fully aware of the good results that may follow from this method of obtaining fresh air, and do not wish to discourage it in the least, yet we think many of them overlook an item of far greater consequence, and that is of keeping plenty of fresh air in their rooms. Counting sleep and study hours, they are necessarily compelled to be in their rooms from two-thirds to four-fifths of their time, depending a great deal, of course, upon the weather, and unless some care is taken to secure a proper amount of pure air, their rooms soon become close and unfit to stay in. They feel dull and oppressed. Out they go for a walk; soon get over it and come back invigorated and under the impression that this is just what was necessary. This going in and out at the door gave the room a little change of atmosphere, and they renew their studies again with redoubled vigor. Thus it goes on from day to day, their walks getting a little more frequent, and the dull feeling a little more oppressive, until finally they give in and are sick. It is a noticeable fact that some of our stoutest and hardiest students are the most careless in this, and are complaining oftener than others not half so rugged, who with

proper care can stand more study and do better work. It isn't necessary to keep a stream of cold air pouring into the room all the time, for this makes it uncomfortable, and you are liable to catch cold, but a partial change of air at intervals is necessary, and a thorough airing should be given in the morning, after rising.

Lately our printers seem to have a peculiar aversion against corrected mistakes as indicated in the proof, and they will persist in mixing locals with the clippings, for variety's sake, we suppose. Instead of "Conspicuous of the Senior Class," as in our last issue, it was written, and corrected in the proof, "Conspicuous of the Senior Class." Two or three other mistakes of like importance were left in this article. Through somebody's carelessness, or base neglect, this has been happening for the last two or three issues. Perhaps we were to blame some for not going over the proof after the paper was made up, but none of us cared to take the time for this extra trip and so left it to the head printer, who used to make up THE VOLANTE in good shape. Hereafter we propose to put ourselves to a little more trouble, and will try and have things more as they should be.

LITERARY.

A RALLYING SONG:

For the University of Chicago.

Hail, happy day, whose dawning light
Tints the thick gloom of weary night,
And bids the dreary darkness flee
That shrouds our University.

CHORUS—Welcome the dawn, and speed it on,
Till night and gloom and doubt are gone!

The patient toil of twenty years,
Wrought in the stress of hopes and fears,
Shall not be whelmed in Ruin's Sea,
Wrecked in our University.

CHORUS—Welcome, &c.

Swift up—and down—the rockets go;
Time's grander growths are ever slow;
And twenty years of infancy
Befit our University!

CHORUS—Welcome, &c.

A noble youth they shall insure,
By rods and discipline made pure;
And of that day the dawn we see
Gilding our University!

CHORUS—Welcome, &c.

Like the great lake that laves her feet,
Where western floods and eastern meet,
In breadth and force and service be
Our noble University!

CHORUS—Welcome, &c.

And like the city of her name

That sends from sea to sea her fame,
Through all her crosses mightier be
Chicago University!

CHORUS—Welcome the dawn, and speed it on,
Till night and gloom and doubt are gone!

H. C. RICHARDS.

SOURCES OF ÆSTHETIC CULTURE.

In a previous issue of THE VOLANTE, the argument for the improvement of oratory was concluded. We there briefly considered the importance in delivery of cultivated taste, the essential requisite for natural interpretation. We pointed to literature as the embodiment of cultivated taste, and only those of its productions which depict natural objects with their natural character, their proper features and expression, did we regard as exhibiting genuine taste, for only those masterpieces have found respondent hearts in every age and nation. To such we must go for æsthetic culture, obtaining which we can better interpret and by the faithful application of the interpretive law improve our delivery. We here ended the article without referring specifically to the sources of the highest æsthetic culture. To these we now call attention as of paramount importance to the college student, and especially to the aspirant after literary fame.

The masterpieces of literature which have exerted the greatest influence in the cultivation of taste, and to which mankind is most indebted, are not unknown to the student of college. They are among the very studies he pursues. They are the immortal productions of Greece and Rome. It is these that have always swayed the sceptre of taste, and to these have gone the best of poets and educated men for the spirit and sentiment that inspires and adorns their writings. Much is due the works descended to us from the Greeks and Romans. Their Sculpture and Painting, their Parthenons and Coloseums are the bulwarked monuments of their taste, but the richest legacy to mankind is their written monuments—their Poems and Orations and Histories and Dramas. Centuries have rolled away, civilization has advanced, and these monuments have never been surpassed in beauty and excellence. This is not an idle statement. It is the conviction of the most cultivated men of all times and climes who have deeply examined and deeply appreciated these "sepulchers of thought" and taste. By their labor and careful examination, they were enabled to penetrate the sanctuary of genius, and become masters of its perfection as though it were their own. The world beheld and admired them, while they themselves pointed to the original sources, and said their "tastes were formed in the perusal and study of the ancient classics." But cannot our tastes be improved without consulting the classics of antiquity? Possibly they could be greatly improved if the masterworks of our own age were visited with the same application. Its possibility is admitted, but it is certainly impracticable. There is not that in the study of our own

classics which fastens the attention and compels close observation, and these are elements necessary to æsthetic culture, and, in fact, to all true culture. Inasmuch as they are wanting in the permanency and vigor which alone the study of Greek and Latin gives, in so far must culture be superficial and almost profitless. If we would be truly cultivated, we cannot afford to pass by the pure fountains of classic antiquity. Let us stop and linger near them. Though the weariness of toil overtake us, we presently forget all pains in partaking of these waters of learning and cultivated taste. But again, are not the best translations substitutes for the originals? They never can be so regarded. They are at best imperfect attempts, and fall far short of the true spirit of the authors. A translation is the original enervated. The thought is present, but divested of its power. It is somewhat similar to the original. It can never be the similitude of the original in thought, rhythm and harmony. The nature of the languages prevents it. The ancient classics, therefore, as they cannot be rightly judged from so-called "literal translations," can neither be rightly appreciated therefrom. The student alone pursues the right method. Aspiring after scholarship and literary fame, he is contented with nothing short of those productions which have reached that standard of taste and culture universally regarded as nearest perfection. He peruses the thoughts and sentiments as they were evolved from the mind of Greek or Roman. He goes to the original sources.

The superiority attached to these ancient writings is no caprice of human nature. It has its foundation in good reason, and needs only candid examination of them to satisfy the most skeptical mind. In them we find the best examples of naturalness. This is the spell which binds us to the page of Greek or Roman. Their productions are transcripts of nature. Amid its charms they mused and wrote. They were natural because they lived near nature. Mountains and valleys, rivers and groves, woods and fountains, a pure transparent atmosphere surrounded them, and no wonder they fancied these the seats of invisible deities; no wonder their heart-strings vibrated with natural harmonies. Their models existed in the objects of nature around them. They followed "the method of nature, the archetype of all methods," and thus arrived at the exalted station of perfect culture, from which the malignant "yaulps" of mediocrity are powerless in their efforts to drive them. Still lofty genius drinks deeply at the Castalian founts. Still noblest culture draws therefrom its quickening draughts. Never then will we reject "the mother which has nourished the greatest and best of poets, and which proffers the same nutriment and fostering influence to the intellect and heart of every gifted youth who will subject himself to her discipline;" but following in the path of our glorious predecessors, we are sure we tread the right road to distinction, the degree of which is dependent on

the faithfulness and care with which we study the classics—the Greek and the Latin.

Some there are who decry the joint study of these languages. They say one of them is sufficient, generally preferring the Latin; but to the man of culture their very position demonstrates the ignorance in which their opinions are founded. The best discipline and culture is obtained alone through the joint study of the Greek and Roman classics. The one cannot be thoroughly known and appreciated without the other. The Greeks were exemplars of the Romans, while they in turn directed upon Grecian works those strong lights by the aid of which we enjoy much that might otherwise be obscure. The Latin writers constantly refer back to their Greek models. Horace refers Young Piso, not to his own writings, nor to those of older Roman authors, but to those of the Greeks:

Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.

The Romans were content with imitating the master-spirits of Greece, and considered it not mean but honorable to be under their instruction. The methods of their great teachers were learned and put into practice, and Latin works accordingly possessed greater merit and enduring fame. What is Virgil's *Æneid* but a copy of Homer's great epic? Can we fully know the copy without a knowledge of the original? The imitations are best understood by a knowledge of the imitated. The imitated are profoundly appreciated by acquaintance with the imitations. Greek and Latin are interlinked, and in order for highest culture should be studied together. In them, as before remarked, is exhibited the purest literary excellence and the best examples of taste. From them Dante, Racine and Bossuet, Goethe and Schiller, Milton, have gathered the instruction, spirit and method, which form the conservative element of their works; and they, together with the finest scholars of our own age and time did not neglect "those ancient immortals" for the second-rate, but always loved them as the springs of cultivated taste and genius, knowing that "here words are learned, here eloquence is acquired, necessary to persuade and explain." Let us then go to the original sources of culture, and of æsthetic culture, and, like our illustrious predecessors, let us be close students of the ancient classics, and we will surely be repaid, as they were, in treasures that are never lost and wealth that never depreciates in value.

POWER VS. ACTIVITY.

In looking off on a scene of nature, or in re-examining old ideas, the mind delights to detect new resemblances. It is a chief source of originality, of invention, and gives birth to our best figures of rhetoric, the most brilliant illustrations and combinations. The faculty might be denomi-

nated one for unraveling law; and hence has always had a broad field for operation. We may judge of its success by the world's loftiest poetry, and the growth of science. For is not the one in a great measure the striking comparisons suggested by an imaginative eye, and the other classification of facts? It is in this manner, perhaps, more than any other, that the mind expresses itself and rejoices in its existence. A bright calcium light looks beautiful because it reminds us of daylight, and the sunset itself seems most fair when one flatters himself that he looks through "open vistas up to heaven." But we do not wish to suggest the idea that there is any similitude between power and activity. There is certainly not, in case they are interpreted as latent and acting energy, further than the connection of a positive thing to a negative. As strength contradistinguished from agility or quickness, in which sense we would use the terms, some common resemblance might be found; since the one, strictly speaking, is no more than a modification of the other. The idea, however, wished to be conveyed is, that force in its extreme is incompatible with maximum swiftness, and shades off into various forms and limitations in almost every part of nature. Physics, of course, recognizes such a distinction, but only in a general way. We are indeed told that the mass of a body into its velocity equals its momentum; and yet natural laws seem to deny as beyond their capacity that the largest or larger bulks of matter should move with the rapidity of lightning or of light. Another form of the same idea is that a small body in its own sphere of action is capable of a greater number of revolutions in an equal time than a larger, although developing less impetus. It would doubtless be impossible for Uranus to keep pace with Mercury in the number of revolutions which the latter makes around the sun; and even exchanging orbits, the former would probably develop such a centrifugal force as to seek a more distant position from the central body. Again, the balance-wheel of a watch moves infinitely faster than the giant arm of a steam engine; yet the one is simply the representative of activity, while the other impresses us with a notion of tremendous power. Where the one looses in quickness, so-called, it gains in momentum; or rather when momentum is increased, quickness diminishes, as it is not meant to be argued that all slowness is an index of power. A principle of this nature does not stop here or set its boundaries about the material world. Physical strength acknowledges the same law. Hunters never wish to train a mastiff or bulldog for the chase, but choose the lightly-built greyhound, which for that reason is fleet-footed, and like Camilla flies over hill and valley and skims along the plain. On the other hand, an elephant rolls along heavily, and with no great speed, but bearing impetus enough to stop numberless smaller animals—a fact which Hannibal must have noticed and held important in military tactics of his day. Equestrians in like manner would not think of bringing on

to the race-course a short-coupled, heavy-set or large-limbed animal to compete with a tall, easy-moving racer; the one could perhaps plod over not more than a third the whole distance before his competitor had made the first heat. Yet the same horses would doubtless fare differently if tested by continued and severe labor.

An allowance must here be made as in other cases for the fire or temperament which distinguishes physical energy. Neither shape nor size is an infallible indication of activity or strength. The wild buffalo is unequal in ordinary combat to the lord of the woods, but when animated by that instinct which has for its object the protection of its offspring, turns with redoubled force upon the enemy. Every passion or motive which rouses the whole being to a high tension is so much reserved power. But for this all bravery would be quite futile; the gallant knight of chivalry could never have wielded a better sword than his frequently stronger antagonist; the field of Marathon would have been signalized by the victory of Persian effeminacy, and modern Europe would not have witnessed the burning triumphs of French frenzy. This is no less true of mental than physical beings. There are doubtless men of large intellectual endowments whose capacity for analyzing, combining and organizing facts, figures or truths, is enormous, yet whose temperaments are cold. The actual sovereignty which such persons exercise is accordingly far less individually than the man who, inferior in this sort of strength, draws more deeply from another fountain. For the world is pliant only to loftier natures; it can be truly moved, but through the heart, which concerns it more than icy logic, and is larger than the pompous figures of the acientist. No superior advantages of position or ability in other men will avail against him who with a mouth of thunder and words of fire masters this spring of human action; he has become the Neptune of a greater sea than that of water. Accordingly it is sometimes said that the mind of one man balances the world as a drop of water would the ocean. Experience resolves itself into this declaration that the mere horse-power of intellect is never to be compared with that energizing force whose origin is spiritual. But in all probability these may be correctly looked upon as exceptions; and although there may be here and there a mysterious box of small dimensions, which like that in the Arabian tales, contains an enormous giant, yet nature does not recognize it as existing in strict conformity with her general laws. Our proposition would still then be, that notwithstanding these bodies and others which combine the two in just proportion and apparently contradict the principle, that power implying largeness as it does, and increased bulk slowness of motion, agility is the measure in inverse ratio of force.

The world of art and literature pay homage equally to this all pervading law. If you would see delicacy and nicety, go to the studios of portrait limners and madonna painters; but if you would behold the operations of a great

mind, which has been capable of holding itself for years upon one design, till its awful and sublime conceptions have dawned in their full splendor, you may find them spread in living colors only upon the canvas of a Michael Angelo or of a Raphael. The circuit of comprehension for such geniuses as these is too great to be measured off either in a day or year. Again, the beautiful ballad of a minstrel pleases us, especially if delivered impromptu; but this is only the purling of a gentle stream compared with a boiling, thundering Niagara, when brought "face to face" with the Paradise Lost or Divina Commedia. Particular lines of the one might be more sweet and musical than anything in either of the others; such are not the characteristics of intense deliberate force. Simplicity indeed belongs to it, but when most lofty and in its highest bent the "line too labors," words are wielded like clumsy or awkward batons in a bloodless affray. The general outline, however, of a great epic poem is quite as beautiful as the liquid measures of a Highland Mary. The one is the product of a mind borne up by the butterfly-wings of fancy, the other of one soaring on the eagle pinions of imagination and thought.

Perhaps quite as much upon the stage and rostrum as anywhere else is this idea displayed to its fullest advantage. Edwin Booth, by his splendid endowment of energy, acts with success the chief characters of tragical plays, personates the height and depth of Shakespear's genius, carries captive at once the sympathies and understanding of his audience, making them feel their faculties expand and minds grow larger under his influence. And all this accompanied as necessary for the result by slow, deliberate manner. The mercurial Frenchman is diametrically opposed to any such acting and to all such effects. For this reason comedy, light and buxom comedy, with her "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," can never produce that deep, lasting effect upon the human heart. Between these two extremes is a medium which may illustrate quite as well the line of distinction. Madame Helena Modjeska is the latest novelty on the stage; yet she may be called a brilliant, rather than a great actress, and for this reason, that her mastery is over the tenderer rather than the deeper emotions. So far as the ravings or caprices of disappointed or fickle love are concerned she is perfect in the representation; but her slender and willowy figure, the alertness of her actions, the occasionally dreamy and preoccupied look of the eyes, together with a voice rather marked for the quality and sweetness of its tones, are rather winning than overpowering and forcible. She does not deliver her sentences, when required, with the slow, ringing strokes of a sledgehammer, nor aim to startle at once or astonish all along. Her's is a less deep shade of the tragical in acting.

What applies to actors is equally true of orators at the bar, in the pulpit, in the senate. Certain barristers, some-

times called "shysters," who pride themselves upon their knowledge and apprehension of law technicalities, could move all about an Evarts or an O'Connor when points of microscopic size are in question, or perhaps in the drawing room where idiotic conversation is *a la mode*. But let a case of mysterious and intricate character, which requires for its unravelling days and probably nights of close, painstaking, arduous labor come up, and we shall have no difficulty in losing sight of these distinguished gentlemen. The one class of persons display a certain flow and roundness of elocution, a felicity of expression, and above all a surprising quickness of parts, but never impress us with the remotest notion of profundity. They are acute rather than deep; ingenious rather than broad and comprehensive.

A "heavy" preacher, on the other hand, has apparently lost caste in the eyes of the public; doubtless because in the true sense of the word he is not a symmetrical man; all taste appearing to demand a certain due proportion of every worthy quality. The sphere of such a man is before an august body of ministers themselves, who can make allowances and appreciate that which the superficial are unable to apprehend. Webster's failure would doubtless have been complete if his vigorous thoughts had not been clothed in the fine garb of classical polish. The world even to-day would not receive a god in careless and unbecoming apparel, so highly does it value that one idea, confirming as it does the ancients who regarded cleanliness and wealth of dress essential to divinity. At the same time men will adore power in more shapes and under more varied appearances than any other existing agency; and the orator who combines with it a due degree of refinement, may not shine on all occasions, nor seem prepossessing in his heavy openings; but on a great occasion, as he proceeds, every new sentence will seem to be charged with deeper meaning; until fully roused, his imagination all on fire, "the dull and leaden orator" has become brilliant as the lightning's beam, impetuous as the mountain's torrent, and sweeps everything before him with an absoluteness which overpowers and captivates feeble minds, impressing them with an idea of tremendous power. These unique and colossal geniuses, it is finally to be observed, are in demand only in accordance with certain combined circumstances. As civilization advances we shall have less need of them, in the same manner that a Theseus or Hercules is no longer invoked by the people to clear the land of wild beasts or fabulous monsters. The truer workings of law and order seem to dispense with the necessity of relying upon individual superiority; and indeed not only may men of no real extraordinary force attain to eminence as statesmen, lawyers, strategists, but by their better adaptation to light work, which is the chief constituent of life-routine to-day, are more than likely to surpass others of larger and therefore more dormant and unwieldy abilities.

STATE ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

The enthusiasm hitherto manifested in our State oratorical contests is rapidly declining, and we are gradually abandoning ourselves to a state of utter indifference. In this feeling our University does not stand alone. Two of the colleges have already severed their connection with the State Association, and in others the matter of withdrawal is receiving the earnest consideration of the students. Where shall we seek for the cause of the decline of interest in the institution which two or three years since received the enthusiastic support of the leading colleges of the State? It undoubtedly lies in the fact that the Association has utterly failed to accomplish its object. The experiment has been tried and has failed. Like all new enterprises, which promise good, it received for a while enthusiastic support, but being weighed in the balance and found wanting, it is now being abandoned. What, then, are some of the objects of this Association? The object of first importance is, of course, improvement in oratory. Another, but of secondary importance, is to create a friendly feeling among the students and thus awaken a livelier interest in the colleges. Now let us notice these two objects which are made by the supporters of this institution, of prime importance. First, then, respecting improvement in oratory. No fault can be found with the aim; on the contrary, the object is certainly very commendable. But does the institution secure this object? If the opinion of those who have taken an active part in these contests is entitled to any respect and weight, we must say no, most emphatically no. One of our representatives who carried off the first prize in one of the contests, says that he derived no benefit, but on the contrary injury. The failure to derive any improvement in oration lies in the manner of procedure. A man sit down and write splendid speeches, commit them to memory and deliver them in strict accordance to some principle drilled into him by some superior elocutionist until his hair is gray with age, and yet be no more of an orator than when he began. He may by such principles become a splendid machine, he never can be an orator. Then, if it be admitted that some little benefit may be derived by these contests, it is gained only by the six or eight who represent the several colleges. But it is claimed that it awakens an interest in oratory in the colleges. We cannot speak for other colleges, but can truthfully affirm that no such interest has ever been awakened in this institution.

About the time of the Junior Exhibition the college becomes wild until an orator is elected, and then all enthusiasm dies. Now, it is evident to all that the interest then manifested is not in oratory, but in the man who is to represent the University at the contest. As the time approaches for the contest some little excitement is aroused, and if our representative has been successful, our enthusiasm is kindled to a splendid blaze but is quenched in the bowl of oyster soup with which we toast him. If he has

been unsuccessful, our enthusiasm manifests itself in another phase; but very generally dies a harmless death. In regard to what we consider to be a second object of the Association, *i. e.*, to create a friendly feeling between the students and awaken a livelier interest among the colleges. We can safely say that there is generally considerable feeling aroused, and a pretty lively interest secured. It seldom fails that all the colleges but one have considerable feeling and a very decided interest in that one, while the one having secured the trophy is strangely indifferent to the interests, and manifests little concern in the feelings of other colleges. In fact, in the history of this oratorical institution we fail to see where any very great benefits have been derived, either by individual students or by the colleges as a whole. Such organizations are discouraged by some of the leading educators of the country, and we think that the wiser part of the students of this State will prevail in the end, and the State Oratorical Association will soon be an institution of the past.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

BASE BALL.

Our hopes have been somewhat elevated, and our fears are not so grave as they were before we met Evanston on the diamond. After a couple of sound drubbings by two city clubs on Wednesday and Thursday before the game on the 11th, we began to have some doubts about the ability of our men. No doubt these were valuable lessons and quite beneficial, for they learned a few tricks that are worth knowing—any club that plays the Franklins is likely to do this—besides the new men had a chance to cultivate their nervousness and face an audience. Saturday's game was a one-sided affair from beginning to end. The visitors were "off" all around. They didn't have their pitcher to begin with, and when Billy pounded the first one for a home run it seemed to knock the nerve out of the whole lot. The absence of that pitcher is a mystery, but perhaps it will be explained satisfactorily before the next game is played. Their Prep. (?) catcher was on hand, however, and if that was a fair sample of his "lightning," Chicago boys don't feel much afraid. The thundering applause of his backers may have confused him. They seemed to have a decided aversion for hot balls, and when they went to bat they didn't know where they were. The way they sawed the air in trying to knock the crooks out of those curves was fun. The umpire seemed to get dizzy, and toward the last it was hard for him to tell when the ball really did go over the plate. On our side there were a few bad errors right at critical points, but on the whole the men behaved well and played to win. Our first baseman particularly distinguished himself, and owing to the fact that previous to this term he played the same position in the other nine, it

seemed to grind them a good deal to see him play so well against them. The weather was a little damp for the audience, which was quite large, but splendid for the players as there was no sun and but little wind. We won't crow any over this game; it isn't worth it, as the following score will show:

CHICAGO.						EVANSTON.							
	A.	B.	R.	P.	A.	E.		A.	B.	R.	P.	A.	E.
W. Gardner, c.	5	4	4	6	2	1	Hamilton, 3d b.	2	1	0	2	2	2
Hawley, 2d b.	6	4	3	2	1	1	Browndecker, 1 b	5	0	0	8	0	2
Esher, 1st b.	6	4	5	9	0	2	Adams, s. s.	4	2	1	1	1	2
Alsip, r. f.	5	2	1	0	0	1	Yott, c.	4	2	4	3	1	6
Morey, c. f.	5	1	2	2	0	0	C. Etnyre, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Rowell, l. f.	5	2	0	0	0	1	E. Etnyre, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	1
McKee, s. s.	5	2	1	0	1	2	Kinman, 2d b.	4	1	0	4	2	2
Sherer, 3d b.	5	1	0	1	0	1	Grove, p.	4	0	0	0	5	1
J. Gardner, p.	5	1	0	1	10	0	Warrington, r. f.	3	0	0	1	1	2
Total	47	21	16	21	14	9	Total	33	8	7	21	12	19
Chicago	5						5	2	0	0	6	3	—21
Evanston	1						0	3	0	0	1	3	—8

Two Base Hits—Hawley 1, E. Etnyre 1.
Three Base Hits—Esher 1.
Home Run—W. Gardner 1.
Base on called Balls—Chicago 2, Evanston 3.
Struck out—Chicago 2, Evanston 5.
Umpire—R. R. Scott.
Time—two hours.

Some wonderful exhibitions of skill in shooting were given in this city recently by Capt. Bogardus with his shotgun, and Dr. Carver, the California rifleman, with his rifle. The former broke 1,000 glass balls sprung from traps, in 73 minutes and 30 seconds, doing his own loading, and firing 1,036 times. The latter gave an exhibition of his rifle shooting at Dexter Park, where he broke 94 out of 100 glass balls tossed up in the air at ten paces. He uses a sixteen-shot open-sight McHenry rifle, and the rapidity with which he loads and fires is truly wonderful. A ball thrown up forty feet he fired at twice, purposely missing it, and then broke it the third shot. A silver dollar was hit the first trial. A half dollar shared the same fate. A cartridge shell was sent whistling through the air, and when a nickel was knocked clean out of sight the audience nearly went wild. He fired from his hip and broke a ball thirty feet away on the ground, and also from his shoulder, standing with his back to it and sighting by means of a small mirror held in his hand. Like results were accomplished by holding the gun sideways, upside down, and bending backwards over a barrel, shooting from the shoulder. The Dr. is a six-footer, of fine frame, and comparatively young, only 38. He is a dentist by profession, and was brought up among the Indians. He dresses in true Western style, and is on his way to Europe, where he expects to give exhibitions of his skill. Capt. Bogardus has made arrangements to travel with him.

Observations of the late transit of Mercury were not very successful at our Observatory, owing to the bad weather. The sky was cloudy more or less the whole day, and at

times rain fell. Preparations had been made by Prof. Elias Colbert, Superintendent of Dearborn Observatory, assisted by Prof. G. W. Hough, formerly of Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., to do some accurate and valuable work. In addition to the chronometer and an assistant to check off the time, they were also provided with a chronograph. This is an instrument of modern invention, and very valuable in taking observations, as it enables the observer to determine his time to the hundredth part of a second.

The sun was partially visible at the time of the first contact, and a pretty good view could be had without the aid of any smoked glass, for the clouds answered this purpose. The observations made by our experts show, so far as can be inferred, that the transit occurred a few seconds earlier than the most probable time, and the path of the planet seemed to cut off from the disk of the sun a smaller segment than was calculated.

The second contact was very carefully observed, but a few minutes after this it clouded up and began to rain, which it kept up at intervals until past one o'clock, when it cleared off sufficiently to take a few measurements.

The micrometer was applied to the planet and a series of measures taken, which, so far as could be perceived, revealed no appreciable difference between the polar and equatorial diameter of the planet. A little before three o'clock, it cleared up again enough to make some chronographic records. The sun was not visible at the two last contacts, much to the disappointment of our celestial gazers.

The Inter-Collegiate Contest took place at St. Louis, in Mercantile Library Hall, on the evening of May 8th. Ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown presided, assisted by E. W. Martin, of Cornell College, Iowa, President of the Association. Six States were represented by the following: John Stule, of Beloit College, Wisconsin; E. A. Bancroft, of Knox College, Ill.; Lewis Munson, of the State University of Indiana; A. A. Hall, Drury College; Mr. George B. Hazelton, of Oberlin, Ohio; and James G. Eberhart, of Cornell College, Iowa. The Judges were Judge Taft, of Cincinnati; Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, and the Hon. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana. Referee, Wm. Hyde, Managing Editor of the St. Louis *Republican*. E. A. Bancroft won the first prize, and James G. Eberhart, the second. The exercises were followed by a banquet at the Lindell Hotel.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITORS OF THE VOLANTE:—One of the young ladies who spoke for us at our supper on Washington's Birthday, had for a subject "The Disadvantages of Co-Education," and expressed a desire to hear of some of the *advantages* of that system early in the future. We are confident that she must have read innumerable articles *pro* and *con*, written by noted leaders in the intellectual world, and are surprised

at her request. The advantages are, we think, three-fold, inasmuch as they affect the gentlemen students, the lady student and the community at large. As belonging to the first class we claim, and think we shall be supported by the majority of the students, that while the ladies have been of no disadvantage to us, their presence has been of great value. Some croakers dare to say that the work done in the class-room and in the literary societies is of a lower order now than before their admittance. Is it true? Has the curriculum of study been made less advanced and less comprehensive? Are the requirements for admission less severe? Is the standard for "passing" lower than in former times? We answer thrice, no. Then how has the standing of the University been lessened, when our professors are of the best and our course of study of the highest? And now about the literary societies. It has been affirmed that the introduction of ladies has caused a very great change in the quality of the exercises,—that a sort of frivolity pervades everything. Strange, that a dozen girls in a society of sixty active members will have more influence than the forty-five gentlemen! Do these-students-opposed-to-co-education imagine that they will gain more admiration from the ladies by giving debates poorly prepared, or do they fear their brightest thoughts will be unappreciated by the weaker minds? They should remember that *omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, and if their speeches are not comprehended, so much the more admired they will be. If the ladies' work in the societies is inferior to that of the gentlemen (which we do not yet believe), they will soon discover the fact and retire from the field. We do not believe many students agree with the objections above mentioned, but that every student tries to do his best at all times, both for his own good and for the pleasure of others.

If, then, we find by a careful investigation that the ladies do their work in class-room and society hall as well as the gentlemen, is it not advantageous that they should be educated together? Is it not apt to make men more gentle and women more womanly? We think the tendencies in a University are to abolish all such rough practices as hazing, and to incline toward a more quiet and dignified bearing. While we are firm supporters of class and college spirit, hazing and the ruder sports can be easily dispensed with. A university ably conducted is an honor to any city, and such an one, we claim, is the one from which we hope to graduate, and we know we shall always be proud of our *Alma Mater*, although our sisters pursued the same studies and received the same degrees.

A STUDENT.

ARCHERY.

Messrs. Editors:—While watching an exciting game of ball a few days ago, a lady in our hearing remarked that she wished that the "Girls" could play ball, or have some

other game that would give them some out-door exercise. Doubtless the lady expressed the feelings of the whole of the Ladies' Department. There are a goodly number of gentlemen in school who do not care to play ball, yet desire and need out-door exercise; therefore, we conclude that there is a demand for some other sport besides baseball. We are tired of croquet. Therefore, we propose the forming of one or more Archery Clubs in the University. Archery is so ancient in origin that no one knows when it began to be practised. Archery is a very interesting pastime, and at the same time healthful. We all regret that so many of our American women are so weakly—and we may add, the men likewise. A comparison of ourselves with our English cousins in regard to physical development, we fear, would not be very complimentary to us. Why have the English better physiques than Americans? Partly for many reasons, but chiefly because of their open-air exercise.

From this we conclude that, if we would rival our English neighbors in physical culture, we must introduce and practise games which will give us this development.

Students, of all persons, are most apt to neglect the well-known adage, "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," until they find themselves *mens insana in corpore insano*.

Any number of persons can form an archery club; it is better not to have too many, for all would not have sufficient practice. Five ladies and an equal number of gentlemen would form a pleasant club. The expense is comparatively small. Who has enterprise and college spirit enough to make a move? Will the Seniors or shall the Freshmen?

Yours, NIL.

PERSONALS.

'78. Charles has a girl.

'78. "Jonny," Frank, J. D. S. and T. C. wear the plugs.

'80. Miss Longenecker has returned home for a few weeks.

'80. Miss Hawley was obliged to suspend study for a time, on account of her health.

'80. W. C. Hadley has postponed study for a short time in order to give his attention to printing.

'83. G. W. Hall, after a severe spell of rheumatism, returned home to recuperate.

'79. Miss Carrie E. Howe has been compelled, on account of illness, to drop her studies for the remainder of the year.

Dr. Nash, President of Iowa State University, was present at chapel exercises, one morning recently, and entertained the students with a pleasing and instructive address.

'78. J. D. S. Riggs went east to Rochester, N. Y., to represent the Omega Chapter in the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

resent the Omega Chapter in the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

'79. Homer Carr, while playing ball near his home in Englewood, got his leg broken between the knee and ankle. A base-runner ran against him on third, causing the accident.

LOCALS.

Sore heads.

The nays have it.

Jaw, and make up.

Strawberry shortcake.

The new catalogue is out.

We have an umbrella to lend.

Four noble Seniors sport plugs.

The "lawn mowers" are still at work.

They had to yell a little anyway.

Frost on Monday morning the 13th.

The flower garden bloomed out very suddenly.

The parks are beginning to look nice again.

Baldwin is class photographer for the Seniors.

Rush has severed its connection with the University.

The voice of the fruit peddler roareth in the street.

It is cold enough for a fire, yet we don't like to make one.

Joint meeting of Athenæum and Tri Kap in Chapel on May 17th.

The Sophomores mourn the absence of a certain professor. He isn't sick either.

Quite an interest is taken in the way they get the big stones up at the Monument.

Don't somebody want a pet? We have one to sell, rent or give away. Call and see it.

There are 201 enrolled in the Collegiate department, and 114 in the Law Department—total, 325.

Our new President, Dr. Anderson, preached at the University Place Baptist Church on Sunday eve, May 12th.

The spirit of little Samuel must have been upon him, for he translated, "Ah! mon Dieu, J'suis," "Ah! my God, I am here."

When the Seniors are unable to decide upon any subject they should bear in mind that the Freshmen can tell them what to do and just how it should be done.

If you want books of any kind, or have any old ones to sell, go to Barker's, 131 East Madison street. Text books a specialty. New lots received every day.

Our young ladies evidently aspire after oratorical honors. But one was in favor of withdrawing and her emphatic yea called forth enthusiastic applause.

A student asked our Astronomer if he took any interest in base ball. He said "not much. I occupy my time and thoughts with larger spheres."

The "Dekes" growl and say "What is the use of having a boat without a house to keep it in." The raging wavess demolished the old one and they haven't had a ride this year.

From Chicago dailies persons not residing here might infer that we are in daily peril of a Communistic outbreak. We see nothing of it, nor here of it except through the papers. Reporters must have something to write about, you know.

The photographs taken by Stevens, 85 and 87 E. Madison street, (over Hershey Hall), are attracting a great deal of attention. For beauty of finish and artistic effect they are unsurpassed by any in the city. Reduced rates will be given to students.

The Seniors are studying the Constitution now, and one day they were startled by one of their number who asked with great earnestness the question "Can the militia be taken beyond State boundaries to quell commotions and suppress resurrections?" Class passed.

At a recent meeting of the Student's Association it is estimated that enough wind was wasted to blow a pipe organ forty hours without stopping, and if all the noise were condensed into one long, loud, piercing whoop it could be heard all over Cook Co.—*The Sepulcher*.

Not satisfied with making a cow-pasture and a nursery out of the Campus, the last scheme seems to be to turn it into a vineyard, at least one might judge so from the number of grapevines that have twined around those ornamental (?) oaks.

C. D. Mosher, the well-known photographer, formerly of 951 Wabash avenue, begs to inform the graduating class and the professors of the University, that he will make their class card photographs at special reductions, at his magnificently furnished new gallery, 125 State St. Call and see.

The railroads have changed the name of Fairview Station to Douglas Monument, and have put a large sign containing the name at the end of Douglas Avenue. They have also graded and sodded the bank outside of the east wall, repaired the station house and fixed up things in general to compare with their surroundings. Work is progressing nicely on both the grounds and the Monument itself.

Cheeky Sophomore, displaying a two-wheeled velocipede model, to lady Sophomore.—"Do you ride the velocipede?"

She blushes and says: "Not that kind." He sees the point, and goes out to find somebody to kick him.

Another Senior is getting interested in a Junior lady, if we can put any faith in circumstantial evidence. One night recently they rode all the way up from down town in a street-car without knowing that a Soph. and Senior were aboard and sitting next to them. They were quite surprised next day when informed of the fact, and would not believe it until a few of their manoeuvres were described to minutely for contradiction. Whatever you do, don't get "spooney" in a street-car.

A rural college man once gave himself away thus: He was invited to spend a part of summer vacation with a class-mate in town, and on one occasion went into the country to see them make hay. Our hero, not wishing to reveal the fact that he was a countryman himself, tried to act as the others did; he skipped around, got into everybody's way, went into ecstasies over clover blossoms, became poetic when he smelled the new-mown hay, asked the usual amount of foolish questions, until at length he came to a rake, the use and name of which he was at once very desirous of learning. In stepping over a part of it to get a better view, a tender spot on his foot came in contact with a tooth. All simulation was forgotten for the moment, and he exclaimed, "d—n the hay-rake." It is better to be what you are than try to be something else and get caught at it.

THE JUNIOR SINGS—

"I want to be an orator,
And on the rostrum stand;
A bouquet in my button-hole,
A model in my hand."

So with his little hashed-up speech
To the contest he will go,
Not thinking that in all this land
He is the biggest blow.

But when he tries to give his say,
Forgets just what it is;
'Tis then he'll wake up to the fact
That he has made a fizzle.

Once, upon a midnight dreary, while I slumbered, weak and weary,
From many a hard and difficult lesson of college lore,—
While I slumbered, nearly snoring, suddenly I felt a goring,
As of some one roughly boring, boring into my left ear.
"Tis but a f ather, I muttered, "boring into my left ear—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I recall the day; 'twas in the merry month of May,
When all nature, bright and gay, blossoms upon earth's broad bosom:
Then I felt an awful burning, which upon my quickly turning,
I found was caused by a darned bed-bug, and nothing more.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Ohio has thirty colleges.

Yale has 507 students.

Boston University has 670 students.

Harvard and Yale boat-race takes place June 28th.

The Colby *Echo* advocates a Field Day for their University.

Canada's national game, "La Crosse," is being introduced at Bowdoin.

The *Beacon* complains of not seeing enough of their President.

A new Fraternity has been organized at Cornell called the "Delta Beta Phi."

President Anderson, of Rochester University, in a recent speech highly commended college secret societies.

The Bates *Student* says their classes of '80 and '81 have had a cane rush recently, in which the latter came off victorious.

Lafayette College supports seven boarding clubs, ranging in price from \$1.75 per week to \$3.15. It has 276 students enrolled.

The University of California, John Hopkins University, and Michigan University, have abolished Commencement orations.

The Chicago Law School is talking of a three years' course for future students. We say, Good! Let the pettifoggers do as much as the doctors and preachers for their diplomas.

At the Athletic Meetings of the English Universities, the *Crimson* says that C. H. Hodgson, of Oxford, made 27 feet and 3 inches in running wide jump. If this be true, it certainly is a wonderful feat, and so far as we are able to learn, the best on record.

The fever is spreading, and we suppose another year there will be a general kick. All the Seniors at Madison, Wis., except two, favor the abolishment of Commencement orations. The *University Press* has a whole page editorial on it, containing some sound arguments.

Michigan University has been making some important changes in its different courses, and has added a new one giving the degree of Bachelor of Letters. About a hundred and twenty studies will be taught through a semester, some of them daily, some four times a week, and others with less frequency. There are 1230 students in the institution.

CLIPPINGS.

Senior is questioned—"What is the name of that young lady to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds—"Which one?"

It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies glowing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a man's face break out in blossoms.

A newspaper man, who breaks the Sabbath, excuses himself thus: "If fish are wicked enough to bite on Sunday, they ought to suffer for it."

How women do catch up expressions! A Detroit woman was the other day telling about darning three holes out of a possible four in her husbands socks.

Preacher (to boy in the street)—"My little man, is your father a christian?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but he ain't working at it much lately."—*Ex.*

The question was asked in class the other day, "How may a Supreme Judge be removed from his office?" If all other means fail let some one ask him out and take a drink.—*College Olio.*

A Sunday-school teacher once asked his juvenile class if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the modest children sagely quoted in reply, "No man can serve two masters."

Scene in History Class. Teacher—"What effect did the Diet of Worms have upon Luther?"

Gentle student murmurs, *sotto voce*, "The diet of Worms! Good heavens!" Aloud—"I don't know, really. The effect was bad, wasn't it?"—*Rockford Seminary.*

WIDDER SPRIGGINS' DAUGHTER.

'T was on a beauteous summer morn,
When things were up and comin',
And all among the pumpkin-vines
The bumble bees were hummin';
I took an early half-mile walk,
As everybody'd orter,
When in the cow-path I was met
By Widder Spriggins' daughter.

Her eyes were black as David's ink,
Her cheeks were red as fury,
And one smack of her luscious lips
Would bribe a judge or jury.
I bowed—she curcheyed just the way
Her nice old mar had taught her:
She smiled—and oh! my heart was gone
To Widder Spriggins' daughter.

Says I, "My dear, how do ye do?"
Says she, "I reckon, finely;"
Says I, "Of all the gals I know,
You look the most divinely."

I snatched a kiss—she slapped my face,
In fact, just as she'd orter;
"Behave yourself, how dare you, sir!"
Cried Widder Spriggins' daughter.

Just then an old rampageous sheep,
Who had been feeding near, sir,
Squared off, and like a ton of bricks
He took me with his head, sir;
I landed in a pond chuck full
Of frogs and filthy water,
And then she stood and larfed and larfed,
That Widder Spriggins' daughter.

I rather guess I crawled out quick,
Plucked up my hat and mizzled,
While love's bright torch so lately lit,
Out in that frog-pond fizzled,
Well, she was married yesterday,
A lawyer chap has got her;
So I'll forget, if not forgive,
The Widder Spriggins' daughter.

--*Prairie Farmer.*

The following sketch of college fraternities explains itself: Phi Beta Kappa was founded at William and Mary College in 1776; Kappa Alpha at Union in 1823; Chi Phi at Princeton in 1824; Sigma Phi at Union in 1827; Alpha Delta Phi in 1832; Psi Upsilon in 1833; Beta Theta Pi at Miami in 1839; Chi Psi at Union in 1841; Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale in 1844; Theta Delta Chi at Union in 1844; Delta Psi at Columbia in 1847; Zeta Psi at University of New York in 1847; Phi Delta Theta at Miami in 1848; Phi Gamma Delta at Jefferson in 1848; Phi Kappa Sigma at University of Pennsylvania in 1850; Phi Kappa Psi at Jefferson in 1852; Sigma Chi at Miami in 1855; Delta Tau Delta at Bethany in 1859; Black Badge at Ranoke in 1859; Alpha Tau Omega at Richmond in 1865; Kappa Alpha Theta (ladies fraternity) at Asbury in 1870.—*Transcript.*

EXCHANGES.

Nearly all our exchange notices have been crowded out of this issue.

The *Montpelierian* certainly did have a very bad dream about our locals of March. It doesn't help your cause any to abuse us on an imaginary case of plagiarism which hasn't the least particle of truth in it.

The *Vidette* made the same mistake in speaking of our medical department—Rush Medical College—that it did in referring to the Michigan University Medical School. It has a three years' course also, and any one who acts on the remarks of the *Vidette* and attempts to get an M. D. diploma from Rush on two years' study of medicine will miss it about three hundred and sixty-five days, to say nothing of the amount of hard study that can be put in during that time. We concur with the *Chronicle* when it says: "It is not becoming to try to aggrandize one's self by disparaging others."

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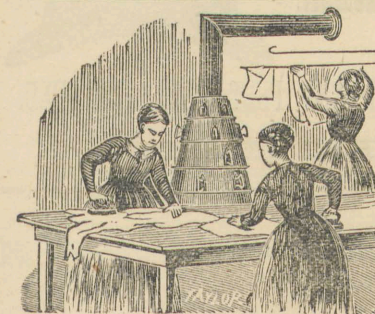
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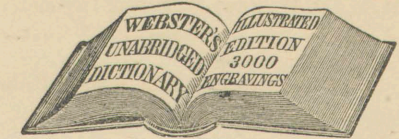
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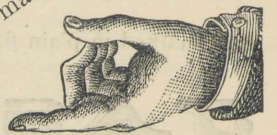
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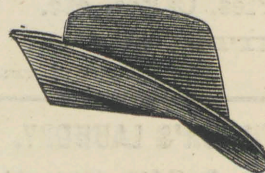
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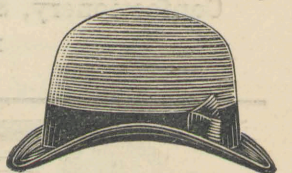
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