

# THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME III.

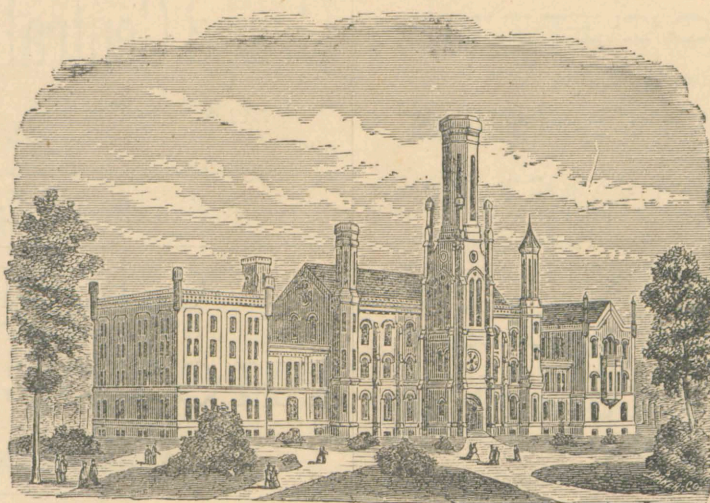
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1874.

NUMBER 8.

## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY,  
COMMERCIAL,  
SCIENTIFIC,  
ASTRONOMICAL,  
CLASSICAL,  
LAW.



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Board, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week,	
Tuition.....	\$97.50 to \$117.00
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Library Fee, 50 cts. per term.	6.00 to 6.00
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### LECTURES.

In connection with the regular recitations, lectures are delivered upon the following subjects: Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Greek History and Literature, Roman History and Literature, Art, English Literature, Rhetoric and Public Speaking.

### ELECTIVE STUDIES.

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

### 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, 18¾ inches aperture; the Meridian Circle (by Repsold & son) presented by the Hon. W. S. Gurney; 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.

### 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.

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.

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### 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 8) and third of twelve weeks each. The Christmas vacation is two weeks, the Spring vacation one week, and the Summer vacation ten weeks.

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

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# THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME III.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1874.

NUMBER 8

EDITORS:

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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.

Base ball comes in for a moderate share of attention and is receiving it. The College nine is composed, with perhaps two exceptions, of the best players in College, and could they make the practice of base ball their prime object, few clubs outside professionals could rival them. They have splendid grounds near by, on which to practice, but as yet there has not been enough enthusiasm manifested in the national game to make practice at home or playing abroad a complete success. The nine showed their superior native skill in the first game at Evanston. They neglected practice, and the next game with Evanston more than reversed the score. We have a nine which we are satisfied can beat any College nine in the Northwest, if they will only spend a reasonable time in practice, and thus do justice to their own abilities. The VOLANTE doesn't ask them to impair their scholarship, for the sake of winning honor on the diamond field, but if they expect to gain laurels from other clubs, why they must do as other clubs do—make base ball an important if not the chief object; and in addition they must not let Billy Arthur go just yet, for they have no one who can fill his place as a catcher.

We learn with the greatest regret, that Professor Stearns has decided to leave us, and take up his abode on the other side of the world, in the Argentine Republic. The two leading motives that induce him to take this step, are the health of his family, and the liberal offer of that government. The Argentine Republic has adopted the American system of schools, and is sending to this country for experienced educators to superintend the instruction of their teachers in the Normal Schools of that country. When health is the consideration that prompts his decision, we can have no objection to urge, but this University can not afford to lose the Professor on the score of money. They can afford to multiply his present salary by two or three rather than part with him. Professor Stearns has been connected with this University for nine years, and has steadily grown in favor with the students as a personal friend, and in efficiency

as a teacher, and it is no reflection on any of our instructors to say that he stands second to no member of the Faculty as a teacher. If, however, Prof. Stearns must go, we can assure him that he will leave with the best wishes and kindest regards of every one of us, and by us will ever be held in affectionate remembrance.

It is not in the least surprising that the contest lately held at Galesburg, should have called forth expressions of ridicule, or even of contempt, from some of our lordly eastern exchanges. It is very natural that the older children should smile at, and look down upon, any effort or project that has originated with the younger. And this is all well enough, we suppose. But it is a little strange that the Yale papers should lead off, in the use of such expressions. It would seem that the exponents of a college, where the interest taken in oratory and debating is so infinitesimally small, would be the last to decry contests in oratory, even though these contests did not originate with themselves; but it is not so. At Yale the customary junior prize exhibitions has been abandoned, through lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students.

"DIED.—At Yale, after a lingering and protracted illness, The Sheffield Debating Club. Another of the signs of progress at Yale."—*Madisonensis*.

The *Record* expresses its regrets that Yale cannot be a competitor at the literary contest next January. We do not know what are her reasons for declining to enter the lists. Of course, we all know that Yale would bear off the palm, should she deign to race with the plebeians.

It was, no doubt, a matter of congratulation to western colleges that such an interest in their performances was shown, even by those who generally have so little regard for such things.

It will be deemed the greatest presumption on our part, but yet, even at the hazard of our reputation and standing, we advise the Yale weeklies to restrain their just indignation as far as consistent with their lofty position. They should allow lightly to descend the bolts that Jove has committed to their charge. The consistency of these papers is not surpassed by that of the *Advocate* man, when he says: "Our exchanges were never duller," and then makes four or five quotations from said exchanges, going to show that "the *Magenta* and *Advocate* are applauded to the skies."

If the *Courant* and *Record* would cease their quarreling, and give less space to strictures upon other papers, we think they would reflect more credit upon Yale College, and give greater satisfaction to all.

A recent copy of the *Standard*, of this city, contains this paragraph: "We learn that there is great probability that four out of the five ministerial students, in the graduating class of the University, will be compelled to abandon their studies and not enter the Theological Seminary for the want of means." From what follows, the necessary inference is that the "five" are all practical advocates of the "system." The error was corrected in the subsequent number of the *Standard*, but it had unwittingly crept into other papers in the city, and, of course, the correction was not copied. It is sometimes amazing how rapidly such little errors will creep.

We know of no good reason why ministerials should not be subject to the same rules as students with medicine or the law in view. If, after four years of hard work, they have good reasons for suspending their study for a year, surely no one should object.

Nor do we believe that the demand for good ministers is more urgent than the demand for *good* lawyers. So the doctors, lawyers and ministers of the class all ask for the same rights, privileges and immunities. They trust that no misguided "appeals" be made in their behalf.

Dr. Boise, Dean of the Faculty, left the city on the 8th inst. en route for Europe. He purposes, we understand, to spend the summer as usual mostly in Germany, but has first in view a trip to Italy. The Professor has gone followed, we are sure, by the good wishes of all the members of '74, who, in their checkered career of the past six or seven years, have experienced the tutorage of a variety of teachers, and have become qualified, to some extent, to appreciate a good one.

Dr. Boise, and we do not consider it fulsome to say it now, is, in his department, not only an eminent scholar, but what concerns the student even more, an eminent teacher also. Men there are, and men enough, whose heads are weighty with the mental accumulations of numerous years, store-houses as it were of classic, literary, or scientific lore, but who are no more blessed with the happy faculty of imparting it to others, than the iceberg is with the quality of imparting warmth to the ship-wrecked and freezing mariner.

One secret of the Professor's success, we think, is in his adherence to a principle, of which most student's own experience will teach them the correctness. It consists in the teacher himself reciting as little as possible, and causing the pupil to recite as much as possible, in drawing him out by throwing him upon his own resources, and in extricating him from his difficulties by giving him only the necessary minimum of aid. Those who have heard lectures especially on abstract or abstruse subjects, and will think of how little impression such lectures have made upon them by their simply having been heard, and how little of them they can remem-

ber; and, on the other hand, will consider how much greater an impression they have received of perhaps the same subject, and how much clearer a remembrance they have of it, when they themselves have recited it in the class room, where they were compelled to think concerning it, and to understand it more or less in order to be able at all to recite it, must admit the superiority of this system of teaching.

Another principle which we think enters largely into the composition of the successful teacher, is that he be a good disciplinarian, not in the sense alone in which this term relates to instruction, but to government. One man, seeming to recognize his elevated position and his exalted authority, makes a great display of the exercise of government, but after all its reins dangle loosely in his hands—he succeeds only in disgusting those unfortunate enough to happen within his jurisdiction. Another is firm in his requirement of thorough lessons, but never querulous nor captious, while he requires punctual attendance, he is the last man to cavil at the occasional absence of the diligent student, and the readiest to excuse him—he commands the respect of his pupils, and his recitations are the last they ever think of "cutting." In this respect then, no professor we have ever met, could be called the superior of Dr. Boise.

As a class, our relations with the Professor are finally closed; in the future we can entertain of those relations only the kindest remembrances. Now we all alike can join in wishing him a pleasant sojourn in his favorite haunts of the old world, and a safe return next fall, in invigorated health, to occupy the chair he is so well qualified to fill.

Faculties and students seem to be measuring swords quite frequently this year. Some time ago we heard the report of a skirmish in an Iowa college; next Lawrence University was involved in a tutorial wrangle; minor explosions were heard in several other places, but we nearly forgot all these in the more absorbing account of the troubles which broke out in Michigan University. All college troubles however do not take place west of the Alleghanies. But a few days ago, one hundred of the youthful sons of Bowdoin, left their *alma mater* rather than clean their muskets, wear their uniforms and go through all the other routine and exercise of military drill, during this hot summer weather. From all we can learn of the Bowdoin affair, the boys were perfectly justified in feeling dissatisfaction.

During the war it was difficult to keep the American boys from imitating the tactics of their patriotic brethren upon southern battle-fields, but since peace has smiled benignant on our land, since the United States solves difficulties by the arbitrament of nations rather than of the sword, since Charles Sumner has offered a prize for an essay on "Peace," and since the Good Book points to the time when "swords shall be turned into

plow shares," &c., it is but natural that the Bowdoin youth should breathe the spirit of the present age, and revelling in delightful visions of future years, refuse to learn the arts of war any more in meaningless college drill.

It was natural, but hardly right. It was natural, too, that when the faculty refused to entertain a petition for the abolition of military drill, that hot-headed students, enraged by the refusal, should rise in open rebellion, and defy the authorities of the college. The faculty were to blame for continuing a practice that had become intolerable, for refusing to entertain a petition; but when their authority had been openly defied, they could not do otherwise than they did. The students, on the hand, rebelled against a long established practice, and refused to yield obedience to a faculty that they had virtually, at least, promised to obey.

The Ann Arbor hazers we think make out about as good a case as the Bowdoin peace makers, who suffer a self-inflicted punishment not for continuing a practice but for wishing to give it up. Hazing at Ann Arbor may be slightly different from hazing at other places, yet all will admit that it is still an infringement of the rights of others, and it is hardly fair to cast the blame upon innocent victims who might have avoided the penalty for being out of doors, "in precisely the same way in which one might escape being scalped by the Modocs, namely, by keeping out of the way of the aggressive party." While we regard hazing in itself as a qualified form of "ruffianism," while we believe that the Ann Arbor hazers knew by the *lex non scripta* that they were infringing upon the inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" of certain innocent individuals, while we hope that this irrevocable decree of the faculty may extirpate hazing in all its forms in Ann Arbor, and inspire with courage the faculties of other "hazing" institutions, still we cannot but regard the action of the faculty as hasty, and the protest of the students plausible at least.

The practice of hazing had prevailed in that University for many years, and was carried on not only at the beginning of each year, but on all convenient occasions. It would seem proper then that if the faculty wished to put a period to the practice, they should by a formal edict have declared hazing an offence before they attempted to punish it as a crime.

This they did not do, but without a word of warning, hurled at their unwary victims the edict of "suspension," thus showing that in this quarrel as in nearly all others, blame attaches to both belligerents, and that in this wrangle as in the majority of college wrangles both parties should fittingly shoulder the blame.

A Boston man was cursing an editor the other day when he fell dead. Several similar instances have lately been reported. Men should be careful in speaking of anything sacred.—*Ex.*

We notice among others the following regulation for the government of students:

"All students permanently boarding in the University and occupying rooms in the same, to which they have been duly assigned, may by application to the proper officer, at the appointed time, secure the use of such rooms for the coming year."

The design of this regulation, if it has any purpose at all, is to benefit the boarding department, and prevent students from boarding in other places. We suppose that this measure was advocated with an honest desire for the good of the boarding club, and was enacted only after mature deliberation. It was probably thought that by a slight departure from the method heretofore pursued, and by slightly embarrassing men who board outside these walls, the whole community of students would be the gainers.

With the wish of the Faculty to confer every favor upon the boarding club, we heartily coincide, with their desire to see all the boys eating in one common room we entirely agree, but as to the advisability of the plan proposed we differ with the sages in council.

The boarding department is for the accommodation of the students, and the students are not for the benefit of the boarding club. The club was organized because men found they could board to the best advantage by the club system. It was formed without the help or presence of the Faculty, and attained success without even the appearance of compulsion. Students patronized it only when it was to their interest to do so, and this fact has been a stimulus to those in charge to make it merit support, and that with flattering results. After it has arrived at a successful maturity, the Faculty throw around it the aegis of protection, while the text-books and instructors they have furnished us, utterly annihilate the theory of legalized protection.

The boarding department has all the protection it deserves. Other things being equal, students prefer to board in the building; other things being equal, students prefer to board with their class mates. If other things are not equal, they prefer to board somewhere else, and to throw the slightest embarrassment in the way of those who can make a better bargain in some other place, does not seem to us to be just the thing. If the Faculty are desirous that the students board here, let them help make the place worthy of their patronage; let them assist in providing as good accommodations as they do in other places for the same money, and they will need no formal edict to retain the students here. But if they in any way hinder students from spending their money where they can get the most for it, it can breed nothing but dissatisfaction and discontent.

If a man is rich enough to board at a hotel, or can obtain better board than our department affords, at a neighboring institution, or is too poor to pick his teeth

at either place, and relishes a scanty meal at a cheap restaurant, in each of the foregoing cases he is liable, unless he be a professor, to forego his room, at least in the opinion of the Faculty.

For our part we apprehend no such result. We are not acquainted with a student "with soul so dead" as to oust a fellow-student from his room, because he happens to walk in a different direction at the dinner hour. We think the action of the Faculty can result in no good. If enforced it will only sow a few seeds of discord, and if any one takes advantage of that provision to secure a more desirable room than he otherwise could obtain, it will have afforded a temptation and a stimulus for the development of an ungenerous and selfish disposition.

#### JOSEPH HAVEN.

A year ago we were called upon to chronicle the death of one of our ablest instructors, Col. J. W. Foster, L. L. D., Professor of Geology. This year the hand of death has taken from his accustomed place, another who is more deeply lamented, because more intimately and widely known. Many are in mourning for our much-loved friend and instructor, the late Rev. Joseph Haven, L. L. D.

Of his early boyhood and student life, of his eminent success as a Professor at Amherst, of the ability which he displayed as President of the Chicago Congregational Seminary, in leading it from weakness to prosperity, of the reputation which he acquired by his works on Mental and Moral Philosophy, it is not necessary that we speak; the press throughout the length and breadth of the land has mentioned his death and sounded his praises.

To us he sustained more intimate and endearing relations than he did to the majority of those who make casual mention of his career. We esteemed it fortunate, when eighteen months ago, it was announced that Dr. Haven was to be among the number of our instructors, and every day's experience in his class-room but strengthened that feeling concerning him, and inspired respect and love toward him. The whole field of philosophy was presented to him bereft of its dryness, and teeming with life and freshness and fascination, and with inimitable tact he led his pupils to view the domain of philosophy in the same light as he himself perceived it. The suggestions that he made were rarely forgotten, but furnished material for reflection in after hours; the inspiration that he imparted, allured his pupils into independent avenues of thought, and the perusal of other than the text-books. Once under his tutelage you would desire to remain there, not for the instruction alone, but also because you were listening to the teaching of one in whom dwelt all the elements of manhood, and you were not more astonished at the profundity and scope of his

knowledge, than filled with admiration for the beauties of his character.

Regretting as we do the loss of our eminent instructor, we can heartily endorse the resolutions which the Faculty passed on the evening of May 25th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us by death our honored and beloved associate, Joseph Haven, D. D., LL. D.; therefore

*Resolved*, That it is with the most poignant sorrow that we have heard of the dispensation of Providence, which has struck down not only an esteemed associate, but one whom we have loved as a personal friend.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Haven, Chicago has lost one of her noblest citizens, the cause of sound learning one of its most zealous friends, Christianity one of its brightest exemplars, and this University one of its ablest and most revered teachers.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to the care of Him who does not afflict willingly or grieve the children of men.

*Resolved*, That the usual University exercises be suspended on the morrow, and that we will attend the funeral services of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Faculty, and that a copy be given to the family of the deceased.

The funeral took place May 26th. A large proportion of the Professors and students were in attendance, and with the other personal friends and family of the late Dr. Haven, escorted the remains of the deceased to the Union Park Congregational Church, where the funeral services occurred. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Burroughs, Goodwin, Fisk, Helmer and Bartlett, and were exceedingly impressive throughout.

The afternoon of May 4 witnessed the commencement exercises of the Baptist Theological Seminary, situated within a stone's throw of this temple of learning. The embryo D. D.s had successfully passed their severe examination without an undue amount of cramming. They had written their pieces, and exhibited all the nervousness of freshmen, as they cast furtive glances at the pulpit in which they were soon to thunder forth compressed eloquence. Most of the orations exhibited deep and vigorous thought, well worthy the place and the occasion, those of Rev's Coon and Jackson taking the lead in point of merit.

We were surprised, however, that the performers manifested so great a lack of ease and grace in delivery, only two of the orators showing themselves to be at home on the rostrum. The exercises of May 14, show that a chair of elocution is needed at the Seminary.

There were eight who graduated, but six only of the number had orations.

The following is the programme of exercises: J. M. Coon, "The Secret of the Sermon;" E. A. Ince, "Annihilationism;" J. L. Jackson, "Sects and Sectarianism;" C. M. Jones, "Shall we Study Theology?" R. E. Manning, "Tree Thinking and Freedom of Thought;" R. P. Stephenson, "An Heroic Spirit in the Ministry."

H. H. Deppermann and W. H. Irwin, were also among those who graduated on that occasion. Dr. Arnold closed the exercises by an address to the graduating class, which was replete with weighty thought and sound advice.

#### LITERARY.

##### A ROSE-BUD BY MY EARLY WALK.

A rose-bud by my early walk,  
A down a corn-enclosed baw,  
Sae gently bent its thorny stalk,  
All on a dewy morning.

'Ere twice the shades o' dawn are fled,  
In a' its crimson glory spread,  
And drooping rich the dewy head,  
It scents the early morning.

Within the bush her covert nest,  
A little linnet fondly prest;  
The dew, sat chilly on her breast,  
Sae early in the morning.

She soon shall see her tender brood—  
The pride the pleasure o' the wood;  
Among the fresh green leaves bedew'd,  
Awake the early morning.

So thou dear bird! young Jeannie fair,  
On trembling string or vocal air,  
Shall sweetly pay the tender care,  
That tints the early morning.

So thou sweet rose-bud! young land gay,  
Shall beauteous blaze upon the day,  
And bless the parent's evening ray,  
That watch'd thy early morning.

—Selected.

#### THE DOGMA AND THE ETHICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

It justly may be a source of exultation to the children of this age, that with the advance of modern civilization, as it recedes from those gloomy and ignorant cycles in which the world was shrouded a few centuries ago, religious bigotry, religious intolerance, and most of all religious persecutions, sensibly abate—slink away into the dark places of the earth, as if ashamed to show their hideous proportions in the glaring light of our higher civilization. The dogmas of christianity conceived, in great part, in the mazy minds of fanatics surrounded by the barbarous civilization of the early centuries, ushered forth among rude peoples equally incapable of discerning absurdity or truth, fostered only by the superstition and the darkness of the middle ages, find themselves ill able to endure the brighter light of the present cycle.

The decisions of the councils from that of Nice to Vatican, are at last looked upon only as those of mortals, of fallible men, while the gloomy ascetic of Geneva commands to-day less reverence for his dogmatic theology than horror for his savage intolerance since, when the mind recalls him, the roasting body of Servetus will not hide itself from view. Those men still laying their reason at the feet of superstition, and deeming it sacrilege to even question the validity of the decisions of the medieval bigots, defend their effete dogmas, it is true, but their blows are feeble, and, thanks to the civilization of the day, do not draw blood.

The days are past of Athanasius and Arius, the days of the fatal diphthongs, of the mystic *Homousion* and *Homoiousion*, symbols of doctrines which men neither understood, nor could possibly understand, but over which they wrangled without

ceasing, and, in the name of a religion and a God of love, hated to the death, and in the fierce encounter crimsoned great cities with human blood. The days of the wheel, the rack, and the thumbscrew are no more; the days of Alva, in the name of God, enriching the soil of the Netherlands with the blood of her butchered sons; the days of the Smithfield fagots, and the days of the dragooned covenanters, are happily all gone, and gone, we may hope, forever. These almost all were persecutions engendered by the dogmas of the so-called christian theologians—dogmas first elevated to importance only by the controversies and contentions over them, and only thus overshadowing and sometimes rendering insignificant the simple, vital truths of Christ himself, which they, all accepting, scarcely noticed, since in them there was no opportunity for dispute and fierce contention. The days of the importance of dogmas, with at least the higher civilisation at large, also are gone by; some of them are long since dead, others are just feeling the first throes of dissolution, others have lost their potency, and all have lost the vital importance attributed to them in past times.

But there is that in Christianity that can never die; grounded in a foundation firmer than adamant, it will live forever. It is not found in the "murky footprints of human creeds, nor in the mournful utterances of dyspeptic theologians," but its roots are strongly imbedded in virtue itself, and its beauteous branches stretch out appealing to the better nature of mankind. It is what we may call the ethics of Christianity, the rule of human conduct as laid down by Jesus Christ himself,—charity, good will from man to man, justice, integrity, self-control, and their kindred virtues; it is what all alike can subscribe to—the man who believes in Christ's deity, and the man who does not; the man who believes in a divine, in an infallible inspiration of the scriptures, and the man who does not—every man in short, if he be indeed a man, and has a human heart, must subscribe without cavil to what we call the ethics of Christianity.

Why, we can imagine that the historic and ideal Jesus would weep, as he would see his simple truths and teachings going through the mazy twisted labyrinths of some theological minds, and coming out deformed and almost unrecognizable. In the light of his declaration that the greatest of all the commandments is love—to God and man—we would not consider that man so extravagant, who would maintain that there is more true Christianity in one kind word, than in ten thousand sermons on the doctrine of infant damnation or on predestination in general; more true Christianity in one generous action than in a wagon load of sermons on consubstantiation; more true Christianity in one out-gushing of a charitable spirit than in a cord of sermons on the doctrine of the trinity, and a lifetime spent in preaching them. As much as ethical Christianity in general may have assisted in elevating the humanity of men, we would want the most ample proof before we would believe that the preaching of any of these misty doctrines had ever contributed one iota to that desirable end.

Every other component part of modern civilization is progressive; Christianity must be, is, and will be so. For every Patton, born two centuries behind his time, and striving to fetter the natural growth and progress of the human mind, in the

contracting confines of an effete dogmatic theology, there will be a victorious Swing, preaching the religion of humanity, as it comes welling up from a pure human heart; there will be a great-souled Beecher crying, "blessed be every man, whether he be heretic or orthodox, who so preaches that men's lives are amended; and woe be to every man or church which preaches doctrines,—and loses mankind." Neither of these men indeed, would we be understood to claim, wholly eschews dogmas; they save no doubt those which their own reasons can reconcile with a God of love and mercy, but even these they bother very little, kindly letting them take care of themselves, laid away probably on some musty shelf where the moth doth corrupt. For every uncharitable dogmatist, standing in his pulpit, and, instead of thanking the Lord for morality and virtue wherever they may be found, denouncing and reprobating those who possess these qualities, if indeed they chance to be what he is pleased to call mere moral men—men without the confines of his own peculiar views, without the pale of what he dogmatically defines to be Christianity—there will be a large-hearted Collyer preaching a religion of charity and universal love.

Yes, Christianity will live forever; it has about it enough of the good, the pure, the beautiful to clothe it in immortality, but in order that this bright apparel may be recognized by all, it must be stripped of the unsightly rags thrown around it by the bigots of the dark and middle ages, and this may take years still of a progressive civilization.

Modern civilization is a mighty fabric resting upon several pillars; one of these is Christianity; all recognize the propriety of burnishing the others, and this one can not stand begrimed with the dust of ages; it will be brightened even as the others. But, after the fashion of the times, let us conclude our hastily constructed sentences in the more cheerful strains of poesy. These are the words of Robbie Burns, sweet bard of Ayr:

Orthodox, Orthodox wha believe in John Knox,  
Let me sound an alarm to your conscience:  
There's a heretic blast been blawn in the wast,  
That what is no sense must be nonsense.

Dr. Mac, Dr. Mac you should stretch on a rack,  
To strike evil doers wi' terror;  
To join faith and sense upon any pretence  
Is heretic, damnable error.

D'rymple mild, D'rymple mild tho' your heart's like a child,  
And your life like the new driven snaw,  
Yet that cannot save ye, auld Satan must have ye,  
For preaching that three ane an' twa.

The sophs. are the boys that came out on the anniversary of the fifteenth amendment with "colors to correspond." Their action it seems was highly appreciated by the other colored people. As some of the different classes were riding down town the other day, a couple of unwieldy representatives of the genus *Africina feminina* having entered the car, at once recognized their friends, and complacently settled themselves down among them, much to the discomfiture of the sophs. and to the delight of the other classes.

The seniors devote all their spare moments to their commencement orations.

## COMMUNICATED.

According to previous announcement, the final "Friendly Contest," between the literary societies of Northwestern and Chicago Universities, occurred on the evening of May 1st, in the Methodist Church, at Evanston. Before the time appointed for opening the exercises, the room was filled by an interesting and appreciative audience. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, President of Chicago University, presided.

After prayer by Prof. Fisk, the literary exercises were opened by an oration by R. Benton Twiss, of the Athenæum Society. His subject was, "The Trio of Life." The oration was in every way worthy of praise; the composition was good and the delivery pleasing and graceful; perhaps a trifle too many gestures. The conception of the piece was particularly fine. Music by the Adelphic quartette followed, after which F. M. Beatty, of the Hinman Society, gave an oration on the subject, "Intolerance." The production was distinguished for its independent thought; and he held the attention of the audience not so much by his graceful delivery, as by his earnest animated style.

Music by the Tri Kappa quartette was next announced. Then followed the debate on the question: "Should capital punishment be abolished?" O. W. Willits, of the Adelphic, and M. S. Kaufman, of the Hinman, supported the affirmative; and R. M. Ireland, of the Athenæum, and C. H. D. Fisher, of the Tri Kappa, spoke for the negative. The question has been debated before, but the speakers threw such life into their remarks that all were interested in the discussion. Each debater did justice to the question and honor to himself, and for the space of an hour, argument and pathos were plenteous. Mr. Willits introduced the debate. His good reasoning and his lively style of speaking gained the applause of the audience. Mr. Ireland spoke in a very easy and natural manner. For sound and convincing argument his debate was not excelled by any of the evening. Mr. Kaufman gave the finest written speech. His voice is clear and distinct and his delivery excellent. Mr. Fisher closed the debate with a telling speech.

A song by the Athenæum quartette followed. Geo. Sutherland, of the Tri Kappa, delivered an oration on the subject, "Gamaliels." Mr. Sutherland never acquitted himself with so much credit. In thought, composition, arrangement and delivery, the oration was an able one, and drew from the audience hearty applause.

J. Wesley Richards, of the Adelphic, concluded the literary exercises with an oration upon "The Magyar." Although the hour was late, he had the close attention of his hearers. His descriptions were life-like, and his oratory very natural and interesting; there was only one fault, it was not perfectly committed to memory.

Another song by a quartette from the Hinman, and

the first "union" contest of the four societies was ended. Every one departed well pleased with the performance. The visitors from Chicago were very kindly welcomed and entertained by Evanston friends.

We trust that this may not be the last time the two colleges meet as friendly contestants.

## PERSONAL.

'69. On the evening of May 12, and at the residence of the Hon. I. C. Bosworth, of Elgin, Mr. W. E. Bosworth was united by the ties of matrimony, to Miss Ida L. Woodruff; the Rev. L. M. Woodruff performing the ceremony.

'69. E. F. Stearns and lady we are told expect to sail, after commencement, for Europe, where they will remain for a year or two.

'69. Robert Leslie was in the city during the commencement of the Theological Seminary.

'70. C. S. Sweet is engaged in a successful law practice in this city.

'72. J. G. Davidson has returned from Europe, and is visiting his friends in the city.

'72. G. M. Lambertson, after picking up a sufficient quantity of legal lore, in a half dozen states, has gone to Lincoln, Neb., to put it in practice.

'72. C. A. Beverly graduated a few weeks ago at the Chicago Eclectic Medical College. Beverly delivered the valedictory, which was highly commended by the city press. He is now prepared to examine bumps or feel pulses.

'72. C. H. Hall will deliver the Alumni address at Franklin College, June 12. How many institutions can a man be an alumnus of, and graduate from only one?

'72. Mr. J. L. Jackson, and Miss Ella Lovell, of Norwood Park, were married on the evening of February 3rd, by Rev. C. M. Jones.

'72. R. F. Colston graduated lately from the law department of Michigan University, and has gone to amass wealth in Louisville, Kentucky.

'73. J. H. Sampson is supplying the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of Monroe, Wis.

'73. A. C. Watts denounces sin in a Barrington pulpit.

'74. G. E. Bailey has accepted the appointment of Professor of Natural Sciences, in the State Normal School of Nebraska.

J. S. Barmore is leading the Crown Point Church in the way they should go.

R. P. Allison supplies the pulpit of the Twenty-fifth street Baptist Church, during the vacation of the pastor, the Rev. L. T. Bush.

## AT HOME.

### THE ATHENÆUM ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Athenæum Society occurred on the evening of the 12th inst. Two other entertainments being held the same evening in the immediate vicinity, the audience was not as large as the society usually draws, but still a fair number of the beauty and the chivalry of the place were gathered to "enjoy the feast of reason and flow of soul."

The speakers were not all of much experience in public exercises of this kind, as the society had already furnished participants for the two literary contests during the year, but taking this into account the meeting was very good.

After prayer by Mr. J. W. Dean, Mr. C. L. Lewis, president of the society, in his introductory address, proceeded to gracefully extol the merits of old Athenæum, to point proudly to her older sons now scrambling up the hills of fame, and to thank the audience for the inspiration given by their presence.

Mr. T. N. Treat, the first orator of the evening, then explained to us what he meant by the "*Coming Republic*." He gave his reasons for believing in a future grand universal republic, and declared that its capstone would be "the universal brotherhood of man." Although in the delivery of his oration, Mr. Treat did not fail to exhibit some of his very peculiar peculiarities, the production was well written especially in the peroration.

When the cheers had subsided, the popular young reader, and loyal son of Athenæum, Mr. C. Dale Armstrong, much to the entertainment of the company, read "A Leap Year Wooing." The gentleman received an encore, and responded by an exhibition of his powers of ventriloquism. Mr. Armstrong is a fine reader, and deserving of the success he has met with in his public readings everywhere.

In the discussion of the question "Should Education be Compulsory in the United States?" Mr. James Rea sustained the affirmative, and Mr. W. G. Hastings, the negative. This was the occasion of Mr. Rea's first public appearance, and although he hardly exhibited that fluency of speech, and pleasant and animated address for which he is noted in the society, he nevertheless won the sympathy of his audience by his fine voice and prepossessing appearance. He argued, for the most part, the necessity of education in general. Mr. Hastings in reply declared himself no less than his opponent a believer in education, but denied the necessity of compulsion, showing that our system of free schools wherever it had become well established, had not failed to bring forth the desired fruit. Mr. Hastings is a strong and logical debater, earnest though hardly forcible enough in his delivery.

We would like to say some thing good about the

paper read by Mr. G. E. Bailey, but veracity has certain rights that are to be respected. A flat paper is one of the flatest things on earth. We may say, however, that several of Mr. Bailey's pieces would have been quite amusing had he chanced to have been in a happier mood for reading them.

Mr. F. E. Morgan, in his oration, "Two Lives," contrasted the lives of the great soldier who died on St. Helena, with that of the missionary, Mrs. Judson, whose body a vessel, touching the island, bore. He gave the brighter meed to the lady who had been instrumental in saving the souls of men, rather than to the conqueror who had been instrumental in destroying their lives. The oration was finely written, and delivered in an earnest, forcible manner, with a full clear voice. Mr. Morgan has all the elements of a successful pulpit orator.

An account of the entertainment would be incomplete without a mention of the most excellent music, with which the literary exercises were delightfully interspersed. The two instrumental duets by the Misses Norton, were especially fine; the latter received an encore, and both deserved it. The vocal duet by Misses Cuambaugh and Richmond, is also deserving of laudable mention, while the Athenæum quartette, consisting of Messrs. Twiss, Halsey, Fahs and Dean, in two appearances acquitted itself creditably each time.

On the evening of May 5, Kingsbury Hall was filled with Chicago's most cultured people, to listen to the most entertaining reading of the season, given by Mr. A. P. Burbank, formerly of the class of '72, but now of national reputation. Mr. Burbank had been spending the winter in Boston and its vicinity, making the "hub of the universe" his headquarters, and Massachusetts and the surrounding States his field of operations. His reputation among the steady going New Englanders, can be surmised from the fact that already his engagements for next year among them, will net him about three thousand dollars. In his reading of May 5, the elocutionist showed himself master of the situation in every department, whether of comedy, pathos or mingled feelings. His rendition of "Rip Van Winkle, (after the sleep,) especially was a master-piece of dramatic skill. Joe Jefferson himself never did it better. Here is the programme: "Jane's Conquest," Milne; "Stiver's Horse," Danbury News; "Brudder Anderson," T. K. Beecher; "Rip Van Winkle, (after the sleep;)" "The New Church Organ," Carleton.

A professor was giving one of the boys a regular going over, a short time since, upon the folly and infamy of cutting recitations, and upon other dirilections of duty; having lectured him for about ten minutes, he suddenly burst out with, "Oh! ah! excuse me, Mr. R., I have mistaken you for Mr. M." The indignant student is pacified.

BASE BALL.

The first match game of much importance, played by the University nine, occurred at Evanston, Friday afternoon, May 1st. It was the first of a series of games between the N. W. U., and the C. U. nines. Each nine played excellently, and reflected credit upon their respective colleges. We give the score:

CHICAGO.	B.	R.	O.	NORTHWESTERN.	B.	R.	O.
Dean, 3d b.....	1	1	5	Evans, l. f.....	1	1	5
Arthur, c.....	2	3	2	Scott, p.....	0	0	5
Boganau, l. f.....	2	2	4	Casseday, 1st b...	1	1	3
Honore, 1st b....	2	2	3	Thiers, c.....	3	3	1
Gardner, 2d b....	0	3	3	Robinson, r. f....	1	2	3
Bailey, r. f.....	3	3	2	Klein, 2d b.....	0	1	4
Snapp, c. f.....	2	1	2	Hamline, s. s.....	1	2	3
Bush, s. s.....	2	1	3	Wheeler, c. f.....	1	3	2
Anthony, p.....	0	1	3	Martin, 3d b.....	1	2	1
Total,	14	17	27	Total,	9	15	27

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Chicago,.....0, 2, 2, 1, 5, 0, 0, 2, 5—17  
N. W. U.,.....0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 8—15  
Time of game, one hour and forty minutes.  
Umpire, N. C. Wheeler, '73, of Chicago.

The return game took place in Chicago, Saturday, May 9th. We have not space for a detailed account of the game; it was not as finely played as the first, owing, in part, to the high wind which continued throughout the entire afternoon. The score of the game, as reported, stands as follows:

CHICAGO.	L.	B.	R.	O.	NORTHWESTERN.	L.	B.	R.	O.
Dean, 3d b.....	0	2	2	4	Theirs, c.....	0	0	1	5
Arthur, c.....	1	2	3	2	Robinson, l. f...	0	1	1	5
Boganau, 2d b...	2	2	3	1	Evans, r. f.....	0	2	3	3
Honore, 1st b....	0	2	2	4	Casseday, 1st b	0	1	2	4
Gardner, l. f....	0	3	2	3	Scott, p.....	1	3	3	1
Bailey, r. f.....	2	1	0	3	E. Martin, 3d b	0	1	3	2
Snapp, c. f.....	1	2	1	3	Wheeler, c. f...	0	1	2	3
Bush, s. s.....	0	0	1	4	W. Martin, 2d b.	1	2	4	0
Anthony, p....	2	1	0	3	Hamline, s. s...	1	1	0	4
Total,	8	15	14	27	Total,	3	12	19	27

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Chicago,.....0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 5, 0, 1, 2—14  
N. W. U.,.....4, 1, 4, 6, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0—19  
Time of game, two hours and ten minutes.  
Umpire, H. A. Cooper, '72, of Evanston.

The last game was played at Evanston, Saturday, May 23d. Up to the close of the third inning, the playing good, and it bid fair to be a close one between the two nines. At the beginning of the fourth inning, Mr. Arthur, catcher of the Chicago club, was struck in the face by a foul ball, and knocked senseless. He was compelled to retire from the field, and Boganau took his place, Mr. Hoyt acting as substitute in center field. This change

somewhat demoralized the nine, and materially affected their playing. We regret that we have as yet, been unable to obtain the score of the game; but we learn that it stood very much in favor of the Evanston nine.

The first game of the series between the Social base ball club, to which five of our University nine belong, and the N. W. University nine, was played at Evanston, on Friday, May 22nd. The game was very finely contested up to the ninth inning, when the Socials, by splendid batting, made five runs. Such games as this are seldom seen among amateurs. Below will be found the score:

N. W. U. NINE.	O.	R.	SOCIALS.	O.	R.
Hamlin, s. s.....	2	1	Arthur, l. f.....	3	1
Robinson, l. f.....	3	0	Smith, r. f.....	3	1
Evans, r. f.....	3	0	Kinzie, s. s.....	4	0
Thiers, c.....	3	0	Dean, 3d b.....	4	1
Cassaday, 1 b.....	4	0	Mosher, c.....	3	1
Scott, p.....	4	0	Anthony, p.....	3	1
Martin, 3d b.....	3	0	Honore, 1st b.....	3	1
Wheeler, c. f.....	3	1	Sterling, c. f.....	4	1
Kinman, 2d b.....	2	0	Gardner, 2d b.....	0	3
Total,	37	2	Total,	27	10

SCORE BY INNINGS.  
N, W. U. Nine,.....0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0— 2  
Socials,.....0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5—10  
Umpire, Mr. Geo. Arlin.  
Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes.

EXCHANGES.

The College press have about disposed of inter-collegiate "contests," "reunions," "sings," &c., and are now much engaged in discussing commencement exercises, base ball matches and regattas. The mantle of summer seems to have fallen upon them, for they are not near so interesting this month.

The *Beloit Monthly* mourns the decline of the base ball spirit, and eagerly looks forward to the time when the interest shall again be revived. "Is Sparta dead?" it asks in eloquent words. "Character of oratory," and "Christianity in Politics," are both well-written articles upon practical subjects.

The *College Herald* very tartly replies to a communication in the *National Baptist*, on the subject of college expenses, class music, &c. It is a good thing to be able to defend one's self against the insinuating remarks of ignorant outsiders, and this the *Herald* can do.

The *Seminary Budget* comes to us from Sacramento Seminary. Its communications and literary are good; some of them excellent.

The *Ann Arbor Chronicle* devotes considerable space in its columns to the discussion of the late unpleasant-

ness between the Faculty and students. We admire their spirit of independence.

The *Cornell Review* is the largest of our magazines. Its contributions are able, and for its neatness and appearance is commendable.

The *College Mercury* is giving particular attention to commencement and class day arrangements. They have the base ball spirit up there. They anticipate a match game with the Evanston nine. The first literary piece, "The Prospect for American Taines," is well worth reading. The *Mercury* has hard work to prove that it is not a plagiarist, but it succeeds tolerably well.

The *Rockford Seminary Magazine* for May contains an excellent article on "Goldsmith," and other good things. Its typographical appearance is neat and tasteful; but there is one objection, it is a good magazine, but not a good college journal.

We are pleased with the *Bowdoin Orient*. The issue for May 6th is headed with a new list of editors. It contains an extended and interesting piece upon literary societies.

The *Illini* for May is superior to the preceding numbers, yet it is not what it should be as a magazine of the Industrial University. More than half of its pages are given to contributions. "It Might Have Been," and one or two other selections, are quite interesting. A few good editorials would help the *Illini* remarkably.

The *Brunonian* still ranks among the best of college magazines. The last number we have received has a good editorial on "Excellence in Writing," and several number one contributions. The "History of Class of '57," is quite a novel affair, but is too lengthy.

We have received No. 1, Vol. 1 of the *Crescent*, published by the students of Hillsdale College. We welcome it as an exchange. We would kindly suggest more editorial and less literary matter.

The *Owl* looks from Santa Clara, Cal. Its contributions are not up to the standard which they should take. "Adventures of a Strong-Minded Kitten," has only reached its XXV Chapter. The *Owl* bravely defends itself against the inroads of the *Chronicle*.

We will close our notices with the *Vassar Miscellany*. Everybody notices the *Miscellany*; why shouldn't they? We like the tone of the magazine. It is simply delightful to see how artfully and politely it replies to compliments from exchanges. Its literary and editorial departments are well sustained. From "Home Matters," we copy the following items, that may be of interest to some of our readers:

Number of Graduating Class,.....42  
Average Weight,.....126 lbs.  
Average Height,.....5 ft. 4 in.  
Average Age,.....21 years,

## BOOKS.

*The Great Conversers and Other Essays*, by William Mathews, LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price, \$1.75.

We have awaited the appearance of this work with a good deal of curiosity, to see whether the author profited by his theory of "reserved power," which he inculcated so eloquently in his former work. We find no deterioration in the volume before us, and we believe that it will find very many appreciative readers.

Whether the author introduces us into the presence of the "Great Conversers" and "Literary Clubs," or provides us with a feast of the world's choicest "Epigrams," or takes for subjects the very common objects "Faces and Noses," whatever may be the theme of which he treats, he speaks of it in choice and polished words, in a charming style; he is a master of literature, and can summon to his aid the one appropriate word or phrase, without which his sentence would be incomplete. In many places we find thoughts that we have met a score of times before, but so changed by the elegant words with which they are expressed, that we hardly recognize them. Of the twenty subjects of which the book treats we became most interested in "The Great Conversers" and "French Traits."

For the benefit of our theological friends, we append the following advice on "Pulpit Oratory": "To conclude—let our theological professors cease to expend all their energies in cramming their pupils with Hebrew, ecclesiastical history, and exegesis, and spend more time in teaching them how to communicate their knowledge, thoughts and feelings in a pleasing, yet weighty and impressive manner. Let the student be told with continued iteration, till the truth is burned into his brain, that he may be armed *cap a pie* with the most approved theological weapons, yet fail to win a single victory from lack of skill in using them."

*Exercises in Greek Syntax*, by J. R. Boise, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Prof. Boise as an editor of Greek works, is so well known throughout the country, that extended notice of the present book is unnecessary. His "Iliad," "Selections from Greek Authors," and other works have become standard. The "Exercises" are designed as a second part to "Jones' Greek Prose Composition." It is characterized throughout by that critical accuracy, for which Prof. Boise is distinguished. The references to the various grammars are of sound, practical importance, and an examination of them will, more than anything else, develop a perfect scholarship. The typographical appearance of the book is nearly perfect. Beauty and accuracy combined seem to have been the aim of the publishers.

## LOCALS.

The *Delta* is afloat, and daily bears upon the crested waves the fearless mariners.

Mrs. De Golyer has placed in Society Hall a magnificent oil painting, worth about thirteen hundred dollars. The societies appreciate the favor.

Mr. Williams, the efficient steward of the boarding club, will leave college at the end of this year. Those who expect to "eat, drink and be merry" here next year, are anxiously looking about for a substitute.

Commencement exercises will probably be held at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The time is not definitely known, either the 1st or 2nd of July.

We are pleased to notice the improvement still going on around the University building. The campus bids fair to present quite an inviting appearance before the time for class day.

The orator, to represent the University at the state contest, next November, will be elected Friday, June 12th. Note this, ye dealer in ye *philippic*, and be on hand with all of your friends.

Dr. Dexter has been lecturing to the seniors, for the last three weeks, in a very interesting manner explaining to them the laws of Physiology; and Judge Worden has been hearing recitations in Political Economy.

Mosher is the photographer for '74; and Keith Bros., the largest hat dealers in the United States, will furnish them with beavers.

Under the superintendence of the seniors, a fine collection of shade trees were planted along the walks of the campus.

Dr. Northrup, President of the Seminary, hears the juniors in mental science.

A certain soph. has been vainly trying, for two years, to encourage the growth of a moustache. He has at last hit upon this plan: to shave every day until next September, and then—success is certain.

The Professor of Rhetoric remarked the other day, "This is like the story of the camel; you let in the foot and you let in all." "That's a fact," whispered one of the pupils, looking down at a pair of mammoth under-standings.

"Keep off the lawn." All small boys will please bear this in mind. The sophs. are particularly warned against transgressing against this rule, or they will be reported.

Some of the suspended "hazers" of Michigan University, were here the other day, and told us how we might at any time obtain a vacation.

The Seminary boarders are loud in their opposition to the tariff on rooms, and some of them threaten to transfer their patronage to other institutions if the rule is enforced.

## CLIPPINGS.

A man in Peoria claims to have a stone that Washington threw at a wood-pecker, on his father's cherry tree.—*Ex.*

*Prof. in Mechanics.*—If a body meet a body—*Interrupted by students.*—"Coming thro' the rye." No formula deduced.

CLASS IN METAPHYSICS.—*Prof.*—Mr. A——, what is a co-ordinate conception of nature? *Student (in undertone.)*—Twins.—*Ex.*

*Polite Hostess.*—"Mr. Smith, may I be permitted to ask if you are gastronomically inclined to the posterior saltatory appendages of batrachians?" *Mr. Smith.*—"I'll take a wing if you please."

*Prof.*—"Mr. L., please give the quantity of *quidam*." *Mr. L.*—"In the first syllable it is *qui* long, but as to the second, I don't know whether it is—long or—short." *Prof.*—"That will do, Mr. L."

Will the tall freshman who chews his finger nails in chapel for lunch, give us a change of programme, and for a few days direct his attention principally to picking his nose?—*Hamilton Lit.*

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" cried a celebrated tragedian. "Wouldn't a jackass do as well?" inquired an affected young man, rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor; "just step up this way, sir." The young man sat down.—*Ex.*

Why didn't he edit a college paper?—*Argus.*

[The "boys" down at Ithaca had better go to farming again.]

A timid Chinese dined with the young ladies of Mount Holyoke Seminary a few weeks since. His laconic remark at leaving was: "Too much plenty girl."

The soliloquy of a Senior standing near the fiddler on Chapel street: "I give thee sixpence! I will see thee d——d first."—*Yale Record.*

The *University Herald* proposes "An Inter-Collegiate Rush." We are heartily in favor of the project if Vassar, Holyoke, and Packer are allowed to enter the contest. "Aye!"—*Exchange.*

The Sophomore class at the Wesleyan University "embraces four young ladies." An appreciative exchange thinks that it would be more conducive to comfort if there was one apiece all, round.

The *Lawrence Collegian* has a parody on "Commercial and Financial;" here are some of the "quotations":

*Butter*—Growing stronger.

*Cheese*—Animated—moving.

*Onions*—Safe investment. Not a cent can be lost.

*High-wines*—Rather unsteady, with a tendency to tightness.

*Whisky*—Going down rapidly; some cheap brands will come up again.

*Nails*—Dirty—large supply. Clean—great scarcity.

Be honorable in recitation. Don't take a book yourself, but sit next to the man who does, and pump him.—*College Argus.*

A soph. the other day at an auction, was amusing himself by picking at some cotton batting on the counter, when he was startled by the stentorian voice of the auctioneer with, "let that alone, many a young man has been ruined by meddling with cotton."

Few of the sophs. have the courage to write prize essays, when it is doubtful whether any prizes are in store, even for the successful contestants. Four noble men of '76, are struggling hard against the world, the flesh and the weather, and will no doubt originate productions worthy of their great abilities.

At a meeting of the Student's Association, about a month ago, which was carried on without becoming dignity and decorum, in the midst of the greatest confusion the following persons were elected officers of the Association: President, T. N. Treat; Vice-President, Bogannau; Secretary, R. B. Twiss; Treasurer, H. I. Bosworth.

Alas for "senior corner" of ancient fame. It is now beset by wild freshmen, and the echoes of prize declamations sound forth from dawn till midnight. Now we hear, "So let him writhe. Now my good brush"—and then, "I tell thee thou art defied;" while over all comes the ever practical question, "Is Sparta *deigh—ud*?" We pledge the "creams" to the freshman who will abstain from the use of oratory until after 8 o'clock, A. M.

Captain Jack and his brother Modocs have shuffled off the mortal coil, and wended their way to the great spirit under the auspices of the national government. There has been, however, no government sufficiently efficient to exterminate the little modocs of our lava beds. They flourish under the wings of the University, upon the blood of her suffering sons.

A very rapid, safe and easy way to make money, is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day, by every one, every where, who has a family, a full sized Sewing Machine with Table and Treadle for only \$10 that does the same work as a Machine you would pay \$80 for, rapid, smooth and firm, makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Eight new attachments for all work and the improved Button Hole Worker used by us only. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. \$30 and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such Machine was ever offered at any such price. 35,000 sold last year. 100,000 Families use them. Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Editors, Machinists, Tailors, &c. recommend them as perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place, write for it, or buy a Machine for your Family or a relation, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price \$10. Read advertisement beginning "60 saved in every Family" in another part of this paper. Address the Proprietors, ROBERT J. MULLIGAN & Co., 396 Canal Street, New York.

The President of Cornell University says the young women there average 10 per cent. better on the examination papers than the young men.—*Ex.*

THE VOLANTE.

# HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL. CHICAGO, ILL. SESSION OF 1874-5.

The Fifteenth Winter Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence October 1, 1874, and close on the Second Thursday of February, 1875.

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R. LUDLAM, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.  
R. WELCH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.  
J. S. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.  
TEMPLE S. HOYNE, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
WILLIS DANFORTH, M. D., Prof. of Clinical and Operative Surgery.  
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LEONARD PRATT, M. D., Prof. of Special Pathology and Diagnosis.  
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W. H. WOODYATT, M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.  
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G. A. HALL, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Children.  
ALBERT G. BEEBE, M. D., Prof. of Dermic and Orthopaedic Surgery.  
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For Students entering on the two course plan, each course..... \$80 00  
For Graduation Fee..... 30 00  
For Partial Course, each chair..... 10 00  
For Dissecting Material..... \$5 00 to 10 00

## SPRING

## COURSE.

The Faculty have decided to resume the Spring Course of Lectures. All the chairs will be represented in this course.

Matriculation, (good for the following winter) ..... \$ 5 00  
Lecture Tickets..... 25 00

This course will commence March 11, and continue until May 27, 1875.

Dissecting Ticket, (optional,)..... \$5 00  
Hospital Ticket, (optional,)..... 5 00

All fees are required to be paid to the Registrar IN ADVANCE.

For information address

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