

THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME I.

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SEA-LOST.

Tempest and wind and cloud!
Pitiless rain and storm!
The thunders roar full loud;
White sail-cloth makes good shroud,
To wrap a floating form.

Lightning doth give thee light—
Light with a steely flash.
Wet is thy gold hair bright;
Cold is thy face and white,
O'er which the salt waves dash.

Many will watch and wait:
Ne'er will thou come again.
Hope dieth hard, and late:
Better thy sudden fate,
Than to die of slow heart-pain.

Soon wilt thou sink full low—
There, where the sea-pears shine,
How wilt thou guess or know,
That a mound where daisies blow,
Covers a heart that's thine?

R. I.

ANGLO-SAXON EGOTISM.

BY WILLIAM MATHEWS.

"My children," Dr. Johnson used to say to his friends, "deliver yourselves from cant." Every age has its cant, which, in some of the thousand forms of the thing, is the prevailing rage. That of our own time is Anglo-Saxon glorification. Not a day passes, but we read in print, or hear from the platform, the eternal, hackneyed boasting about our "manifest destiny"—the same wearisome ding-dong about the Anglo-Saxon energy, and the rapidity with which the race is belting the globe, and supplanting the laws, manners, and customs of every other people. This cant has been echoed and re-echoed—in newspaper articles, stump speeches, Congressional harangues, and even in works on ethnology—till it has become a nuisance. We are as sick of it as ever Dr. Johnson was of the everlasting "Second Punic War." "Who will deliver me from the Greeks and Romans?" cried in agony the classic-ridden Frenchman. "Who will deliver us from the Anglo-Saxon?" despairingly cry we.

There are in the United States some six or eight millions of people who are descended from the Anglo-Saxons—and that is probably all. That population is to be found principally in New England, side by side with men of every clime and land; not a very stupendous item, is it, out of some forty-two millions of men, women and children, who think and toil between the St. Croix River and the Bay of San Francisco? True, these forty-two millions all, or nine-tenths of them, speak the language of Shakspeare and Bacon; but this no more proves them the descendants of that race which was first whipped by a few Scandinavian filibusters, and afterward thrashed, held by the throats, and spit upon when they complained, for century after century, by a handful of Normans, than the wearing of woollen proves a man a sheep, or drinking lager beer proves him a Dutchman.

Who are the men who have built up this nation and made it the glorious republic it is? Are they all, or nearly all, of Anglo-Saxon birth or descent? Not to speak of the Swiss, the Huguenots, the Dutch, and other minor peoples, let us look at the Irish contingent to American greatness. From the very first settlement of the country, in field and street, at the plow, in the Senate, and on the battle-field, Irish energy was represented. Maryland and South Carolina were largely peopled by Hibernians. Maine, New Hampshire and Kentucky received many Irish emigrants. During the first half of the last century, the emigration from Ireland to this country was not less than a quarter of a million. When our forefathers threw off the British yoke, the Irish formed a sixth or seventh of the whole population, and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general officer killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first Commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a fort by land, were Irishmen; and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from "the Green Isle" espouse the cause of liberty, that Lord Mountjoy declared in Parliament, "You lost America by the Irish." We will not speak of the physical development of America, to which two generations of Irish laborers have chiefly contributed, but for the constant supply of which the buffalo might still be browsing in the Genesee Valley, and "Forty-second street" be "out of town," (speaking *Hibernice*) in New York; we will confine ourselves to the men of brain who have leavened the mass of bone and sinew by which our material prosperity has been worked out. Who were the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the Fitzsimmons and the McKears, of the revolution?—whence came Andrew Jackson, Robert Emmet, J. C. Calhoun, and McDuffie, of a later day?—whence the projector of the Erie Canal, the inventor of the first steamboat, and the builder of the first American railroad?—whence two of our leading sculptors, Powers and Crawford?—whence our most distinguished political economist, Carey?—whence the Hero of Winchester, whom our city, in common with all the cities of the North, delighted to honor? They were all Irish by birth or descent.

Even to the Welsh element in our population, our country is indebted in no small degree for its prosperity. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eighteen had Welsh blood in their veins, and among them were Samuel Adams, John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Francis Hopkinson, Robert Morris, B. Gwinnett, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Richard H. Lee and Francis H. Lee. Among our Revolutionary Generals, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, the fiery Ethan Allen and David Morgan, together with Charles Lee, John Cadwallader, and many others, were of Welsh blood; and so were six of our Presidents, viz: John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Harrison, and Buchanan. We may add that our President to-day,

the hero of Vicksburg, is not of Anglo-Saxon descent, but of Norman—*via* Scotland.

How we came to be infected by the Anglo-Saxon mania, it would be hard to tell. Even in England it is ridiculous enough; but there it is beginning to be laughed at by men of sense, who perceive the absurdity of Englishmen claiming to be Anglo-Saxons, when there is no such race in existence, and never was. Those who parrot this boast, should read Defoe's "True-born Englishman," in which, at a time when it was customary to denounce King William as "a foreigner," the author was at pains to instruct his countrymen how many mongrel races had conspired to form "that vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman," and showed in limping verse, but unanswerable logic, that

"A True-born Englishman's a contradiction—
In speech an irony, in fact a fiction;
A metaphor invented to express
A man AKIN to all the universe."

Anything more motley and heterogeneous than the Anglo-Saxon blood, even before the Norman invasion, made up, as it was, from the veins of Britons, Romans, Saxons, Picts, Scots, and Danes, it would be hard to conceive. It began with the Celtic, of which it is a dilution—that very Celtic with which certain writers are fond of telling us it is in deadly antagonism and enmity; next comes the Roman blood—a blood shared, more or less, by every people in Southern and Western Europe, to say nothing of parts of Asia and Africa—and which, we know was derived from a mingling together of all the races of ancient Italy and the ancient world; and then follows the blood of the Picts and Scots, the Jutes, Angles and Saxons, the Danes, and, last of all, the Normans, who, as Dr. Latham says, were, from first to last, *Celtic* on the mother's side, and on that of the father, Celtic, Roman and German, and hence brought over to England only the elements it had before—Celtic, Roman, German and Norse. All this shows plainly that the idea of an Anglo-Saxon race, composed of pure Anglian and Saxon elements, is sheer nonsense. It shows that the English Anglo-Saxon race is composed of the same constituents as the other leading European races, not excepting the French; and that hence it is simply absurd for Americans to call themselves Anglo-Saxons, when they have confounded, and are daily more and more confounding, the confusion of the English blood by infusions from the veins of all the other nations of Europe.

The truth is, that, made up as we are, of so many nationalities, "pigging together, heads and points, in one truckle-bed," we are as mixed, piebald and higgledy-piggledy a race as the sun ever looked down upon. Compared with us, the Romans, who first comprised all the vagabonds of Italy, and finally incorporated into the empire all the semi-barbarians of Europe, were a homogeneous race. To plume ourselves upon our Anglo-Saxon extraction, is as ridiculous as the inordinate pride of ancestry rebuked by Defoe, which led the self-styled "True-born Englishmen" of his day to sneer at the Dutch:

"Forgetting that themselves are all derived
From the most scoundrel race that ever lived.
A horrid crowd of rambling thieves and drones,
Who ransacked kingdoms and dispeopled towns.
The Pict and painted Briton, treacherous Scot,

By hunger, theft, and rapine hither brought;
Norwegian pirates, buccaneering Danes,
Whose red-haired offspring everywhere remains;
Who, joined with Norman French, compound the breed,
From whence your 'True-born Englishmen' proceed."

Out, then, upon this stereotyped laudation of the Anglo-Saxon race and its progress! There is nothing more dangerous to our political unity than this miserable cant about "races," and especially this gabble about Anglo-Saxon blood, which we hear so often in the United States. It is just such talk as this which has caused many civil wars in Europe—which in 1848 set the Germans and the different Slavic races to cutting each other's throats; and it has led to similar horrors in our own country. It has already roused the jealousy of our South American neighbors, whom our demagogues are so fond of teaching us to regard as an inferior race, and therefore doomed to be our prey—the victims of our "manifest destiny." Those Americans who join in these vauntings—proclaiming that we are a great people because we are of the same stock as the English—forget that this self-stultification is anything but creditable to them; that it detracts from rather than adds to the dignity of the American character. Instead of blushing or hanging down our heads on account of our mixed origin, we should be proud of it, for all history, ancient and modern, shows that it is by the *fusion* of race that all great and vigorous new races are made. All the powerful nations of Europe have been reconstituted—made anew—in this way, and those are the weakest which have received the least stimulus of admixture. "The purest populations of Europe," says that distinguished ethnologist, Dr. Latham, "are the Basques, the Lapps, the Poles and the Frisians"—confessedly among the weakest and most insignificant tribes of Europe; and he adds that "the most powerful nations are the most heterogeneous." The British are in many respects the most powerful people of Europe, and they are also the most heterogeneous. We are still more mixed, and every day blends new elements with our blood, making our pedigree more and more a puzzle. Considering how much Celtic, Scandinavian, and other blood runs in our veins, this Anglo-Saxon glorification in our republic is peculiarly invidious, exasperating, and misplaced. America is not Anglo-Saxon any more than it is Norman or Celtic; it is the grand asylum and *home of humanity*, where people of every race and clime under the whole Heaven may stand erect on one unvarying plane of political and religious equality—feel that, despite "the lack of titles, power and pelf," they are men "for a' that"—and bless Heaven that they have work to do, food to eat, books to read, and the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Such may it ever remain!

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—

Through your columns I wish to direct attention to a subject which a year or more ago was prominently before the citizens of Chicago—the removal of the Douglas Monument to the campus of the University. The memory of Senator Douglas must necessarily be cherished by both citizens and students, but it is fitting that there should be a monumental pile to his honor.

ABROAD.

Columbia College pays her president and professors larger salaries than any other college in the country.

There has been no new University founded in Germany during the past half century.

Cornell University is the only American college which has a professorship of American History.

The Beloit boys have raised nearly \$1,000 towards a gymnasium.

The Sunday afternoon exercises at Yale have been made voluntary.

Ralph Waldo Emerson delivers the oration at the coming Amherst commencement.

Cornell has been induced by a consideration of \$150,000 to open her doors to lady students.

B. Gratz Brown, candidate for Vice-President graduated at Yale in 1847.

The Law Department of Howard University, at Washington, recently graduated thirteen young colored lawyers.

Miss Anna Brockett, Principal of the St. Louis Normal School, receives the highest salary paid to any lady teacher in this country, viz: \$2,500.

Rev. A. A. Kendrick, of St. Louis, has been elected President of Shurtleff College. He will enter upon the duties of his office in June.

The average annual expense of the men in both '70 and '71 at Yale was over \$1,000. The extreme was \$2,500.

The Sops. at Ripon College use second-hand hair-pins for book-marks. Who is not in favor of mixed colleges?

A student at Middlebury College defined a compass as "a four cornered box, standing on a three-legged tripod, which always points to the North."

President Hopkins, who has recently resigned, has been connected with Williams College for fifty-two years, thirty-six of which he has been President.

The Sophs. at Cornell University tried to break up Junior Ex. by scattering pepper and snuff through the audience room. Sneezing resulted to an alarming extent, but '73 came out ahead.

It is reported that the favorite mode of hazing, practised by the feminine Sophomores of Michigan University, is to seize some good looking Freshman, bind him hand and foot, and then kiss him in the most terrible manner.

The Red Stockings of Boston have defeated the Harvard College nine three times since the season opened, although, except in one game, Harvard succeeded in keeping the score down very low.

Some genius has proposed a convention of undergraduate students from all colleges for the purpose of obtaining redress for their wrongs. "Then," ardently exclaims an exchange, "the tyrants of our college Faculties would stand aghast at the outburst of the spirit of independence. Harvard men would have societies without being liable to a penalty; Amherst men could dance without having to appeal to the courts for protection; Princeton men could be relieved from the obligation to pay washerwoman's bills and *Nassau Lit* subscriptions in advance to the college treasurer." Then Chicago men would decline peremptorily the seductive invitation to charming quadrennials, and insist upon the inalienable right of vacation *ad libitum*.

The proposition as originally made was that the monument as far as erected be removed to the campus, that the ground on which it now stands be sold, and the proceeds be devoted to the completion of the work. The Monument Association have not now, and cannot by subscription raise, the money necessary to carry forward the project. The plan seems practicable. In fact it seems the only plan which can now secure the desired end. The remains of Mr. Douglas would still find a resting place on the spot so long his home. To those whom his beneficence is assisting to educate, it would be a constant reminder "to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution." In accordance with his suggestions the University was founded. Although his name has never been given to the institution, his memory is inseparably connected with it. No fitter ground could be selected as the last resting place of his ashes than that consecrated by himself to the training of the youth of the West.

It is probable that at an early day Mr. Douglas saw that Chicago must become an educational centre, and he devoted his energies, so far as the public affairs would permit, to developing the educational interests of the city. Let then the monument which perpetuates his memory, and the University which reminds us of his interest in Chicago's educational welfare, stand side by side.

Why the original proposal failed of accomplishment we do not comprehend, since we were several times assured that those engaged in the erection of the monument and the Trustees of the University, were at that time favorable to the measure. It is the general desire that such an arrangement may ultimately be made as shall secure to the monument a permanent place upon the campus.

X.

MAY.

Ten thousand tiny leaflets
Folded in buds away:
Creased, and puckered, and crimped, and curled;
Hidden close from the breezy world;
The sun has found them to-day:
And set them tossing and waving;
For lo! it is May.

Ten thousand merry song-birds,
On swift up-lifted wing,
Have come from the far-off South again:
You can hear their music in grove and glen:
And oh! most sweetly they sing
In the morning; such beautiful mornings
As May doth bring.

Ten thousand hearts lay frozen,
'Neath Winter's dreary sway;
But the sunbeams warm them and make them glad;
And the bird-songs shame them for being sad.
Hope buds like the leafy spray:
And Life, like Nature, rejoices
In having its May.

Williams College wants only students.

Harvard has an annual income of \$1,000,000.

Bowdoin has in all her departments 234 students.

One fourth of '72 at Yale intend to study theology.

The class of '72, at Ann Arbor, will graduate eighty-six members.

Dr. Potter, the new President of Union, is the youngest college president in the United States.

The Volante.

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The effort which is now being made towards a thorough renovation and refitting of Society Hall is certainly one to be highly commended. It is a work which should be entered upon with great zeal and earnestness, by at least every member of Athenæum and Tri Kappa, and probably the most decisive test by which each individual's zeal can be shown is touching the spring which clasps his pocket-book. We understand from the committee who have the matter in charge, that it is the intention to try to raise about four hundred dollars. With this amount the hall can be so furnished as to rank among the very finest of its character in this country. The members of the Junior class are worthy of great commendation for the manner in which they have taken hold of the matter. If each one gives the small amount which forms his share of the expense, the requisite sum can easily be raised.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is, undoubtedly, a true maxim, but yet it is one which is seldom thought of, and very often not carried into practice by men in the daily routine of life. College life is by no means an exception to this rule: although differing very much from the busy outside world, it has a busy inside world of its own. We would, under no circumstances, disparage this inner activity, which may be considered as praiseworthy proof of that which is termed college spirit, but on the contrary, would demand a far greater amount of it.

The systematic employment of each individual's time, and the direction of all his energies towards a few specific objects, is what is needed. The trouble is, the golden mean is chosen but by very few. Some have by far too many irons in the fire, while others have too few. Of course the first and chief aim of a student's college life is the thorough mastery of his studies, as his main object is to gain the discipline which may be derived from them. But they surely ought not to take up all of his time. One does not go to college to become a mere book-worm. A student's life should have more system about it, and whatever he takes hold of should be done well. Only so many things should be attempted as can be accomplished with true success. If he makes base-ball his mode of exercise, let him do it with the determination of being, if possible, the best ball player in the college, and so with everything else. If this were the rule rather than the rare exception, we should see far more of what is in truth college spirit.

The fiat has gone forth and the Senior class of this year will have quadrennials. Only in form, however, and just so much of them as is necessary to save the college reputation. Were it known forsooth that our conservative staid institution had hastily adopted the system, only to drop it as quickly a year or two later, its reputation would indeed suffer. So we must stand the consequences of that haste, and because it would not do to talk of our rashness in taking up the hot coal, we still cling to it.

Whether examinations of any kind, other than the daily ones of recitation, are at all necessary to a capable teacher is a question that admits of serious doubt. If a teacher cannot, from the character a student has maintained during his course, be it for one term, one year or four, tell his fitness to continue and finish, he is incompetent. If he can do so, and yet turns to examinations to test the student's ability, it can be only from a desire of avoiding the responsibility of himself deciding it. That responsibility no true teacher will wish to shun. The consciousness that it is resting on his shoulders, will make him more attentive to his students, to study them more carefully, and by the full extent of this, a more efficient teacher. The effect on students is no less beneficial, when they understand that no amount of cramming for examination, but only daily application, can carry them through.

But a still stronger objection can be urged against the system of examinations, and "quads," especially. We are here to be educated. Education is but another term for culture, and culture is training: a training and strengthening of the mental powers, just as the exercise on the pole and parallel bars improves the physical. An athlete values his performances in the gymnasium chiefly for their value in perfecting the muscles of his body; but in a very inferior degree for the superiority they give him and the admiration he gains from his fellows. So we, in this mental gymnasium of ours, estimate the studies we pursue for their influence on the powers of the mind. We spend six years in the study of Greek, and do it willingly, though we know that the knowledge of the language gained will be comparatively of little use. It is the mental training we aim at, and that attained makes the other of little importance. We do of course value the knowledge acquired, but as something incidental to our main object, and of less moment. We seek to obtain the former, and if while gaining that we obtain the latter, so much the better. To train the mind by the study of mathematics is, on this account, preferable to solving the enigmas of the sphinx.

Quadrennial examinations entirely reverse this principle. They presuppose that during our college course we have acquired a certain stock of knowledge; to test the strength of memory in retaining it is the only object they have in view. It matters little what may be the culture the student has obtained, it will not assist him much. A strong memory and a good ability to cram are the two things needed.

Per contra we have heard the theory of quadrennials most beautifully recounted. The mind has received certain principles of history, of ethics, of metaphysics, we are told, if the student has performed his duty, and to test it and see whether they are retained, "quads," are necessary. It sounds well. Suppose we are so tested

AT HOME.

The joint meeting between the Adelphe Society of the North Western University and the Antheneum, which was to have occurred during the present trimester, has been postponed until the fore part of the fall session.

Miss Lena Hastreiter, the celebrated Soprano, who has sung at several societies and class exhibitions for the University boys, is to pour forth melody at the next Commencement exercises of Ripon College, Wisconsin.

Quite a large amount has already been raised for the refitting and furnishing of Society Hall. The Atheneum members of '73 have indeed done nobly, having secured among their own number about sixty dollars. It is hoped that the whole amount will not be less than three or four hundred.

A Junior, sometime since, accompanied a couple of rather mischievously disposed damsels to prayer meeting, when it became evident that the unfortunate individual had not been very much accustomed to attend similar gatherings. His fair tantalizers succeeded, just before the exercises began, in making him believe that he would undoubtedly be called upon for remarks or prayer. Whereupon, just as the leader was about to open the services, Mr Junior marched up before the congregation, and, whispering to him, begged to be excused for that evening, amidst the suppressed tittering of a certain portion of the audience.

The Sophomores have begun Astronomy under Prof. Safford.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the great bumpite, lectured in Chicago for several days during the fore part of the present month. The Wells Phrenological Society of the University was undoubtedly well represented in his audiences and the Prof. became quite interested in the infant organization. This little band of searchers after truth and devotees to the cause of science was presented by the learned gentleman through their President, Beverly '72, with several fine works upon the subject of Phrenology, which will be added to the Society Library.

On Friday evening, May 3rd, occurred the first *Grand Spree* of the class of '73. All the members, who were able to leave, took passage on the Evanston afternoon train, to pay a visit to their brethren of '73, and witness their Junior Ex., which took place in the evening. Nine North Western Juniors took part in the exhibition, and everything passed off finely. Our boys had seats of honor assigned them in the Church, and were the invited guests to a grand '73 banquet, where everything went merry as a marriage bell, amidst general consumption, responses to toasts, vocal melody, et cetera. The Juniors returned to the city on the following morning with the unanimous opinion that their Evanston class men are a noble and jolly set of fellows.

The new catalogues of the University are to be out soon. They would have been in circulation ere this if it had not been for some difficulty, which was experienced in arranging the names and records of the Law Department. It had rooms in the business part of the city, and received a loss by the fire which was not felt directly by the Literary Department, particularly in the destruction of books' records and papers.

The church, which has been worshipping in the lower chapel for some months, has recently been organized by the Presbytery, and is called the Grace Presbyterian Church, of Chicago. Having received permission to occupy the large upper chapel, they have recalcitrated and fitted it up so as to make a very neat and commodious hall. Prof. Swing always draws a crowded house every Sunday evening, as he most certainly deserves to do.

A Senior, of a decided base-ball inclination, while recently reading before the class a portion of the "Merchant of Venice," and, undoubtedly, thinking of some poor fellow whom he had called "old butterfingers," spoke of "fair Portia's butter eyes," which was rather a doubtful compliment. Another member of the class, who is theologically inclined, thought Balthazar ought to be Belshazzar.

In the Chicago Tribune, of April 30th, there was quite an extended notice of a party of Japanese youths, who have recently arrived in the city, and who, after the necessary preparation, will enter upon a course of study in the University. The following are the names of the party, as they were registered at the Metropolis House: Malszdaira Tadakadsz, late Daimio of the Province of Shimmabara, and brother of the late Tycoon; Shibukawa Katszmichi, Inowye Katszmaza, and Chimura Goro. They will reside with the Rev. A. W. Henderson, on Vernon Ave. a short distance South of the University, and be prepared by Mr. John C. Hill, of this city, who is said to talk Japanese with great rapidity and accuracy. Urewell-kumphel ozthrysewel lkumtuhourleigh Ksydey universitytee.

A former member of one of the largest boarding clubs, whose genial phiz. is well known to many of the college boys, is now an embryo D.D., and laboring in quite a large city in an adjoining State. Not wishing to show any marked attentions to particular individuals of the opposite sex in his congregation, but thinking rather it would be best to devote himself to the happiness of all, he hit upon the following original, and, as he thought, happy plan of disposing of one rather spinsterical damsel, whom we will call Jones. As Miss J. had been exceedingly officious in her assistance to her pastor, particularly in repairing his garments, he thought he ought to take her to hear Gough, who was to lecture in the city. Still the thought was not remarkably pleasant, and finally his wits came to his assistance. Mr. Smith, a middle aged member of his flock, is a widower, and has a lovely daughter. To Mr. Smith he immediately did go, and thus announced his little plan: "Brother Smith, as Miss Jones has been very kind to me since I came among you, and has done nearly all my mending, I feel as if I ought to return the favor, and thought I might arrange it in this way. If you will accompany Miss Jones to Gough's lecture, I shall be most happy to act as escort to your daughter." Cheek! Cheek! Next.

Prof. Boise and family, together with quite a large party, are to sail for Europe

in metaphysics. We have received some of the principles of the working of the mind as understood by Hamilton. From these many of us dissent; if we give our own views we get no credit. To give those of our author requires only strength of memory, while it does violence to our own convictions. It does not work.

In one respect may the effect of quadrennials be good: the influence on college reputation abroad. It is said that the Chicago University examines its graduating class rigidly on all the studies of the course, and the uninformed immediately feel increased respect for that institution, especially if occasionally some unfortunate is plucked.

It may be questioned, however, whether it is worth it. "Quads," proceed on wrong principles, they waste valuable time, they are a laughing stock about the college, and to students, and we shrewdly suspect to faculty also, they are a bore.

We clip the following from an address delivered some time since by a worthy member of our faculty, before the Alumni Association of an eastern college, as describing the marked change which *has* taken place in the mode of government of this college within our time.

"Another marked change which is taking place in our colleges, is the mode of governing students. The old system of administration, by printed rules and espionage—whether good or bad—is doomed, I suspect, to a speedy death. It is beginning to be felt by some of our wisest educators, that the time has come for relieving the Presidents and Professors of our colleges from the duties of night patrol and common policemen. The opinion is gaining ground that, if you would have students *behave* themselves as men, you should *treat* them as men, and that external government by repressive rules should be replaced by the *lex non scripta* of social life and by self-government. It was the opinion of President Walker, of Harvard, after years of experience, that more than one-half of the "scrapes" in that college were caused by the faculty. Perhaps he exaggerated in this; but the fact is indisputable, that the code of rules and penalties which is sometimes thrust into the student's face upon entering college, is often interpreted into a snub and a challenge. The best code of rules for repressing mischief, I believe to be an irrepressible enthusiasm in the teacher, making the studies so attractive that the students will have neither taste nor time for explosions and escapades. Sure I am that colleges were never designed to be "reform schools;" and therefore I say, if a student shows himself to be thoroughly bad, with no power of self-government, let him receive his walking papers at once. A college faculty has no right to expose virtuous young men to injury by compelling them to associate with those who are dissolute in life and corrupt in principle—no more than it has a right to convert the college into a pest-house where the small-pox is cured."

The *Cornell Era* closes a five-page obituary with—"He turned his beautiful eyes to his sister, and asked her to kiss him. She did so. 'That was very sweet,' he whispered; 'I think I could take another,' and as she gave it he fell into a sleep from which his body never woke."

on the *Anglia*, of the Anchor Line, on June 22nd. The Professor intends to spend most of his vacation in Germany, going, however, via Glasgow, Scotland.

The senior class having finished the Merchant of Venice, have taken up Macbeth. The buskins of '72 tread in the most tragic manner possible the well carpeted floor of Prof. Mathews' stage.

One of the most pleasant class gatherings which has ever occurred during the annals of the University, took place on the evening of May 20. The reception was given to the senior class by one of their number, Mr. W. W. Hall, whose pleasant home, corner of Indiana avenue and 48th street, was the scene of the grave and reverend assembly. With refreshments, music, learned art criticism, &c., everything passed off merrily, while the presence of a few of the fair sex added grace and beauty to the festivities. The re-union will long be remembered with pleasure by '72.

Since the October blaze there has seemed to be quite a tendency in the Catholic denomination to move their institutions towards the suburbs. Cottage Grove already has two—St. Xavier's Academy, a young ladies' seminary, which is located on Cottage Grove avenue, directly opposite the University, and the Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum. For the latter the denomination have recently purchased the old Soldiers' Home, on the lake shore, at the foot of Douglas place. It is, however, reported that St. Xavier's will ultimately be removed to the corner of Wabash avenue and 29th street, a lot having been purchased on which to erect an academy building.

That the senior class is not wholly lacking in what is commonly termed cheek is shown by the following. A member of that class recently stopped a street car, in order, as he said, to have a good square look at a pretty girl who had just entered. After accomplishing his purpose he informed the reigning gentleman that he might drive on.

On Friday afternoon, May 10th, the second game between the Sophomore and Freshmen nines took place on the college ball grounds on South Park Avenue. The game was quite well contested on both sides, the Sophomores excelling at the bat and the Freshmen in the field. Lambertson, '72, umpired the game in a very satisfactory manner. The following is

SOPHOMORES.		THE SCORE:		FRESHMEN.	
	O.		R.		O.
Egbert, I. b.	6	1.	Scriven, 2 b.	4	3
Hoyne, p.	1	6.	De Golyer, c.	6	4
Hopps, r. f.	2	5.	Bush, 3 b.	3	4
Adsit, c.	2	5.	Rogers, 1 b.	3	4
Fisher, l. f.	5	1.	Trumbull, r. f.	6	2
Bailey, c. f.	3	2.	Boganau, s. s.	1	7
Wilcox, 2 b.	2	3.	Day, p.	2	6
Coon, s. s.	1	4.	Baker, c. f.	2	4
Harper, 3 b.	5	1.	Lewis, l. f.	3	4
	27	28		27	38

Those members of the Senior class intending, after graduation, to enter the ministry, assembled on Friday morning, May 10th, in the Presidents office, to listen to an address by Rev. Dr. Northrup, President of the Baptist Theological Seminary, upon thorough theological education.

The members of the Senior class have appointed, as their photographer, Mr. H. Rocher.

Dr. Pattison, our worthy Vice-President, delivered a short lecture before the students of the Christian Association on the evening of May 14th in Society Hall. His subject was "Missionary Work and the Training which is necessary for its best accomplishment."

The fifth Anniversary of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary took place on Thursday evening, May 9th, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The graduating class numbered twelve, nine of whom delivered addresses, which were on the whole well written and rendered with good oratorical effect. As three of the graduates are alumni of the University, Messrs. Savage, '68, Taylor, '70, and Jordan, '71, and as many of our readers are particularly interested in the welfare of the Seminary, we present the names and residences of the speakers, with the subjects of their orations: Religion and Education, G. A. Cressey, McLean, Illinois. The Divine Holiness, R. P. Evans, Lawrence, Kansas. Faith a Mental and Spiritual Necessity, N. F. Hoyt, Chicago. Science and Revelation, B. F. Hutchinson, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The Model Minister, A. L. Jordan, Granville, Ohio. Necessity of the Atonement, D. T. Richards, Downer's Grove, Illinois. Neither Angel nor Spirit, E. P. Savage, Joliet, Ill. The Despotism of Rome, J. Snashall, Chicago. The Christ of Personal Experience, C. E. Taylor, Chicago. The music consisted mostly of quartettes, which were well rendered by Misses Fisher and Hills and Messrs. Stebbins and Eddy. The organ playing by C. A. Hayden, of the Seminary class of '73, was very fine. Rev. Dr. E. C. Mitchell, Professor of Hebrew, delivered the address to the graduating class. The exercises all passed off finely, and the institution may indeed be congratulated upon the success of its fifth anniversary.

The First Year nine of the Academy whipped the Freshmen nine on the afternoon of May 3rd by a score of 20 to 15. The game was one of the best of the season, and some remarkably fine play was shown on both sides. The following is the score by innings:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Freshmen	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	6	1—15
1st Year	0	0	2	3	2	5	4	0	4—20

An alumnus, the apostle, and unrivalled exemplar of muscularity when in college, lately shocked the acute moral sensibilities of a young professor, by thoughtlessly tossing a stone in the grounds on the day whereon we are com-

manded not to labor. The alumnus is requested to have a regard for appearances.

The careless observer cannot have failed to notice three things: the late sudden rise in popularity of Woodland Park for promenade purposes and ball practice; the unprecedented multiplication of handkerchiefs and opera glasses in the University building; and the remarkable and apparently inevitable daily recurrence to the student mind of a necessity to "go down town," by a remarkable fatality coinciding exactly with the end of St. Xavier's Seminary session. The recent luxurious innovation upon street-car travel—the spacious, chair seated vehicles—was brought about to accommodate the peculiar wishes of these new and numerous patrons.

PERSONAL.

'61. HYDE—Among the most prominent Union officers during the war and those that returned home at its close with their honors thick upon them, was Brigadier General Thomas W. Hyde. Gen. Hyde is now one of the most promising lawyers of Bath, Maine.

'61. C. I. SCAMMON—Chas. I. Scammon, is connected with the banking office of the Marine Company of this city, of which his father Hon. J. Y. Scammon is President.

'64. BONFIELD—Joseph Bonfield graduated in the Law Department in '65, and is now practicing his profession, in this city. His office is on Clark St. near South Water in a block which he has erected since the fire.

'65. PIKE—Joshua Pike is Superintendent of the Public Schools, and Principal of the High School at Pittsfield, Illinois.

'66. HAMMERS—William Hammers is an agriculturalist and stock raiser at Cazenovia near Metamora in this state.

'67. CARROTHERS—Rev. Christopher Carrothers is a missionary under the Presbyterian Board of Missions at Yokohama, Japan. The party of Japanese students, who have recently come to Chicago, and are preparing themselves for entrance to the University, brought letters of introduction from Mr. Carrothers to President Burroughs.

'67. MAY—We notice by the *Advance* that Rev. O. G. May, who was formerly pastor of the 1st Congregational Church at Marseilles, Ills. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the 1st Congregational at Trempealeau, Wis.

'67. MARTIN—Henry Martin is an expounder of Blackstone and Chitty, in this city. His office is corner of Clark and Harrison streets.

'67. THOMPSON—William Thompson is a member of the legal profession at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

'68. HOSTETTER—Among the most successful raisers of fine blooded stock in the west is Abram B. Hostetter, whose farm is located a short distance from Mount Carroll, in this state.

'68. PARSONS—William E. Parsons is connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department at Vicksburg, Miss.

'68. PECK—Ferdinand W. Peck, of this city, is engaged in managing the immense estate which was left by his father, recently deceased. His office is in Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets.

'69. PRAY—Theron B. Pray is practising law at Chesaning, Michigan. After graduating he spent some time in a law office in Buffalo, New York.

'68. MOSS—Charles S. Moss is residing at Belvidere, in this state, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to civil engineering, for railroad companies and other corporations.

'69. STEARNS—Charles A. Stearns bosses the lightning in a telegraph office at Memphis, Tenn.

'69. WOODWORTH—George B. Woodworth is devoting himself to the law, at Dubuque, Iowa.

'69. COON—James M. Coon has just completed his junior year in the Baptist Theological Seminary, and is also carrying on his law business in this city.

'70. BRECKENRIDGE—One of the most prominent grain firms in Lafayette, Indiana, is that of Chute & Breckenridge, of which William R. Breckenridge is the junior partner.

'70. HENDERSON—Charles R. Henderson is a member of the class of '73 in the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago. He is supplying at present, during his summer vacation, the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

'70. SMITH—C. C. Smith also graduates next year in the Chicago Baptist Seminary, and during his vacation is preaching for the First Baptist Church, at Waukegan, Illinois.

'70. TAYLOR—Carleton E. Taylor was one of the graduates at the recent anniversary of the Baptist Seminary. He has accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist Church at Normal, Illinois, the location of the State Normal School.

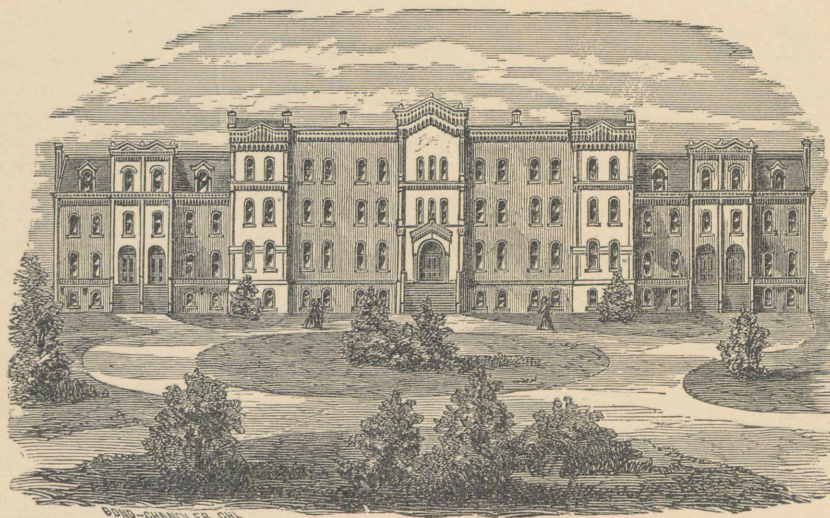
'70. RIDDLE—J. W. Riddle is a member of '73, at Rochester Theological Seminary.

'71. SNOWDON—We clip the following from the *Chicago Evening Journal* of Saturday, May 11th:

"Mr. C. A. Snowden, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago, and a young man of decided talent, has recently been engaged as editor of the *Chicago Hotel Reporter*, in the place of E. H. Trafton."

— We call the attention of students and others to the clothing establishment of Edwards, Bluet & Co., who keep constantly in stock a full and complete assortment of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, which they offer to students 10 per cent. off their usual low prices. Remember the number, 376 State-st., and 47 West Madison-st.

The Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Chicago.



INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. G. W. NORTHRUP, D. D.
President and Professor of Christian Theology.
Rev. A. N. ARNOLD, D. D.
Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation.
Rev. E. C. MITCHELL, D. D.
Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature.
Rev. R. E. PATTISON, D. D.
Professor of Biblical Interpretation and History of Doctrines.

*Professor of Homiletics and Church History.
Prof. A. M. BACON, A. M.
Instructor in Elocution.
*The duties of this department are performed, for the present, by the professors of the other departments.

Tuition and Room Rent Free.

Board from \$2 to \$3 per week.

NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

For further information, address Rev. G. W. NORTHRUP, D. D., or Rev. G. S. BAILEY, at the Baptist Theological Seminary, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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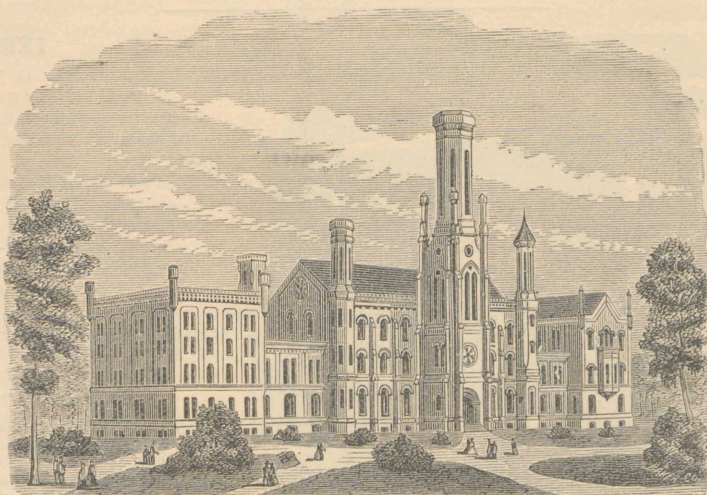
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LAW SCHOOL.

In connection with the University, there is a Law School, in which there are at all times three regular classes; each student is at liberty to attend in any or all of the classes. The Professors meet each of these classes daily for examination or lecture.

Moot Courts are held, in which the students are familiarized with the application of legal remedies, different forms of actions, bringing of suits, etc. The students are also instructed from time to time in the drawing of legal forms usual in an attorney's office.

TERMS—There are three terms, commencing on the third Wednesday in September, first Wednesday in January, and second Wednesday in April. The full course occupies two years, or six terms. There is a shorter course for those devoting themselves to commercial pursuits. Those having attended three full terms, are admitted to examination, and if qualified to practice, receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

TUITION FEES—For single term, \$30; two terms, \$55; three terms, \$75—payable in advance. Graduating fee, \$10.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory. Its objects are to make direct researches in science co-operate in the application of astronomy to geography and other useful purposes, and to train students in practical astronomy preparatory to such applications. The instruments of the Observatory are the great Clark Refractor, of 18½ inches aperture; the Meridian Circle (by Repsold & Son), presented by the Hon. W. S. Gurnee; a Howard Clock and a Bond Chronometer. The work is done chiefly in co-operation with the German Astronomical Society and the Bureau of United States Engineers.

COLLEGE.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are pursued in this institution—a Classical and a Scientific—which are substantially the same as those pursued in other leading American Colleges.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks; the second (which began on January 8) and the third of twelve weeks each. The Christmas vacation is two weeks, the Spring vacation one week, and the Summer vacation ten weeks.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.

To meet the practical wants of the different classes of students, the Trustees have made arrangements for regular instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other branches essential to a good commercial education.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Students may reside at the University and pursue studies, for a longer or a shorter time, in any of the classes, at their own election; subject, however, to the regulations of the Faculty.

LECTURES.

In connection with the regular recitations, lectures are delivered on the following subjects: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Greek History and Literature, Roman History and Literature, Verbal Criticism, and History of the English Language.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

The College Classes have exercises in composition once in three weeks. Instruction in Elocution is given to all the students, and declamations are required of all

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed Classical course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination therein; and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scientific course, and passed a similar examination.

SOCIETIES.

There are three Societies in the University, conducted by the students—two Literary and one Religious.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are illustrated by modern apparatus. There are, also, moderate facilities for the illustration of Zoology and other branches of Natural History.

The Library, to which the students have free access, contains about five thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by valuable additions. Students will also have access to the very valuable theological and miscellaneous library formerly belonging to the late Professor Hengstenberg, of Berlin, now placed in the University buildings.

LOCATION, BUILDINGS, Etc.

The location of the University is in the south part of Chicago, directly on the Cottage Grove avenue line of the Chicago City Railway. The site was the gift of the late Senator Douglas, and is universally admired for its beauty and healthfulness. The building is unsurpassed for the completeness of its arrangements, especially of the students' rooms, which are in suits of a study and two bed rooms, of good size and height, and well ventilated.

Through the liberality of the different railroads which centre in Chicago, classes have had the privilege of making frequent excursions into the country, in order to examine rock strata, and to collect specimens in Natural History. These explorations have extended, during past years, to Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa; to Kewanee, LaSalle and Quincy, Ill.; to the Wisconsin River, and along the Mississippi River, from McGregor to St. Louis.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Students are furnished with board in the University Hall at cost, which, during the past year, has been \$4 per week. Students who may prefer it, can obtain board in families on reasonable terms, or they may form clubs and provide for themselves.

EXPENSES PER ANNUM.

Board from \$1.50 (in clubs) to \$4 per week	\$ 60.00 to \$160.00
Tuition	50.00 to 50.00
Room rent	15.00 to 20.00
Incidentals	6.00 to 8.00
Library fee, fifty cents per term	1.50 to 1.50

Total \$132.50 to \$239.50

Students furnish their own fuel and lights. The use of Kerosene is prohibited in the University building. Gas costs about fifty cents a week for each room, and fuel from \$10 to \$20 per annum for each student. Washing, sixty cents per dozen.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the University is a Preparatory Department, in which the Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to their several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical and two years for scientific students.

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