

# THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME III.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JULY, 1874.

NUMBER 9.

## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY,

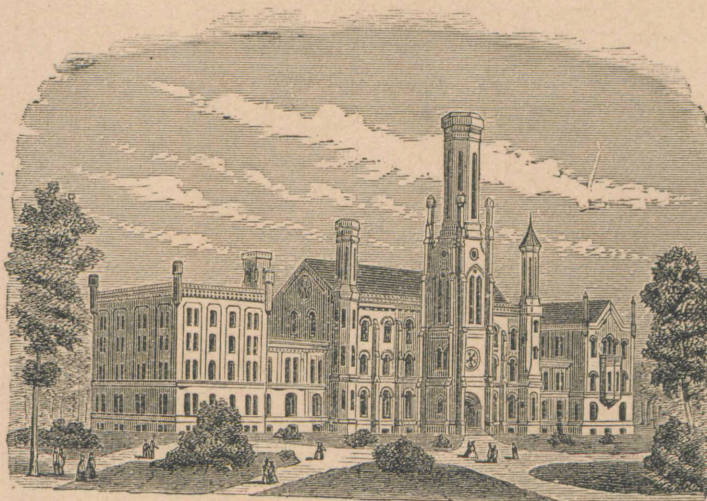
COMMERCIAL,

SCIENTIFIC,

ASTRONOMICAL,

CLASSICAL,

LAW.



### EXPENSES.

Board, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.	
.....	\$97.50 to \$117.00
Tuition.....	70.00 to 70.00
Room Rent.....	15.00 to 15.00
Incidental.....	6.00 to 6.00
Library Fee, 50 cts. per term.	1.50 to 1.50

Gas costs from \$7 to \$10, and fuel from \$10 to \$15 per annum for each student. Washing 75 cents per dozen.

### 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, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  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.

The success of this Department under the present management warrants the Trustees in calling special attention to the opportunities afforded to young men for acquiring a practical English education, as well as a thorough preparation for our best Colleges.

### TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks; the second (which begins on January 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.

### LOCATION, BUILDINGS, ETC.

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



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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JULY, 1874.

NUMBER 9.

EDITORS:  
GEORGE SUTHERLAND, '74. R. R. COON, JR., '74.  
R. M. IRELAND, '74.  
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## EDITORIALS.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers the incoming editors who were deputed by the Student's Association to wield the editorial quill, Messrs. Roney, Bogannau, Niles, Hastings and Fisher. Under the management of these gentlemen, we are sure that the VOLANTE will not only increase the reputation for ability which it has acquired in past years, but also that the larger number of editors will give it a variety such as it has not yet possessed. Messrs. Dean, Ives and Helmer will attend to the business and finance.

The election in the Board of Trustees at their recent meeting, happily enables us to chronicle the fact that a permanent president has been secured for the University. Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Crozier Theological Seminary, is the man around whom our hopes now cluster, and whose advent to power, it is hoped, will mark a new era in the history of our Alma Mater, when the hatchet is to be buried, the pipe of peace to be passed around, and the University to move forward in a career of unity, strength, and progress.

Dr. Moss comes very highly recommended by those who know him best, not only as an able metaphysician, and man of general scholarly attainments, but as a man of stamina, energy, and executive ability. He is said to have been the choice next to Dr. Robinson for the presidency of Brown University: and Dr. Anderson, president of Rochester, has said that he knew of no man he would prefer to Dr. Moss, to succeed him in case of a necessity for a successor. So any hopes cherished by us, that a strong and suitable man has been selected to preside over our destinies, seem neither ill-founded nor extravagant. The two upper classes may especially congratulate themselves, if they are ambitious to become philosophers, as Dr. Moss ranks, we understand, among the very first metaphysicians in the denomination to which he belongs, a reputation which his very able metaphysical lecture before the literary societies by no means damaged.

Judge Doolittle will now be relieved of the burden

which he so unselfishly consented to carry for awhile. The influence that he has exerted for the good of the University has been great; the debt due him it is not easy to calculate. His name itself has commanded respect for the institution, has drawn attention towards it, and solicited an interest in its welfare. The broad catholic spirit apparently beginning to be manifested in the Board of Trustees, as shown by the names of the men elected to fill the vacancies in that body, and in the plan now mooted of endeavoring to have each of the prominent denominations endow a chair, and have a representative in the Faculty, appears to be simply an outgrowth of his influence; it is in harmony with his breadth of views, his contempt for all things narrow. A liberal system of this kind would, no doubt, result in making this the University of Chicago, not only in name, but in "spirit and in truth," in making it an object of pride, interest and solicitude, not only to the Baptists, but to the people of Chicago. The students have not failed to appreciate the efforts of the Judge in behalf of their Alma Mater; and the little presentation made to him the evening of the levee, was an expression, not of mere sentimentality, but of sincere regard.

As we glance over the new catalogue our eye catches the following: "It has been thought advisable to discontinue the awarding of prizes after the present year." In a previous article on the subject of prizes, we urged the Faculty to drop several of the prizes that had been long ago repudiated by their so-called donors; and if now no money can be obtained from those who promised to furnish the prize we think it advisable that the awarding of prizes should be discontinued, at least until other men can be found who will be more prompt in payment. But we understand that a certain amount of money has been received by the University, with the express provision that the interest thereon shall be prize money. Will that money be applied according to agreement? We hope so, and also that in addition to it, many more prizes may be established for excellence in the various departments. Our prizes have heretofore been awarded in rhetorical exercises, and we have had occasion to notice their healthy and stimulating effect. Even if merit does not always receive its due reward, even if the third rate speaker is adjudged the prize, still the prospect of a prize has had a telling effect upon each of the performers. Cheered by the sight of an honorable reward, the Junior has often discoursed with greater eloquence than when he has arrived at a Senior's estate.

They certainly have every moral motive to stimulate



them at graduation, but whenever there is a discrimination and a selection of one person over all others, it exercises an untold power in advance of all other motives that may be brought to bear upon the youthful tyro. Thinking as we do then, we trust that the powers who hold sway over this University will consider it advisable to continue to award prizes as soon as men can be found who will make prompt payment of prize money.

With the present number the present editors close their official connection with the VOLANTE. If perchance, the editorials have exerted no influence, if the literary department has been inane and lifeless, the locals dry and the advertisements unremunerative, and the whole paper a failure, still there are at least, three individuals disciplined and benefited by the editorial task which their fellow students imposed upon them. But we cannot consider our efforts a failure. The congratulations which we have received from distant *alumni*, the support and encouragement which we have received at home, as well as the notices invariably favorable with which the college press has greeted our college paper, cause us to hope that the VOLANTE has been a success, and has made, perhaps some progress. We have from time to time been pointed to deficiencies in the paper, but no one has yet called our attention to a defect of which we had not previously been aware. Men who are faithful in their class-work, in society-work and in all other college enterprise, cannot have a very great amount of time to devote to college literature. Want of time, not lack of interest and zeal, has made us offer an imperfect production, whenever we may have done so. We have sought to remedy this defect for the future by successfully urging the appointment of two additional editors, who with the present number, can make of the VOLANTE a better paper than it has hitherto been.

We have not been favored with as many contributions as we desired, but we have received as many as we should expect. No one likes to write on a venture, not knowing whether his article will be received or not; and so we have not been deluged with articles of embryo journalists; but whenever we have personally solicited a contribution from one whose ability is surety for a good article, our appeals, with one or two exceptions, have not been made in vain.

From the Faculty downward all members of the institution have manifested an interest in the success of this college enterprise. Especially faithful and energetic have been our publishers, by whose business tact the paper was at once placed on a sure financial basis that enabled it to pass unscathed through the "panic," and the other trying times. With kindness toward our patrons, contributors, and the college editorial fraternity, and with malice toward none, we close our arduous yet pleasant labors, earnestly trusting that the VOLANTE may reach the proud pinnacle of fame to which it is at present aspiring.

## LITERARY.

## THE PRINCES OF GREEK AND LATIN ORATORY.

Among those men whose fame has added to the glory of the Eternal City, none can be called the peer in oratory of Cicero, and, among those who have ascended the Grecian bema, and have spoken in tones of attic eloquence, there is not one who would admit comparison with Demosthenes, not one whose reputation the succeeding ages have so well sustained. Since then, these men stand as superiors to all their fellow orators in their respective states, it is a matter by no means void of interest to notice how they stand in relation to each other.

The voice of contemporaries and the voice of posterity agree in the verdict that the Grecian democracy rather than the Roman republic gave to the world its greatest orator. To briefly examine in what his superiority consisted will be the object of our sentences. The reputation of each, however, is so great, and so well earned, that one would fain be careful how he exalts the one for fear of casting shade upon the brilliancy of the other.

We will assert, to begin with, the superiority of the great Athenian in the purity of his purpose, which gave to his arguments all the force of conscientious conviction, and in the spirit of life, which caused his hearers to forget the speaker in the speech itself. Men might listen to the Roman and say, "how well he speaks!" they would listen to the Athenian, and shout, "let us march against Phillip!"

A mighty will and an indomitable spirit shone out in all of Demosthenes' orations. Thought, sentiment, and passion were mingled by the power of a master mind. The beauty and sublimity of the diction were inseparable from utility. Words were not marshalled by him, as sometimes they were by Cicero, for mere rhetorical display; they were used simply to express the necessary thought—to gain the object which he had in view.

In reply to the accusation that Demosthenes' orations smelled of the midnight lamp, some one has said that they smelled rather of the water drinker and the man of thought. One has only to read for himself the orations of the great original to discover the truth of this statement. Whether it be in the oration on the Crown, or in the oration on the Embassy, in the oration against the law of Leptines, or in one of the Phillipics, he will find them overflowing, not as in those of Cicero, with the abundance of beautiful and pleasing terms, but with the abundance and richness of the thought itself. He will find, cropping out almost constantly, striking practical truths, valuable perhaps at any time, or in any age, but peculiarly pertinent to the point in hand. He was, doubtless, the most persuasive orator that the world has seen. Others have excelled him in the beauty and elegance of their diction; others have appeared by whom

the ears of an audience could be more gratefully pleased; but there has not been one who could more powerfully sway the minds of men. That style, most fortunate for the orator, of not spoiling the effect and force of an expression, by bundling it in too many words, his early and laborious study of Thucydides, helped, no doubt, to give him. Fenelon in his dialogue justly makes the "shade" of Demosthenes to boast, that nothing could be deducted from his orations, and that of Cicero to affirm that nothing could be added to his.

Cicero delighted in the flowers of rhetoric, the ornaments of oratory. He would even reproduce the same thought, sometimes, dressed up in different clothing. He was not, however, like those third rate orators, whose orations abound in flowers, but have no substance in them. As in his philosophical works, so in his orations—a brilliant current of thought runs through them all, a stream remarkable not so much for its depth as for its sparkling clearness. Although in depth of thought and in logical persuasion, he must be placed below the Attic orator, still, all must admit, that he too with all his ornaments was a most powerfully effective speaker, and achieved many and great successes. His oratory sparkling as it did with wit, and embellished as it was with ornate terms, was probably more pleasing to the auditor than was that of the great Athenian. It was probably clearer too, or at least, the stream running less deep enabled his hearers to see the bottom with less effort.

Both owe their fame to a great extent to the fact that they were thrown into life at epochs when their respective countries were being shaken by violent political convulsions. Those were the times that tried men's souls, times calculated to draw forth the most active energies, the deepest earnestness, and the most fervid eloquence of patriotic statesmen. The conspiracy of Cataline gave Cicero the opportunity both to crush the conspiracy, and to denounce, in tones of masterly invective, the abandoned conspirator. In the contentions of the later civil war, he found abundant sources of inspiration for his eloquence. That tongue which Fulvia afterwards viciously cut out, found active work in hurling stinging shafts of denunciation at her unprincipled husband.

Phillip's warlike and aggressive conduct made the unity of Greece, a thing of the most vital importance to her safety, even to her very life as an independent nation. The sagacity of Demosthenes discovered this at once; and the earnest and powerful appeals which he made in its behalf, the terrible thunder-bolts of invective which he hurled against the enemy of his country, the resistless manner in which he vindicated his own political conduct in his great master-piece of oratory—all have contributed to his coronation with a crown more lasting than the golden one which Ctesiphon would have placed upon his head—the crown of an imperishable fame, an immortal reputation.

Both doubtless were animated in all their public actions by sentiments of the most sincere patriotism, but the public actions of both were not directed by the same steadfast and determined will. A comparison between the two in this respect must result to the advantage of the man of Athens. He had one object ever before his eyes; from his policy of uniting the Grecian states against the wily Macedonian he never swerved. For this he gave the energies of his life, and for this he met his death.

On the other hand Cicero's determined and unbending conduct in the Catalinarian conspiracy stands almost alone amid his several exhibitions of timidity and vacillation. Although his origin would seem to have made him naturally the friend of the popular party, he is early to be found in the patrician ranks. He opposes the agrarian law of Rullus; he casts reproach upon the memory of the Gracchi.

When Cæsar's forces had entered Italy, Cicero undertakes a command against him, but soon repents his resolution, and hastens to make terms with the conqueror of Gaul. Soon he changes his mind again, and crossing to the opposite peninsula, he joins the conqueror of the East. When the battle of Pharsalia had rendered Cæsar master of the Roman world, we find Cicero again at Rome. He is taken into Cæsar's favor; he even condescends to flatter the man whose star is in the ascendant. When, however, the assassin's daggers had laid the great dictator at the foot of Pompey's pillar, Cicero extols the murder as a god-like act. In short, during this period, he seems the veriest shuttlecock of circumstances. How far are we from being able to say of him, as some one has said of the great Napoleon, "decision flashed upon his councils." It may be said, however, in extenuation of Cicero, that a course which would seem to be so beneficial to his country was not so easy to discover, as that which Demosthenes pursued; still his sympathies evidently were with the senatorial party. This party he believed to be the defenders of the liberties of Rome. He may then be justly criticised for not taking a more decided stand in their behalf.

But if either of these men had faults, the world can well afford to forget them in the pre-eminence of their virtues, and orators of modern times should "thank the immortal gods" who have enabled them to profit by examples so pre-eminently excellent.

The class of '77 indulged in a picnic during the latter part of the term, substituting it for their class supper. They went down to Hyde Park with a good supply of ice cream, lemonade, cakes, girls, and other delicacies, and had a good time. Not all of the class were there, as some thought, in view of the approaching examinations, they would better "cram" on Trigonometry, than on ice cream and lemonade.



## PERSONAL.

'65. Rowley came back home July 1st. The institution has sent forth few more successful men than Rowley.

'66. F. A. Smith is practicing law in the city. He attended the alumni meeting, July 1st.

'67. W. W. Everts, Jr., is having a very successful pastorate at Indiana Avenue.

'68. E. O. Taylor has removed from Kansas to Michigan. \$1,500 per annum is his reward from a Baptist church for his labors.

'68. Henry Gardner was to the alumni meeting. He is doing a thriving law business in the city.

'68. Hostetter was at the stock show of Col. King at Dexter Park, in May, and visited us also. He and his two brothers are running a stock farm near Mt. Carroll.

'69. J. M. Coon has settled as pastor at Galva, Ills.

'69. E. F. Stearns looked happy during commencement week. He will remain at Beaver Dam next year.

'69. Dibell was "around" commencement day. Dorance is having his share of success in law at Joliet, Ills.

Allison is feeding crumbs of "life" to the 25th St. Baptists during vacation.

'70. Hastings is practicing medicine in Nebraska.

'70. C. E. Taylor has removed from Normal to Pontiac, Ills. He is pastor of the baptist church in the latter place.

'70. Dewolf visited Alma Mater during commencement week. He has recently settled as pastor of the Baptist Church of Bristol, Ct.

'70. G. W. Mead has resigned the Halsted Street Baptist Church. He intends going farther west, we understand.

'70. Babcock has married a daughter of Dr. Boyd, of Wisconsin, and gone far west for the practice of law.

'72. Hall is spending the summer as a "Hoosier School-master."

'72. Wood has been invited to fill the pulpit of Madison Ave. Baptist Church, New York city, during the pastor's vacation.

'72. Davidson, after a year's travel in the old world, has returned looking hale and strong.

'73. Weller's sun-burned face and hands showed themselves among us last week. Farming has proved so invigorating that he hopes to enter the Theological Seminary next fall.

'73. Watts was married on June 23d, at Weyauwega, Wis., to Miss Luella Post, of that place. J. H. Sampson of '73 stood by and sanctioned the infamous transaction.

'73. J. H. Sampson is stopping with the good baptist people of Monroe, Wis., for the summer.

'74. Bailey goes to Lincoln, Neb., as assistant professor of natural history. Salary \$1,200.

'76. Lewis has gone to Oberlin "to finish."

'77. \$100 a month and the big girls allures Mastin away from the College next year. He will pedagogue at Shannon, Illinois.

## AT HOME.

## COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement season passed off to the satisfaction of the audiences which the ability of Chicago University called out, and to all the students, except perhaps a few, who still believe that the judges were unable to sufficiently appreciate the efforts of their mighty intellects. The weather, thanks to a benignant providence, was the most delightful ever experienced. The relatives of some of the performers, had come even from distant states, to witness their maiden or maturer efforts. The large audiences present on every occasion, triumphantly vindicate the peremptory choice of the University Place Church by the Faculty, notwithstanding the decision of the trustees, and the almost unanimous wish of the students for a different place. The verdict of the various Alumni who were present, is that this should be numbered among the most successful commencements of Chicago University.

## THE FRESHMAN EXHIBITION.

Monday evening, June 29, witnessed the first public appearance of the class of '77. The audience was large and judged by the applause and bouquets was very appreciative. Mr. G. C. Stebbins and Miss Rommies provided the musical part of the entertainment to the satisfaction of everybody. A glance at the programme suggests nothing new; there are the inevitable Toussaint L'Ouverture, Spartacus, Regulus, &c., &c., but with the exception of this one defect, we doubt if any freshman class has appeared to better advantage than did the class of '77 on the evening of their entertainment.

Nathaniel K. Honore, of Chicago, was the first to mount the stage, and declaimed *Toussaint L'Ouverture* in clear and vigorous tones, and in an earnest and unaffected manner. This declamation was one of the most creditable of the evening.

Not so successful, however, was Anderson W. Clark, of Gardner, Kansas, in the rendition of *Spartacus*, a selection requiring nearly every characteristic, physical mental and moral, which Mr. Clark has not. This gentleman has good declamatory powers, and had he selected a milder declamation, and one more adapted to himself, his might have ranked among the best performances.

The rendition of *The Traitor's Death-bed*, by George C. Mastin, of Shannon, was the finest exhibition of dramatic skill that we have ever witnessed at a freshman exhibition. For his control of his voice, for his power over his audience, for his command of himself in the midst of passion, too much praise cannot be awarded him.

Fowler E. Lansing, of Camanche, Iowa, declaimed *The Polish Boy* in an earnest and effective manner.

While there were several defects that could have been remedied by work, the declamation on the whole was deserving of credit.

Joseph V. Garton, of Des Moines, Iowa, gave the familiar piece *Regulus*. While the selection is an old one, the gentleman is excusable for it, because it is exactly adapted to his voice and person. With the exception of a slight tendency to a boisterous manner, the declamation was very fine indeed.

Charles R. Dean, of Chicago, spoke on *Taxation*, a selection from Otis. Mr. Dean was self-possessed, earnest and forcible, and gave a fair rendering of his piece.

*Irish Aliens* received due attention at the hands of James R. Chapman, of Freedom, who fully appreciated the spirit of his selection. His manner was easy and graceful, and his enunciation distinct, a voice too weak to do justice to the declamation being the only defect.

Andrew J. Egbert, of Chicago, declaimed *The Warder's Revenge* in such a manner as to hold the undivided attention of his hearers. His voice was sometimes rough and unnatural, his manner at first affected, but his nice discrimination and successful delineation of emotion and passion, would atone for a multitude of errors.

*Parrhasius and the Captive* was spoken by James R. Ives, of Amboy. The rendering evinced thorough sympathy with the piece, and careful study and preparation in representing the delicate shades of feeling and passion. No piece was attempted which is more difficult of delivery, and but one surpassed it in merit of execution.

*The Moor's Revenge* was chosen by Luther G. Bass, of Malden. A selection equally earnest, but less dramatic would have been more suitable to the gentleman's powers, yet he deserves a full measure of praise for his successful declamation.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the expression of the audience was unanimous in favor of G. C. Mastin for the first prize; while for the second prize Messrs. Ives, Honore, Garton, Egbert and Chapman had their respective supporters. The judges decided that Geo. C. Mastin was clearly entitled to the first prize, and after considerable hesitation awarded the second prize to Andrew J. Egbert.

## CLASS DAY.

The class day exercises occurred on Tuesday afternoon. The day was pleasant and the attendance large. The meeting passed off quite pleasantly, though the literary exercises were hardly up to the standard, as little labor had evidently been expended upon them. The redeeming feature was the presence of a band which discoursed exhilarating strains at intervals.

Mr. Sutherland, president of the class, in his characteristic style, extended a welcome to the company, and told them that the class itself must have sole credit for the excellence of the exercises, as it had not been worried by the criticisms of a professor in preparing them.

The ivy orator, Mr. Fisher, delivered a pleasing address. Like knowledge for which he and his classmates had been striving, the ivy does not die, but lives on from year to year with a life that is perennial.

The class history was read by Mr. Holt. It hardly contained the usual amount of class statistics, etc., but was, for the most part, a smoothly written and racy biography of the different members of the class. Mr. Holt made some good hits upon the potent, grave, and reverend seniors, although, as is usual on such occasions, he forgot that he was an embryo minister, and seemed to have little respect for the commandment relating to veracity.

Mr. Coon's oration on "The Story of Language," was the most carefully prepared production on the programme; while it was not one of Mr. Coon's happiest efforts, it was nevertheless a well conceived oration, couched in pleasing terms.

The audience were now delighted by the harmonious notes of the class song. The tenor of Messrs. Holt and Treat, and the bass of Messrs. Sutherland and Ireland were especially commended.

Mr. Bailey, the prophet, pictured the future of his classmates, not so much by words, as by cartoons and caricatures, for the manufacturing of which he has a decided genius. He had no respect whatever for the feelings of anybody, but placed the several seniors in all manner of ignominious positions.

Mr. Egbert, caused considerable merriment by the distribution of certain presents to several members of the class, giving to each just what he thought least suited to his needs. Mr. Egbert made each presentation with certain humorous and appropriate remarks, and seemed very much at his ease upon the stage.

The class now proceeded to smoke the pipe of peace. Being unused to indulging in the weed, they seemed ignorant of how to light their pipes, but, after great difficulty, most of them succeeded.

The farewell address was given by Mr. Otis. He affectionately said "good-bye" to the Faculty, undergraduates, Alma Mater, class mates, *et al.* In speaking to his classmates, he very truthfully said that their Alma Mater had only led them to the gateways of knowledge. If they would acquire genuine scholarship, they must not now slacken their efforts. The address was quite entertaining.

The farewell song was now sung by the class, and the class-day exercises of '74 were numbered among the things of the past.

## THE JUNIOR PRIZE CONTEST.

Tuesday evening the Juniors entered the arena, and had their little struggle to see which could best wield the sceptre of the Gallic Hercules. The house was well filled with an attentive audience, which seemed ever ready to burst forth in cheers, as each bashful junior



descended from the rostrum. It was the occasion of the maiden speech of two or three of the class, who, of course, received their bouquets with becoming blushes. By some mistake two sets of programmes had been prepared, only one of which, we have understood, met the approval of the Faculty. The class made an excellent choice in their music, which was furnished by the Garden City Quartette. The audience attempted to encore the Quartette on one or two occasions, but were compelled to succumb before the iron sceptre of Judge Doolittle, who told them that the programme must go on.

Mr. Boganau, of Bassein, Burmah, was the first orator of the evening, and spoke to us on "The Characteristics of the English." He referred to the complex origin of the English from the Angles, Jutes, and Celts, and showed that they possessed some of the traits of each. The Englishman has about him much of the animal, and yet, he is strong in mind, as well as sturdy in body. He is very enterprising. His patriotism is of the noblest stamp. The oration was very finely written, and while, without close attention, it was a little difficult to understand Mr. Boganau, his delivery nevertheless was both pleasant and graceful.

Mr. Herbert A. Howe spoke upon "The Origin and Destiny of the American Indian." The young speaker discussed the several prevalent theories in regard to the origin of our aborigines; and, in regard to their destiny, he predicted for them utter extermination. The composition was of real merit, and while we liked the animated voice in which it was delivered, yet, if we mistake not, a little greater ease upon the stage, and a little more action in delivery would have added to the general effect.

Mr. Solomon S. Niles discoursed upon "The Responsibility of Freedom." He spoke of the different kinds of freedom—in church, state, society, &c. Freedom is the greatest boon bestowed by a kind providence on man; but it brings with it certain responsibilities, as to how we are to use and preserve it. The oration contained some good thought, but was rather more religious in its character than the subject demanded, and contained rather too much inferior poetry. The delivery was very tame and lifeless. Mr. Niles should enter one of the literary societies, and practice up, if he would be an "orator as Brutus is."

Mr. Wm. R. Roney delivered a quite artistic oration on "The Spirit Artist." We feel the presence of a spiritual power moulding and fashioning us, and matter about us. The body is but the reflection of the spirit within us, which we call mind. The material creation is but the garment of the Almighty Infinite Spirit. Man and his work shall perish, but the work of the Spirit Artist shall live forever. The subject was a good one, and fairly handled in the argument. The composition was smoothly written, and graceful in its style. The

delivery would have been improved by greater energy and animation.

Mr. Jonathan Staley delivered one of the most thoughtful and elaborate productions of the evening, on "Thomas Carlyle." The power of producing original ideas is the distinguishing characteristic of the great man. The original creative mind is the great mind, and this Carlyle possessed in an eminent degree. The gentleman very carefully delineated the peculiarities of the great Scotchman, his grand, noble soul, his simplicity of character, as well as his wonderful strength of mind, &c. He was a great author because a great man. In vigor and strength of thought this oration stands foremost among the productions of the evening, and had the excellence of the delivery at all approximated to the excellence of the composition, it must, we think, have taken a prize.

In the opinion of the majority of the audience the finest oration of the evening, taking into account both the composition and the delivery, was reserved till the last. It was delivered by Mr. Richard B. Twiss, and was called "Soul Power." In everything in nature there is something which makes it what it is. We call it life in the tree, the soul or life in man. It works from within outwards. There is a soul magnetism which runs through the whole fabric of society; it binds together the family; it holds the clan in allegiance to its chief, the army to its general. This power is found in literature; it exhales from the poet's song. This composition was marked by freshness of thought and language, and polish of style. In the opinion of the critic, the delivery of this oration was much the best of the evening, being easy, graceful and animated.

When the prizes were announced, it was found that Mr. Roney had been looked upon by the judges with favorable eyes; they awarded to him the first prize, and gave to Mr. Twiss the second. They also made honorable mention of Mr. Boganau. Recognizing the disadvantage under which he labored in writing in a foreign tongue, they deemed his oration especially creditable.

#### COMMENCEMENT PROPER.

On the morning of July 1, at nine o'clock the concourse that had gathered within and without the University was reduced to marching order by the marshal of the day, Prof. J. C. Freeman. In advance marched the Western Light Guard Band discoursing martial music, then followed the undergraduates in regular gradation, after which proceeded in order, the graduating class, President Doolittle, the members of the Faculty, the Trustees, the Regents, members of other colleges, the friends of the University and the invited guests. This imposing procession arrived at the church at 9:30 A. M., and appropriated the seats that had not yet been occupied. A platform had been erected on which sat the President, and behind him the Trustees and Faculty of the institution.

A full house listened to the words of the eloquent graduates.

Rev. Mr. Stearns of Wisconsin invoked the Divine blessing, after which came the literary exercises in the following order:

Frank J. Wilcox spoke on "Industrial Revolutions." He stated that concentration of capital and division of labor are salient distinctions of modern industry. Mr. Wilcox treated the subject in an eminently practical manner, and in the course of his remarks propounded theories worthy of a disciple of economic science.

The "Perils of Popularity," was the subject of an oration by T. Edward Egbert, wherein he pointed out the dangers that environ those on whom the giddy crowd bestow their praises. The oration was a well-written production, and was listened to with marked attention, yet imperfect committal greatly impaired its effect.

Charles H. D. Fisher discoursed on "The True Ideal." While the world around us is improving the world within us should not be neglected. We remember many great men not by their deeds but by their ideas. A man moulds and fashions his life after an ideal pattern; he cannot help it. There were many vigorous thoughts dressed in fitting phrase in this oration, and it was delivered with commendable earnestness.

"Theories of Life" was the theme of a very good oration by Levi H. Holt. Men should have some theory by which to mould their life, and not drift aimlessly about. He spoke of the different theories prevalent among men, and then in earnest and impassioned words, inculcated the adoption of a correct theory. This speech was finely written and well delivered.

"The Two Safeguards of the Republic," was the theme of an eloquent address by Robert M. Ireland. Ancient republics have fallen, but they have not like ours been founded on the intelligence of the masses. The people and the press should cease so cant about the corruption of our politics, but should put forth their energies to make them better. These two, the educated intelligence of the people, and their active individual interest and participation in the affairs of government, will ensure the safety of our young republic. The young orator spoke on a theme of vital moment. His production was chaste in style and vigorous and original in thought, and elicited much hearty and well-deserved applause.

Charles T. Otis gave a vivid and elegant portrayal of "The Character of Edmund Burke." He was a philosopher and a statesman, and as a statesman his best days were given to America, India and France. He was not a time-serving politician of his age, but during all time do the statesmanlike principles of Burke hold sway. As an oration this production occupies a high rank.

"The Awakening of Spain," was the subject of a very able oration by George Sutherland. It was a brief but searching examination of the civil and religious condition of Spain, from the time when the crescent gleamed from a thousand citadels as a sign of religious toleration, down through those centuries of intolerance and despotism, till the present era, when Spain is beginning to awake, and when her struggle for free institutions is giving a terrible energy to thought, and promising to send her forward in a career of prosperity and progress. The oration showed great strength of thought, was written in an eminently terse and vigorous style, and delivered in a very spirited and energetic manner. Mr. Sutherland did himself great credit.

"David Livingstone" found a eulogist in Theodore N. Treat, who traced the early life and subsequent career of the great adventurer, in a speech condensed yet comprehensive, exhibiting at times vivid picturesqueness of description. He predicted that in future years, Africa regenerated as the culmination of the explorer's efforts, would be a monument to Livingstone's memory, grander, loftier and more sublime than polished marble and stately monolith.

R. R. Coon, Jr., gave a classic production on "Culture and Character." Culture he defined as the sovereign, and character the manhood of man. Culture is necessary to man's development, but character is that which makes a man brave and heroic. Culture makes the scholar, but character forms the man. The treatment of the subject was original and vivacious; the thought was gilded by attractive imagery. In point of style and delivery it was a finished production, and drew forth a storm of applause from the audience.

After music by the band, the graduating class ascended the rostrum, and received their diplomas from President Doolittle, but without the customary speech to the graduating class, which, for lack of time was omitted. The degree of "B. A." was conferred on the following persons:

Reune Runyon Coon, Jr.,	Pana, Ill.
Thomas Edward Egbert,	Metamora, Ill.
Charles Henry Day Fisher,	Wyanet, Ill.
Levi Herbert Holt,	Ottawa, Kansas.
Robert Morgan Ireland,	Macon, Ill.
Charles Tillinghast Otis,	Chicago, Ill.
George Sutherland,	West Eau Claire, Wis.
Frank James Wilcox,	Northfield, Minn.

The following received the degree of "B. S.":

Gilbert Ellis Bailey,	Chicago, Ill.
Theodore Newell Treat,	Janesville, Wis.

The President then relieved the suspense of the various competitors by reading the reports of the several committees. The Freshman prizes were awarded, the first to G. C. Mastin the second to A. J. Egbert. W. G. Hastings of the Sophomore class, received the first prize for excellence in composition and H. B. Mitchell was awarded the second prize. As the result of the Junior contest W. R. Roney received the first prize, and R. B. Twiss the second prize.

Without any delay Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Crozier Theologica Seminary, responded to the invitation of the literary societies to address them on that occasion. His subject was "Leading Questions." Want of space forbids us giving even a brief synopsis of this able address. His treatment of his theme showed him to be a man of great intellectual power and philosophical attainments, and those who were able to follow him, after the fatigue inevitable from listening to the previous speeches, were unanimous in terming it the ablest and most scholarly address to which they had listened for many a day.

#### ALUMNI MEETING.

At two o'clock of commencement day the Alumni met at the University for business. But a small proportion of the sons of U. of C. visited their *alma mater*, owing undoubtedly to a misunderstanding with regard to the literary and gustatorial exercises. W. W. Everts was appointed chairman, and H. A. Gardner was present as secretary. During the course of



the meeting several subjects were discussed, but no business of importance was transacted except the appointment of a committee to request the University authorities to grant the evening before commencement to the Alumni, on which to hold their annual meeting, and the appointment of the regular officers and literary programme.

The officers of the Association were appointed as follows: President, H. C. Mabie, '68; Vice-President, W. W. Everts, Jr., '67; Secretary, O. C. Weller, '73; Treasurer, C. T. Otis, '74; Toast-master, Goodman, '62; Executive Committee, F. W. Peck, J. F. Bonfield and W. S. Pierce.

The following programme of literary exercises was also appointed: Orator, R. D. Sheppard, '68; Alternate, J. C. Rowley, '65; Poet, D. B. Butler, '68; Alternate, C. R. Henderson, '70; Paper, J. T. Sunderland, '67; Alternate, A. J. Miner, '68.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The closing scene and most enjoyable feature of commencement week, was the president's levee, given at the University building, Wednesday evening. The parlors, and other rooms thrown open, are spacious, but the company was large, and there seemed to be no extra space. Great credit is due to the ladies of the University, who, at no little expense of time and exertion, succeeded in very tastefully decorating with flowers, evergreens, and ivy, the parlors and halls of the building. Mr. Treffry, who furnished the handsome wreath, and some of the other flowers, is also deserving of thanks. All the guests received a hearty welcome at the hands of Judge Doolittle and his estimable lady, the host and hostess of the evening.

Not the least enjoyable part of the entertainment, in the opinion of many, was the disposing of refreshments, which were abundantly served in the college chapel. The students present, attended the chapel exercise with much more elastic steps than they have ever been known to use before.

After the refreshments had been served, a golden headed cane was presented to Judge Doolittle on behalf of the students. Mr. Egbert, of the graduating class, made the presentation, and accompanied it with a few suitable remarks, speaking of the good feeling existing among the students towards the Judge during his brief term of office. President Doolittle very happily responded in a few eloquent remarks. He expressed great faith in the future of the University. Movements were now on foot which would result, he thought, in freeing the institution from all encumbrance of debt, endow its chairs, and enable the corner stone of the "North Wing" to be laid by the commencement day of '76. In order to do this, however, not only the denomination which has chief control, but the people of Chicago—all should join heart and hand in striving to make this a University worthy of the city.

Many distinguished guests were present, whose names the lack of space prevents us from giving. The company dispersed at about half past eleven o'clock with a very favorable verdict in regard to the success of the entertainment.

Whatever imperfections that may be noticed about this number, please attribute to the fact that the poor editors are about worn out with previous hard work, and the warm weather.

BASE BALL.

THE SENIORS AND FIRST YEARS.

We have received the report of the first game between the first nine of the Senior class and the first nine of the first year preparatory class. It was played on the grounds in rear of the Seminary, and was witnessed by a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, among them many of the students. It was a very exciting contest, and well played on both sides.

The following is

THE SCORE.

SENIORS.		O.	R.	1ST. YEARS.		O.	R.
Sutherland, l. f. ....	3	3		Bailey, c. ....	3	2	
Holt, 2d b. ....	5	1		Gray, 2d b. ....	4	2	
Bailey, G. 1st b. ....	4	2		Pitt, 1st b. ....	3	4	
Ireland, r. f. ....	4	2		Tolman, r. f. ....	4	3	
Wilcox, c. ....	2	5		McDougall, p. ....	2	4	
Fisher, 3d b. ....	5	2		Earll, c. f. ....	3	3	
Coon, s. s. ....	1	4		Rowell, l. f. ....	2	3	
Treat, c. f. ....	1	1		Scofield, 3d b. ....	2	4	
Egbert, p. ....	2	3		Day, s. s. ....	4	3	
Total	27	23		Total	27	28	

Time of game, 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Mr. A. J. Egbert, Umpire.

Another match game was played between the Senior and Sophomore nines, Thursday afternoon, June 18th. The Sophomores took the field, and thought that an easy victory was theirs. The result of their first engagement was other than they could wish or hope for. We have space only for the score of this game.

SENIORS.		O.	R.	SOPHOMORES.		O.	R.
Sutherland, 2d b. ....	1	6		Norris, 1st b. ....	2	3	
Holt, l. f. ....	3	4		Rhodes, s. s. ....	2	3	
Egbert, p. ....	2	2		Patt, l. f. ....	4	2	
Ireland, r. f. ....	4	3		Fisher, A. p. ....	5	0	
Bailey, 1st b. ....	2	2		Hastings, 2d b. ....	5	0	
Fisher, C. 3d b. ....	4	1		Johnston, c. f. ....	3	2	
Wilcox, c. ....	4	2		Doggett, 3d b. ....	2	2	
Otis, c. f. ....	5	1		Bosworth, 2nd b. ....	3	1	
Coon, s. s. ....	2	4		Olds, c. ....	1	4	
Total	27	25		Total	27	17	

Time of game, 3 hours.

Umpire, Mr. Snapp.

The Seniors, quite satisfied with victory, and content to let well enough alone, retired forever from the diamond field. The rumor that they challenged the Faculty to a match game is unfounded.

A match game of base ball was played between the Social base ball club, which is made up mostly of our University nine, and the Lakesides, on Wednesday the 24th inst., which resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Lakesides, with the following score :

LOCALS.

The mock programmes were generally pronounced rather "thin" and rather vulgar. If the Sophs. must have fun, let them originate something that will not be an insult to their abilities and to their characters.

What is the difference between fire pails and slop pails? Give it up.

A very recent graduate religiously attempted to translate the latin of his "sheep-skin," but after rumaging the library for a pony he gave up the undertaking declaring that a pony is indispensable to a correct translation.

Joe. Garton will be steward the coming year, and McSparan the collector will be a terror to delinquents.

Woe to the graduates of coming years. Hereafter to obtain a degree of A. M. or M. S. they must undergo an examination that will make them sigh for quadrennials.

A rather unique beggar lately came into the building, and meeting one of the professors requested of him the loan of a clean shirt, as he only had one himself and wished to get that washed. The mind of the professor descended from among the stars, and his eyes grew large in token of astonishment. He murmured inaudibly, and turned on his heel, followed by the persistent beggar, who finally found that he was doomed to disappointment in his reasonable request.

The demoniacal howlings, and the idiotic, nocturnal, gyrations of some of the students, during a night of the past term, would have done credit to the Hottentots of Africa, the savages of the South Seas, or the Siouxs of the Western wilds; but they were most emphatically a disgrace to those engaged in them, and to their University.

At the invitation of Dr. Burroughs, the graduating class spent a pleasant hour at his house Wednesday evening. They were very kindly entertained by the Doctor and his lady, and not allowed to depart without partaking abundantly of the refreshing delicacies of the season.

By the new arrangement in the VOLANTE corps, there are five editors. One of them is to be managing editor, and to exercise a general supervision over the business part of the literary department, and over the publishing department. Mr. Wm. R. Roney was elected to this position, and will find, no doubt, full scope in which to exercise his energetic business qualifications.

At a recent meeting of the Student's Association, Mr. R. B. Twiss was elected orator for the coming state contest. The vote on the first ballot stood, Roney, 37; Twiss, 35; scattering, 8. The next ballot was not announced, but thrown out on a point of order. The third ballot resulted in a tie, when the presiding officer cast his vote for Mr. Twiss.

A committee of the Board of Trustees have under advisement the nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Stearns. They wish, we understand, to procure a man who will bring with him an endowment. The rumor at first was that they would elect Prof. Freeman, and certainly—the matter of the endowment aside—they could not do better. Prof. Freeman is popular with the students as a thorough teacher and a gentleman. If this would be promotion, he deserves it,

SOCIALS.	O.	R.	B.	LAKESIDES.	O.	R.	B.
Arthur, l. f. ....	4	3	2	Frear, c. f. ....	3	0	1
Gardner, 2d b. ....	1	5	3	Jameson, s. s. ....	1	2	3
Kinzie, s. s. ....	3	2	2	F. Thacker, l. f. ....	3	1	1
Dean, 3d b. ....	4	1	3	Sherwood, l. b. ....	3	1	1
Mosher, c. ....	4	2	2	Ball, 2d b. ....	4	0	0
Anthoney, p. ....	4	2	2	A. Thacker, c. ....	3	1	0
Honore, l. b. ....	3	2	2	Reese, r. f. ....	2	0	0
Sterling, c. f. ....	1	4	4	Adsit, 3d b. ....	4	0	0
Doggett, r. f. ....	3	2	2	Bicknall, p. ....	4	1	0
Total	27	23	22	Total	27	6	6

Time of game, 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Socials,.....I, 4, 7, 2, 2, 4, 0, 0, 3—23

Lakesides,.....0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0—6

Umpire, Mr. Davenport.

EXCHANGES.

Our new exchange editor has gathered his mantle about him and silently stolen away. Lack of thorough acquaintance of late, then, as well as lack of space, will prevent a critical review of our visitors in this number. We must, however, take occasion to notice two, which seem to have overstepped the bounds of decorum,

The College *Olio* takes us to task, charging us with publishing some of its jokes as our own. We had thought that the editors of the *Olio* were possessed of a sufficient English education to enable them to read the word "Clippings," under which their little joke or jokes were published. We had thought, also, that they had sufficient powers of reason to lead them to the conclusion that the very fact of the afore-said joke or jokes being published under this heading, was an acknowledgement on our part that they were not our own. Let the editors of the *Olio* be assured that, so far from claiming any of its jokes as ours, we would hasten to meet with pistols or daggers on the bloody sands, any man who would be so rash as to attribute them to us, and would strenuously endeavor to wipe out the insult with his blood. We only published them as examples of how "thin" a joke could be and still be spread on paper.

The other criminal is the Harvard *Advocate*. One of our colleagues, going out of his usual line, attempted a little philippic against a certain paper, and was unfortunate enough to leave, in the proof, a typographical error, which had the effect of a grammatical one. We were watching with some interest to see who would have a soul sufficiently small to take advantage of this, and lo! our friend of the *Advocate* appears.

Although we have deemed it necessary for their own good, to admonish in a paternal way some of our visitors from time to time, yet we have by no means failed to appreciate their many excellencies. The *Chronicle*, the *Yale Lit*, the *Brunonian*, the *Williams'* papers, the *Era*, the *Advocate*, the *Magenta*, the *Madisonensis*, the *Tripod*, and many others, have always come containing matter that we might read with both pleasure and profit. It is with considerable regret, and with the kindest wishes that we now bid them a final farewell.



The numerous friends of Dr. Burroughs were pleased, no doubt, to learn of his unanimous election to the office of chancellor at the recent meeting of the Board, and place great confidence in the Doctor's business qualifications, in his knowledge of the financial affairs of the University, and in his zeal for its welfare. We may hope now that neither the chancellor nor the president will have greater burdens upon their shoulders than it is possible for one man to carry.

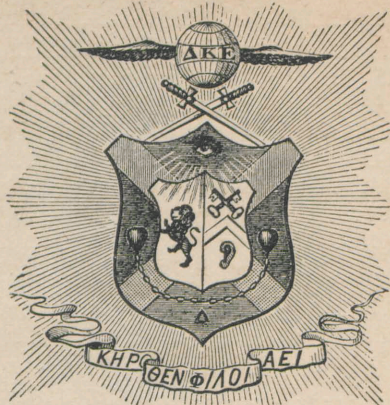
The class of '78 at the close of the term, invested their remaining stamps in a class supper. They went down to the Hyde Park hotel, and its waiters were fairly astonished at the tremendous capacities of the fledgling Freshmen. They were not content with the feast alone, but enlivened it with a flow of poetry and eloquence. Mr. Rea, the orator, caused the walls to resound again. Mr. H. E. Fuller, the poet, rendered envious the ghosts of Shakespere and Milton. The mantle of Isaiah, the prophet, fell upon Mr. Russell, while after eloquent responses to toasts, Mr. McSparran, the president, after the fashion of the father of his country, delivered a farewell address.

INTER-STATE COLLEGIATE CONVENTION.

The call issued by the Illinois Collegiate Association on April 7, was responded to by five states. Representatives from these five states met in convention in the club room of the Tremont House, at 10 A. M., of June 9, to organize an Inter-State Association of Colleges. Ohio was represented by one delegate, Indiana by five, Illinois by five, Wisconsin by four, and Iowa by three delegates. Mr. H. C. Adams, of Iowa College, called the meeting to order; Mr. T. E. Egbert, of Chicago University, was elected president, and A. R. Sprague, of Beloit College, was chosen Secretary. Delegates from the various states told of the progress of state organizations in their respective states. Committees upon constitution, finance and permanent officers were appointed. The constitution differs but little from those of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Two points are of interest, the contestants in the inter-state contests, must be those who have taken first honors in their respective states; second, the prize for first honors shall be a gold medal, and for second honors a silver medal. The adopted report of the finance committee, in substance, was that the Association pay the traveling expenses of the orators and out-going officers, and all necessary expenses of the judges. The officers elected, are: President, C. T. Hunt, Ind.; First Vice-President, A. T. Swing, Ohio; Second Vice-President, R. J. Wilson, Iowa; Secretary, A. R. Sprague, Wis.; Treasurer, J. O. Wilson, Ill. Indianapolis was selected as the place for holding the first contest.

The Publishers, with their advertisements, have trespassed a little upon our space, but they need the stamps. Eds.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

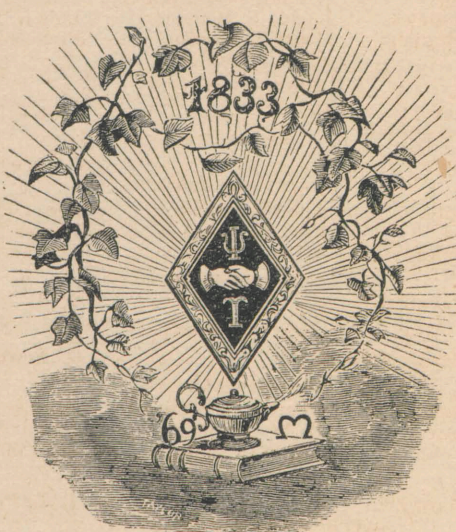


RESIDENT MEMBERS.

PHI—YALE.		
Milton S. Manchester.	Edward S. Grant.	Horace Reid.
Jacob W. Russell.	Leander T. Chamberlain.	Chas. H. Farnham.
James T. Hyde.	William W. Farnham.	William H. Lee.
Joseph H. Andrews.	Lucius S. Boomer.	Lois L. Palmer.
William H. Bradley.	Henry S. Payson.	Francis H. Kales.
	Fred. T. DuBois.	
THETA—BOWDOIN.		
F. A. Woodbury.	Geo. E. Lord.	John J. Herrick.
IX—COLBY.		
Moses D. Brown		J. Judson Neal.
SIGMA—AMHERST.		
Henry M. Smith.	Abiel R. Abbott.	Geo. C. Bowers.
Thos. S. Bond.	Fred D. Morse.	Walter Newton.
Chas. B. Ruggles.	Alfred E. Tracey.	Charles H. Ames.
UPSILON—BROWN.		
William C. Raynolds.		W. C. Richmond.
KAPPA—MIAMI.		
Gsn. Alexander C. McClurg.		O. Newman.
LAMBDA—KENYON.		
Samuel S. Boone.	Charles M. Sturges.	Geo. A. Torrance.
Alfred H. Pease.	G. W. Thomas.	Arthur M. Kenzie.
G. W. Cass.	Upton C. Blake.	W. Elliott.
PI—DARTMOUTH.		
Thomas P. Marryatt.		B. L. Pease.
ALPHA PRIME—MIDDLEBURY.		
E. O. Chilson.	H. H. Thomas.	Harry P. Nichols.
Louis Meachum.	J. S. Grinnell.	George Plumb.
	G. E. Clark.	
OMICRON—ANN ARBOR.		
James R. Boise.	Thos H. Bush.	Charles O. Martin.
EPSILON—WILLIAMS.		
J. Edwards Fay.	Joseph E. Lockwood.	Wm. H. Shepard.
Roswell B. Bacon.	Edward B. Emerson.	
NU—NEW YORK.		
Henry Bausher.		William Kirkland.
BETA PHI—ROCHESTER.		
Alvin W. Tousey.		H. M. Puffer.
THETA CHI—UNION.		
	Eri B. Hurlburt.	
ALPHA DELTA—JEFFERSON.		
	Frank H. Carson.	
GAMMA PHI—WESLEYAN.		
William H. Burns.		Phillip B. Shumway.
BETA CHI—WESTERN RESERVE.		
Philo A. Otis.		P. A. Wilbur.
TAU—HAMILTON.		
	Alfred H. Champlin.	
PSI OMEGA—TROY.		
	J. Pierpont.	
MU—MADISON.		
	S. M. Bostwick.	
DELTA—CHICAGO.		
James M. Coon.	Alf. P. Burbank.	E. Hartley Pratt.
Hervey W. Booth.	N. Eusebius Wood.	James K. Wilson.

Chas. Fowler.	Cornelius C. Adams.	Jacob Newman.
Harmon T. Clendenening.	J. H. Sampson.	Oliver C. Weller.
UNDERGRADUATES.		
'74.		
Reune R. Coon, Jr.	T. Edward Egbert.	Levi H. Holt.
George Sutherland.		Frank J. Wilcox.
'76.		
Henry I. Bosworth.	Albert J. Fisher.	Wm. D. Gardner.
Frank M. Goodhue.	William G. Hastings.	J. Edwin Rhodes.
'77.		
J. V. Garton.	James R. Ives.	Fowler E. Lansing.
	George C. Mastin.	
'78.		
Frank A. Helmer.	Wm. R. Raymond.	James Rea.
	J. D. Russell.	

PSI UPSILON.



RESIDENT MEMBERS.

THETA—UNION.		
Charles F. Brown.	George K. Dauchy.	Charles Gibson.
Theron Pardee.	John T. Wentworth.	
BETA—YALE.		
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