

O. B. Clark

THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OCT., 1874.

NUMBER 1.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COURSES OF STUDY.

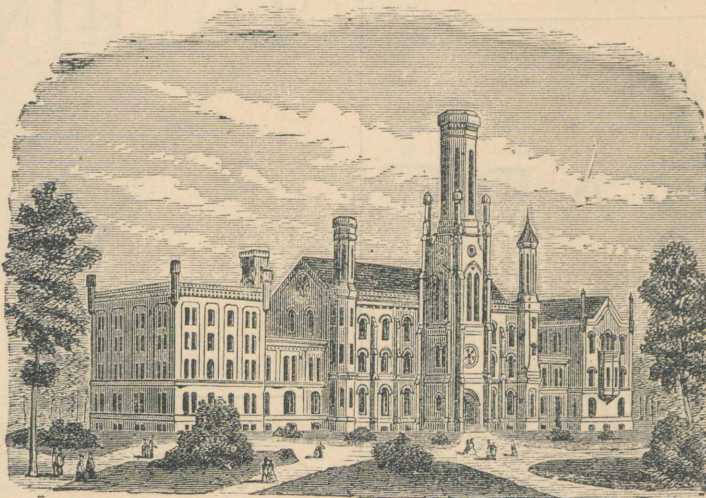
PREPARATORY,

CLASSICAL,

SCIENTIFIC,

ASTRONOMICAL,

LAW.



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.....	\$97.50 to \$117.00
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FACILITIES OF STUDY.

The facilities for study in the several departments are equal to those of any other similar institution.

In each course of study all the necessary means of illustration are supplied, such as the most modern and approved Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, Insects, Shells, Skeletons, Maps, Models, &c., &c.

Each Professor is an expert in his department, and an eminent and accomplished teacher. The rooms are in pleasant suites, and are finished with the most modern improvements.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

In addition to the regular recitations, such as is usually pursued in Colleges, systematic Courses of Lectures are delivered upon the following subjects: Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Natural History, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Greek History and Literature, Art, English Literature, Rhetoric and Public Speaking.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory, which contains the largest Telescope (with one exception) in this country, a magnificent Meridian Circle, (by Repsold & Son,) a Howard Clock, and a Bond Chronometer.

The work is done chiefly in co-operation with the best European Astronomical Societies, and the Bureau of the Board of Engineers of the United States. The objects of the study are to become familiar with the Topography of the Heavens, to make direct researches in the Science and co-operate in the application of Astronomy to Geography, &c. This Observatory (the tower of which cost \$30,000) is joined to the University Building, and accessible to the students; thus affording the student of the University the best opportunity attainable in this country, to become familiar with that most fascinating and useful study, Astronomy.

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.

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.

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.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Museum is contained in a large and admirably lighted front room, on the second floor of the University building, opposite the Society Hall. The SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, ZOOLOGY, including ENTOMOLOGY, HUMAN ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY as well as the lower classes of Invertebrates, as STAR FISHES, ECHINODERMS, WORMS and CORALS, are well supplied and judiciously selected for teaching purposes. The NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, containing 3500 ancient coins, is an interesting and useful acquisition.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The several libraries and contributions which together now constitute the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, the TUCKER LIBRARY, the THOMPSON LIBRARY, together with the contribution from several large publishing houses of both this country and Europe.

This LIBRARY now contains in all over fifteen thousand volumes, a most valuable collection, all of which are contained in one room, and are accessible to the students.

LOCATION AND SOCIETY.

The location of the University is in the best residence section of the city, near the intersection of 34th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The site was given by the late Senator Douglas, and is universally admired for its beauty and healthfulness.

This situation affords the student the advantage of the best church and social relations, with not any of the disadvantages incident to city life. The student will thus be enabled to learn the accomplishments of the best city society, so essential in fulfilling many of the duties of after life.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

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

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THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OCT. 1874.

NUMBER 1.

LITERARY.

WHAT IS LIFE?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face and fair,
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithsome, winsome maid,
A little hand within his laid,
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old-time fashioned store.

A little family gathering round,
A little turf-heaped, tear-dewed mound,
A little added to his soil,
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool, and easy chair,
A little night of earth-lit gloom,
A little cortege to the tomb.

W—.

TOO MUCH SPEAKING.

BY WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D.

Do we need more public speakers in this country? We ask the question, because we see a paragraph going the rounds, advising every father to teach his boys to "spout" as a means of getting on in the world, considering the countless occasions on which, in this country, a man is called to address his fellows. Moreover, we are reminded that the speaking class *par excellence*—that is, the lawyers—usually number nine-tenths of the United States Congress.

There is force in these suggestions; yet we are fully of the opinion, that the advice is mischievous; that, instead of swelling the number of public speakers in this country, it would be a mercy to the community, and should be the solicitude of every one having the control of boys, to diminish it. This running at the mouth has become a terrible epidemic, and we believe that the health of the body politic demands that it should be checked rather than encouraged. The facility for extempore speaking which dazzles so many persons, begets self-conceit and a thirst for public notice, and tempts thousands of our young men to seek temporary notoriety at the expense of a solid and enduring reputation. Instead of cultivating and disciplining their brains, storing their minds with the hived wisdom of the ages, and, above all, acquiring that most valuable and important of all arts, the art of thinking consecutively and with effect, they study clap-trap and sensational oratory,—the art of

producing instantaneous and ephemeral, instead of deep and lasting effects. Habits of speaking thus formed speedily react on the habits of thinking, and instead of weighing questions carefully and trying to ascertain their merits, young men view them only as pegs upon which to hang speeches. An easy utterance, a lively verbosity, a knack of stinging invective, and a command of that piquant ridicule which always brings down the house, soon come to be preferred to the profoundest knowledge, the largest grasp of mind, and the most thorough comprehension of a subject, which, owing to the very *embarras des richesses*, hems and stammers in trying to wreak itself upon expression.

There is hardly any gift so dangerous or so worthless, as what is vulgarly termed eloquence. The French have rightly characterized it as the *flux de bouche*—a mental diarrhoea. Full men are seldom fluent. Washington seldom spoke in public, and when he did, it was in a few pointed sentences, delivered in an easy, conversational way. In the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States he made but two speeches of a few words each; yet the convention acknowledged the master-spirit, and it is said that but for the thirty words of his first speech, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Neither Franklin nor Jefferson had "the gift of gab," though the one wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the other "snatched the lightning from the skies and the sceptre from tyrants." Though silent and slow-tongued, each in the weightiest debate was effective, because he spoke tersely and from a full mind, and drove a nail home with every blow. The former changed the messages of the Executive to Congress from oral to written discourses, because of his aversion to public speaking. President Jackson was as tongue-tied as Grant. Napoleon said that his greatest difficulty in ruling was in finding men of deeds rather than of words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience when he commanded in Italy, he said, "By reserve."—Moltke is said to be silent in eight languages. He rarely speaks, except in the crash of solid shot and the shriek of the angry shell. When the Creator was to choose a man for the greatest work ever done in this world, it was Moses, the man "slow of speech," and not Aaron, the man who could "speak well," that he commissioned. It was said of Col. John Allen, a Kentucky jurist, that he *knew* more than he could *say*; and of the noted Isham Talbot, whose tongue ran like a flutter-mill, that he *said* more than he *knew*. Bruce long ago remarked of the Abyssinians, that "they are all orators, as, indeed," he adds, "are all barbarians." The most convincing speakers have been niggard of their words. Small bullets often do great execution, and a tremendous thought may be packed into a few sentences. Demosthenes took but thirty minutes to rouse the Athenians against Philip; nor was Cicero longer in annihilating Verres,

or in blasting Catiline with his lightnings. Mirabeau, the Jupiter-Tonans of the French Tribune, condensed his thunders into twenty minutes, and Chatham was briefer still. Aaron Burr once talked to a jury seven minutes, "in such a manner," says a Judge, "that it took me, on the bench, half an hour to straighten them out."

The weightiest men in the British Parliament have ever been slow of speech. For a speaker who has something to say, John Bull has an exhaustless patience; but for mere loquacity he has an unmitigated contempt. Hemming and hawing—stammering—want of tact—poverty of diction—all are borne with patience, so long as the hearers believe that the speaker has some special knowledge, some telling fact, some wise suggestion, which he will contrive to get out, if he is suffered to take his own time and way. But the instant a suspicion arises that he is talking "for buncombe"—that he is trying to dazzle his hearers with oratorical pyrotechnics—that he is, in short, *vox et preterea nihil*—they give reins to their indignation, and cough him down without mercy. So far is this carried, that a traveler tells us that, in the House of Commons, it is almost unparliamentary to be fluent—to speak right on, without hemming and hawing; and quite unlordly, because smelling of a professional aptitude, to march through a long sentence without losing the way—without stumbling over Lindley Murray and possibly the Queen herself—and without the speaker coming out of the sentence at last nearly where he went in. The most skillful debaters in that body, instead of spinning out their words like a juggler blowing endless ribbons from his mouth, cultivate a prudent reticence. Like Antony, they are plain, blunt men. They shrink from antithesis, and epigram, and point, and regard fluency as a debater's most dangerous snare. Nor is this opinion ill-grounded. Its truth was strikingly illustrated a few years ago in the comparative success of that brilliant parliamentary orator, Mr. Horsman, and Lord Palmerston. It was remarked that the very brilliancy of Mr. Horsman converted his hearers into hostile critics, piquing themselves upon their skill in seeing through the magic colors in which his genius shrouded the truth; whereas Lord Palmerston's dexterous hemming and hawing only made his audience sympathetically anxious to help the struggle of the honest advocate of a sound cause against the advantages of his own oratorical defects. "People," it has been well said, "are apt to amplify the proverb, 'All is not gold that glitters,' into 'Nothing that glitters is gold.'" If an Englishman would succeed as a speaker, he first seeks to store his mind with facts, and, before studying oratorical tricks and arts, he tries by patient study and profound meditation to master the subjects upon which there is a demand for knowledge. Not till he has honestly worked out a problem by brooding over it like a hen over her eggs, does he prepare to lay the solution of it before the public. What is the secret of Mr. Bright's oratorical power? Practice in debating clubs? No; but the habits of keen observation and reflection fostered by his public and private life,—the constant claims on ease and readiness caused by a political canvass, the demand on the resources of practical comment and sagacious observation made at the hustings or in the House of Commons. It is because he has *brooded for years in solitude* over the subjects on which he has delivered himself with so much fire, that his mind has acquired that depth of

passion, earnestness, and force which the playful and facile contests of the college debating-society would only have diluted and diminished. It has been justly said that "if the maiden speeches of some of England's most brilliant and polished debaters have been downright failures, it has been owing to inexperience, not to the lack of solid information—to want of practice in the tricks and mechanical devices of oratory, and in no degree to the absence of definite convictions or sound thought."

Instead, then, of bidding our young men "spout," we would bid them read widely, think deeply, reason logically, and act sensibly. We would with Richter exhort them never to speak on a subject till they have read themselves full upon it, and never to read upon a subject till they have thought themselves hungry upon it. When a sensible and thoughtful man has anything to say, he will always find a way of saying it, when circumstances require him to speak. On the other hand, if a young man begins spouting on all occasions, while his faculties are yet immature, and his knowledge scanty, crude, and ill-arranged, he will be almost sure to retain through life a fatal facility for pouring forth ill-digested thoughts in polished periods, and a hatred for cautious reflection. We have rarely known a fluent speaker who said things that stuck like burrs in the memory; but we have heard hesitating and artless talkers who have blurted out the most original, the deepest and the most pregnant things which we have cared to remember. No,—we want no more spouting. We want thought, and taste, and brevity, and that Doric simplicity of style which is so nearly allied to the highest and most effective eloquence.

DANTE.

It is now more than five centuries and a half since Dante, "old in days and deeds and contemplation," died in exile at Ravenna. Though it is his works, mainly, that concern us, yet it may not be amiss to recall something of the eventful career of the man himself.

That he was born at Florence in 1265, that he was carefully trained in all the accomplishments of his time, that he served with credit in the Florentine army, that he rose to the highest offices in the state, and then, through the influence of an opposing faction, was sentenced to perpetual banishment on pain of burning if he fell into the hands of his countrymen, are the well-known leading facts in his career. A strange one, truly, for the greatest scholar and poet of his age! In early life he is said to have studied at Bologna and Padua, and even to have resided for a time at the universities of Paris and Oxford. At all events he made good use of his time and familiarized himself with all the learning of his day. In his old age, for twenty years an exile wandering over Italy from the court of one Ghibelline prince to that of another, he did not waste his time in useless repining, but employed it in erecting that monument of his genius which won for him the title of Father of Italian poetry.

Though it is not his only work, when we speak of Dante we commonly have in mind only the Divine Com-

edy as he himself styled it. In this, the poet aims to depict for us the three great divisions into which his creed separates the spirit world. First as he wanders about, lost in a great forest, pursued by wild beasts which represent the leading vices of mankind, the shade of Virgil appears and leads him down within the bosom of the earth to the abodes of those condemned forever. This is represented as an inverted hollow cone having nine successive terraces. Here the powers of the human imagination seem to be exhausted in devising for the nine different classes of sinners, different modes of punishment, each increasing in severity till the last.

Reaching at length the lowest round of the Inferno, still under the guidance of Virgil, by a secret way he passes through to the other side of the earth, where is the mount of Purgatory, a cone corresponding to the cavity of the Inferno; but having only seven circles, while at its summit is situated the earthly Paradise. Here for some time they wander about seeking an entrance; at last gaining admittance to Purgatory, they pass through the various circles in which different sins are expiated, the sufferings gradually shading away into the joys of Paradise. Arrived here, Dante's early love Beatrice, the personification of faith or celestial wisdom, appears as his guide to the upper heavens, while Virgil who typifies human reason goes back to his place in the highest circle of the Inferno. Beatrice goes before the poet; and since he is now freed from the weight of sin, by the ardency of his desire to rise and of his love for her, he is borne from the earth, first to the moon, then to the different planets, the sun, the stars, and finally to the ninth heaven beyond them all.

Such is the meager outline of this great poem. We are to remember that it is the first great work in any modern language, that it forms as conspicuous a landmark in the literary history of our race, as does the Iliad itself. It rises, grand and massive, against a background made up of fragments in barbarous and unintelligible dialects, or in the rude and unclassical Latin of the middle ages.

"Full well we know the hand that brought,
And scattered far as sight can reach,
The seeds of free and living thought
On the broad field of modern speech."

"Mid the white fields that round us lie,
We cherish that great sower's fame;
And as we pile the sheaves on high,
With awe we utter Dante's name."

Dante has been called the most original of writers, not only from the fertility of his invention, but also because he may be said to have created the very language that he used. The other languages of Europe already possessed a literature more or less extensive, yet in every case the change in their idioms, brought about by advancing civilization has made these early writings

a dead letter, except to the very few who make them a special study. The Italian on the other hand, the latest formed of the Romance languages, was not as yet a literary tongue. Only a few love ditties had hitherto been composed in it, yet Dante, giving shape to this unformed idiom, by its means expressed his great ideas in a style of such variety and power that it has been at once the admiration and the despair of all imitators. Thus he first developed the power of the Tuscan tongue. To him his countrymen owe their national literature. Not the Latins with their imitations of the Greeks, but Dante with Petrarch and Tasso and the long line of their successors have made Italy the land of song.

If, as Macaulay says, poetry is the art of employing words so as to produce an illusion on the imagination, the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of color, then Dante will bear comparison with any poet, ancient or modern. Certainly, he is *par excellence* the picturesque writer. Without marring the grandeur or the terrors, the beauty or the pathos of his representations, he gives them a life and vigor, an objective reality that is unrivalled. He throws over his scenes none of that vague mistiness which poets so often employ, fearing, apparently, that if they are too distinct in their imagery, some deformity may appear to mar the lovely, or some weakness to degrade the sublime. Dante everywhere confides in the grandeur or beauty of his conception and uses his illustration, not to make it more impressive, but more intelligible.

Hence to read his Divine Comedy, is almost like going down with him into a veritable Inferno. We pass with him through the dim shadowy first circle, where rest the souls of the great and good who never received baptism. We pause with him to pity the woes of Francesca and her lover, and accompany him over that lake of blood in which homicides are forever steeped. We linger for a little space by the side of Farinata where he rests in haughty tranquility on his couch of everlasting fire. Ugolino feasting on the head of his oppressor, affects us with horror that changes to pity as we hear the story of his starvation and his children's. And so through the equally real though less moving scenes of the Purgatory, till at last in Paradise Dante regains his long lost Beatrice, and with her ascends through all the glories of the upper heavens.

If he did not succeed so well in throwing interest into the abodes of the blest, where rest, contentment, and fruition have taken the place of toil and effort it is no matter for wonder: and if he too often gives us bad philosophy instead of noble poetry, we can only regret that his genius was not guided by better taste.

When we contemplate this man in poverty, exile and dependence, proving as he says, "how salt the savor is of other's bread," yet scattering far and wide in the rich dark soil of the middle ages, those germs of modern

thought that were destined to bring forth so rich a harvest, we cannot hesitate to place him among those whom he himself styles "great spirits by whose sight I am exalted in my own esteem."

TRUTH.

What is Truth? This has been the inquiry of the ages. With the first dawn of human reason, this question arose, and has been repeated from generation to generation with ever increasing emphasis. It met man at the very beginning of his research in the labyrinth of physical, intellectual, and moral mysteries. It is the reward of all candid inquiry. This longing for Truth, is the impelling force that carries the minds of humanity forward with an irresistible impulse to newer and broader endeavors. It keeps the machinery of the mind in motion, and working out better and finer models from which to pattern individual and social life. Truth is found everywhere, from the lowest to the highest order of moral being. It is manifested in the Hottentot as well as in the European.

The principle of Truth permeates and characterizes everything. It dwells in the minutest protozoa, and in the noblest form of man; in the homely clay and in the glittering diamond. It emanates alike from the modest violet, the blushing rose, and the nodding lily. Their wafted fragrance is the breath of truth; their beauty and perfection the image of truth; their inspiring influence the Aura of truth. It is reflected in the rainbow and uttered from the storm-cloud. It is heard in the trickling rill, and in the roaring cataract; seen in the beautiful landscape, and in the mountain grandeur. Whispered in the deepest recesses of the shady glen, and proclaimed in the busy marts of the thronging city. It is mirrored in the placid lake, while the ever-rolling ocean is nature's sublimest witness to the unvarying and eternal principle of Truth.

Truth is all-pervading as the Universe. Like the sun, whose beams pierce earth's remotest hiding-places, and whose warmth animates all nature, so Truth shines in the farthest corner of the moral creation—though sometimes but faintly—and vivifies the soul, breathing into it the breath of diviner aspirations for knowledge and nobler attainments. Hidden often from sight by clouds of error, still, if we watch, we can catch glimpses of its azure depths, till,—waiting still, the clouds disperse, and its full beauty and glory appear.

Truth is the unseen but mighty defender of innocence. It guards and protects it by its subtle and electric power. It smiles from the face of the innocent babe, and kindles a fire of devotion in the bosom of the mother. Guilt shuns and hides from it, but flee whithersoever it will, there Truth tracks it and reveals it to the world. Truth fears no evil. Night and day are alike to it. Like a hero it goes forth conquering and to conquer; overcoming all obstacles and winning new laurels every day. When weakness cries for help, truth is its deliverer. When injustice and oppression make war upon individual and national liberty, truth calls to arms, marshals its forces, enters the field and comes forth victorious.

Truth is the banner of heroism. It is the Genius of Christianity. Truth is the soul of Eloquence. It is the Essence of Divinity. When it seems feeble, it is mighty. From a rill in

the mountains, it swells to a rushing torrent. From the pen of a Luther it reforms the nations. By the fires of devoted martyrs, the torch of truth is relighted, and burns with redoubled brilliancy. It speaks in unison from the Book of Science and the Word of God. From the Mount of Calvary the vibrations of truth are floated to the ears of man; they catch the inspiring strain, and, thrilled with its magic beauty, chant it to the world, till now it re-echoes in anthems of love that fill the earth with joy and peace.

THE LIBRARY.

It is rather an interesting employment, and one not wholly devoid of instruction, to glance over the pages of our library's records and see what books have been drawn by our students at different stages of their college career. Sometimes we find the raw "Prep." in the very first week of his stay among us, calling for the profoundest philosophy, works for whose appreciation he can fit himself only by years of study and training. But this is an evil that soon corrects itself. Indeed, as a rule, the newcomer who enters our lowest classes is more likely to wholly neglect the library than he is to abuse its privileges.

As a general thing, in looking over the library accounts of our best students, we find them during the earlier part of their studies, drawing, mainly, books that have some more or less direct connection with their classroom work. As they rise higher we find them taking in a wider and wider range of thought, till they evidently no longer either needed or followed any classroom guidance in the choice of their reading.

Another thing noticeable in such men, is that, while they display this Catholicity of taste, they nearly always show a more or less strongly marked bent in some particular direction. While they have not suffered themselves to be confined to any prescribed path, they have not, on the other hand, dissipated their energies by trying to go in all directions at once.

Further, it is to be observed that those who have made the best use of the library, are not by any means always the ones who have drawn the most books. We find that the reading of intelligent curiosity, that which is the result of thought, does not include nearly so many books, as that which comes from the lack of it.

Sometimes we find that the student, even down to the very end of his course, has selected his books with a view simply to finding an equivalent substitute for the euchre deck or the theater. But this would seem not generally to be the case. The reader that uses his book merely to pass away time, usually, either seeks presently some more congenial means of amusement, or is led to a higher idea of reading. We do not find that the books drawn from the library, especially by the upper-class men, are often of too light and trifling a character.

In reading, or at least in reading works from the Library, experience certainly brings wisdom.

PERSONALS.

Thinking that it might be of interest and value to our readers, we have procured from Mr. H. C. Mabie, '68, President of the Alumni Association, the following list of the graduates of this institution, with as far as possible, their residence; also, the number engaged in, or preparing for, the different professions:

1861—Charles T. Scammon, Chicago; Thomas Worcester Hyde, Bath, Maine; James Runyon, Chicago.

1862—James Goodman, George W. Thomas, Chicago; John S. Mabie, Rock Island.

1863—Nicholas Aylesworth, ———, Ohio; Temple Hoyne, Chicago.

1864—Joseph Bonfield, Chicago; James Mets, Pottsville, Pa.

1865—Edward Beebe, William E. Pierce, Chicago; C. Linnaeus Hostetter, Mt. Carroll; *Louis C. Jones; Stillman E. Massey, ———; Joshua Pike, Griggsville; James Hill Roe, Riverside, Cal.; Joseph Rowley, Racine, Wis.; John Rutherford, ———.

1866—Alonzo Abernethy, Des Moines, Ia.; Alfred Bosworth, Elgin; William Faris, ———, Cal.; Henry First, Plainfield; William O. Hammers, Cazenovia; *Charles Hull; Charles Parker; Frederick A. Smith, Oak Park.

1867—*Mulford C. Armstrong; Edson S. Bastin, Waukesha, Wis.; Christopher Carrothers, ———, Japan; Wm. W. Everts, Jr., Henry Martin, Chicago; Oscar G. May, Marseilles; R. E. Neighbor, Nowgong, Assam; J. Morris Rea, Grundy Center, Ia.; J. T. Sunderland, Northfield, Mass.

1868—Samuel Baker, Jr., Loren T. Bush, Henry Frink, Henry A. Gardner, Jr., F. W. Peck, John F. Wilson, Chicago; Byron B. Blake, Racine, Wis.; D. Bell Butler, Manistee, Mich.; Abram B. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll; George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere; Elon N. Lee, Elkhorn, Wis.; Henry C. Mabie, Oak Park; *Charles E. Macqueen; J. Ambrose Miner, Beaver Dam, Wis.; C. E. R. Muller, Leipsic, Germany; Wm. E. Parsons, Vicksburg, Miss.; Joseph P. Philips, ———; Edward P. Savage, Beloit, Wis.; Elbert O. Taylor, Ionia, Mich.

1869—Wm. E. Bosworth, Elgin; Alonzo D. Foster, Adrian C. Honore, Wm. B. Keen, Jr., J. Frank Rumsey, Chicago; Albert H. Hawkins, Ridott; Frank J. Kline, St. Paul; Robert Leslie, Joliet; *Theron B. Pray, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Charles S. Moss, Belvidere; Robert D. Shepard, Chicago; Charles A. Stearns, Janesville, Wis.; Edward F. Stearns, Beaver Dam, Wis.; George B. Woodworth, Dubuque, Ia.

1870—Chester A. Babcock; Cyrus A. Barker, John J. Halsey, Charles S. Sweet, Chicago; James M. Coon, Galva; Delavan De Wolf, Bristol, Conn.; Charles R. Henderson, Terre Haute, Ind.; *Herman K. Hopps; Mahlon O. Jones, New York; Caryl C. Merriam, Logansport, Ind.; George W. Nead, Medina, Ohio; James W.

Riddle, Marietta, Ohio; Catlett C. Smith, Rockford; Carleton E. Taylor, Pontiac; Francis G. Weston, Jacksonville, Fla.; William R. Breckenridge, Lafayette, Ind.; Hezmer C. Hastings, Seward, Neb.

1871—Charles R. Calkins, E. S. Chesbrough, Clinton A. Snowdon, Frank R. Webb, Edwin H. Pratt, Chicago; A. L. Jordan, Newport, Ky.; F. P. Powers, Newport, R. I.; *Alfred B. Tucker; Wilson Whitney, Osage, Ia.

1872—Clarence A. Beverly, Elgin; Hervey W. Booth, Orrin B. Clark, Lewis S. Cole, Henry F. Gilbert, Columbus H. Hall, Wm. W. Hall, N. E. Wood, Mrs. N. E. Wood, Frank H. Levering, Chicago; John N. Daniels, Lafayette, Ind.; John L. Jackson, Downer's Grove; G. Lambertson, Lincoln, Neb.; Alfred B. Price; Edward F. Smith, Charles D. Wyman, New York; James P. Thomas, Newton Center, Mass.; Jay G. Davidson, Chicago.

1873—Byron L. Aldrich, San Francisco, Cal.; Uriah M. Chaille, Franklin, Ind.; Harmon F. Clendenning, Jacob Newman, John H. Sampson, N. C. Wheeler, Chicago; C. W. Gregory, London, Eng.; George C. Ingham, Covington, Ind.; James B. Johnston, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Mountain, Brodhead, Wis.; Edward Olson, Paris, France; David G. Perrine, ———, Kansas; Alfred Watts, Barrington; O. C. Weller, Lewisburg, O.

1874—Gilbert E. Bailey, Lincoln, Neb.; R. R. Coon, Jr., Pana; Thomas E. Egbert, C. H. D. Fisher, Levi H. Holt, Robert M. Ireland, Charles T. Otis, George Sutherland, Chicago; Theodore N. Treat, Janesville, Wis.; Frank J. Wilcox, Northfield, Minn.

HONORARY MEMBERS—Thomas W. Goodspeed, Christian C. Kohlsaat, Eugene B. Wight, Chicago.

*Deceased.

Total, 141; deceased, 6; ministers, 47; physicians, 6; lawyers, 18.

N. B.—We have been unable to obtain the P. O. address of a few of the Alumni. Persons able to furnish the information are requested to send it to the editors of THE VOLANTE that the list may be complete.

We clip the following very complimentary notices from the *Painesville Telegraph*. Those who have heard Prof. Sheppard lecture, or "Burby" give "*Schneider sees Leah*," will fully endorse them:

"Prof. Nathan Sheppard, of the Chicago University, who has lectured in the great courses of England, Scotland and Ireland, and obtained a splendid foreign reputation as a lecturer, is to give us his celebrated lecture on the "Siege of Paris," of which he was an eye-witness from beginning to end. The Professor is one of the American writers for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, a contributor to *Frazier's Magazine* and a special correspondent of the *London Times*.

In November we shall have an evening of readings by Alfred P. Burbank, Chicago. Both Prof. Sheppard and Mr. Burbank come highly recommended by Dr. Holland.

Dr. H., in writing to the committee, said: "Alfred P. Burbank will give you the best recitation you ever heard,—try him."

It is now probably well known to most of the dwellers on Cottage Grove avenue, that two very *enterprising* gentlemen, Messrs. Sutherland, of '74, and Fisher, of '76, have embarked in a journalistic scheme, by which to enrich themselves, and benefit their patrons. Overcome by a sordid desire for "filthy lucre," they have commenced the publication of a four-page monthly called *The Enterprize*, for free distribution in South Chicago, for advertising purposes. It contains about sixteen columns of reading matter, mostly "selected" from magazines and weeklies, but usually very readable;—to those who have not seen the articles already. Vol. 1, No. 1, contained a very good review of some of the leading magazines.

We wish these amateur journalists success, and hope they will make their "pile." They publish five thousand copies each month.

Under the direction of Prof. Dexter the University has made quite a start in the way of a museum. A commodious, well-lighted apartment has been newly fitted up which even now needs enlarging in order to display advantageously the fine specimens which are being carded, labeled and placed upon the shelves. So new an affair as is this museum of course necessitates a somewhat miscellaneous collection, yet the majority of the specimens are rare and costly, and a constantly increasing nucleus has been formed of which we have no occasion to be ashamed. Dr. Dexter is laboring earnestly in this department and is certainly deserving of great praise for his untiring efforts, which, in respect to the museum, are entirely gratuitous. He has already placed nearly a thousand fine specimens from his own private collection upon the shelves, and also a large number of plates and casts to illustrate his chair of comparative anatomy and zoölogy. Specimens are being constantly received from friends of the University, and more are earnestly solicited from any who may be able and willing to furnish them. No one is authorized to collect for this museum unless he has a written statement to this effect from the Curator, Dr. Dexter, to whom all donations should be directed.

Several of the old graduates, among whom are H. C. Mabie of '68, Goodman and others, are taking Metaphysics with the Juniors under Dr. Moss. Mental science is not so dry a study as it is usually assumed to be.

SCHOOL TEACHER! You can double your salary by selling "The Centennial Gazetteer of the United States," evenings, Saturdays and during vacation. The book contains information of great value to yourself, your pupils and their parents. For particulars, address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Chicago, Ill.

3m

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WILLIAM R. RONEY, '75.
ASSISTANT EDITORS:

BOGANAU, '75. S. S. NILES, '75.
W. G. HASTINGS, '76. A. J. FISHER, '76.

PUBLISHERS:
CHAS. R. DEAN, '77. J. R. IVES, '77. F. A. HELMER, '78.

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EDITORIAL.

With the present number of THE VOLANTE, the new corps of editors and publishers "make their bow" to an expectant, and we trust appreciative public.

We shall not,—as the manner of some is,—proceed immediately to express it as our most earnest conviction, that we are wholly unfit for the positions we are appointed to fill,—for we have no such conviction. We shall not declare it as our belief, that some one else more capable ought to have been appointed in our place, or that it is not in our power to make a success of the VOLANTE,—for we do not believe any such thing. Neither do we wish to gain sympathy by creating the impression that if we do accomplish anything creditable, it will be entirely an accident,—for this would be an insult to the good judgment of those who placed the interests of the VOLANTE in our hands.

While we do not believe in starting off with a long string of promises, yet we feel that it is due to ourselves and the friends of the VOLANTE, to express our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon us, and to pledge our most earnest endeavors to make our paper a *success*, in every sense of the word.

But to accomplish this, we need and desire the hearty co-operation of every member of the University, both professors and students.

The first and most practical way to show such co-operation and interest, is to support the paper. Every student should subscribe for it. It is your paper, and with you, as much as with the editors and publishers, rests the certainty of success or failure. But failure we do not fear. For always in the past, by the combined support of the students and the good management of the publishers, the VOLANTE has been a *financial success*. And we are glad to learn that nearly all the students have already subscribed. We cannot imagine any good reason, except absolute financial inability, why every student should not take the VOLANTE. As for its success as a literary journal, we feel proud of its past record, and the very complimentary notices which the VOLANTE has received from its exchanges.

We shall strive to sustain the good reputation we think it has gained, and make it worthy of a position in the foremost rank of college journalism.

We expect to have in each issue one or more contributions to our "literary" department, from the different members of the Faculty, and from some of the Alumni. We shall be pleased to receive, at any time, contributions from the Alumni, to our "literary" or "personal" columns.

We shall endeavor to keep the friends of the University posted with regard to its progress and prosperity; and shall always be ready to publish any communication, if written in the proper spirit, concerning the interests of the University or the students. For it is our purpose to make the VOLANTE emphatically a *college paper*;—devoted especially to the interests of the *University of Chicago*,—but ever ready to aid, to the full extent of our ability, in advancing the cause of college education and college journalism in general.

While we do not desire to encourage fault-finding, yet we shall always consider it our privilege and duty to maintain the cause of Right and Justice in all matters pertaining to the students or Faculty. We consider that the relations of Faculty and students to each other should be those of a company of gentlemen, met together for mutual benefit, as well as for culture and improvement. And we trust and believe, that the very pleasant relations now existing between professors and students will continue through the year. In conclusion, we would remind those who may be tempted to criticise the management of the VOLANTE, that editing a paper is very much like poking a fire,—every one thinks he can do it a great deal better than the man who has hold of the poker.

The opening of the present year finds the most of the old students coming back with all their annual good resolutions, or perhaps a few more than usual. Just as at the beginning of former years, many old familiar faces are conspicuous by their absence, while new countenances to which we are just beginning to assign names, and the other attributes of personality confront us at every turn. For the encouragement of these newcomers, we will say that they are certainly the best looking lot of freshly caught subjects we have ever had the pleasure of welcoming to our college, and their numbers are such as to inspire us with high hopes for its immediate future.

And why should we not feel encouraged? Have not various rumors of contemplated improvements in our *Alma Mater* been rife among us for months, and even if we should not be able to place implicit faith in these, have we not been repeatedly assured of late that the staunch supporters of this institution are determined to make this year mark an era in its growth and improvement? More than all, we have a President who is a real friend and guide to us all. It did not need his own repeated and emphatic assurances to convince us of the interest he feels in our welfare, any more than the history of his past career would be necessary to assure us of his long experience and success as an educator. It is manifest that he

is familiar with students and their ways, and is both able and determined to control any turbulent elements in college life. Our students, and faculty as well, have good reason to congratulate themselves on the accession of such a man to the Presidential chair.

The changes for the better that have already been made, and the vigorous efforts now making to improve the financial condition of the college, together with all the other signs of increased prosperity in the future, give us every reason for encouragement. Whatever its friends may do for the improvement of the University, the earnest co-operation of the students may always be depended upon, for they are able to see that their interests and those of their college are identical.

For the sake of our Freshmen we are sorry that the plan proposed by Dr. Moss, of having them take a brief course in Hopkins' *Outline Study of Man*, has been indefinitely postponed. In our study of mental science, practical questions relating to different methods and subjects of study are constantly arising, and receive much attention at the hands of our worthy President. But the greater number of us have practically settled most of these questions. Our habits of thought have been fixed by the practice of our former years both in college and out.

The younger classes, on the other hand, are in condition to receive the full benefit of such study, and there seems to be no reason why they should not receive such elementary instruction in the nature and laws of mind as will be of practical value to them during the rest of the course. If mental science has anything like the value claimed for it whether for direct practical use, or as a means of discipline and an incentive to reflection, it seems rather unreasonable to put it off till it loses a great part of its value. It is generally conceded that there are well defined laws of mind as of matter, and is it not fully as important that a man should know something of the conditions of intellectual activity and strength as that he should understand physiology and the laws of health?

A few weeks with Dr. Moss in the study of an author like Hopkins could not fail to benefit our Freshmen greatly. It would deepen and enlarge their ideas in all directions. It would especially impress upon them the great command written of old on the temple at Delphi, "Know thyself," as well as to show them how to obey its injunction. Indeed, we can imagine no way of commencing the college course more adapted to make it what it should be than the one proposed and now temporarily abandoned; none that would give a truer idea of the value of real culture, and of wherein it consists; none that would be more likely to do away with the drudging task-work that is the curse of our recitation rooms and substitute for it true scholarly ambition;

none that would do more to show to each student his own peculiar deficiency and thus lead to its removal.

For the student to have, at the very beginning of his course, the nature of his own powers and their relation to the work before him fully elaborated and explained, is doubtless impossible; but merely to have his attention called to these great problems and their overwhelming importance, would do much to keep him from the taint of superficiality and conceit, which forms the standing reproach of the average college-bred man.

AT HOME.

Can we not have better ventilation in the recitation rooms? We are not quite ready to die of asphyxia.

'72 has been blessed with a valuable addition whose name is — Wood; aged two months. "May he live long and prosper."

We clip the following from one of the Chicago dailies: "The Union College of Law opened yesterday with eighty-four students enrolled, of which upwards of seventy-five were present. Appropriate addresses to the students were delivered by Presidents Fowler, of the Northwestern University, and Moss, of the University of Chicago, by Judge Booth, Dean, and the Hon. James R. Doolittle. The examination of candidates for the Senior class, began yesterday, will continue to-day, and classes will fairly enter on their year's work Wednesday."

Both the reference Library and the Hengstenberg Library have been removed up stairs to the large chapel which has just been fitted up for them. The separate collections donated by different individuals are each placed on shelves apart and all is very neatly arranged. The whole numbers nearly thirty-thousand volumes, many of them dating back three hundred years. While some educational institutions can show a larger collection, but very few possess a more valuable one. The rooms formerly used are now occupied by Dr. Moss as his recitation and library room.

Prof. Safford is for the present at Williams College delivering a course of lectures on Astronomy. He expects to return sometime this month. January 1st he goes to Beloit to teach Calculus, Spherical Geometry and Astronomy during the winter trimester. The Juniors here may possibly come under him during the latter part of this term but probably not until after the spring vacation.

Dr. Boise, who has passed the summer in Europe, was attended upon his return by his two daughters, Miss Esther and Miss Clara Boise. These have spent the last two years in Hanover, Paris, and other eastern cities perfecting themselves in the German and French languages, and have now entered upon the duties of teaching the same here. Their abilities are unquestionable, and the students gladly welcome them to the positions that they have assumed.

A greater spirit of study, and attention to college duties, seems to pervade the body of our students than is usual at the opening of the College year. A by no means slight indication of this is the fact that the majority understand the turning-off of the gas at half-past ten to mean bed-time, and accordingly make good use of their opportunities in this regard; nor as yet this term has any one deemed it an indispensable element to the welfare of the institution that they should make night hideous by throwing coal-scuttles, bed-steads, and sundry other articles down stairs, as has sometimes been the custom.

We have a large and well-stocked reading room, but if the students are to occupy and make use of it, it is essential to their comfort that the committee take speedy measures to put it in better order. The idea that education and cobwebs are inseparables is rather going out of vogue.

A young divine who was last year numbered among our college boys, but who now holds forth at the Seminary in the character of a staid theologian, passed an evening not long since, in a company of young ladies, many of whom he had never before met; among others, he was introduced to the daughter of our worthy President. However, her name did not suggest to his mind any clue as to her genealogy. He afterwards wished that it had. As the result of enquiries, he elicited from her successively the facts that she was from the East, that her native state was Pennsylvania, and that she had migrated hence from the town of Upland. He suggested that perchance she during her time had visited Crozier Theological Seminary, which she admitted to be the case.

"Perhaps you may have sometime met Dr. Lemuel Moss, formerly Professor in that institution, now President of Chicago University," he remarked inquiringly. Then, when she proceeded to inform him that Dr. Moss had for a number of years filled laudably the position of a kind and indulgent parent to herself, Frank at once retired within himself, and addressed to himself several detached portions of Scripture such as abound in the prophecy of Jeremiah concerning Jerusalem.

Cheese is not the only thing that will bait rats. Shoes, worn for some time during warm weather, have been found by careful and repeated experiments to be a satisfactory substitute. A Junior made a trial of this discovery not long since. At the time, he did not care particularly to bait rats. In fact there was no great demand for them in any quarter, but he baited them all the same. His shoes, a tolerably new pair, he placed at the foot of his bed upon retiring. Towards morning, the rats got wind of them, and gnawed through a two-inch base-board to get a taste of them. By breakfast time a good portion of the fronts were gone, with the soles badly nibbled. The remains were at once taken to the shop for repairs. There being still less demand for rats upon the

next night the newly-patched shoes were placed upon the window-sill to avoid similar molestation. But rats know when they have a good thing, and now that Junior is offering as a reward his last year's boots and a pair of rubbers to the rat that carried off those counters and heels, if he or she will return the same without delay, no questions asked. We consider this altogether useless; that rat is no doubt dead. A few pair of such shoes would exterminate the species.

If the "music of the spheres" is anything like the melody produced in chapel upon that diabolical engine called an organ, we decline purchasing any tickets for the celestial entertainment, and at the same time tender our heartfelt sympathy to all who may inhabit the aforesaid spheres. The man who plays it is liable at any moment to have his ankles dislocated by the peculiar side movements of the pedals, and we defy Stanley or any other explorer, to produce a savage who approaches sufficiently near Darwin's missing link to have his breast soothed by any such Pandemonium-like racket. We feel free to remark that the sound issuing therefrom bears far more resemblance to that produced by a rheumatic fanning-mill, than to David's extemporaneous performances before the king. If you but look steadily at the machine, even during prayers, it is pretty sure to begin to hum, and at the most pathetic part of "come ye disconsolate" in will bounce that charming "Tremolo," as unexpected as Gabriel's B-flat horn. We beg that the students will none of them attach any blame to the organist. Strauss himself could not bring anything but metrical misery out of it. If one such implement of torture might be placed on each of the five floors of the University, we feel confident that rats in the institution would be henceforth unknown. If, at the present depression in the money-market, the University cannot purchase a new organ, we earnestly hope and trust that a movement may be set on foot either to repair the old one, or to trade it off for a brace of masculine cats.

The University base-ball nine played a match game with the High School nine of this city, on Thursday, Oct. 1st. The day was a very unpropitious one owing to the high wind and consequent dust; however, a game of 6 innings was played with considerable spirit. There were too many errors on both sides, several of which were overthrows. The chief features of the game were the home-runs of Boganau and —, together with the accuracy and coolness displayed by Snapp behind the bat. He gives promise of being a first-class man for this situation. The home nine, since its reorganization, is in fine working order, and has its men admirably positioned. Greater precision in throwing, on the part of some of the members, is the thing now most needed. We append score of Thursday's contest.

UNIVERSITY.	R	B	P	O	A	HIGH SCHOOL.	R	B	P	O	A
Boganau, p.....	2	2	0	2	Wrenn, c.....	2	0	0	4		
Gardner, 3 b.....	2	0	0	3	Stewart, 2 b.....	1	0	2	3		
Honoré, 1 b.....	1	1	9	1	Gross, 3 b.....	1	0	2	1		
Hoyt, 2 b.....	2	1	3	3	Sherwood, 1 b....	1	1	12	0		
Snapp, e.....	2	1	3	3	Cuthbert, r. f....	1	1	0	0		
Dean, l. f.....	3	1	1	0	Huhburger, P....	1	0	1	2		
Egbert, s. s.....	2	1	0	0	Driver, s. s.....	0	0	0	1		
Grover, c. f.....	1	1	0	0	Dietz, l. f.....	0	0	1	0		
Philbrook, r. f....	1				Kenney, c. f.....	0	0	0	0		
Total	16	8	18	12	Total	7	2	18	11		

	1	2	3	4	5	6
University	2	10	1	0	0	3—16
High School.....	3	0	1	0	1	2—7

The official elections of the different societies for the current term are as follows:

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION,	
J. STALEY.....	President.
W. D. GARDNER.....	Vice-President.
H. I. BOSWORTH.....	Secretary.
LEE GOFF.....	Treasurer.
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.	
J. V. GARTON.....	President.
J. STALEY.....	Vice-President.
JAMES REA.....	Secretary.
J. E. RHODES.....	Treasurer.
TRI KAPPA SOCIETY.	
J. E. RHODES.....	President.
JESSIE F. WAITE.....	Vice-President.
F. A. HELMER.....	Secretary.
R. L. OLDS.....	Sub-Secretary.
W. J. WATSON.....	Treasurer.
Wm. R. RONEY.....	1st Critic.
JAS. R. IVES.....	2d Critic.
J. D. RUSSELL.....	Editor-in-Chief.
W. R. RAYMOND.....	1st Ass't Editor.
H. C. LELAND.....	2d Ass't Editor.
ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.	
WM. G. HASTINGS.....	President.
BOGANAU.....	Vice-President.
J. C. THOMS.....	Secretary.
R. B. TWISS.....	Sub-Secretary.
M. N. ARMSTRONG.....	Treasurer.
H. B. MITCHELL.....	Critic.
H. G. PARKINS.....	Librarian.
W. D. GARDNER.....	Literary Editor.
CHAS. EGE.....	Political Editor.
J. R. CHAPMAN.....	Local Editor.
'77 has bestowed its honors in the following manner:	
A. M. CLARK.....	President.
JESSIE F. WAITE.....	Vice-President.
H. C. LELAND.....	Secretary.
PERRY BAIRD.....	Treasurer.
A. J. EGBERT.....	Orator.
J. N. JENKS.....	Poet.

JAMES LANGLAND.....Historian.
J. R. CHAPMAN.....Toast Master.
N. K. HONORE.....Seer.
CHAS. R. DEAN.....Musician.

The officers of the Freshman class for the year are as follows:

LEE GOFF.....President.
C. F. MOREY.....Vice-President.
O. W. PHILBROOK.....Secretary.
CHAS. EGE.....Treasurer.
F. A. HELMER.....Orator.
H. E. FULLER.....Poet.
JAMES REA.....Historian.
THOMAS PHILIPS.....Chorister.
W. R. RAYMOND.....Toast Master.
J. S. FORWARD.....Prophet.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Our table is not yet very heavily burdened with exchanges, but we have found it one of our pleasantest tasks to look through the good things in their columns. Though not old in the ways of college journalism, we venture to think that such specimens as we have on our table argue no deterioration during the summer. We observe, running through them all, a quiet vein of complacency, and an inclination to congratulate themselves on the opening of the new year. Whether this is something in the nature of a sigh of satisfaction on dropping into the editorial chair, or whether it is altogether assumed in order to disguise real trepidation and "a certain fearful looking forward to of judgment," we are unable to say; not even after applying the test of our own experience.

Among those to which we shall always extend a cordial greeting, is the "Owl." We trust that it will never fail to gladden us by its solemn and benignant presence. It is impossible not to admire the skill with which it mingles the bitter with the sweet in its comments on the "Vassar Miscellany."

The *Cornell Era* comes to us in a neat and tasteful dress. We should judge from its contents that the rage for physical culture which it describes as absorbing the minds of Corneliens to such an extent, prevails among the editors as well. We have our doubts as to the propriety of devoting so much space to muscular sports, but since the *Era* has already been considering the matter, any advice from us would doubtless be entirely superfluous.

The *Amherst Student* is another of the occupants of our table towards which we were drawn by its attractive outside, nor were we disappointed in its contents. The article on special studies seemed to us nearly conclusive on that subject. In the "Art of Studying" we failed to find any very distinct principles.

We heartily sympathize with the *College Spectator* in its appeal for freedom in regard to religious worship. We trust it may be successful and we would commend the matter to the attention of our college officers.

The *Olio* pays a pleasant passing compliment to our city. It also publishes a bill of fare of the boarding club of its college which our boarding club steward would do well to examine.

As the *Trinity Tablet* deals almost exclusively with the commencement exercises and the regatta, on both of which topics we had "sworn off," we determined not to read it, but finally did, and found it much better than we anticipated.

The *Dartmouth* like most of our exchanges, is largely occupied with the Saratoga Regatta. It strives earnestly to prove that Dartmouth was entitled to the fourth place. That regatta has been growing monotonous to us for some time, and we shall rejoice to see its troubled ghost laid to rest, though we shall still tremble at the thought of its stalking forth again another summer. The *Dartmouth* contemplates some changes in its plan that will make it more of a *newspaper*. Good as it is, we think the change would be for the better.

The *Birkleyan* for August comes to us looking rather pale, but shows no other signs of feebleness. The plan for students cottages with Chinamen attendants, strikes us as an agreeable novelty and a fine instance of ready adaptation to peculiar conditions. We wish our brethren of the Golden State all success.

All the other occupants of our table we welcome most cordially, and we trust that before another month passes we shall have not only our table, but our whole room filled with the genial presence of our exchanges.

CLIPPINGS.

What are we to infer when a student, who wears a large watch chain and immense locket, on being asked the hour replies with embarrassment—"My watch is stopped."—Ex.

CLEVER.—Prof. of Hebrew—"Thomas, what is the gender of the word Bethlehem?" 7—"Masculine, sir." Prof.—"On what grounds do you determine it to be masculine?" 7—"Because it is said in I. Kings, XI. 27, that 'Solomon repaired the breeches of the city of David, his father.'"—Ex.

A Professor who stated that one cannot taste in the dark, as nature intends us to see our food, was nearly floored by a pupil who asked, "How about a blind man's dinner?" But he recovered himself by answering, "Nature, sir, has provided him with eye-teeth."—Ex.

A Yale Freshman mistook the Gymnasium for a jail. This is not so bad as the case of a Dartmouth Freshman, who tried hard to make up gymnastics.—*The Dartmouth*.

Twenty-one students were lately suspended from an

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Special Terms to Students in all Colleges.

English college because a professor couldn't find out who placed a ten-ounce tack in his chair.—Ex.

An upper-class man gives it as his opinion that the Hebrew word *Shelah* is David's *nom de plume*.—Ex.

A Prep. just commencing Latin, writing on his photograph which he was expecting to "donate" to his lady friend, wrote "E Pluribus Unum"—(translation)—"United we stand—divided we fall."—Ex.

Tom Hood is now accused of being a cremationist, because he said, shortly before his death, that "he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively Hood."

A giddy student, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write and tell father, for he always said I had none."

"Pray, madame, why do you name your old hen Macduff?" "Because, sir, I want her to lay on!"

"He handled his gun carelessly, and put on his angel plumage," is the latest western obituary notice.—Ex.

Hebrew recitation. An adventurous student strikes out to translate, but memory fails to retain King James version, hence the following: "The Lord God said, Professor I can't translate this."—*Courant*.

Another affecting extract from a Philadelphia obituary poem has appeared. It reads:

Put away those little breeches;
Do not try to mend the hole;
Little Johnny will not want them,
He has climbed the golden pole.

—Ex.

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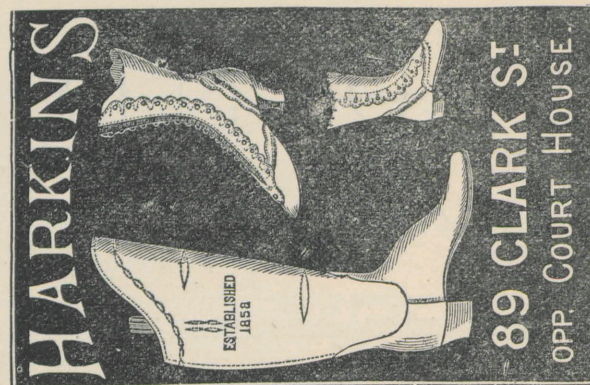
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