

THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME III.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1874.

NUMBER 7.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY,

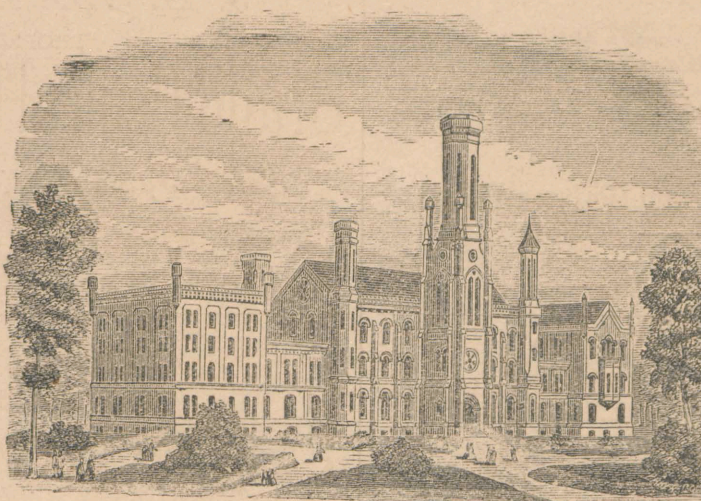
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SCIENTIFIC,

ASTRONOMICAL,

CLASSICAL,

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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 the 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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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.

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The Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are illustrated by modern apparatus. There are also 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.

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EDITORS:

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, '74.

R. R. COON, JR., '74.

R. M. IRELAND, '74.

PUBLISHERS:

A. I. FISHER, '76.

G. C. MASTIN, '77.

H. C. LELAND, '77.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$1.50. Single copy, 20 cents.

Address all Communications, "THE VOLANTE," University of Chicago.

EDITORIALS.

During the month there has been held by the Board of Trustees a very important session. From the report of President Doolittle, chairman of the committee on the finance question, it appears that the financial affairs of the University have had a thorough sifting, the financial chaff having been blown off, the financial grain left, and the financial situation clearly shown.

We deem it neither desirable nor practicable to publish much of the report of the proceedings, which already has been so fully presented in the city dailies. We will take the liberty, however, of using our scissors on it to a small extent. The result of President Doolittle's full and lucid exposition of the finances shows us that some ninety-one thousand dollars would provide for the bonded and floating debt of the University, or "one hundred thousand would make it absolutely certain." An appeal, embodied in several resolutions, presented by a committee consisting of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, and E. B. McCagg, Esq., is made to the friends of higher learning.

The preamble and first resolution we insert:

Whereas, It appears that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the available means of the University of Chicago, and the amount of subscription which will be made available by raising that sum, will, if promptly secured, relieve such institution from all its liabilities, for its bonded and floating debt, including its indebtedness to the Greek endowment fund; therefore,

Resolved, That this board, and each member thereof, earnestly appeals to the citizens of Chicago, to unite with all the friends of the University everywhere, to raise the sum of money or in good obligations for the same, on or before the 4th day of July next; and, further, that by liberal subscriptions, and liberal donations in money, land, or otherwise, to endow its chairs, to improve its buildings and grounds; to build a gymnasium; and to raise the means necessary to build the north wing of the University building, estimated to cost from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and to lay its corner-stone, on or before the 4th day of July, 1876.

Four forms under which parties may contribute were drawn up, so that those who wish to contribute may have no trouble about doing so in such a shape as may suit them.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, of New York City, "to confer with him

on the future of the University of Chicago, and as to the name to be given to the proposed north wing, and to express the hope that he might again allow this board to name him as its president."

Two other resolutions, affecting the management of the treasury, we regard as important, since they are guarantees that all moneys received will be properly taken care of and properly appropriated

Resolved, That all moneys received, together with all subscriptions, bills, notes, obligations, deeds, mortgages, and other securities for the University, shall be paid, or safely forwarded, by the person receiving the same, to the treasurer, who shall, immediately, upon the books the University, open an account with each subscriber or contributor; and it shall be the duty of such treasurer, after properly entering the same on his books, to pay over all moneys and deliver all securities contributed for the purpose of endowment, to the committee on endowments, to be invested by them, the treasurer taking proper vouchers for such payment and delivery, to such committee, and making, also, the proper entry upon his books of the same.

Resolved, That the executive committee have power, and it shall be their duty to require bonds with good and sufficient sureties of the treasurer, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with power on their part from time to time to increase the same, conditioned for the faithful execution of the duties of his office as treasurer; that the treasurer shall keep all moneys coming into his hands in some bank or other secure place of deposit to be approved by the executive committee; that all disbursements of money by the treasurer to the amount of five dollars or upward shall be by check payable to the order of the person receiving the same; that such checks, with the stubs, be preserved as additional vouchers, besides his books and receipts; that such treasurer shall report the amount of such receipts and expenditures quarterly to the executive committee, and shall annually, and as much oftener as the executive committee shall request him to do so, present him for examination his books, vouchers, checks, and other papers.

In the early part of the proceedings a communication was read from Dr. J. C. Burroughs, the purport of which will be seen in the following preamble, which we insert with the accompanying resolutions.

Whereas, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in response to the invitation of this board, to still serve the University in the office of chancellor, has requested that no action relating to himself personally, in that regard, shall be had at the present meeting, but offers if the board so please, to give his services, without official position and without salary, in an effort to make provision for the payment of the existing debt, before the annual meeting in June next, naming as a condition to this that the board shall upon its own part actively co-operate to the same end; therefore,

Resolved, That recognizing, cordially, the generous spirit in which Dr. Burroughs makes this proposal, the board accept his offer, and, while requesting him to undertake this service, pledge to him its own active co-operation in an effort to provide finally and fully for the University debt.

Resolved, That President Doolittle be requested to give, in association with Dr. Burroughs, such effort in this behalf as may be consistent with other duties and engagements, and in such ways as to himself shall seem most expedient.

At a later stage of the proceedings resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five in relation to the office of Chancellor, lately created by the State legislature, in the passage of a general law to take effect the first day of next July. The committee, we believe, were to report a by-law at the June meeting, fixing the functions of the new office. Other commit-

tees were appointed in relation to the University grounds, and to special questions of finance.

Finally in the plain, unvarnished language of the report, we will say that "the meeting was the largest held by the board in a long time, and was harmonious and unanimous throughout. A large amount of important business was transacted, and the members separated with the feeling that a new career is opening to the University they represent."

Among a student's opportunities we know of none greater than the privilege of general and practical reading. At present, nearly every college of any note has a well filled reading-room and a library; two things that have become almost indispensable to a college. And this is as it should be; for a student is only half successful who neglects either the reading-room or the library.

The object of a college training is not merely to give one a knowledge of the authors that are in the catalogue, and an understanding of the text books; but it should also furnish a wider and more complete mastery of the subject, such as can be gained only by a systematic course of reading.

Our professors often give us the names of standard authors, and advise us to make the personal acquaintance of their works. Sometimes we act upon their advice with great profit to ourselves; sometimes we do not, and the loss is our own.

But there is another great advantage to be derived from general reading. Not only is a thorough knowledge of the author and the subject gained; but the student naturally and unconsciously acquires a cultivated manner of thought and composition. Nothing will so much help to mould a person's style of sentiment or writing, as a careful perusal of the best thoughts of the best writers found in our libraries.

But equally important is the college reading-room; stored as it generally is with the choice magazines and papers of the country. Not only have we the news of the day, of which we can ill afford to be ignorant, but questions of national and international import are there discussed by able writers. We expect to be men of the world; to fill positions in active life when the race for college distinction is run. It is both advisable and expedient that we keep ourselves posted in prominent current events. While becoming familiar with Greek and the literature of the ancients, we should not neglect our own language and literature; while we are studying the nature and politics of other countries, it is not fitting for us to go out from college ignorant of our own country and times. It is not the whole object of an education to gain a mastery of science and language, but to add to knowledge, wisdom, and to wisdom, culture, and we think the college reading-room and library are among the greatest means for gaining this end.

THIN FLUID.

There always seems to be a great deal of nonsense in raising a tempest about a small matter. The gas question has caused more agitation and annoyance in the societies than the rather trifling sum involved amounted to. We suppose, however, that those, who considered the gas bills unjust, and opposed paying them, thought they were following in the footsteps of the illustrious Hampden of whom Burke declared that the payment of twenty shillings wouldn't have made a very great hole in his pocket, but that the payment of one nickel on the principle it was demanded would have made him a slave. Whatever annoyance there has been in regard to this little matter might, we believe, have all been avoided, if the attention of the proper authorities had been properly called to it at the proper time. The societies, we are sure, however warm blooded may be some of their individual members, will not hesitate to settle these bills as soon as they are shown to be bills reasonable and just, and the authorities, we are equally confident, will not insist upon their payment, unless the bills are found to be just, and if they are the authorities surely can show, and will, no doubt, be willing to show how or why they are legitimate; hence we see no call for agitation and no danger of collision.

Without assuming the position of an advocate of either side, it may be well enough for us briefly to give a few of the phases of the question as they appear from the student's stand point. Personally it seems to us no more than right that the students should pay for all the gas used by themselves, and, if the tariff of fifty cents per week fixed upon each room doesn't do this, we may as well pay the deficiency as societies as to have the tariff per room raised—with this advantage in favor of the former method, that there are a few society men not rooming in the building who, using gas upon society nights, would be debarred from the happy privilege of paying for any at all under the latter method. But those in whose sight the gas bills find no favor are inclined to believe, of course, that we are paying for more gas than we burn. Now, however much heresy there may be in this opinion, its advocates, nevertheless, (never yet having had the error of their perhaps preposterous and even most heinous notion pointed out to them) advance an argument or two that on the surface, at least, seems quite plausible.

They tell us, for instance, that in a neighboring institution, the gas bill is divided among the occupants, and amounts to only forty cents *per capita*, whereas we pay fifty. Now our heretics jump at once to the conclusion, from this premise, that we are paying for more gas than we burn, but assuming the forty vs. fifty cent premise as correct, he of the most respectable orthodox views must admit that one of these three conclusions is probably correct: first, that the gas company discriminates in favor of that

society, or second, that those who are expected to always keep their lamps trimmed and burning, burn less gas than do we, or third, that we are paying for more gas than we burn. The first conclusion may be the correct one, and one could easily find out whether it is or not by simply finding how much per foot each society (University and Seminary) pays. The second we deem hardly probable, especially as the gas is turned off here at 10:30, but left on there all night—a fact often taken advantage of, no doubt, by the industrious. The third conclusion of course would be the correct one only after the other two, and perhaps others that could possibly be drawn from the premise were decided negatively.

Again it is also urged with considerable plausibility that these bills are unjust because more gas is turned off on society evenings than is burned in the society halls. Yet if the amount heretofore levied per occupant, with an allowance made for whatever may be turned off on society nights, has only been sufficient to meet the total obligation, there is even on this ground hardly room for complaint. But still, we believe at this point there is something to be urged favorable to easy terms. Last year students hardly ever thought of turning off their gas, their attention not having been called to it; this year those who have attended the societies have generally been careful to do so—shutting off more, we think, each night, than is burned in the hall. If then last year the tariff was found adequate, this year it should be more than adequate; a reduction may be reasonably claimed in the amount of gas consumed, and the benefit of this reduction, which of course could only be approximated, the societies are justly entitled to.

There are by those, assuming that we pay for more gas than we burn, dark hints, calculated to excite ire, sometimes thrown out, that we are paying the interest on an old gas debt. But this opinion we regard as extremely heretical and not to be entertained at all. To be sure there may be those who would say "Why, what are you independent pack of students growling about, even if you are paying for too much gas, this is no business of yours, if you do not like your bills you are at liberty to pack up and decamp;" such logicians, however, if they exist at all, must be few and far between, since it is generally conceded that for the wedded dwelling together in amity is better than a divorce even in Chicago.

There are, too, among the students those of wild imagination who, admitting that we may not be paying for more liquid than we consume, yet think that the University ought to show the societies more encouragement,—ought to favor them to the extent of their gas bills at least. This we think would not be extravagant if the University were wealthy, but with a debt as it appears of nearly a hundred thousand dollars upon its shoulders, such a favor should not be desired, that is, of course, provided, the bill is found to be intrinsically reasonable.

The societies cannot now justly expect any financial favors or support from the University, they are entitled, however, we believe, to the moral countenance, sympathy, and support of its officers. The societies, properly conducted are a source of profit to the student, second, to no chair of instruction in the curriculum, and hence can justly claim every possible moral encouragement and support.

We have expatiated upon this subject at greater length than was intended when we began—naturally, however, as it is nothing but *gas*. We hope we have said nothing offensive nor too heterodox. The societies, we are sure, composed, as they are, of honorable men, are willing cheerfully to do what is fair and right, when what that is shall be fairly shown to them.

As a general thing our friends do not contribute as much as it is to be desired to the columns of the VOLANTE. This number, it is true, contains several contributions, but it is an exception. The last number, with the exception of a page kindly contributed by a professor, was all written by the editors. One reason perhaps why the students and alumni do not write more for the paper is, perhaps, because they feel a little delicate about sending in an article under their signatures and having it rejected. Now of what few articles we have received this year, it is seldom that we have rejected any, but if you should ever acquire a proper appreciation of college patriotism, and should flood us with contributions, as you ought to in order that we might make a proper selection, why, notwithstanding the fact that we are patrons of genius, we, of course, would have to reject some of them.

Now in order that the authors of the rejected articles would have the satisfaction of knowing that not even the editors would know their names, we propose to adopt the following system, already pursued by the *Brunonian* of Brown, and, maybe by some other college periodicals. The plan is, simply, to send your article through the mail, and, accompanying it, your name in a separate, sealed envelope. The board then, after reading the article, would vote upon it, and if accepted, they would open the sealed envelope, if rejected, they would destroy it unopened. We would pledge ourselves, of course, as honorable men, in no case to discover the authors name if we did not propose to use his article.

Now, gentlemen, you see that the field of literary glory is open to you. If you would follow in the footsteps of the brilliant Macaulay, or the deep digging, strong, and ruggedly-splendid Carlyle, now is your chance to take the initiatory steps. Send us articles embodying the concentrated essence of your brains, the highest sublimity of your thought, the greatest splendors of your style, the most ravishing graces of your diction, in short, send us the impregnable bulwarks of your logic enshrined in all the beauties of your rhetoric, and you perceive, at once, what a paragon of sheets you will make of the VOLANTE.

BENEFICIARIES.

There is a class of human beings who congregate mostly about colleges, called beneficiaries, a class about whom much has been written during the last few years. Those who are appealed to for money in behalf of these so-called unfortunates are led to suppose them to be Christian young men, of exemplary piety, of sallow complexion caused by want of proper nourishment, with clothes patched but clean, men who always burn the midnight oil when they can afford it, men who are on the point of starvation unless they obtain a good round sum, and men who will be Judsons or Brainards if a little money is advanced them. The whole of the above description may apply to a few or it may not. As far as our experience goes we have observed three classes of beneficiaries.

The first class imagine that the world was made for the sons of the prophets, and they are willing to take all of it they can get. They will receive an old coat with becoming sanctimony, and smile blandly on receiving an old pair of boots. Should gifts fall about them like rain they would receive them all with a beaming countenance and sigh for something more. We have seen men of this stamp, brothers of the notorious Peter Mullins. There was an influx of them just after the fire, when clothing for the destitute arrived in so great abundance, but they have ceased to desecrate these walls with their presence and are now scattered broadcast over the land, some with Spurgeon's sermons and *Chicago Pulpits* ready for use, determined to live without exertion and to live well.

Another class are intensely ambitious and intensely proud, and while their desire for a college education is strong enough to induce them at times to accept proffered aid, their antipathy to the system keeps them in continual misery.

A third, and by far the greater class consists of those who are earnestly desirous of fitting themselves for a certain work. They know that many others are desirous that they should engage in that work and would esteem it a privilege to assist them when they need assistance. They are not able to defray all their expenses from their own resources or labors, and accept aid of those who are working in the same common cause with themselves, the one giving their labors and lives, the other contributing money. These can accept aid without being niggardly, without loss of manhood or independence. These students with a few exceptions are the most earnest students, and the most public-spirited and exemplary men.

There are some, however, who not only look upon the system with utter disfavor, but view with contempt those whom it benefits. There are some students who drawing largely on the family revenues, seem to regard those who do not enjoy that advantage as an inferior class. They

would not receive a gift. They would be independent. But do not these high-minded young men practice the very thing they condemn? At the present day is not nearly every educational institution to some extent a beneficiary institution as well? No one pays for all he gets. Those magnificent buildings, those well-stocked museums, and costly libraries and the world's best minds, are not provided by the pittance which students pay in obtaining their education. Every one who attends a first-class institution is a beneficiary, and he reaps the benefits derived from the thousands on thousands of dollars paid by those who never receive a cent in return, and the amount he pays would not even liquidate the interest on the investment.

But they say if you rely on some one to help you it will produce a feeling of dependence and destroy your independence. So it will, both in the case of those who rely on Christian strangers and those who rely on rich parents. It has a bad effect on the recipient in either case, but we are inclined to think that the rich man's son has not the advantage of the "poor orphan" in self-dependence. When the banker fails the intellectual son lingers no longer amid the groves of the academy, but returns to his home where it wont cost quite so much to support him. Where the accustomed aid is not forthcoming to "your beneficiary" he hardly ever thinks of changing his purpose and seeking another home. He works more. It may be at the expense of scholarship, or of health, or of many necessities, but he usually succeeds in gaining his diploma.

No one however will deny that there is something of evil as well as good in the beneficiary system. The largest donations produce the smallest results. Those who are capable and talented desire but little aid while a considerable number succeed in paying all their expenses from their own labors. Those who are dull, those who give little promise of future success, draw most largely upon the resources of the benevolent.

If a number of the more inefficient could be dropped and the amount which had been allowed them were given to students of a non-ministerial profession, of good talents and character, we are sure that a far greater amount of good would accrue from the expenditure. It would banish any feeling of caste that some people entertain with reference to the one class who receive aid, it would prevent any from imagining that they have a call to the ministry when hunger and want stares them in the face.

Then we would say: out upon those parasites who take advantage of the benevolence of others to gratify their avarice or indulge their laziness; honor to those who strike hard blows in self-support and receive proffered aid as a last resort; but more honor, all honor to those who fitting themselves for whatever calling, rely only upon their own right arm and their own keen blade to carve the way.

LITERARY.

ELINORE.

At the baron's castle gate
Four tall sentinels watch and wait,
Watch and wait by night and day,
Patient, silent sentinels they.

Four fair daughters in the hall
Gather round the baron tall;
Fairest of the lovely four
Blossoms the youthful Elinore.

Through the castle portals ride
Four brave knights in pomp and pride;
Highest rank of wealth and name
Doth the haughty Douglas claim.

Wreathed with orange, robed in white,
Each beside a stately knight,
Stand three maids; but where doth hide
Noble Douglas' lovelier bride?

O'er the castle's lofty tower
Dark the shades of evening lower;
Closely round it twist and twine
Tangled locks of ivy-vine.

Lo! as up the airy mast
Gallant sailor climbeth fast,
Up those vine-ropes, bold and free
Climbs young Harry of the sea.

Swift he bears the maiden true
Down that ladder strange and new;
Past the moorland—to the deep—
Swelling sails the billows sweep!

Vain, proud Douglas, vain the shout,
Mad pursuit and frantic rout!
Vainly too, by night and day,
Watch those sentinels grim and gray.
R. I.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

BY PROF. J. R. BOISE, LL. D.

American colleges and universities are so often in search of a presiding officer, that the question naturally arises, are we really deficient in able literary men and educators? We think not. We think the great scarcity of really good and successful college presidents may be readily accounted for on a little reflection.

The American ideal of a college president is very faulty. Altogether too much is generally expected of him, for any one man to do well. First of all, according to the popular demand, he must possess the two very distinct characters of an effective public speaker and a successful teacher. These two characters are seldom united. The orator, in the class-room, talks too much; and fails to draw out his class. The professor, on the platform, is too timid; he shrinks from "that wild beast, a popular audience." All his inspiration, if he has any, forsakes him. There are indeed exceptions to this rule; but they are very rare.

But these two characters—the orator and the class-

room teacher—are not by any means all that we demand in a college president. He is supposed to be a profound scholar,—a philosopher, historian, linguist, naturalist and what more, we cannot say. This expectation is also, absurd. Such men are not to be found. Such varied acquirements, united with anything like thoroughness, do not exist in one man. The ablest scholars that have ever lived did not possess them.

But added to all these superhuman qualifications, he must have still another quite distinct character; he must be a good financial and business manager.

Now, to say nothing of refined and genial manners, a pleasant temper, a straightforward and upright character, such as to inspire confidence; all of which are certainly important, but not always united in eminent men; passing all these things by, where do we find the man who combines with symmetry, the general and the profound scholar, the eloquent speaker, the successful teacher, and the good business man? Such a man, we venture to say, does not live on this continent; nor on any other continent. We may search from Eastport to San Francisco and we shall not find all these qualities enclosed within one human body. Our expectation, the popular demand, is absurd; and the sooner we relinquish it the better.

But are our colleges then, to go without presidents? Yes! if we continue to demand what this world does not contain. No! if we moderate our demands, and exercise common sense.

The truth is, the American idea of a college president requires re-consideration. We may, if we will, learn much from the experience of the Old World. The first and most necessary lesson is this;—the importance of a more perfect division of labor. Make the president of a college what his name imports, a presiding officer; who, together with the faculty, not independently of the faculty, nor apart from the faculty, and above all, never in opposition to the faculty, but always in concert with the faculty, shapes the course of study, regulates all the internal affairs of the college, and suggests to the patrons and trustees the wants which are most pressing and the best disposition of all available resources. In other words stating the idea more clearly, every college should be, in all essential respects, a republic; not an autocracy, not a monarchy of any kind. All the best European universities are, strange to say, essentially republican. On the other hand, American universities and colleges are too often monarchical. We wish to urge this point on the attention of those who are charged with the weighty responsibility of moulding our youthful institutions of learning; inasmuch as centuries to come will be largely affected by our work. By all means make those schools, which are to give the highest education to our youth, fully in harmony with the genius of our government. Give to every college as able a faculty of instruc-

tion and government as possible; and then recognize, consult, the faculty;—not the presiding officer alone, especially if he is known, or even suspected, to be at variance on any important subject with a majority of the professors;—consult, we say, the faculty, the entire body, as is becoming in a republic. In this way alone, can there be anything like harmony, and peace, and successful work in a college.

A prominent and blustering politician of New England once became angry with Dr. Wayland for some supposed slight and accosted him in the street on this wise: "Dr. Wayland, I should like to know what your duty is, as president of the University?" "My duty, my duty, Mr. H., as president of the University, is—is—to preside," replied the Doctor, much to the edification of the furious interrogator. It was a happy retort; but it was more. It contained a great truth. The presiding officer of a college participates, or should participate, with the faculty in all cares, and plans, and labors, and responsibilities. In this way, he is supported, and his burden becomes tolerable.

If, then, the cares and duties of a college president were confined within reasonable limits, and the public demands were moderated by a little more common sense, we think it would not be so very difficult to find men who would fill the position satisfactorily.

THE AWAKENING OF THE CENTURIES.

A deluge of barbarism had finally overwhelmed a once flourishing civilization. The barbarian stalked indifferent amid the glories of the Parthenon and Propylea, and Alaric's wild warriors had given to the fire-god the splendors of the Seven Hills. It was then that a gloomy thought, conceived in the universal ruin of those times, began to seize upon the spirits and the minds of men. It was a belief in the increasing helplessness and decadence of man. It gave its gloomy character to the succeeding centuries, and "forbidding man a life of nature and worldly hopes, erected into ideals the obedience of the monk, and the dreams of fanatics." Law was neglected, philosophy perverted, and religion was predominant—the motor power in society, but its purity and truth were lost sight of in empty forms, and the God of the Bible disappeared,—observed by the pageantry of His courts.

Mediæval history, presents but two phases—warfare alone vied with religion to give a character to those ages. From Europe's northern forests, and from Asia's bleak steppes, pouring across the Rhine and Danube come those vast barbarian hordes, marching and counter-marching over Rome's dying empire. Then, arising towards the southeast, debouch upon the scene the followers of Mohammed, who, having sworn by the Prophet of Allah to plant the standard of the Crescent in all the countries of the Occident, are met by Charles

Martel, and driven back discouraged before the victorious standard of the Cross. That was a most decisive battle, rich in its fruits, not because of what the Christianity saved then was in itself but for what it was to be in a brighter era, when that dark cloud of ignorance and superstition was to begin to break away, and mankind was to emerge into a civilization surpassing that of Rome in her palmiest days, or Greece when at the acme of her glory. THE AWAKENING OF THE CENTURIES! scene of most vital import to the mortal race! drama of all those ever yet enacted among the grandest! what were its leading characters, and what the master spirit behind the scenes, the Shakespeare of this play of centuries?

Some have assigned as leading causes of the awakening, the discoveries and inventions of the age; we shall call them mere characters in the drama. Others have said that it was the fugitive Greeks, carrying their treasures of literature from the Moslem-conquered city on the Hellespont, but, great as was this service to the onward march of letters, the revival in Italy already had begun. Petrarch and Boccaccio had sung their lays, and Dante chanted his wild imagery a hundred years before. Nor yet shall we say with others that the thunder tones of Luther effected the awakening. He did, indeed, a noble work, but it was because the age was ripe, because his day allowed it; a century earlier he would have been a second Huss, another Jerome of Prague—the flames would have lapped up his body at the stake, and a world would have applauded the burning of the heretic.

But if these things were mere characters in the drama, what was its cause? what that master spirit behind the scenes, the author of this play? The first great cause, indeed, is hidden a secret in the mind of Deity; it is not to be discovered by mortal ken. The sage, wearing the silvery crown of years and wisdom, could never tell us *why* this drama ever was enacted. But aside from this it must be sought for in the workings of that mysterious entity the human mind itself. As early as the eleventh century, began the revival of the spirit of free inquiry; a number of revolving cycles had seen the activity of this spirit, and then there was a vast and powerful effort of the human mind to achieve its freedom, a great new born desire for liberty. It was this that made the ages ripe for reformation. A lay society, awakening with this feeling, shook off the shackles of superstition, rejected the idea of theocracy, and did not stop till it had purified a corrupt church. And since in the world of man it is mind that both begets progress, and causes it to continue its advancing strides, so in this great epoch, the awakening of the mind, the renewal of its activity, presaged the springing up of the progressive spirit on every side. Soon commerce began to crowd the busy ports with heavy laden ships; manufactures began to throw about the shoulders of mankind more comfortable garb; letters, revived, and

thanks to the printers art, began to find their way into the people's homes; philosophy, before distorted to a sickly thing, began to assume a new and healthier form; science set out upon her prosperous career of invention and discovery.

The invention of gunpowder gave the deathblow to chivalry and the feudal system. Gunpowder—a most deadly agency of war itself, it yet called for fewer warriors, and made battle less destructive. But what did the invention of the mariner's compass effect? It guided De Gama around Africa's cape to gather up India's treasures. It inspired the heart of man with courage to sail beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and marked out for the bold navigator of Genoa a path across that mysterious ocean, hitherto untraversed by civilized man. This, it is no extravagance to say, was the most auspicious event in the great drama of the awakening centuries. It gave an impulse to the world's already reviving civilization and progress whose throbs may yet be felt. Now no longer was it to be feared that Europe would drink from the cup of poverty because of over population, but colonization, dead for two thousand years, arose again, and began to follow westward the Star of Empire. Now no longer was it to be feared that the fruit of religious reformation would be lost in never ceasing persecutions; now not long were the limbs of the Quaker or the Puritan to be fettered in stock or pillory; now not long was the Huguenot to be shot down in his once happy chateau nor to be dragged to his death from his busy loom; but the Plymouth Rock, the banks of the Delaware, and the Plains of Carolina were to welcome them all to a healthful climate, and a not ungrateful soil,—where they were destined to found a vigorous nation; where the genius of liberty and toleration was to reign supreme; where, at the fountains of universal education, not a favored few, but all might drink invigorating draughts; where not hereditary right and arbitrary power, but where the *people* were to assert their sway; and where a successful example of popular liberty was to cause to thrill with a new hope the hearts of millions.

WINNETKA.—Prof. Wheeler, of the Chicago University, delivered a lecture Friday evening in Academy Hall. A large audience was present, and the lecture, "Chemistry, Illustrated by Experiment," was highly entertaining. The Professor explained the nature of some of the gases composing the atmosphere, and illustrated their characteristic properties by a well-arranged series of experiments. He then directed attention to a Ruhoff coil attached to a battery and a set of Gesler tubes, which a patron of the University, now residing in London, had presented for the use of the Professor and students in chemistry. By their aid the lecturer made some very interesting experiments and produced some wonderful effects in optics by passing the electric current through the different gases contained in the tubes. The Professor's lecture treated a scientific subject in a popular style, and was amusing and at the same time instructive.—*Tribune*.

COMMUNICATED.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION.

The delegates from eight colleges of this State met at Bloomington in the parlors of the Ashley House, April 7, for the purpose of forming a Collegiate Association for the State of Illinois.

The following institutions were represented by the following delegates: Northwestern University, Kaufman and Martin; Chicago University, Egbert and Sutherland; Knox College, Moulton and Hastie; Monmouth College, Grier and Hume; Industrial University, Wharry and Campbell; Illinois College, Brown and Day; Shurtleff College, J. W. Primm; Wesleyan University, Wilson and Blazer.

Mr. F. A. Brown, of Illinois College, was elected temporary chairman, and M. S. Kaufman was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

Messrs. Egbert, Kaufman and Moulton were appointed a committee on constitution.

Messrs. Hastie, Hume and Sutherland were appointed a committee on nominations, and reported Mr. Wharry, of the Industrial University, as permanent chairman, and Mr. Grier, of Monmouth College, as permanent secretary. The report was adopted.

Mr. Egbert, of the Chicago University, chairman of the committee on constitution, presented a constitution which, with several amendments, and after considerable discussion, was adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be known as the Illinois Collegiate Association, and shall consist of the Northwestern University, University of Chicago, Knox College, Monmouth College, Illinois Wesleyan University, Illinois Industrial University, Illinois College, Shurtleff College, and such other institutions as shall be admitted by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present at any annual convention.

ART. 2. The object of this association shall be to hold prize contests in oratory at such times and places as shall be agreed upon by the association at its annual convention. In the contests of this association each college shall be entitled to only one orator who shall be an undergraduate.

ART. 3. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary, who shall be chosen by ballot at the annual convention of the association. A majority of the votes of the delegates shall constitute an election.

ART. 4. SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the association and enforce its rules; he shall also call special meetings of the association at the written request of five colleges, giving at least fifteen days notice to each college of such special meeting.

SEC. 2. The duties of the Vice-President shall be those usually pertaining to that office; besides he shall keep the names of the orators contesting in each contest, the subject of his oration, also the names and individual marks of the judges, and a copy of each oration, on file.

SEC. 3. The contests of this association shall be under the control of the college where the contest is held. Said college shall pay all expenses of the contest, including prizes, traveling expenses of the orators, all necessary expenses of the judges, appropriating to their own use the net profits of the contest.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall constitute an executive committee, who shall each year select three persons to act as judges of that year's contest, and shall notify each college of the association of such appointments at least sixty days before the contest.

ART. 5. The judges shall be non-residents of the city where the contest is held, and shall not be *alumni* nor officially connected with any college represented in the contest. Any and all of these judges shall be removed upon the protest of any college engaged in the contest, the reason for such protest being given. No college shall be allowed more than two protests.

ART. 6. The judges shall decide upon the merits of the thought, composition, and delivery of each oration, marking each, in each of these particulars, upon a scale of ten. In case of a tie of the marks of any two orators, the matter shall be again referred to the judges for final decision.

ART. 7. In the contests of this association, no oration shall exceed fifteen minutes in delivery.

ART. 8. The prizes offered in the contests of this association shall be a first prize of \$75, and a second of \$50.

ART. 9. The annual convention of this association shall meet at 10 A. M. on the date and at the place of the annual contest, in which convention each college shall be entitled to three votes.

ART. 10. Any college of this association failing to send an orator to any annual contest shall forfeit its privileges in the association.

ART. 11. This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present at any regular meeting.

After the adoption of the constitution, the convention proceeded to elect

PERMANENT OFFICERS

for the association with the following result: President, F. I. Moulton, of Knox; Vice-President, W. L. Martin, of Evanston; Secretary, F. A. Brown, of Jacksonville. The time for holding the first annual contest was set for November 20, '74, and Bloomington the place.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, By the Illinois Collegiate Association that we invite Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin

to organize similar associations, and that we invite each College belonging to such association, if formed, to send one delegate to an inter-state collegiate convention to be held in Chicago on the 4th day of June, 1874; also that all colleges in States in which such association is not formed before said date be requested to send a delegate to said convention; and that the Secretary be instructed to send a paper containing a report of this convention to at least five colleges in the three States first named.

It was further decreed that the Secretary, F. A. Brown of Jacksonville, T. Edward Egbert or Geo. Sutherland of Chicago University, be empowered by the convention to answer all inquiries and give all information concerning the proposed inter-state convention. The convention was decidedly interesting and harmonious throughout, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed with reference to college contests.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

If the student mind is much given to wondering, there must be a great many students in our colleges who are struck with wonder on contemplating their curriculum. That the whole field of knowledge and culture should be "shrunk to this little measure," that the course of liberal education should be such an extremely narrow gauge railway, pursuing such an undeviating course, and bringing up at last at such an inevitable terminus, is certainly when we come to think upon it, a matter of some surprise. Is there nothing outside of our course worthy of our attention? Or, supposing there may be, have our learned instructors in each case selected infallibly the exact thing we ought to choose, if choice were allowed us?

That there are many other subjects fully as important as those upon which we spend our four brief college years, it seems idle to deny. That these branches are often far more in accordance at once with the tastes and the needs of the student, than those laid down in his course, appears equally evident. Why, then, may he not be allowed to have some voice in the selection of his studies? Is there no higher ideal of thorough education and liberal culture, than a straight and carefully graded track over which all must pass, seeing the same objects, thinking the same thoughts, and developing the same opinions in precisely the same way? Is it not possible, without lowering our standard, to arrange our college work so as to develop, or rather to preserve somewhat more of that individuality which John Stuart Mill pronounced the rarest and most precious quality in the man of to-day?

It may be said that the student has not been over the ground, does not know what is before him, and cannot possibly decide what is best for him so well as his teacher who has not only himself mastered the work, but has

also seen its effect upon other minds. All this is quite true of the earlier years of study; but it is equally true that during these years there is little or no need of choice. The groundwork is essentially the same for knowledge of every kind. There are many things that are indispensable as the foundation of any extensive culture. These must be acquired first, and respecting them there can be no election. But when these fundamental elements have been mastered, the superstructure still remains to be placed above them. And is not the student now fitted to say of what it shall consist? If not, he certainly should be. If he had carried with him from the beginning the consciousness that he was fitting himself to become in very truth the architect of his own intellectual fortunes, he would now be competent to direct his future course, and this in itself would be no small part of his training. Why then can we not have the first year or two years of our course devoted to those indispensable studies that are equally valuable to all, with the understanding that for the rest of it we are to travel with some degree of freedom through the domain of knowledge, choosing the avenue that best accords with our tastes and capacities?

Is it feared that those who have such liberty will consult their ease rather than their highest interests in their choice of work? The experience of Harvard proves that this is not the case, as indeed, we might naturally expect. Who that is or has been a student, would not do or have done more during the latter years of his stay in college, had some latitude in the choice of his studies been given him. The necessity of justifying his selection by his progress, the increased pleasure in pursuing objects better adapted to his needs and wishes could not but act on the student as strong additional incentives to effort, while all the old ones would remain in full force. The result would be, as it is at Harvard, the accomplishment of a much greater amount of work with at least equal thoroughness. But it will be urged that many, perhaps most, of our colleges, with their limited means, few instructors, and small classes, can hardly do justice to the course now prescribed, not to make any mention of presenting a wide range of subjects for their students to select from. The force of this objection, in many cases, must be admitted. But if the principle is granted, and the rest of our colleges, following the example of Harvard, acknowledge that they may not after all have found the exact form of mental aliment that is suited to each one of their undergraduates, and that when these latter are so far grown as to have individual tastes, they may not all require the same regimen, want of means should not stand in the way. If the system of elective studies is in itself desirable and sound in principle, why not establish it at once, however imperfectly at first, and let it improve with the advancement of our institutions of learning? As they expand with the growth of the country,

the system would become more and more firmly established, would create here as elsewhere a higher standard of scholarship, would raise the ideal of a college to something higher than a first-class academy, and would give to the latter part of our course a zest that it now too often lacks.

H.

EXCHANGES.

THE ACTA COLUMBIANA is with us again. The article on "Classical Studies" is an interesting and an able piece. The *Acta* is on our list; possibly by mistake, our last number was not mailed to Columbia.

We extend a hearty welcome to the *Chi. Phi. Quarterly*, published at Carlisle, Pa. Volume I, number I, contains several well written articles: "The College vs. the Fraternity," "The Study of Language," "Poetry of Joaquin Miller," &c.

The College Argus, speaking of slang, says: "We venture the statement that there are few men in college who, in their ordinary talk, speak more than two consecutive sentences that would stand dictionary test. Yet it is impossible to avoid this use of slang. For some of our pet words, the dictionary furnishes no synonym; for others, some expression that is far too cumbersome for ordinary use." Wouldn't this apply to some other schools besides Wesleyan?

The *Williams Vidette* of March 14th, has a good editorial on the subject of commencement honors. It says: "For the last four years there have been, on the average, twenty appointees for commencement. These have been selected, not with reference to their ability to entertain an audience but almost entirely on their standing in the class-room and at examinations. Hence at the close of the year, our friends who have come with the expectation of hearing pleasing orations from college men, have introduced to them the man of 'marks,' the man who has little to recommend him but a very ready memory, and, possibly, a smart man." This subject needs to be discussed and we are glad to see that some of our exchanges are giving their opinions upon it.

The *Madisonensis* contains a parody on "The Bells" which is exceedingly suggestive to a college man. Its literary department is good and the editorial matter is not deficient.

The *University Herald* of Syracuse favors the calling of a convention of college press representatives "for the purpose of interchanging views upon the most efficient modes of conducting a college paper." In this day of intercollegiates, we do not see why this could not be done with benefit.

We have received the March number of the *College News Letter*, of Iowa College. It contains several articles of merit, among them the oration of H. C. Adams, delivered at the Galesburg contest. We place it upon our list.

Our societies we suppose must expect more empty chairs, this term, as the summer term is always unfavorable to their prosperity. But however well or however badly they may get along from this time on, already two most prosperous terms have stamped the year's record as a great success,

PERSONAL.

'68. E. O. Taylor has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Ionia, Mich., with a salary of \$1,500 per year.

'71. Goodwillie graced the class of '72 at Wooster, Ohio. He is now engaged in a paying business in this city but thinks of leaving it for theology.

'70. C. E. Taylor, after two years successful pastorate of the Baptist Church of Normal, Ill., has resigned his charge to take effect May 10. We have not learned where he will next pitch his tent.

'72. F. H. Levering may be found ready for law business at 51 Bryan Block, this city. He recently received the degree of LL. B. at Columbia Law School, Albany, N. Y.

'72. C. D. Wyman is attending to the legal business of an extensive street railway in New York City.

'72. J. K. Wilson attends the Law School and presides over the moot courts in the absence of Prof. Denslow.

'72. L. S. Cole graduated with high honors at the last commencement of the Chicago Medical College. He was one of four of a class of forty who read theses at the close of the term. Mr. Cole intends to continue his professional studies next year in New York, after which he will spend a year or two in Europe.

'74. C. T. Otis represented the Omega Chapter in the convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, held April 8, with the Lambda Chapter of Columbia College.

'74. Egbert and Sutherland represented the University in the Bloomington convention.

'77. W. C. Arthur has left college to engage in business. Good luck to you, Billy.

'76. C. P. Keeney has gone into the real estate business in the city. "They say" he cleared ten thousand dollars the first week above board, washing and car fare.

'74. W. A. Smith passed through the city a few days since on his way to California where he intends to teach. He took great pride in showing us the pictures of Mrs. Smith and little Smith.

Winters, of foot-racing notoriety, has a music and book store in Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. E. Tuerk, once a student here, is a proprietor of the "Field and Stream," a city paper published in the interest of the sporting fraternity. He also has an interest in a patent gas generator. Tuerk used to be a natural generator of that article when he belonged to Tri Kappa.

'74. We regret that W. F. Hillman will not be able to graduate at Ripon College as was expected. Too severe study brought on sickness and he is now in Mantorville, Dodge County, Minn., where he expects to remain until Sept. 1, 1874.

LOCALS.

Prof. Sheppard lectures to the Sophs on public speaking once a week.

The Juniors receive the benefit of Prof. Colbert's instruction in Astronomy in the absence of Prof. Safford.

Last term was a very profitable one to the Seniors in Geology under Prof. Wheeler.

Society Hall is situated directly under the gymnasium, and consequently is about ready for a new coat of plastering. Step softly boys.

The D. K. E. boat house which was blown down by a furious winter gale has been rebuilt and is now ready for its occupant.

The Freshmen are expanding their lungs on Spartacus, etc., while the Sophomores are hard at work on their prize essays.

The vigor and success of the gymnasium has hardly come up, we must admit, to our lofty and high sounding manifesto. When we get that one built outside perhaps we shall redeem ourselves.

It is well that the students in Jones Hall are not charged for the gas by the foot, as it takes just seventeen feet to make a flicker.

An Evanston youth cannot understand how the fellows at the eastern colleges can row in a "shell." He says, "why our boys are afraid to go out in a life boat—let alone a shell."

The Juniors are apparently becoming deaf from attendance at chapel and no wonder.

The Triad society to which a number of our students belong gave a public entertainment the evening of March 23d. The exercises consisted of music, orations, readings, paper, charades, and a barber shop. They were entertaining throughout.

One of the literary societies is about to issue a challenge to the theologues to meet them for a public discussion of any religious question they may elect. The society will take the negative.

The three classes in emulation or jealousy of the Seniors' richly furnished table, have procured some of the finest dishes in the market. The dishes sparkle so brightly and clatter so sweetly, that it is almost as good as a dessert for their owners to see and hear them.

One of the boys was asked to define a volcano, and having evinced a disposition to speak about everything in preference to the subject in hand, an enthusiastic disciple of Cushing excitedly exclaimed, "Mr. President: I rise to a point of order. The gentleman isn't speaking to the question."

The boarding club was somewhat startled by the announcement that it was running in debt. An investigation showed that this deficiency was caused by that omnivorous animal, a phrenologist, who was maliciously seeking to develop his gastronomic bump at the expense of other peoples pockets.

The new museum is about ready to receive the "elephant," the "big snake," &c. Bailey and others of the Senior class have been engaged in preparing and labeling the geological specimens. Now let the good suggestions of our President, to donate all the

good specimens that can be spared from our homes, be remembered and acted upon.

Work upon the campus does not progress as rapidly as one would desire, but those excavations are quite suggestive and it does not require a very fertile imagination to see graceful elms and shady maples, pines and arbor vitae. We hope they will not forget to put in an occasional rose bush and let the posies grow.

One of our enterprising students, who taught the young ideas how to knuckle down tight during the winter, says he had a hard time punishing the children. Boys under twelve he whipped; boys over twelve he talked "biz" to. Girls under fifteen he stood in the corner; girls over fifteen he held on his knee till they simmered down. He thinks he had an awfully stubborn class, they never would simmer down.

In accordance with the request of the Seniors the Faculty kindly divided the usual senior vacation of four weeks so that two weeks came at the first of the term and the remaining two weeks immediately preceding commencement week. This division was made to give the seniors an opportunity to write their graduating orations, and we have it from good authority that on the last day of vacation more than half the class had selected their subjects.

Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Lunt, proprietor of the Chicago Smelting works, situated on forty-second street, near State, the senior and junior classes, accompanied by Prof. Wheeler were permitted to behold the process of manufacturing specie. The proprietor and his gentlemanly assistant showed every possible attention to their visitors, explaining every process with clearness and minuteness. After inspecting the machinery, and following the rough quartz until it became polished silver, as well as peering into the mysteries of lead manufacturing, they departed from the place where so few are allowed to enter.

We are informed on good authority that Professor Freeman is invited to the University of Michigan to take the chair of Assistant Professor of Latin. A year or more ago he was invited to the same University to give instruction in Rhetoric. Such repeated invitations show conclusively the estimate in which Professor Freeman is held by his *alma mater*. We have only to say, we can't spare him. We do not object to his being honored with any number of invitations, but nobody here will consent to his accepting any one of them.

A WORD TO THE CROAKERS.—If anything goes wrong, there are two ways of proceeding. One is, to gossip, to complain, to croak incessantly. This is the most common way, and the one we do not recommend. The other is, to find no fault, but to go to work privately, and efficiently, just at the right point, to correct the evil, entirely if possible, but at least partially, and not to make it worse. Of course, we have not in these remarks the remotest reference to anybody within thousands of miles of us. We mean it rather for the benefit of our readers who live in New Zealand; as we have no croakers "in our midst."

The officers of the Christian Association are: Pres. J. E. Rhodes; Vice President, T. C. Roney; Secretary, J. R. Ives; Librarian, A. W. Clark.

The officers of the Athenaeum Society for present term are as follows: Pres., C. L. Lewis; Vice Pres., James Rea; Secretary, J. R. Chapman; Ass't. Secretary, C. W. Woodruff; Treasurer, M. N. Armstrong; Critic, R. B. Twiss; Lit. Editor, D. W. Fahs; Local Editor, R. R. Coon, jr.; Political Editor, A. W. Fuller.

The officers of the Tri Kappa are: President, R. L. Olds; Vice President, J. V. Garton; Sec'y, L. G. Bass; Sub. Sec'y, L. H. Holt; Treasurer, W. H. Hopkins; First Critic, A. J. Fisher; Second Critic, J. E. Rhodes; Editor in Chief, G. E. Eldredge; First Assistant, A. W. Clark; Second Assistant, J. R. Ives.

We used to expect our terrible blusterings in March, but the wind-god, it seems, lets himself loose here in April. For two weeks "Newton's great discovery, gravitation," was scarcely sufficient to keep one in close proximity to Terra Firma, unless, perchance, he happened to be a senior held down by weight of intellectual acquisitions. Freshmen and Preps stood no chance at all, but were blown about at will.

Our Freshman base ball nine lately played a match game with the High School nine. The Fresh came off victors with the following score:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| HIGH SCHOOL, | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0—23. |
| FRESH, | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6—26. |

We have all come to grief in our new communistic arrangement of the coal business. We have lost somehow over three "punches" on the ton. The question is whether it is heavy weight on the part of the retail dispenser, or chief punchest, whether the coal was weighed when wet, or whether some of that coal was stolen. Perhaps it is necessary to dip a little into all these theories in order to account for it. But however this may be, it would seem desirable that a more satisfactory arrangement be effected by another year.

The gentle cow still peacefully roams about the campus when, she will; the sportive horse still gambols there occasionally and anon the impetuous school boy, "loud whooping to the gale," dashes through the open gateway, and rushes across the lots, treading with ruthless hoof the leveled soil. This thing of fixing up a campus before the gates are hung is something like trying to put up the upper stories of a house before you have constructed the basement, or like building the boughs and branches of a tree before you have constructed the roots, or like getting into the cart and trying to drive it before you have hitched up the horse.

Messrs. Geo. T. Foster, of Beloit College, and T. Edward Egbert of this University, the recipients of the prizes at Galesburg, repeated their orations the evening of March 31st, under the auspices of the University Place Baptist Church. Mr. Foster fascinated his audience with his pure ringing tones, and elegant rhetoric. Mr. Egbert hardly did himself justice; he labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold. He however gave us a very favorable idea of what might have been. An abundance of most excellent music went far to render the occasion a delightful one, while dignity was given to the proceedings by Pres. Doolittle occupying the chair.

WITTY ATTEMPTS.

Prof.—“Mr.—, when you begin to construe a sentence in Latin, what is the first thing you do?” Freshman—(*aside to companion*) “Compare it with the translation.”—*Ex.*

Student to Professor of Geology: To what age do I belong, Prof.? Prof.—Don't know, have only learned to classify rocks, not bricks.

Scene in the hen roost, on Sunday evening:—“And Pat, do you think it is right in us stealin' on the night of this houly day?”—“Och Jamie, that's a great moral question; hand us down another pullet.”—*Ex.*

“I slept in an editor's bed last night,
When no editor chanced to be nigh;
And I thought as I tumbled that editor's nest,
How easily editors lie.”—*Ex.*

A Professor once stated to a class that a fool could put as many questions in an hour as would puzzle a wise man for a day. “By Jove!” exclaimed one of the students, “now I understand how I was plucked last time in constitutional history.”—*Spectrum.*

The most appalling case of deafness that we ever came across outside of an asylum was that of an old lady who lives just across the street from the Navy Yard. The other day they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then exclaim, “Come in.”

Our theological subscribers will be interested in this, the latest on the Professor, which is now going the rounds of the papers:

Said a great Congregational preacher
To a hen, you're a beautiful creature.
The hen, just for that, laid two eggs in his hat,
And thus did the Hen re-ward Beecher.

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