

THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME II.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MARCH, 1873.

No. 6.

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EDITORIALS.

SOME of our friends complain that we do not pay enough attention to the old graduates. We assure the readers of THE VOLANTE that the one column of *alumni* gives us more trouble than the other twenty-three. It is absolutely beyond our power to make the column of interest if our *alumni* will not help us. Write us a letter, at least once a century, and tell us something about yourselves and your classmates. The trouble to you would be less than nothing, while the pleasure you would thus afford your friends—both instructors and students—would amply repay the investment in postage and stationery.

We have received several communications, which have cheered us on wonderfully in the gloomy undertaking of getting the *alumni* column ready.

THE VOLANTE suggests to the two literary societies that they take immediate steps to secure some distinguished lecturer to address them during commencement week. Heretofore this work has been accomplished through the liberality of our President. He has secured the speakers, and paid them for their labor. The societies, through the whole business, have acted the parts of automats. Will they continue to play that role, or will they show some independence, and cease to abuse another's kindness? In addition to this, the societies are responsible, to a certain degree, for the success of the entertainment whose chief figure comes and goes without their knowing anything about him. If a lecturer fails, and the audience goes away disgusted, of course it will all be due to the judgment of the literary societies. We should begin to understand that our President cannot shoulder and satisfy every whim of the students. He is doing the work of a half dozen men now. Let us relieve him of the task and conduct the affair ourselves.

The societies can appoint a joint-committee to take the subject under immediate consideration, and, if found expedient, turn an honest penny by the lecture.

THE VOLANTE is unwilling to find fault and carp at the affairs of the University. The men who have it in charge scorn such a line of policy.

But it is sheer madness to shut our eyes to the fact, that in the West there is a strong demand, a demand that is found irresistible, for a short and more practical college curriculum. How does the University meet this growing demand? By folding its arms and looking on silently. We know it is impossible to stem the current. Every other institution in the West, worthy of a comparison with our own, is laboring vigorously to satisfy this cry for a practical course, while our own, as far as is manifest, moves neither hand nor foot in the matter. Last year we were promised that the Scientific Course should be extended, invigorated, and made respectable. On that occasion it was declared, in substance, that the Scientific Course had been extremely weak, and anything but an honor to the University. Every old student in the crowded chapel breathed a solid yes to that statement. So far, we have observed but a single improvement. The German Department is now under efficient control. But this is not all; far from it. There are a hundred other things we could mention, which are sadly in need of radical reform. The Scientific Course, as a whole, is loose and jointless. It is a notorious fact here, that, for the last three or four years, it has been a sort of a receptacle to stow away the lazy, the carousing, and the stupid element in college. No one who has mixed with the better class of students can deny this. When a man is too indolent and dull to sail along smoothly in the Classical, he is quietly shoved into the Scientific Course, to be forgotten, and perhaps despised. Let no student misunderstand us. We are well aware that some of the best men that ever walked these college halls were scientific. We have in mind the class '68. They were solid men in spite, and not by reason of our Scientific Course. There can be but one conclusion on this subject, that it is a fraud on the student, and a disgrace to the University. Let us have the remedy at once. Delay and indifference will be fatal.

What has been the cost of this want of interest and foresight? It cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents, though that too, has been heavy. It is fairest to estimate it by comparing the number who came in freshmen and went out seniors during the last three or four commencements. The two courses have entered college equally represented, but at the close there have always been six classicals to one scientific. Discontented with their own progress, indignant at the treatment they received, and hurt by the mingled feeling of pity and con-

tempt which the body of the classical students entertained for them, they have fallen out one by one, either to go to some polytechnic school, or to engage in some business.

To us this want is felt more keenly from the fact that our classical course is as staunch as any in the land. The contrast between the two courses here is so glaring that a blind man might see it. Progress has been made in every direction, save alone in the Scientific Department. It is not as healthy to-day as it was four years ago.

However much we may deprecate this tendency for "short cuts" to knowledge, the fact still remains that it exists, has its origin in the vigorous activity of the West, and must be satisfied. There is no such thing as crushing it. It has a province in Western civilization, and while that exists there is no crying it down. If the authorities are unwilling to provide a Scientific Course that will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Classical, why then take down the sign, and let us have no farce of it.

IN a former issue of THE VOLANTE we took occasion to present a few reasons for giving greater prominence to the study of modern languages in the curriculum of the higher institutions of learning in this country. But as the arguments in favor of a more general introduction of the study of French and German into the collegiate course are most frequently met by the plea of lack of time, we suggested, as one way of obviating the difficulty (not necessarily the only way, nor, perhaps, even the best way, but simply *one* way), that of abridging somewhat the time now devoted to the study of the dead languages. It seemed to us that five whole years, including the preparatory course, is as long a portion of time as the student, whose aim is simply a liberal education, ought to devote to the learning of Latin and Greek, while there are other equally important subjects claiming his attention. This consideration led us to suggest that at the end of the sophomore year the ancient classics might, with profit to the student, be made to give place to modern languages. We regret, however, and are not a little surprised that the views we presented should have been interpreted, in some quarters, as a reflection upon the efficiency with which the departments of ancient languages are conducted in this University. When we stated that the chief argument in favor of the study of the Greek and Latin languages is founded upon the mental discipline which this study affords, we thought we were only stating a truism. When we remarked that this discipline is mainly acquired in studying the grammatical forms and structure of a language, we thought no one would dispute us. Again, when we expressed the belief that at the end of the student's second year in college this knowledge of grammatical principles has, or ought to have been acquired, and that, after that time, the Greek and Latin

grammars are, to a great extent, laid aside, we supposed we were only stating well-known facts. In view of these things we expressed our opinion that, so far as the desired mental discipline alone is concerned, there is comparatively little to lose and much to gain by the substitution of the study of the modern in place of the ancient languages at this stage of the college course. But by this we did not mean to imply that the study of the classics could not be pursued with profit after the sophomore year; for this would be the merest nonsense. Much less would we be understood, from what we have said, as undervaluing the benefits which we ourselves have derived from the classical studies assigned to the junior and senior years in our own University. On the contrary, we admit that our clearest notions of Roman history and Roman civilization, and their bearing upon subsequent times, were gleaned from valuable suggestions and important facts presented from time to time in the class-room in connection with the study of Tacitus, in our junior year. In like manner we look back upon the weeks spent in the study of Demosthenes on the Crown and Plato's Apology as, in some respects, the most profitable of our whole college course; chiefly, we think, from the fact that these studies were not conducted as a mere parsing process, but that, while reading these authors, we enjoyed every day the benefit of the scholarly criticism, the ripe judgment and the extensive information of such an experienced and skillful instructor as Dr. Boise in regard to the subjects of oratory and philosophy, both ancient and modern.

But it will be seen that these benefits which we have mentioned are, in a certain sense, incidental to the study of the ancient classics themselves, and depend altogether upon the teacher's knowledge and skill in presenting these subjects to his class. While, therefore, we would detract nothing from the claims of the dead languages, especially where they are studied according to the admirable method of our esteemed Professor of Greek; it still seems to us that the object of a college course should be, not so much to reap the fruits of its own sowings, by pursuing a subject for the pleasure and profit which it affords after the hard drill-work has been accomplished, as to sow the seed for rich post-graduate harvests, by acquiring the rugged principles of the various branches of knowledge which go to make up a liberal education. Still further, we cannot see why these incidental advantages may not be secured as well by introducing these studies to which we have referred earlier in the course. Or, if it be urged that it requires a maturer mind to study with profit such works as Tacitus, the Oration on the Crown, etc., there is no reason why French and German may not be taken up the first years of the course, and afterwards give place to the more important Greek and Latin authors. If modern languages only receive the attention which the professor

of education seems to demand, we have no disposition to quarrel in regard to the manner in which this may best be brought about.

"ONCE upon a time" there was a good old deacon who, in his ambition to acquire a reputation for excessive humility, was in the habit of smiting himself after the manner of the Publican, and complaining of the depravity of his heart and the sinfulness of his life. But when his pastor one day joined with him in sympathetic grief over the evil tendencies of his nature, and urged upon him the necessity of doing all in his power to mend those wicked ways which caused his devout heart so much grief, he forgot all about his humility, and replied: "*I am as good as YOU are, anyhow.*"

We are forcibly reminded of this interesting story by the apparently unappreciated efforts of the *Harvard Advocate* to sympathize with the *Dartmouth* over the admitted degeneracy of literature in Dartmouth College.

The *Dartmouth*, in one of its issues, complains of the fact that there has been a great decline in the literature of the college, and seeks, by a melancholy representation of this falling off, to create a fresh interest in literary pursuits on the part of the students. The *Advocate* takes this matter up in "dead earnest," protests its sympathy with the *Dartmouth* over the deplorable condition of its literature, etc. Now, while one may complain of his own shortcomings, it is never pleasant to have others say much about them. So at least it seemed to the *Dartmouth*, and it replied to the commiserations of the *Advocate* substantially in the language of the deacon already alluded to.

The *Advocate* is disposed to make merry over this, and evidently thinks the laugh is all on its side of the house. But it is doubtful whether it is entitled to very much credit for this little bit of pleasantry at the *Dartmouth's* expense. It is hardly fair to take advantage of another person's honest confessions to make capital for one's self. It is well known that when there is an abuse to be corrected, or when a general interest needs to be awakened in any given direction, it is often necessary to exaggerate somewhat the urgency of the case, in order to create the desired enthusiasm in favor of the proposed measures for improvement. In view of this fact it might be thought a matter of questionable propriety for outsiders, who are not immediately interested, to assume these more or less exaggerated statements for the plain truth, and proceed to derogatory comments open to the suspicion, at least, of a design to detract from a neighbor's good name and reputation.

THOSE who love variety in everything must be perfectly satisfied with the sort of weather which has been allotted to us during the past month or more. True,

there has been a monotonous uniformity in the absence of dry spots on the ground, but this monotony has been fully compensated for by constant changes in the atmospheric moisture which has been depositing with a marvelous constancy ever since a time beyond which an ordinary memory finds it hard to penetrate. These changes have been many, in the form and manner in which these moistures have been distributed; one day falling in gentle showers, while the mercury skips about among the 80's in the shade, and the next day the chilly snowflakes of Christmas are driven by the relentless Boreas straight into your face, while the mercury is feeling for the zero mark.

But we do hope that those members of '73 who were anxious to have their senior vacation at the beginning of the term will heartily enjoy the knee-deep mud through which they must wade, with their umbrellas and overshoes (if they are so fortunate as to possess these articles), whenever they wish to go down street. And we further hope that the benefits of this "eternal fitness of things" be extended to the succeeding classes; at any rate, until a worse time for the senior vacation can be conceived of.

THE day before Dr. Boise left for his European tour the senior class presented him with the work known as the "Views of the Acropolis," wishing in some manner, the President said, small as it was, to manifest their love and esteem. In behalf of the class, he thanked the Doctor for the zealous interest he had taken in the class' welfare, and the kindness with which he had on all occasions treated them. Doctor Boise said, in reply, that he accepted the gift, not only for himself, but also on behalf of the University and its students, since the work was one of general value. He thanked the class for the courtesy it had always manifested towards him in and out of the school-room, and earnestly hoped for each member a brilliant and an honorable future. And as the boys left the class-room, each one felt that it would be many a long day before they found another counsellor, another instructor, another friend like Dr. Boise. May he return invigorated in body and mind, to strengthen and elevate our *Alma Mater*, and again infuse his enthusiasm into her students.

"THAT convention" of college journalists does not seem to assume definite shape very rapidly. Are those who first originated such a brilliant idea frightened from their noble purpose by those who seem incapable of appreciating the benefits which would necessarily result from such a gathering? The best way to judge of the merits of an undertaking, is to see how many would-be wise people snarl at it. Let those, therefore, who think that a gathering likethe one suggested, would be desirable, propose some definite plans, and then "push things."

LITERARY.

THE COLLEGE GHOST.

A LEGEND OF ALMA MATER.

The muse of history I here invoke,
As parent of this legendary story;
So be that if you doubt it, she's bespoke
To furnish evidence confirmatory.
Thus, giving credit to the proper source,
My pen may run more freely in its course.

At mid hour of a summer's night,
Van Horn lay tranquilly in slumber,
His dreams of kind the man upright
Among his just rewards may number.
I love to gaze on unoppressed repose,
Which e'en a Prof. occasionally knows.

Sad task it is for poet's pen
Such blessed rest to rudely shatter;
And I much wish those horrid men
Had held as I do in the matter:
For had they done so, surely then
They ne'er had made infernal clatter,
And two professors had been kindly spared
Embrace for which they neither were prepared.

But students, as you must admit,
Are prone to singular displays;
To showing what they think is wit
In regulation college ways.
Though faculties have ever failed to find
Least show of wit in showings of this kind.

And so it happened that Van Horn
Was rudely roused by such a shaking,
It seemed as if the judgment morn
Had dawned, and all the earth were quaking.
The mail-box rattled, broken bits of chairs,
And crockery, and coal came down the stairs.

In short, it was a revel high,
A Cynic's estimate of Babel;
A sort of lunacy which I
To find excuse for am unable.
On this occasion, by long odds, the boys
Outdid all former feats in way of noise.

Van Horn no sooner heard the sound,
Than, waiting not for wife or jacket,
He raced the empty halls around
As if he thought to beat the racket;
Then craftily he groped along the wall,
And waited at the corner of Jones' hall.

Not vainly waited, either: list!
A muffled step came quickly toward him;
He grasped, but in his grasping missed,
And speedily the spectre floored him.
The twain thus rolling made a ghastly sight,
Clad as they were in garments of the night.

"Ha, ha! you rascal, caught at last!"
The sturdy Scotchman said, with laughter,
And clutched Van Horn so tight and fast
He felt it for a week thereafter.
Convulsed with fear, the latter cried aloud,
And fairly shook that 6 feet 10 of shroud.

Together there in fast embrace,
Each that he had the rascal certain,
They hung for something like the space
Of half a minute, till the curtain
Of dark deception by a light was raised,
And Mrs. Prof. stood by them, fairly dazed.

I will not picture for your eyes
The scene that followed this disclosure,
Nor deal in too familiar wise
With fact which was, in fact, exposure.
Enough that from above a ringing shout
Gave certain evidence the joke was out.

I am not sure the Cynic's gained
Much license by this forced embracing;
Although I think Van Horn restrained
Somewhat his love for midnight chasing,
And left the students freer to dispose
Of time and talents as they chose;
And seldom, now, 'twixt midnight and the morn,
Are seniors forced to question—"Where's Van Horn?"

H. G.

BEECHER AND PHILLIPS.

During the past fortnight America's two most gifted orators have spoken before Chicago audiences—Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips. The one the greatest of living preachers, the other the greatest of living agitators. Strange as it may seem, the agitator is more polished both in diction and utterance than the preacher. Beecher presents a fine appearance, tall, of perfect proportions, he towers up among his audience, bearing stamped on his very person the mark of the leader. Standing perfectly erect, with head, shoulders, and hair thrown back, he looks like an Hercules ready and able to overwhelm all opposition. One word expresses his appearance exactly; that word is—power. His appearance is the type of his oratory. His voice deep, full, magnetic, ringing, adds to the effect. Word follows word, sentence follows sentence, in exhaustless profusion, as though he were attempting to drown out his opposers. Phillips, too, is tall and finely formed, his speech is rich and melodious, lacking a little in volume, a want more than compensated for by the distinctness of his enunciations. Cool and deliberate, half the time picking the lint off the speaker's stand, without the least exertion or effort, he holds the audience entranced. It is as easy for him to speak as for them to listen. The word which expresses Phillip's appearance is—grace; the grace which comes not of effeminacy but of perfection. You can hardly realize that the easy, graceful man who stands before you is he who hurled the most seething thunderbolts against the slave system. Yet, even now, with a smile on his lips, and in the sweetest tones, he utters sentences, keen as a Damascus blade, which go straight to the marrow—sentences which will ring in your ears as long as life lasts.

Beecher's great power lies in the magnetism of his person, the sympathy of his voice; that, and that alone,

holds the hearer. The lecture was commonplace; no new thoughts, few new figures, no brilliant diction; divorced from the personal element of the orator, it would fall flat. He works on the hearer just as the musician does, soothing or rousing, captivating or terrifying through the ear.

Phillips works only through the reason. While he is talking you pay no attention to him, you think only of the subject of which he speaks; that stands out before you in vivid colors and sharp lines. It is only afterward, when reflecting on the effect which still lingers in the mind, and the ease with which it was produced, that you realize the wonderful skill of the speaker. Beecher deals best with pathos, and the poetic. Phillips with sarcasm and invective. Beecher reminds you of some old warrior of the heroic age, swinging his terrible club and battle-axe; you see the stroke coming, and tremble, but there's time to dodge, and when the blow does fall, the bulwark may be unshaken. Phillips reminds you of some adroit knight of the age of chivalry; you see few motions, nothing but the tremulous glitter of polished steel, but quick as the lightning, the smarting edge has pierced the vitals, and the enemy is dead—yet on his feet. Laird Collier says: "We have traditions of the oratorical powers and habits of Prentice, Clay, Marshall, and others, who in their day swayed multitudes, and whose names have about them a poetic and idealistic enchantment. But without doubt the final judgment of history must be that Wendell Phillips was the greatest orator America ever produced. His name will certainly be grouped with Demosthenes, Pericles, Mark Anthony, Bossuet, and Burke, and in his day without a rival." G. C. I.

COLLEGE MORALS.

At Cornell students have never been required to perform religious duties. Harvard has abolished compulsory attendance upon daily religious exercises. The *Yale Courant* some time ago expressed the hope that the authorities of Yale would follow in the same course. Compulsory attendance at church and chapel has long been complained of, and looked upon by many as an irksome and unprofitable, if not absolutely injurious restraint; and it is probable that the majority of students in our best colleges are in favor of doing away with the system entirely. It is also probable that at no distant day the leading colleges of the country will adopt and carry into practice the views of Harvard and Cornell, in this particular, at least.

If, then, the manifest tendency of college government is toward such liberalism in regard to religious duties; if this time-honored custom of compulsory attendance upon religious exercises, which has been considered the main safeguard to college morals, is to be set aside, the

very natural and important question confronts us: What is the meaning of this innovation? and to what will it lead?

It will lead to gross materialism, infidelity and immorality, predicts, in doleful tones, the incipient, half-fed theologian of some obscure rural institution, who is yet unable to conceive of true piety as distinct from a melancholy visage and deep-drawn sighs. Who has not seen him? Whenever he happens to smile, or take part in some healthy exercise, he invariably mistakes the admonitions of his starved stomach for the reproofs of his conscience, and manifests his penitence with deep groans. With him college morality consists in abstaining rigidly from any and every attempt to render his existence less miserable to himself, and less disagreeable to his fellow students. He it is also who, in the prayer-circle, points out the beauty of the "golden rule," and who, at other times, studies this or that trick of college politics by which he can secure for himself and his "friends" offices and positions of honor (?), or contrives this or that silly "joke" by which he hopes to hurt his neighbor's feelings or injure the reputation of a supposed rival. Fortunately, the class to which this student belongs is, as a general rule, becoming less numerous, and in most colleges is not thought very respectable. But this is the class that foresees the sure overthrow of college morals in these liberal innovations.

On the other hand, there are those who look with delight on this growing disposition on the part of college authorities to do away with all religious restraints, as the earnest of the speedy overthrow of all religious belief and practice. To them this tendency means nothing less than what they choose to call the emancipation of the young mind from the too narrow confines of moral duty and moral responsibility. They profess to believe that it is only as the young man, by means of a liberal education, can break away from such restraining fetters as the fear of God and the belief in a world to come, that he can reach forth to his highest and noblest destiny; as if there has been, or ever will be a grand and noble achievement accomplished on this earth to which religion does not supply at once the motive and the stimulus; nay, more, as if any movement of lasting benefit to mankind has taken place during the last eighteen hundred years to which the spirit of Christianity has not lent its divine inspiration.

The fatal error into which both these schools of prophets seem to fall, consists in supposing that the principles of the Christian religion, which are the source of all true morality, in college as elsewhere, depend for their existence and prevalence upon some system of compulsion. But no error could be more false in conception, nor more harmful in its consequences, as history abundantly shows. Christ gained followers, not by any form of com-

pulsion, but because "He spake as never man spake." So the doctrines of Christianity to-day depend for their triumphs, not upon any force of external circumstances, but upon their divine, intrinsic power to elevate and bless mankind. To remove all compulsion, therefore, in religious matters, is by no means to abolish religion itself, but simply to rid it of an incumbrance which never belonged to it, and which ought never to have been associated with it; while religion in its true spirit and essence is left unfettered to exert its powerful influence upon human thought and action. The world at large is gradually awakening to a fuller apprehension of this truth, namely, that the highest and purest morality can be found only in connection with the most perfect liberty of faith and conscience; and it seems proper that the higher institutions of learning, as the centres of intelligence and culture, should not obstruct the car of moral progress by persistently clinging to those principles of coercion which men, in the affairs of the world without, have been compelled to abandon.

It may be that some such considerations as these have induced the authorities of some of our best institutions of learning to do away with all requirements of a religious character, and leave those things to the individual mind and conscience, where they rightly belong. Nor does it appear that they have taken this step any too soon. On the contrary it seems, from what may perhaps be too superficial an observation of facts, that the average college morality has been advanced in proportion to the prevalence of an intelligent liberality in the government of college students, especially as regards religious duties. Two things are certainly evident. There is less of religious restraint and bigotry manifested in college regulations, and there is also less vandalism, insubordination and disgraceful rebellion on the part of students, than formerly. There may be no conclusive argument against a system of compulsory religion in the facts just mentioned, but the coincident is worth remarking. Again, if comparisons are in order, a lesson may be drawn from the present state of affairs, corroborating the views already presented. There is no special complaint urged against the students of either Harvard or Cornell on the ground of morality. On the contrary, they seem to conduct themselves with sobriety and diligence, and everything proceeds with the utmost harmony, good will and benefit on all sides; while at other colleges, where students are compelled to attend divine service twice a day, with one additional service on Sunday, there are continually "wars and rumors of wars"—the students fighting and slandering the faculty, and fighting and slandering each other. Now, if there be no reason why college morals should bear fruits differing from those sought in the world without, and if it be an element of morality to "preserve the spirit of unity in the bond of peace," and, in a homely phrase, to mind

one's own business, one certainly looks in vain for any peculiarly pure development of it in some of the colleges where religious observances are made a matter of necessity, and not of choice. It seems therefore that college morals are in no jeopardy from this growing tendency to remove religious restraint.

It is not the design of this article to urge aught against the importance and the beneficial influences of religious exercises to those who enter into them with willing hearts and earnest motives. There is no desire to abolish chapel exercises; but in order to be productive of any real benefit to the participants, attendance upon them must be voluntary. Young men, when they are old enough to come to college, need sympathy, admonition, and counsel, indeed; but piety and morality are qualities born in the heart, and cannot be implanted in a person by any form of coercion.

UNDERGRADUATE.

COMMUNICATED.

BELOW will be found an interesting letter from E. O. Taylor, '68. We are grateful to Mr. Taylor for so kindly remembering us, and heartily support his suggestion for the class of '68 to have a re-union at the coming commencement. The reputation of the class is still fresh in our memories. The undergraduates will extend to them a hearty welcome; while THE VOLANTE will do anything in its power to second the movement. What does '69 say to a similar reunion?

Since the above was written, we have learned from a member of '68, in this city, that it was a general understanding among his classmates to hold a reunion at this next commencement. We hope they will all bear this in mind.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 28th, 1873.

EDITORS VOLANTE:—Please accept my sincerest thanks for your kind remembrance of me in so far as to send me an occasional copy of THE VOLANTE.

Herein you will please find enclosed \$1.50, for which I desire to have my name enrolled as a regular subscriber.

I have no hesitancy in pronouncing THE VOLANTE the best appearing college paper in the land. Its "dress" is admirable, and it is well edited. I like your suggestion that every friend of the University should take it. It should be a medium of communication—a bond of union among the *alumni*; while we should be proud of a sheet that represents the college so well. May it have long continued success. Though it is now nearly five years since I was weaned from my *Alma Mater*, I have by no means forgotten her, or lost in any measure my former interest in her welfare.

Since I came to Kansas two years ago, I have been

most thoroughly interested in the affairs of this new and rapidly growing State. Kansas is a noble State, in spite of its bad politics. According to my observation, there is no State in the Union of equal age whose average intelligence ranges as high as that of Kansas. If college graduates wish to find a country where they may flap their newly-fledged wings over an uneducated people they will save money by travelling East instead of coming to Kansas. Our school system is most thorough, and in advance of many other Western States; while our school buildings surpass in style, convenience and cost those of many Eastern States. Politically, I have too much modesty in claiming for Kansas any pre-eminence. Here, at the capital of the State, more than elsewhere, corruption shows its hideous head; and here, if at any one place, it is to be met and crushed. The heart of the people, however, is true. The masses are rising up in their might to throw off the incubus which has been hanging over them since the days of Jim Lane. The Pomeroy and Caldwell "investigations" are opening the eyes of the people, and turning their votes in the direction of purity. The York "exposure," though brought about by means evidently unjustifiable, and disapproved by the thinking classes, will prevent another case of wholesale bribery. The Kansas Legislature, one branch of which I have had the honor of serving as Chaplain during two sessions, was composed this year of unusually young men. In them is the hope of the people.

Concerning my own work, I may be allowed to say that I have here a very pleasant and prosperous field of labor. The church of which I am pastor numbers over two hundred. In addition to my pastoral work, I am doing what I can to supply Kansas and the States adjacent with a religious paper, which I have the pleasure of editing. It is the only religious newspaper published between St. Louis and San Francisco. It is known as *The Kansas Evangel*.

I wish, with your permission, to make through THE VOLANTE a proposition to the class of '68.

It is that we have a grand class reunion at the next Commencement. It will then have been five years since our graduation.

Ought we not to revisit in company our *Alma Mater* at least once in every five years? What say you? If it is thought best, let the President of the class designate a committee who shall prepare a programme of exercises for the occasion.

Very truly yours,

E. O. TAYLOR.

PERSONAL.

JOHN F. WILSON, '68, well known in Cynic fame, is connected with the Manufacturers' National Bank, of this city.

C. E. R. MULLER, '68, is studying music in Stuttgart, and rumor has it that he takes great pleasure in the company of a fellow student,—not of the masculine order.

B. B. BLAKE, '68, is in the manufacturing business in Racine, Wisconsin, and is said to be highly successful both in business and in the way he carries his lately acquired matrimonial honors.

WILL. PARSONS, '68, is in business in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and according to accounts is progressing quite well in worldly affairs. He still has the same affectionate regard for the faculty, particularly Prof. Safford.

MABIE, '68, is still pastor of a church at Rockford. Through his zeal and industry the church was enabled to pay a debt of fifteen thousand dollars during the past winter.

BOSWORTH, '69, better known as "Boz," will soon marry a fair maid of Elgin.

HENDERSON, '70, graduates this year at the Theological Seminary and goes to Terre Haute on a salary of \$1,500. Pretty fine for the first effort.

BARKER, '70, is in the commission business in Chicago. As hearty and jovial as ever.

WESTON, '70, we learn with profound regret, died recently at his father's residence of that terrible scourge, consumption. Poor Frank! when he left us he looked as hearty as any man in the class.

TUCKER, '71, we are very sorry to learn, has been confined to his bed for some time. His throat troubles him. Our informant tells us that he is now recovering and will very likely spend the summer months out west near the Rocky Mountains.

PRATT, '71, delivered the valedictory at the last graduating class of Hahneman Medical College. The effort was one of the best of the evening. He painted in rich colors the noble mission of the doctor, and appealed to the members of his class, under all circumstances, to be true to their profession and their *Alma Mater*.

POWERS, '71, is still connected with the eastern press.

GARDNER, G. C., once of '72, is assistant superintendent of the Joliet Iron and Steel company, and has, we understand, a very lucrative position. George was one of the original newspaper men of the University, and to him, as much as to any one man, is due the present prosperity of the VOLANTE. He says: "I enclose the requisite amount for my subscription, and ask pardon for my delay, and should you be in need of funds I think it will be to your advantage to let me know of it." We wish we could quote such letters oftener. We drink your health George. Are you married, if so by all means let us know it?

LEVERING, '72, is studying law at Albany, New York.

HALL, '72, is in the Chicago law school and hard at work.

COLSTON, '72, is at Ann Arbor pursuing the study of the law.

COOLBAUGH, formerly '73, visited the University a day or two ago.

EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES are lying on our table mountain high. The *Cornell Era*, in a recent review of its visitors, bases the justness of its criticism on the ground that it had read all of its exchanges *through*. There certainly is no necessity of this. To go through the details of every publication is a mere waste of time, because in a college paper there must be of necessity much of a local nature. A careful look through the paper, and a thorough perusal of two or three of the leading articles is all the great majority of the exchanges deserve, and we fear much more than they usually get. Is it not so, brothers of the quill?

THE *Trinity Tablet* certainly has good reason to feel proud of the improvement it has made since the opening of this college year. Its exterior is handsome. The reading matter is quite creditable—neither too heavy nor too light. The *Tablet* calls upon Trinity College to advertise. Here is its argument: "A college cannot attract a large number of students unless it takes active measures to proclaim its excellence, any more than merchandise can find a market and be sought after, which is kept concealed in the dark corners of a warehouse."

THE *Central Collegian* is a new exchange and comes from Missouri. It presents a good appearance, but its matter is not up to the average. The editors spread themselves too much. One editorial takes three columns. It could very well be condensed into a dozen lines.

THE *Targum's* jokes are copied quite extensively. We like its reading matter, for there is some substance in it, especially in the last number. The "Complaining flower" is a fable neatly told in verse.

THE *Geyser* was born at Wabash College a month or so ago. The typography is simply wretched, and the contents, though lively and familiar, can with more pains be greatly improved. The *Wabash Magazine* and the *Geyser* are on good terms, since the latter was started to deal with local affairs more extensively than the former. By hard work, gentlemen, you can make the *Geyser* a worthy exponent of the spirit and ability of the students of Wabash. We wish you a hearty success.

THE *Brunonian* for February is replete with excellent things. Its poetry sparkles with a lustre that is foreign to college magazines. The prose is thoughtful, and written in a very readable style. But we especially admire the candid and manly criticism. There is something refreshing about that part of the magazine.

THE *Harvard Advocate* has changed its board of editors, but not its style of criticism. In the last number, the *Madisonensis* is put on the rack and tortured in a heartless way. Though we condemn the manner of the *Advocate*, it is simply puerile for our exchanges to sneer at its ability. Too many have found out, at a bitter cost, that it's dangerous to talk of it in that way. The *Advocate* displays good judgment in the selection of its material, giving an equal space to subjects of a local and a general nature. Whatever else we may think of the *Advocate*, and there is much to be severely censured, we cannot but admire the care and literary finish so apparent in its whole make up. "His First Thought" contains several stanzas that vividly express what every hard-working student has felt.

"Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."—*Horace*.

He sat at his desk in a pensive mood,
And nibbled away at his pen:
As fond as a lover the thought he wooed,
That came through his mind now and then;
But, heeding him not when he bade it stay:
It, gay as a butterfly, flitted away,

He rested his head on his hand anon;
Anon, with a desperate air,
He spread his long fingers out, one by one,
In the mass of his tangled hair;
As if he would there find the hidden thought
That everywhere else he in vain had sought.

From the window he looked, with longing gaze,
At the stars which shone clear and bright,
And thought that they, in the midst of the blaze,
On his secret would cast some light.
But all he could see in each twinkling eye
Was a silent but bitter mockery.

Again he thrust his pen deep in the ink,—
'Twas his only resource untried;
It might be the thought he had wished to think
He could find in the dark-hued tide.
But the pen, when placed on the pure white sheet,
Still moved as if something had clogged its feet.

* * * * *

Through the moonlight silently loomed the church,
As the clock struck three in the tower,—
'Twas three times and out,—he gave up his search,
And retired the self-same hour.
And as for his thoughts, he concluded, perplexed,
He would let that one go, and wait for the next.

T. C. P.

THE *College Argus*, in its last issue, rivals all of our exchanges in the variety of its matter. And most of it, too, is good. Its leader undertakes to describe, with a jest

and a sneer, the different classes of college editors. We advise the *Argus*, for the sake of its reputation, to abstain from all future efforts at wit. It's a dangerous weapon to handle.

THE *Anvil* has been greatly improved since its first issue. We found much of interest in the last number.

THE *Williams Review* reached us the other day for the first time. It is substantial in appearance, and manifests no little taste in the selection and arrangement of its material. Editorials are short and to the point. We hope it may visit us often.

THE *Chronicle* lies before us with its usual quota of interesting matter, and we must add that it surpasses all of our exchanges for an energetic and business like air. The editors write, not as a pastime, but as though they were in earnest, and wanted to convince rather than please. Though a good share of its contents is local, yet it is so handled that every student feels an interest in the subject. In the present number there is an article on "Ponying," in which the writer conveys the impression that some members of their faculty countenance that system of locomotion. He reveals the fact that the practice is by no means confined to the laziest men, but that even the best students yield to the temptation. We are afraid that the same gloomy truth could be told about some of our own students.

THE *Tripod* has chosen a new board of editors, slightly altered its dress, and completely changed its character. Hitherto it has been severely grave; now it has leaped to the other extreme, and is dangerously trivial. We were pained to see some things in the last number of the paper. If they weren't indecent, they bordered so closely that it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to draw the distinction. There is altogether too much slang; it savors too much of the language used on "cider and peanuts" nights. *Shakespeare* and *Beautiful Evanston* are two of the best written articles in this number.

DR. MATHEWS, in a recent article in the *Chicago Tribune*, says:

On the whole, the result of our peep into the workshops of literary men is not to prepossess us in favor of rapid writing. The best writers do not time themselves like race horses, and the boast of facility which we sometimes hear from young writers, instead of being creditable, only shows "a pitiful ambition in the fool who makes it." The veins of golden thought do not lie upon the surface of the mind; time and patience are required to work the shafts, and bring out the glittering ore. "*Le temps n'épargne pas ce qu'on fait sans lui*,"—Time spares nothing produced without his aid," says Boileau. It is a literary as well as a physiological law, that longevity demands a long period of gestation. An elephant is not prolific, but its offspring outlives whole generations of the inferior

animals whose incubation is of more frequent occurrence. Half the failures that occur in literature are due, as they are due in art, in business, in every kind of pursuit, to self-conceit in the aspirant, leading him to despise labor, and to fancy that his slightest effort is sufficient to win success. It is an age of improvisation that we live in,—of impromptu reform, impromptu legislation, impromptu invention, literature, philosophy.* The volubility and vehemence of extempore eloquence in the pulpit, the cut-and-thrust style of criticism in magazines and reviews, the labor-saving, hot-house schemes of education, so much in vogue, indicate, by their popularity, the spirit of the age. All is steam, electricity, railroad rush. "Who will deliver us from these annihilators of time and space?" cry we.

AT HOME.

THE Tri-Kappa Society held its ninth anniversary last month. There was a good audience. The music, by Miss Fannie Goodwin and Mr. Edward Schultz was excellent, and showed that the society had made a good choice. Pres. C. H. D. Fisher opened the exercises with an appropriate address. He referred to the difficulties the society had encountered and overcome, and prophesied a brilliant future. The oration by L. H. Holt, "Genius; Is it hereditary?" was an able effort. Mr. Holt had evidently studied the subject, and come to the sage conclusion that men of genius are born, not made. He held that genius was the culminating point of intellectual advancement in a family, and proved by pointed illustrations, that no family could count more than one real man of genius among its members. "The Old Man's Past," an original poem, by C. H. Hall, was far from being tame. The closing lines were listened to with marked attention. They were certainly well executed. "Do the influences which are now at work in our country tend more to its perpetuation than to its destruction?" was discussed by George Sutherland on the affirmative, and W. R. Roney on the negative. Both speakers handled the subject with considerable skill. They manifested good taste in being vigorous without ranting, and in stating their facts without distorting them. Johnny Sutherland—he will excuse our familiarity; everybody knows Johnny—read "The Tri-Kappa Sepulcher," and thereby added much to the humorous part of the entertainment. Commend us to Johnny for a lively paper. The oration by R. W. Clifford, "Does Education Receive the Attention it deserves?" was a powerful appeal in behalf of the great interests of the nation. It is an old theme, but the fact that the speaker held the undivided attention of the audience, though the hour was late, is ample testimony of the young orator's ability. The Tri-

Kappa boys are proud of their meeting, and feel quite jubilant now. The Athenæum comes next.

EXAMINATIONS were very severe at the close of last term. The professors came down on the boys in a way that caused a good deal of murmuring. The harder the better. Keep up, and increase the pressure, gentlemen.

WE learn from various sources that the University has cleared *one hundred thousand dollars* on the one hundred and sixty acres of land it bought near the City just before the Fire.

WE are sorry to announce the continued illness of our esteemed President. He has for several weeks past been confined to his home, unable to assume active charge of the arduous duties of his office. We sincerely hope that his health may soon be restored, as the University can ill afford, at this time, to dispense with his zealous and self-sacrificing labors in its behalf.

THE report of the Ladies' Education Society says there are 50 theological students in the University; 48 Baptists; 1 Methodist; and 1 Congregationalist. The report concludes with a pathetic appeal to the Baptists of the Northwest to assist these self-sacrificing young men. Does the appeal include the Methodists and Congregationalists?

THERE is a rumor abroad that the Northwestern is negotiating to get a foothold in our law school. We believe a union of interests would be beneficial to both institutions, and surely of great importance to the law school itself.

PROF. ——— tells the following rich and suggestive story about Harvard University. When he was connected with the Cambridge Observatory, he had occasion to take the senior class out one beautiful night for *practical* observations. The instrument was ready for use, and only awaited the Professor's return. But before he came, the boys thought it wouldn't be *amiss* to see what could be discovered on the earth,—with special reference to a fine marble front whose lady occupants were well known to most of them. They pointed the instrument toward the parlor-windows, and to their profound astonishment, beheld one of their classmates where he ought not to have been—*on the sofa, with the fair miss of the mansion on his lap!* That was the only constellation they ever enjoyed looking at. No doubt.

DEARBORN SEMINARY takes a lively interest in the University boys. The invitations to the Philocalian concert at Standard Hall came in as thick as blackberries. Seniors need not think they were the only ones. The "Freshies" could tell a story or two.

THE juniors are laboring and creating a *ridiculus mus* about their orations.

THE senior class, while waiting for the political economy lecture the other day, indulged in a *Virginia reel*. The whole class joined, and the dust in the President's room was fearful. Prof. Safford was attracted by the uproar, and came just in time to witness the striking tableau of the *gentlemen* hugging their partners.

AN ambitious "prep" solicited an exchange of letters, and perhaps after awhile something warmer, with a young miss up at Winetka. By some means the letter reached W. without a stamp. The Winetka miss told *Jack* she didn't object providing he'd *pay* his *postage*.

THE seniors in room — are greatly exercised about petitioning for an injunction to restrain the removal of St. Xavier's Seminary.

A YOUNG student who would make a splendid Cynic, informed his classmates and the Professor of Latin that *Aeneas* brought the *conquered peanuts* to *Latium*.

BOOTH was too much for the paternal injunctions. Most of the boys were down to see the great actor, and are in ecstasies over his Shakesperian delineations.

MR. EDWARD OLSON, one of the editors of THE VOLANTE, will visit Europe as soon as commencement is over, and very likely join Dr. Boise in Germany. His stay there will be about two years.

WE notice the name of A. Wiswall in our advertising columns, who was formerly a staunch friend to the *College Times*, and to college boys in general. His terms are extremely liberal to "students." A word to the wise is sufficient.

ABROAD.

WE learn from our excited contemporaries, that the boys of *Union* invited the girls of *Vassar* to mend their *breeches*; not their pantaloons, but the breaches in their regatta flags.

CHANCELLOR WINCHELL in his inaugural before Syracuse University, said:

"The achievements of the intellect of modern times have so extended the field of human knowledge and activity that the learning of ancient and mediæval times seems almost insignificant. Systems of truth based upon an observation of external phenomena are almost wholly of modern birth. Such especially are the sciences of chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, archaeology, anthropology, ethnology. A university cast in the mold of the middle ages is no longer a university if it does not expand with the expanse of human learning."

A BRASSY sophomore closed an essay, read before the class, with the following information: "Copies to be found in the general library."—*Chronicle*.

THE most supremely silly and childish action of which we have lately heard is that of the ladies of '76, who refused to grace a recitation room with their presence, because, as they erroneously supposed, "the boys were laughing at them." We are informed that it was not until Professor — had almost exhausted his powers of persuasion that the infuriated damsels consented to take their places in the class. Now, we question very much the propriety of any professor leaving his class-room for the sake of inducing any student, male or female, to attend recitation. It detracts from the respect which every student wishes to entertain for the professor. If the ladies could get some faint idea of the contempt which they inspire in the minds of those who witness such foolish actions, we think they would be more circumspect in the future. The remark of one of the ladies, "that she would never have stepped inside of the recitation room if Professor — had not explained the cause of the laughter," shows very clearly that they have no appreciation of college dignity, or that they have a magnified idea of their importance. After hearing of such actions it will probably excite no surprise to learn that there is a strong and steadily increasing feeling against co-education among the students.—*University Herald*.

A DEALER in tombstones applied to a senior to render into Latin the sentence: "The grave levels all distinction." "*Cholera Morbo Perit*," was gravely handed to him on a slip of paper, and he departed happy and full of admiration at the erudition of ye students.—*Yale Record*.

A LOUISVILLE man who had only been acquainted with his girl two nights, attempted to kiss her at the gate. In his dying deposition he told the doctors that just as he "kissed her the earth slid out from under his feet, and his soul went out of his mouth, while his head touched the stars." Later dispatches show that what ailed him was the old man's boot.—*Chronicle*.

THE following lucid piece of rhetoric is from the *Index Niagarensis*. "A young man named Everts contributes a self-complacent article on "The Council of the Vatican," to the *Volante*, which he does not stick to perorate with this magnificent piece of bosh, etc."

A YOUNG lady becoming impatient at the non-appearance of a recent lecturer, exclaimed: "Oh, dear, I shall fly!" The junior who attended her, remarked: "Fly into my arms, my dear." We understand that the flight took place later in the evening at the seminary door.—*Madisonensis*.

THE position taken by Dr. Elliot has called forth opposition. Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, has written a note expressing his full accordance with the views of Dr. McCosh, regarding the necessity of obligatory attendance at college recitations.—*Ex*.

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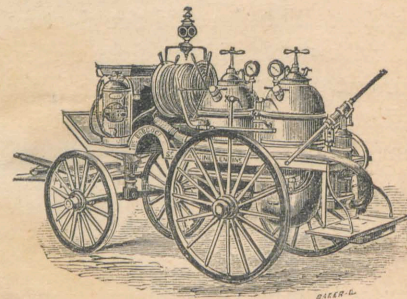


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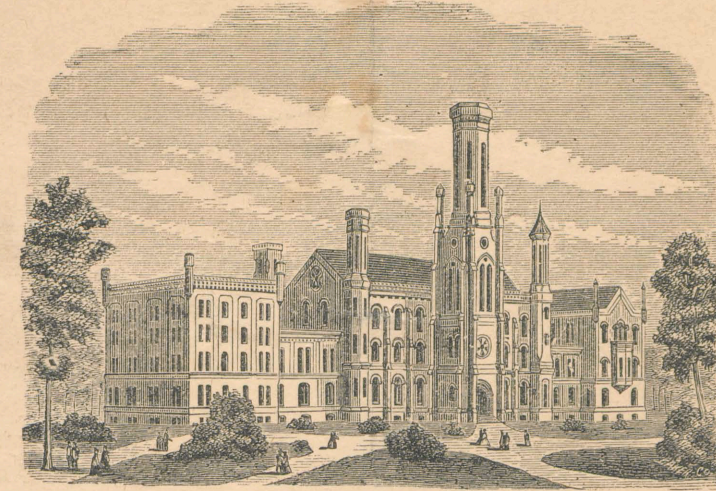
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LAW SCHOOL.

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 all or any 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 two full terms are admitted to examination, and, if qualified to practice, receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

TUITION FEES—For single terms, \$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 18 3/4 inches aperture; the Meridian Circle (by Repsold & Son) presented by the Hon. W. S. Gurneo; a Howard Clock and a Bond Chronometer. The work is done chiefly in co-operation with the German Astronomical Society and the Bureau of the United States Engineers.

COLLEGE.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are pursued in this institution—a Classical and 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 begins on January 6) and 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 students.

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. 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 Prof. 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 student's 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 center 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 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.

Board can be obtained in the club-rooms of the University, where many of the students board, at cost, which has been during the past year from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Students who may prefer it can board in families on reasonable terms, or may form clubs and provide for themselves.

EXPENSES PER ANNUM.

Board, from \$2.50 (in clubs) to \$4 per week.....	\$97.50 to \$156.00
Tuition.....	70.00 to 70.00
Room rent.....	15.00 to 20.00
Incidentals.....	6.00 to 8.00
Library Fee, 50 cents per term.....	1.50 to 1.50
Total.....	\$190.00 to \$255.50

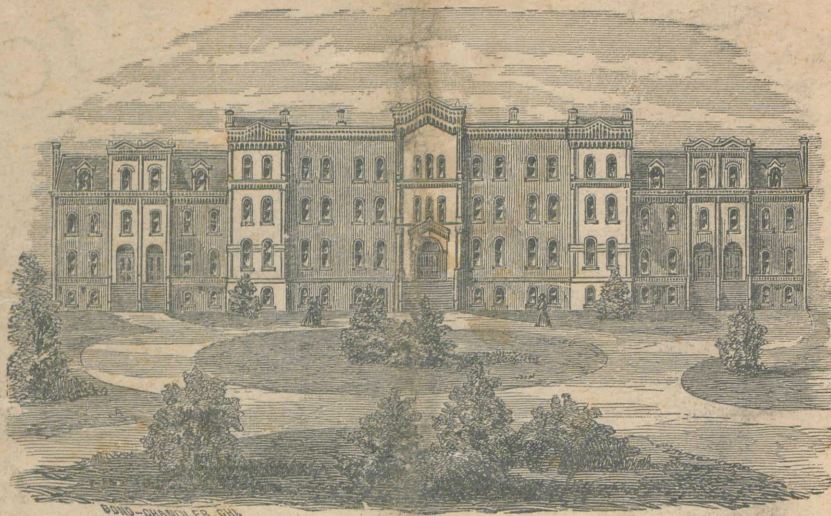
Students furnish their own fuel and lights. The use of Kerosene is prohibited in the University building. Gas costs about fifty cents a week for each room, and fuel from \$19 to \$20 per annum for each student. Washing, seventy-five cents per dozen.

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.

J. S. MANDEVILLE, MANUFACTURING BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

The Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Chicago.



THE SEMINARY.

The Seminary presents excellent advantages to all who are studying for the Ministry. Graduates of colleges will find the course of study as complete as that of the oldest and best Theological Schools, while students who are not graduates, or have not studied Greek, may take the full course, except Hebrew and Greek, or may take a short course suited to their age and circumstances. The full course requires three years.

The Seminary Building was furnished and dedicated July 1st, 1869. It is a noble structure, plain and substantial, with rooms pleasant and every way convenient. It is 214 feet long, four stories high, and cost about \$60,000, besides the ground. The building is lighted with gas, and supplied with the purest of water through the Lake Tunnel. It affords a pleasant home for the student.

The Seminary is delightfully situated near the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, in the south part of the city, and students often pursue studies in both institutions at the same time; thus the best of opportunities are given for a Preparatory, Collegiate, and Theological education.

The Seminary is open to all denominations, but the student is required to present a certificate from the church of which he is a member, approving of his purpose to devote himself to the work of the Ministry.

LIBRARIES.

The students have access to the Libraries of both the Seminary and the University, now containing about EIGHTEEN THOUSAND VOLUMES, and among them the celebrated HENGSTENBERG LIBRARY, of twelve thousand five hundred volumes; one of the richest collections in the world on Biblical Literature; and the IDE LIBRARY, of three thousand volumes of the choicest works.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free in the Theological Seminary, and room rent is also free to theological students in the Seminary Building. The rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished.

The expense for lights and fuel will be about \$20 per year for each student.

Board will be furnished at less than cost of provisions and labor, by means of donations to the boarding department. Good board has been furnished at \$2.30 per week, on the same plan explained in the catalogue.

BENEFICIARY AID.

Students for the Ministry may receive aid from the Northwestern Baptist Education Society, to enable them to pursue their studies in the Theological Seminary, provided they use every proper means to help themselves, and are approved by the church to which they belong, and by the Theological Board.

Quite a number of students pay all their expenses by manual labor of some kind, and others by supplying churches on the Sabbath, or by missionary work.

ADVANTAGES.

Both the Seminary and the University have the retirement and healthfulness of a country location, and yet all the advantages of a large city. There are twenty Baptist churches in the city, with twenty-five or more Baptist places of worship, where the gospel is preached in four or five different languages. Besides a Sabbath School in every Church, we have ten or twelve Baptist Missionary Sunday Schools in the city.

Students have every desirable facility for earnest Christian labor in a great variety of fields. They are brought into frequent association with many of the most successful workers, both laymen and ministers, in Sabbath Schools, in churches, and missionary enterprises. They thus learn, from practical life and experience, much which they cannot learn from books. No location in our country can furnish better opportunities in this respect.

The next term begins the Second Thursday in SEPTEMBER, and continues, without vacation, until the Second Thursday in MAY. It is very important that students should be here at the opening of the term in SEPTEMBER.

Copies of the Seminary Catalogue, and a tract on "A Call to the Ministry," will be sent free to all who request them.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to me at the BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHICAGO, ILL.

G. S. BAILEY,

Secretary of the Baptist Theological Union.

ICE CREAM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 124 AND 126 TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CHICAGO.