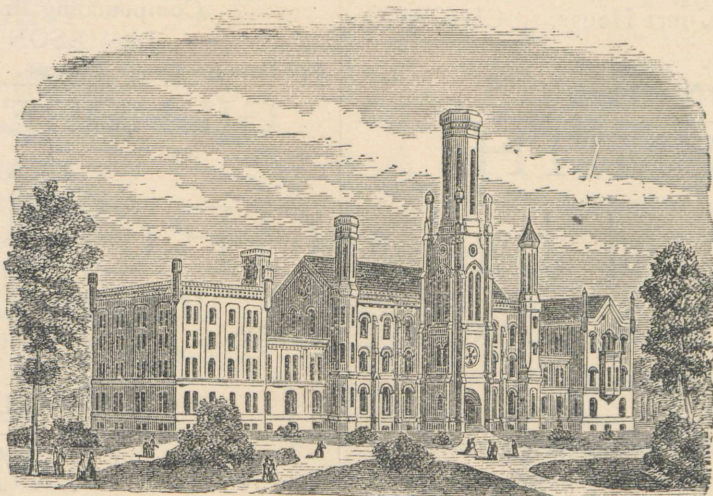


THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JAN., 1875.

NUMBER 4.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL.

FACULTY.

LEMUEL MOSS, D.D., President. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
JAMES R. BOISE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
ALONZO J. HOWE, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, B.A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of Dearborn Observatory.
HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Hoyne Professor of International and Constitutional Law.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, B.S., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN C. FREEMAN, M.A., B.D., Associate Professor of the Ancient Languages.
NATHAN SHEPPARD, M.A., B.D., Professor of Logic and Lecturer on Public Speaking.
RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., M.D., Professor of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatomy and Physiology.
O. B. CLARK, B.A., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
ELIAS COLBERT, Honorary Assistant Director of the Dearborn Observatory.
GEO. F. ROOT, Mus. D., Professor of Music.
M. H. HOLMES, Instructor in Drawing.

FACILITIES FOR 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.

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 are 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 them the best opportunity to become familiar with practical 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.

LAW DEPARTMENT

FACULTY.

HON. JUDGE HENRY BOOTH, LL. D., Dean of the Law School and Professor of Property and Pleading.
HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and Statute Law and Practice in the U. S. Courts.
HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, LL.D., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading and Evidence.
VAN BUREN DENSLOW, Esq., Professor of Contracts and Civil and Criminal Practice.
PHILLIP MYERS, M.A., Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.
HON. J. B. BRADWELL, Lecturer on Wills and Probate.
N. S. DAVIS, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the University is a Preparatory Department, in which the Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to their several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical, and two years for scientific students.

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 well lighted front room, on the second floor of the University building, opposite the Society Hall. The several departments of GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, ZOOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, as well as the lower classes of Invertebrates, as STAR FISHES, ECHINODERMS, WORMS and CORALS, are well represented by specimens, judiciously selected and arranged for teaching purposes. The NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, containing 3500 ancient coins, is an interesting and useful acquisition.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

This LIBRARY, including the great library of the late Dr. Hengstenberg of Germany, now embraces over fifteen thousand volumes, contained in one room, and accessible to the students.

LOCATION.

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.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks, the second 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.

EXPENSES.

Board, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week,	Room Rent..... 15.00 to 20.00
..... \$97.50 to \$117.00	Incidental..... 6.00 to 8.00
Tuition..... 70.00 to 70.00	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.

LITERARY.

HORACE TO DELLIIUS.

THIRD ODE OF THE SECOND BOOK OF HORACE.

O Dellius, keep
A tranquil mind, though deep
In sorrow, and refrain
From pleasure vain

When joy is nigh,
Since thou art doomed to die—
Or sorrowful to thee
Thy life shall be,

Or thou rejoice
Cheered by Falernian choice,
Passing in folly's maze
The festal days.

Where the tall pine
And silver poplar twine,
Loving the friendly shade
By broad boughs made;

Where with swift flow
The murmuring wavelets go,
Sweeping adown with force
Their winding course;

There bring the wine,
The perfume; there entwine
The wreaths of roses red
Soon perished;

While fortune, youth,
And the dark web, forsooth,
Which the three sisters weave
Shall give thee leave.

Thou must depart
From woodlands which thy heart
Loves well; thy home beside
The Tiber's tide.

Yea, thou must go,
And on thine heir bestow
The wealth thou hast amassed
In days gone past.

It matters not
However proud thy lot;
From ancient Inachus born,
Or poor, forlorn,

Of lowest birth;
Riches count not for worth
When thou art come to lie
'Neath open sky.

Through no estate
Canst thou escape thy fate,
The victim, soon or late,
Of Orcus' hate.

We all are driven;
Onward to the same haven;
Our lot will sometime turn
In the vast urn;

We shall be placed
In Charon's boat, and haste
To eternal banishment,
Where all are sent.

H. G.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE—ITS AIM.

BY LEMUEL MOSS, D. D.

There is a generally recognized meaning attached to the expression "An American College." It means not simply an institution located in this country, but an institution peculiar and adapted to it. Among the institutions worthy of this name, however great and numerous their specific differences, may be discovered common characteristics and common tendencies. There are doubtless many things for us to learn from the university and college systems of England and Germany, but these systems, as such, could no more be transplanted to American soil than could the general social life of which they form such important parts. We must to a great extent do our own work in our own way, gaining wisdom and knowledge from every nation and every age, but filling our institutions with our own current life, and shaping them to our present and prospective needs.

The fundamental idea of an American college is obviously this, that it is a training-school, having much more reference to the student than to the course of study. Its aim is to train the intellectual and moral faculties of man, to strengthen and develop all his inherent powers, so that he may know himself, and may know how to use and handle himself. We cannot be far astray if we say that the powers, or the groups of powers, to be trained and developed are these four:

1. The faculty of observation. The student must be taught to see truly, exactly, accurately, whatever may be the object observed. The ability to do this in one

PARKER & TILTON, HATTERS,



83 CLARK ST.,

Opposite Court House, CHICAGO.

Sole Agents in Chicago for the

"AMIDON HAT."

C. W. SMITH, Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 67 DOUGLAS PLACE,

(Under the Douglas House.)

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor, 803 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

All work promptly attended to, and Good Fit guaranteed. Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

BOYS, GIVE US A CALL.

L. G. BURGESS & SON, College Fraternity Badges,

KEYS AND MEDALS,

NO. 10 PLAIN STREET,
Albany, New York.

Fine Photographs!

DENSLOW, Photographer,

Has just removed to his new and elegant studio,

184 EAST MADISON STREET

Considers, regardless of expense in all that pertains to Photographic portraiture. His *Room with Skylight* works like a charm, and is the only one yet constructed in this city on the plan now adopted by the leading European Artists, and also by those who take the lead in the Atlantic cities generally.

Special Terms to Students in all Colleges

University Drug Store.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
Contains a Choice Assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals,

TOILET AND FANCY GOODS,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

Compounding Prescriptions a Specialty.

JAMIESON & THAYER, Pharmacists,

612 Cottage Grove Avenue,

CHICAGO.

GILMORE & CHENEY,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

TEAS, FRUITS, &c.,

619 Cottage Grove Ave., Cor. Douglas Place,

CHICAGO.

C. D. MOSHER, ARTISTIC

PHOTOGRAPHER,

951 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.

Mosher's Patent Finish Photograph a Specialty.

Liberal Discount Made to Students.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
829 Cottage Grove Ave.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

E. D. & T. P. MURRAY,
602 Cottage Grove Ave.

E. D. & T. P. MURRAY,

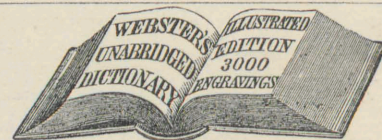
DEALERS IN

Builders' Hardware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

"Argand" & "American" Stoves, &c.,

602 Cottage Grove Avenue, CHICAGO.



GET THE BEST. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12.

Webster now is glorious. [President Raymond, Vassar College.
Every scholar knows its value. [W. H. Prescott.
Best defining Dictionary. [Horace Mann.
Standard in this office. [A. H. Clapp, Government Printer.
The etymology without a rival. [John G. Saxe.
Excels in defining scientific terms. [Pres. Hitchcock.
Remarkable compendium of knowledge. [Pres. Clark.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

sphere of thought and knowledge helps toward the ability to do it in all spheres. The objects of observation are facts, which are of almost infinite variety in their forms of relationships. There are facts of external nature, facts of physical law, facts of the phenomena of consciousness, facts of mathematical and of logical sequence, facts of historical events and characters, facts of the ideas and constructions and interpretations of languages, facts of artistic and ethical feeling. Upon these and a multitude of other forms of facts the student is to be trained in his power of mental vision, until he can see clearly, correctly, completely, just that, wholly that, and only that which is contained in the particular fact before him. Defective mental vision comes from an inherent weakness of the organ, or an immaturity of its powers, or ignorance, or prejudice. Of course, no collegiate training can remove organic weakness, but it ought to leave no excuse for some degree of maturity and accuracy of moral clearness.

2. The faculty of judgment. By this is meant the ability to estimate the relative importance of facts. Of two things equally true, both may not be equally valuable or equally pertinent. We must learn to recognize and seize upon the capital facts of a science, the first principles of a philosophy, the vital points of a theory. Many of the errors of speculation, as well as of practical life, came from an inability to discover what is primary and what subordinate. To know and occupy and hold the key of the position is quite as essential to an argument as to a battle, and we must be able to arrange our mental resources in the order that will yield the largest mutual support and make the whole most effective. He has made no small attainment in mental training who can discriminate facts with accuracy and assign to them their relative value and importance.

3. The faculty of thought. Here we pass from the seen to the unseen. Here we seek to look upon the mysterious mechanism of the mind itself, as it elaborates the materials supplied by sense and understanding, by perception and judgment, for purposes of inference, invention, and discovery. To think is to compel facts, and to reveal the deeper facts which they enclose. To think is to reason,—to rise from perceived phenomena to their causes, and from recognized causes to prophesy their effects. This region of thought, of reasoning, of inference, is and must be the great arena of strife in science, in politics, in law, in religion. Men may agree as to their primary facts, and yet differ widely in their conclusions. Still there are laws of thought just as true, universal, resistless, infallible, as the laws of things. Man is made for thought,—for intercourse of the human reason with the divine. No words can overstate the value of vigorous, correct, fruitful thinking, nor overstate the importance of the training which secures it.

4. The faculty of utterance. Speech is to thought

what coinage is to gold,—fixing its form, naming its value, and fitting it for circulation. All culture ought to assist in cultivating the power of speech. It has been said that the ability to express his thoughts and feelings is the highest energy in man, for by this he transfers his feelings and thoughts to other minds, and thus becomes almost creative. God created all things by his word, and by his word man becomes the author of momentous changes in his neighbor, in his nation, in the world. We know that practically there is no limit to the influence of this power, and no limit to the degree of its development.

If this, in outline, is the aim of college training, it is further obvious that much more depends upon the training-master than upon the method. The first and absolutely vital requisite in a college is men,—men who can themselves see and judge and think and speak, and who can therefore assist others somewhat in attaining these incommunicable arts. A true college is mainly a company of competent instructors, with such auxiliary apparatus and instruments as they may need,—instructors who can draw out all that is in the student, and thus make him as large-minded as his native capacities will permit.

But though the subject of studies and methods may be secondary, it is by no means of slight importance. Of this, however, at another time.

HEAD AND HEART.

BY R. B. TWISS.

Unity in variety, is a law of the universe. We read it in the art gallery of nature; in the tree—in the leaf—in the opening flower. It reveals itself from the million gems that stud the sky, and we read it in the rainbow arch—that miracle of light. Everywhere is variety blending into a unity that binds and harmonizes all. In the realm of the soul the same law prevails; and as we draw aside the veil, we are lost in wonder while we admire. Here reason clamors for truth; and if in her searchings she finds anchorage only in the real, one standing by her side tells of a world of truth that cannot be reduced to material fact. Fancy illumines everything she touches and invests the naked fact with unlooked-for beauty. As the mosses and ivies covering a ruin hide its roughnesses and deformity, so fancy clothes with living beauty the bald peaks of stern realities; she lights the realm of thought, and by her aid the soul rises with unfettered pinion. While thus fancy reaches out toward the unseen, memory by her backward turn brings in her open hand the treasures of the past, and reason plying her test, reveals the naked truth. Does the heart turn toward self, as the central pivot around which shall revolve all else? Love, asserting her claim, engenders a sympathy that drowns self in the great flood-tide of universal good will. Do sorrows hang upon the heart? Hope rises through the clouds and twines a diamond band, uniting this with the world beyond. Do doubts and uncertainties cloud the soul? Faith, bold and venturesome, inspires with daring the fainting, and rising into the invisible, leads on the soul with unflinching step. One element of the soul-life

deals with principle; the other is the source of all sentiment. The science of mind has an outward look; it grasps the truths of the universe, and solves the world's phenomena. It utilizes the world's silent forces and carries man into the realm of discovery. The science of heart is founded upon that noble philosophy which regulates character. It corrects the cold dictates of reason, and animating the mind's dormant faculties, prompts them to the practice of all virtue. The heart is the source of those principles which underlie all government, and give to society security and progress. It was the spread of those sentiments which flow from the heart, that prompted our nation to rise up in her strength and with her strong right arm strike the shackles from four millions of slaves. Destroy these sentiments and you annihilate all law, you dry up the fountains of every benevolent institution, you divide men in their interests and feelings, drive society back to chaos and the world to barbarism. That soul-magnetism that runs through the whole fabric of society, that unites the family, and without which we stand, each a unit among the world's millions, flows from the heart. It is this that binds the chieftain to his clan. It wins for the general the love of his men. Let the soldier hear above the din and smoke of battle, *his* voice, to whom he has entrusted his life, cheering "on to victory," how immediately the drooping energies revive, and the very heart-strings vibrate as by the touch of some new and strange delight! It is because heart touches heart and there is power there. It is the great, throbbing nature which alone can inspire another. Mind inspires mind, imagination wakes imagination, hope strengthens hope, and when two hearts touch, love kindles love. This power lives in literature; it exhales from the poet's song. His thought, touched by a living fancy, like the soft breeze that sweeps across the æolian harp waking the lifeless to sweet harmony, stirs our imagination and his pictures live before us. Shakspeare paints the landscape with trees and grassy plots, with fountains and rills, with a touch so life-like that one can almost see the waters sparkle, and hear the songs of the fairy nymphs as they flit among the trees and dance to the music of the winds. He calls up the spirits of the dead and makes night hideous with the ghastly forms of ghosts. He runs over the whole gamut of human passion and leaves no chord untouched; the tenderest pathos, the most frenzied madness, joy and sorrow, mirth and jollity, sadness and despair, each rings out with a clear tone when his master hand touches the lyre. It is because he speaks from the heart and charges every word with the magnetism of his own soul. The poet's feelings are those that live in every human heart; and when crystallized into song, though the singer pass away, live forever, proofs of his power, to inspire and move men.

Who can read with unmoved heart, the songs of the sacred singer, as with a swelling rush of joy or grief or sorrow, he pours out his heart-life. "From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee when my heart is overwhelmed; lead me to the rock that is higher than I." Oh, the magic power of a soul! It gleams from the page of history; it flashes from the eye; it leaps out in every word; it unlocks the secret chambers of the soul, and rousing noble impulse, makes man likeliest to God. When we analyze the soul and mark its powers, and the

sources and variety of its life, instinctively we ask for a philosophy which shall so unify and harmonize its various elements as to unfold a character bearing at once the image of perfectness on completeness. As we open the great book of human life, on every page is inscribed, "*Mens molem movet.*" Always mind has ruled. Seeing that thought moves the world, many philosophers, bowing at the shrine of intellectual culture, have found in it a means of bringing many up to the highest type of character. In the work of soul growth, mental culture has its part to act; but that it fails to bring man to the attainment of his noblest end, the history of society proves. The growth of society has been, always, slow and variable. Yesterday witnessed the dawn of a Grecian civilization; to-day it stands forth in all the brightness of noon-day; to-morrow it reaches the sundown side and fades away into night. A Roman civilization grows up and spreads its influence over the world; but it touches the acme of its glory only to reveal its weakness. True, these civilizations had their influence in pushing on the world's progress, and we read the lessons of their greatness in fragments of literature and in the marble columns and crumbling walls that lie buried under the debris of centuries. There was an acuteness of wit, a richness of ideas, a grandeur of intellect; but a great vital principle was wanting. Men grew by the unfolding of their thinking powers, to the exclusion of their nobler, their diviner natures. If we seek for the cause of the revolutions which in the sixteenth century overturned all Europe, we find it in the revolt of man's moral nature. While there was a general insurrection of mind against oppression, back of this was another power. The all-formative force, religion, had broken the bars of the dungeon, the black clouds of ignorance and superstition had rolled back; and the light of a Christian civilization shining in had given to men a new impulse, and the world had put on all the freshness and beauty of a new creation. The fresh impetus which had been given to industry of every kind roused man to a sense of a nobler destiny, and catching the first breath of a freer atmosphere, his divine nature demanded greater freedom, and ceased its demands only when freed from restraint, and when men instead of turning their whole thought to the culture of mind—considered the claims of that part of the soul, which, reaching out toward the invisible, feels the inspiration of the Infinite Life. True culture pushes out every part of the man, and like the growth of the tree, begins at the heart. You remember Shakspeare says—"Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge, the wing wherewith we fly to heaven." It is true; but certain it is, that a knowledge which by its own buoyancy lifts man into the realm of his noblest being, involves more than intellectual culture. While this may widen the circle of day that skirts the mental vision, secured without a corresponding culture of heart, it lifts one on to the ice-peaks of self-interest and isolation. Let the thought turn inward its action upon the heart-life and a single hour's exercise may do more to expand one's being, and kindle all his divinest powers of thought and feeling than a year of mental drill; a great, growing soul may be formed anywhere. The smith at his anvil whose whistle keeps time with his hammer stroke, may open the doors of his higher consciousness and rise into as high a sphere as he

whose giant intellect startles the world. The noblest end of life, is to grow; but before a soul can educe the highest capacities of which it is susceptible, it must be attuned to harmony with the spirit that pervades the universe. "It is a many stringed instrument which gives out its sweetest strains only under the hand of the Divine Harmonist." Let culture, then, involve the understanding, the emotions, the will, the entire soul. Let reason grasp the outward truths of the universe; and solving the world's phenomena, let it form the pedestal upon which shall rest man's nobler self. Let the Infinite Life flow through the heart and waft in upon it all the divine properties that feed and freshen, empower and impel a truly great and complete nature. Then shall life become awake, alive, dramatic, a thing of highest passion and deep communion with the Infinite Mind; and gradually the soul shall rise to an ideal of beauty, truth and right, where it shall bloom forth in all loveliness and virtue—a standard, Godlike and complete.

AT THE BAL MASQUE.

So stood she graciously, a queen
Encircled by courtly devotées,
Obscuring the fair by her beauty's sheen
As the stars are hid by the sun's gold rays.

So stood he worshipping, a slave
For her lightest bidding ready then,
And he hollowed, in fancy, a deep, deep grave,
For a score or more of rival men.

They led her out in the gay quadrille,
They whirled her form in the mazy waltz,
Till his brain was wild and his heart stood still,
As the tempter whispered, Fair but False.

Then came she suddenly like light,
Driving the darkness swift away,
Only a glance, a word, "Good-night"—
But Joy had smiled, and his night was day.

THE VALUE OF METAPHYSICS.

The study of mental science would not seem from its name to need any defense. Whatever may be a man's philosophical tenets, whether he is an idealist or a materialist, he must believe that there is such a thing as mind, whatever may be its nature, and that it is all important. If mind be only the product of organization, it is at all events the highest product of organization. If intellect is only a particular manifestation of an all-pervading force that animates the Universe, it is certainly the most important and interesting of all the forms under which that force appears. If on the other hand there is a divine and immortal essence, of which the intellect is one of the most important attributes, this surely is worthy of study. Thus, whatever view may be taken of the nature of the mind itself or of its connection with the material world, the methods and subjects of its action remain equally interesting in any case.

If still, as in the days of Locke, many of these great ques-

tions can be raised only to remain unanswered, it does not follow that nothing of value can be learned in regard to them. Indeed, for many of the purposes of culture, the very fact that so many of the most obvious questions of mental science are, and for aught we can see must remain unanswered, is of the highest value. A thinker, whom it is not for ordinary men to gainsay, has declared that the emotion of wonder, as it is the beginning, is also the termination of intellectual advancement, that the same feeling of wonder that prompts the earliest action of the intellect and leads to the tracing of long chains of causes, is again restored to us when the chain breaks and we are brought face to face with an insoluble problem. The highest culture is not to be obtained by confining the attention wholly to phenomena and their immediate causes. These must sometimes be traced back as far as the mind can follow them in order that they and the facts for which they account may be apprehended in their true relation, both to each other and to the forms of being.

But metaphysical inquiries serve other purposes besides thus preserving intellectual humility in the presence of these great unanswered questions. Huxley says that the religious spirit that formerly assigned personality and divinity to all the forces of nature has been gradually driven back to its last refuge in metaphysics and the human brain, and here the battle must, so far as we can see, remain a drawn one. But surely the drawn battle is a defeat for the attacking party, and this is neither more nor less than an admission that here is an obstacle that materialism has found, and will continue to find, invincible.

The great question in regard to the certainty and trustworthiness of our knowledge cannot fail to involve many smaller ones of great practical importance. Just as matters relating to the body are in general far better determined by reference to the laws of physiology and anatomy than by individual experience, so questions concerning the mind are best settled by a knowledge of its great general laws. The study has thus a lower practical value in addition to its higher use in the capacity of pure speculative truth. Hence it is a great mistake to conceive of metaphysics, as only a great tread-mill in which intellectual exercise can be most readily obtained, or as the great dust-covered arena in which orthodoxy and skepticism keep up their perpetual struggle, where the atmosphere is thick with conflicting opinions, each supported by the most unanswerable arguments. Doubtless there is such a religion in the wide domain of this science, and no small part of its fascination and value is due to the fact; but there is another quite different division of intellectual science with which the teacher must be familiar that he may judge of the needs of his pupils, which the orator must understand if he would control his hearers, which, in truth, is indispensable to all whose lives bring them in contact with human thoughts and feelings.

THE VOLANTE.

EDITORS:

J. STALEY, '75.

BOGANAU, '75.

S. S. NILES, '75.

W. G. HASTINGS, '76.

H. B. GROSE, '76.

PUBLISHERS:

CHAS. R. DEAN, '77.

J. R. IVES, '77.

F. A. HELMER, '78.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

HORACE TO DELLUS.....	41	EDITORIALS	45
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE—ITS AIM....	41	EASTERN INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST	48
HEAD AND HEART.....	42	THE SADNESS OF LOVING.....	48
AT THE BAL MASQUE.....	44	AT HOME.....	49
THE VALUE OF METAPHYSICS.....	44	PERSONALS AND EXCHANGES	50

The subject of college oratory is of permanent interest to every earnest, aspiring student, although there are some persons that ought to be first to support and encourage students to improve themselves in this direction, who, nevertheless, look with ridicule and contempt upon all the efforts of young men at public speaking. We are convinced by our own experience here and by what we gather from the college papers of other institutions that the whole subject of elocution receives less attention in the University of Chicago than it does in the majority of other first-class colleges. Not that the students themselves lack interest or activity in this department, but it is our humble opinion that they do not receive as much assistance and encouragement as they deserve from those who have control of the course of instruction. To be sure, we have a Professor for this department down in the catalogue, although we have not seen him this year, nor are we disposed to complain on account of his non-appearance; but it is evident that our officers and instructors intend that the world should think that students of our institution get some elocutionary drill during the college course. Now, though we are fixed in the opinion that our students ought to have facilities for improvement in public reading and speaking given them, we are not so certain as to the way in which such instruction should be given; whether it should be given in connection with our efforts in the Literary Societies, or separately, just as any of the other regular branches. At the close of last term, it was intimated to us by one of the Professors that the Faculty were contemplating the introduction among us of the Chapel Oration system, which is so common in some other colleges, and which existed here until six or seven years ago. Not having had any experience in this system, we are not prepared just now to pronounce either against it or in its favor. But it strikes us that the better plan

would be for the students to make a powerful effort either to improve the existing Literary Societies, or to organize new ones, and that the Faculty give more general and hearty recognition to such societies, as a legitimate and indispensable part of the college course; not only permitting them to exist, but also making allowance, in the assignment of lessons, for the time and labor the student must give in order to make a literary effort profitable and successful; and at the same time providing elocutionary instruction in connection with such society efforts. We must do something. Some improvement must be made. What shall it be?

It is much to be feared that students, in this institution at least, are somewhat prone to neglect the reading of biography. An experienced and valued instructor once told the writer that he thought the first thing to be striven for in the study of history, was a clear conception of the outline of human progress from the beginning, and after this a genuine acquaintance with the great men, by whom this progress has been from time to time directed, retarded, or accelerated. With the lives of these "giants upon the earth," were always bound up the whole mass of contemporary history, and a real and thorough knowledge of the one could not be obtained without securing a good degree of familiarity with the other.

A student's work is for the most part upon rather dry and abstract subjects. He is occupied at first with mathematics and the dead languages, and when these latter begin to be something more than the embodiment of grammar, he most commonly leaves them for the still higher abstractions of science and philosophy. It is natural that he should turn from such a work as this to something containing more of personal life and warm human interest. That students do feel the need of something of this sort, the avidity with which the most of them devour such novels as they fall in with, without much regard to their quality, plainly shows. Cannot this relief be found in biography, and with far greater advantage to the reader? Cannot we have for the objects of our hero-worship real men and women, whose lives have been real facts in human experience, and ought they not to be all the more interesting and lovable on that account?

It may be objected that in thus urging the claims of biography at the expense of fiction, we are proceeding upon false grounds, that the hero of the biographer is no less a creature of the imagination than the hero of the novelist. Still, although Archbishop Whately has given us his doubts concerning the existence of Napoleon, and a learned writer has lately caused a panic in the hearts of all true hero-worshippers by proving to his own satisfaction that Columbus was a pirate, that he deserved no credit for originality in his discoveries, and

that he became a slave driver more avaricious and cruel than any Spaniard of them all; though William Tell has been pronounced a myth, and Capt. John Smith a romancer, we are, yet, persuaded that the world's history has been marked by noble deeds, and that noble men and women have performed them. Even if both were equally imaginary, a life and character studied under the belief that it was real could not fail to have a far stronger influence than one known to be wholly the work of fancy.

It is remarked by Macaulay that classical studies too often fail to yield the most satisfactory results, because of the attention that must necessarily be paid to mere language and grammar. By long dwelling upon these preliminary studies, the literature that forms the fruit of which these are but the outer husk, is lost sight of. He tells us of a French scholar of great learning, who recommended the study of a Latin treatise on the customs, religion, government and language of the Greeks. "For there," said he, "you will find everything of importance that is contained in the Iliad and Odyssey, without the trouble of reading two such tedious books."

Perhaps Macaulay's complaint could not be made now with quite the same justice that it could half a century ago, when it was written, yet we fear quite too often we are committing the same mistake that he deprecates. We pursue our study of an author or a passage till we have tolerably mastered his phraseology, and the grammatical difficulties in our way, and then stop just as we are about to grasp the idea and reap the fruit of our previous toil. Is it not too frequently the case that we carefully look up all the words and references to the grammar, and then, when we have cleared the way, and are at length prepared to trace the thought of our author, and do the real work for which we set out, suddenly stop short, imagining that all has been accomplished? The amount of labor that is thus wasted, even by good students, is absolutely incalculable. We are often assured that it is impossible to master the language of an ancient writer, without obtaining some familiarity with his thoughts. This is probably true, and to it, in a great measure, is due the unequalled value of the classics as a means of training; but if the student depends upon this, he will possess, as the result of his work, a grammar and a vocabulary; but the essence of ancient culture will have almost wholly escaped him—escaped him simply from a little negligence in perfecting his work.

The Trustees have taken much account of University matters the past year. It was in this increased interest of the Board, recruited as it had been by several younger and spirited men, that many friends found cause for hopefulness in the new era. There was always more danger, no doubt, that the institution would suffer from neglect, than from over-attention; and it has been cheering to

know that the gentlemen who govern us have come together with a frequency and earnestness which have no excuse in precedent. No matter how many or how prolonged the conventions; no matter what the innovations and renovations proposed, we have rested content in the simple conviction that somebody had our fortune at heart; that some heads had positive aches because college affairs would not always be of peaceful and easy management. The Trustees are to be commended for their faithfulness and their utter disregard of time when there is any subject to be debated, though night wears on, and wives are waiting at firesides far away. If there is occasional lapse into impracticable legislation, it is not an entirely new thing. It has seemed to us, during an observation of several years, that the Board is fated—about once in so often—to act as if it were controlling an imaginary institution, upon which it might experiment according to its chimerical fancies, without any study of the material to be controlled.

The particular enactment which suggested this thought was read from the chapel-desk on the last day of the fall term, and posted on the bulletin-board at the commencement of this session. It informs the student that the term-bills must be settled before his presence, at any recitation will be acceptable or allowed. Now, we do not say that this decree is not business-like; simply that it is impracticable, and unnecessarily rigorous. That it is impracticable has been proved sufficiently. For two days, almost an entire class was absent from recitations, locked out by the law. This class would have been shut out for a week had not the President and Chancellor given orders to furnish checks to those students who could promise to pay within that period, thus practically annulling the measure. Nor were the other classes in less of a predicament. It is easily said that the students will be more likely to have cash at the very commencement of the term, than later on, and some may have. There are, however, two sides to the question, and facts are perfectly stubborn things when they run against an edict, as they did in this case. But what reason was there for any change? The custom formerly was to require the checks within a week, exercising leniency in cases known to be deserving of it. It cannot be that the University ever lost a great sum through this method. What particular advantage does the new regulation possess? With all due respect, we think the Trustees have erred in departing in any wise from the hitherto liberal laws under which we have lived.

With all respect for our instructors, and confidence in their wisdom, we yet think that we are entitled to a hearing, in reference to nearly all college matters. The VOLANTE is, or aims to be, the organ of the college. It depends for its existence on the support, literary, moral and financial, of the undergraduates. It offers the free

use of its columns to any student who will take the trouble to put his ideas in a form suitable for publication. Thus it may fairly claim to represent the opinions of the students.

Now in this day of elective studies, when undergraduates claim and are granted the privileges of independence and self-government, the college paper ought surely to be something of a power. The student, to be sure, has not always, nor perhaps often, a very extensive experience, but he knows all the more clearly the effect of that which he has experienced. He knows very clearly what is the effect upon him of the rules and influences under which his life is passed. He has a much better opportunity of observing them, both in his own person and in his companions, than his instructors. He may not know very clearly what will be the effect of a change, but he knows very well the merits and defects of the existing order of things. Thus it would appear that he not only has the right to speak, of which, indeed, he is not so very slow to avail himself, but also a just claim to attention. We are impelled to unburden our minds thus by a painful conviction that college authorities are not generally attentive readers of the college press.

We are extremely pained to learn that Dr. Boise is looking to a severance of his connection with the University. Every student who comes under the instruction and inspiration of the Professor of Greek, will, we are certain, share in our regret that there should be any probability of such a loss to them and to the college. His influence and power as an educator need no word of ours in praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading classical instructor in this country, would not be augmented by anything we might say. It will be a sad day for the University when a scholar and teacher so widely and favorably known as Dr. Boise, shall be missing from its faculty. In our connection with the University, we have been constantly impressed with the conviction, and never more so than now, that the faculty needs much greater accessions of strength than it has hitherto received, if it would hold the students and establish a reputation abroad. The probable retirement of Dr. Boise looks much as though the powers that be had determined gradually to reduce the faculty to its minimum of strength. This policy may be wise, but to us, who are interested, and may thereby be allowed to criticise, it appears in the last degree fatal. We learn from what we deem reliable sources, that the reasons for his dissatisfaction and retirement are not beyond the power of the authorities to remedy. We know that we only express the unanimous feeling of the students, in saying that we sincerely hope that no pains will be spared by the President, the Board of Trustees, or by any one else in authority, to avert so great a disaster to the best interests of the students and the University.

One of the things that sometimes perplex our brains and exasperate our tempers, and with reference to which we all feel competent to speak, is essay-writing. One very high authority does indeed, tell us that in practicing the art of composition the learner should either have his subject matter furnished for him, or else should not be required to pay any particular regard to it; that form and expression should absorb his whole attention to the entire exclusion of all such minor matters as knowledge, thought and originality.

Perhaps it was with some such design as this, the mere training to facility in verbal expression, that the plan of requiring three page essays once in three weeks was adopted. If so the result is hardly satisfactory. We have seen how those essays are made and know whereof we affirm. Thought and information are sufficiently neglected as all are aware, but attention to style is at least as much so. The amount of cramming, hurried and botchy work, and downright plagiarism, that goes to make up a year's essays, is enough to sicken the calloused heart of a scientific sinner, and there is every reason to believe that it is not more agreeable to the professor of rhetoric. These essays may give some practice in spelling, punctuation, and the elementary principles of grammar, but we have always supposed that an adequate knowledge of these was among the essential conditions of entrance into a college class.

The rhetorical exercises of the different classes for the present term have been placed in charge of the respective professors in whose department they are principally occupied, and we shall, doubtless, have assigned us topics bearing upon our most interesting studies with time enough for thorough preparation and careful writing. If such is the case, the natural emulation on the part of the writers and their interest in their subjects cannot fail of producing some essays worthy of college men; and we may reasonably hope that the days of machine essays, ground out during the small hours of the night before they are to be read, are over for the present at least.

The gentlemen having in charge the Douglas Monument fund have reached a wise conclusion, and the only wonder is that it has taken them so long to reach it. For years now has the base of the nobly-designed memorial stood by the lake-shore, a reflection on the projectors, and an honor to nobody. The purpose at present is, to remove the tomb to the northeast corner of the University grounds, and there to erect the monument according to the original plans. The lot on the lake-shore will be sold, and the proceeds used for the completion of the work. This movement is the occasion of a revival of interest in what was taking its place among the forgotten projects of an intensely active people. It is eminently fitting, moreover, that the remains of Senator Douglas should rest beside the institution of learning which he founded.

THE EASTERN INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST.

The Eastern Colleges have caught the idea of Literary contests from the despised colleges of the West. They met for the first time to try their strength in literature and oratory on the 7th inst. at the Academy of Music, New York City. A convention was held last February, and arrangements made for the contest of the present year. It was expected that all the principal colleges of the New England and Middle States would be represented—at least fifteen colleges—but owing to dissatisfaction with the arrangements, which were made by the committee of five appointed for the purpose at the convention last winter, all the colleges withdrew from the contest but six, viz.: Rutgers, Lafayette, Williams, New York University, Princeton and Cornell. The contest was in orations and essays. Judges were appointed by the committee of five above referred to—three judges for oratory and three for essays—all, men eminent in literature. The committee on oratory were, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Geo. Wm. Curtis and Whitelaw Reid; and that on essays, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Jas. T. Fields and Richard Grant White. The subjects for essays were assigned by the judges and were as follows, "The Utilitarian System of Morals," and "A Criticism, or Analysis of Some Play or Character of Shakspeare." The Orators chose their own themes. For the Essayists there were two prizes of \$150 each, and two second prizes of Honorable mention. For excellence in oratory there was a first prize of \$175, and a second of \$125. The points on which the decision in oratory was based were; first, Original thought; second, Style; third, Manner of treatment, and fourth, Delivery. There were two orators from each college represented except Cornell, which had only one. The first prize in oratory was awarded to John C. Tomlinson, of New York University; the second, to Walter D. Edmonds, of Williams. The judges for essays said that eight had been handed in according to the prescribed rules. The result was announced at the close of the contest. The successful essayists were Allen Marquand of Princeton, and George H. Fitch of Cornell. W. R. Thompson, of New York University, and J. F. Cluck, of Cornell, received Honorary mention. We have not learned yet what the arrangements are for the next year's contest, but we understand that a larger number of colleges are expected to participate, and that the next intellectual tournament is not to be confined to writing and speaking, but is to be so enlarged as to include competitive examinations in the Classics and Mathematics. We regard the whole subject of literary contests with hearty approval, and we look forward to the time when these contests shall enlist the interest of institutions of learning all over the country, when we shall expect a national contest.

A gentleman from Illinois writes to a friend in reference to the New York oratorical contest as follows: "I

attended the contest of eastern colleges at New York on the 7th, and was much pleased with the manner in which they did business, although the contest itself was a failure. The one at Galesburg was so far ahead of it that the eastern gentlemen would have been left far behind, had they been competitors there. A good feature, however, and one that gives room for more competition, was the essays. These were of course not read before the audience, but submitted to a committee some weeks previously and the award announced on the night of the contest."

THE SADNESS OF LOVING.

The effect of that holiday vacation was as we feared, at least in the lower department. A long-limbed, long-faced, solemn Second Year, whom you would not suspect of such a thing, has done little since the term began save write on what he means to make at once an epic and an epitaph, as long drawn out as himself. His heartless chum surprised him at the work, and purloined these verses, which seem to be the close of the dedication, and which would fit on well to a funeral, no doubt contemplated:

And tell her last, when all is o'er
How vain has been resistance;
How she, in cutting me for Bill,
Has ended my existence.

Plant o'er my head an ivy leaf,
Carve this: He died of grieving;
For man is born but unto grief,
And woman to deceiving.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

ATHENEUM.

PRESIDENT—R. B. Twiss.
VICE PRESIDENT—W. G. Hastings.
SECRETARY—C. B. Allen.
TREASURER—C. H. Mitchelmore.
CRITIC—H. B. Mitchell.
EDITORS—J. R. Chapman, J. S. McSparran, H. E. Fuller.

TRI KAPPA.

PRESIDENT—Jonathan Staley.
VICE PRESIDENT—L. G. Bass.
SECRETARY—H. C. Leland.
TREASURER—W. D. Walker.
CRITIC—R. L. Olds.
EDITORS—Perry Baird, Thos. Phillips, J. Schutz.

One of the lusty Freshmen burst into his room the other night, when thus his chum: "By the accursed! you're in a pretty plight. Where have you been?" At which the Fresh, his nose all bloody, said: "A-boxin' in the basement, and a Junior punched my head. But I'll furnish him with sorrow, though, to-morrow."

AT HOME.

What are the undergraduates doing in the way of exercise this winter?

Wanted—Three or four large stoves, first-class heaters, to experiment with in the laboratory.

The students are inclined to favor the new law about term-bills. It tends to prolong the vacation of many of them for an indefinite period.

Common comment of the Professor on the continued absence of classmen: "I suppose Mr. — hasn't been able to make his peace with the Treasurer yet."

It may be a fine thing for musical culture, and all that, but it is rather severe on the neighbors to have large organs and indefatigable grinders scattered about the building.

The prospects are that the Junior and Freshman exhibitions will no longer burden commencement week, but have their occurrence at the close of the present, or beginning of the next term.

The idea of giving Senior and Junior receptions, is agitating certain of the upper classmen. It is to be hoped they will not be content with the idea merely. The social element needs cultivation.

Prep, translating Xenophon—And they vowed to sacrifice to the Gods as many he-goats of the enemy as they killed.

Prof.—Mr. —, were the Greeks engaged in a combat with he-goats at this time?

Dr. Boise has a class in the Greek Testament, at the Michigan Avenue Church, at 9:30 o'clock every Sunday morning. The students, theological and otherwise, can have no more favorable opportunity for reading the Scriptures after the original text.

Certain of the Theologues decorated the University Place Church during the holidays, when Sunday School entertainments were in order. Notwithstanding the eminent goodness of the workers, their work caught fire on the third day of the new year, and badly damaged the frescoing in the vicinity of the pulpit.

Professor in Chemistry, wishing to have the symbols of the elements recited, says: "Now let us resolve ourselves into a spelling class, as it were. Mr. B., how do you spell Zinc in Chemistry?"

B., taking things literally—Z-i-n-c, zinc, sir!

Prof.—You can go to the head of the class for a spell.

Junior, sent to the board to chalk thereon the chemical elements commencing with G, wrote *Glucinum*, and then stopped. Prof. inquired what element had been omitted.

Intelligent Member.—Gold.

Prof.—Not strange that he forgot it. It is rarely seen.

Prof., in English Literature—What is Bacon compared to?

Boz.—To Moses who pointed out heaven to the children of Israel, but did not enter there himself.

Prof.—You don't mean heaven!

Boz.—Well, the promised land. That's the same thing, ain't it?

Some addle-pated youth of extraordinary obliquity of moral perception some time during last term removed the knob from the front door of the college. Doubtless he deserves all the anathemas heaped upon his head; but meanwhile is there any absolute necessity that the door should be left unfastened from daylight till bedtime in such weather as we are now having—to say nothing of the appearance of the thing.

It is probably not designed to make our chapel service a means of torture; but since the opening of the present term, it has hardly served any other purpose. For a man to engage with warmth in any exercise, while the thermometer in the room indicates a temperature way below zero, is simply impossible. We appreciate the good sense of the great majority of the students in declining to go and shiver through the service.

The fact that the 22d of February is near approaching should not escape notice. It has been the custom with us, we are happy to say, to celebrate the occasion in befitting manner, and if the custom is to be continued, certainly there is no overplus of time for proper preparation. There is no reason that we can see why the preliminary arrangements and appointments should not be made immediately, and we suggest to the Students' Association that a meeting be called at once. Of course Drs. Burroughs and Matthews must be on hand to joke with each other over the toasts, and Dr. Moss, who is himself not averse to punning, can join the duo.

It has long been currently reported that there were some Preps. living in Jones Hall; but they have always kept themselves quiet, and maintained a proper awe of college men. Hitherto, when they have indulged in any of those little nocturnal pleasantries, such as throwing bedsteads, stoves, fire-buckets, and coal-hods down stairs, howling, stamping, etc., which are so dear to the heart of the unfledged collegian, they have thrown the credit of it upon their superiors. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Lately, amid a confused uproar, proceeding from one of the rooms, and apparently intended for singing, we were able at last to distinguish the words, "*Vive la 79.*" The long years and rugged examinations lying between them and graduation, had no terrors for these stout hearts. They evidently fancied that Preps. had a right to class organization. None can tell how far the movement may spread. We hourly expect to hear some voice from the Twentieth century.

PERSONALS.

Jenks, '77, has gone to Florida for his health.

J. S. Mabie, '62, is preaching with great success at Rock Island, Ill.

Lansing, '77, sends glowing accounts of life as a country pedagogue. He finds all the small boys docile, and all the big girls enchanting.

Grover, '77, is also gathering ducats and acquaintance with human nature, by swaying the rod in a district school. He is at Earlville, Ill.

R. R. Coon, '74, has entered upon his theological course at the Seminary, and takes occasion frequently to look in upon his old friends in the University.

Fisher, '76, intends to devote this term to an attempt to amass wealth by means of his paper, the *Enterprise*, from which Mr. Sutherland is going to retire.

Chancellor Burroughs had a bad fall, quite severely spraining an ankle, as he was returning from the Yale supper. Smile not, ye profane undergraduates. It was a temperate banquet.

Goodhue, once of '76, but since engaged in the manufacture of Windmills at Freeport, Ill., has recently taken out some valuable patents for improvements in his machines. May he realize the fortune he anticipates.

Boganau, '75, has been improving his vacation by making an extensive lecture tour through the East, lecturing upon his native country, Burmah, with what success we cannot tell, as he has not yet returned.

F. J. Wilcox, '74, is endeavoring to make himself useful around home, and also to study medicine at Northfield, Minn.; but all the charms of Minnesota belles cannot prevent longing thoughts of Chicago and "the boys."

Weller, '73, another old editor of the *VOLANTE*, paid us a visit last week. He has grown into a hale and vigorous farmer since he left *Alma Mater*, but intends shortly to resume the pen as associate editor of a Cincinnati weekly.

Snowdon, '71, has gone to Washington as private secretary to Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Government Detective Bureau. He will doubtless find two thousand a year, and nothing in particular to do, an agreeable relief after his three years as reporter on the *Times*.

Newman, '73, who has been teaching the Sophomore and Freshman classes German since the opening of the term, owing to ill-health and the pressure of other duties has been compelled to give up the task. The classes henceforth will be under the charge of Prof. Loewy.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the well-known authoress, was given a reception last week, at the residence of Professor Mitchell, of the Seminary. The Faculty of both institu-

tions, and many other literary and learned people were in attendance. Mrs. Holmes came to see the ruins.

W. R. Roney, formerly of '75, not having profited by the advice of the *VOLANTE*, was married at Oak Park, Thursday Eve., Dec. 24th, to Miss Alice M. Stone. Mr. Roney has been engaged on favorable terms to work on the Illinois volume of a "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Our Times." We wish all success and happiness.

Prof. Clark, '72, deeming it unbecoming in a believer in liberal education to pursue a single aim in life, corrected his ways by leading Miss Mary Morris to the altar on the last day of the old year. The ceremony was performed at Warsaw, Ind., the home of both parties, and was an event of no small interest in the social circles of that city. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Kenower, of Huntingdon, and Miss Stella Saine, of Warsaw; the groom by N. C. Wheeler, '73, and H. B. Grose, '76. After the services at the church, there was a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, which continued till the bridal party took their departure for this city. The good wishes which followed Professor Clark and lady will be repeated by their many friends here.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The editors of nearly all the college journals which we have had the pleasure of examining, seem to be agreed that whatever unpleasant or burdensome duties editorship may have imposed upon them, the Exchange department is an unfailing source of delight to every one who has any share in discharging its duties. We feel that this is true in our own brief experience at least.

The pleasure and profit we draw from perusing the pages of some of our visitors is akin to the delight we experience in communing with a genial friend. The usefulness of college journalism is an indisputable fact. Its advantages are numerous—too numerous to be enumerated here,—but we are thinking just now of one particular advantage which never pressed itself upon our notice with very great force until now. It is this, viz: The powerful influence it exerts in creating and fostering a feeling of sympathy for each other in all the colleges of the land. It gives the students of every American university and college that deserves the name, an opportunity to know what is doing in all the rest, and the enthusiasm that springs up in one institution is carried to all the rest, and the college paper is the medium through which the electric current flows from mind to mind and from heart to heart among all the aspirants for the higher education throughout our broad land.

A few of our Exchanges make themselves ridiculous by stepping out of their legitimate sphere to offer comments and criticisms upon the leading magazines of the country. This absurd conduct has been justly criticised

already by our contemporaries, but still there are some who do not heed the friendly advice. *The College Herald*, an admirable paper in many respects, begins its review of exchanges with the following: "*The Atlantic and Scribner's Monthlies* for December are on our table. We regret that a combination of circumstances precludes the possibility of a review of either of these Magazines at the present time, etc." We do not regret it at all, and we doubt very much whether any one else in the world regrets it except the exchange editor of the *Herald*. Who, either the writers or readers of *The Atlantic* and *Scribner's*, cares what he has to say about those famous Magazines? A certain editor has contemptuously referred to college journalism under the flattering epithet of "*veal*," but we are not wholly surprised at this when we think of the absurd pretensions of some of our contemporaries. Still, to speak Socratically, *veal*, like everything else in the universe, is all right in its place. There is nothing more beautiful, useful or adapted to the purpose for which it was intended than a calf, provided only that it stays in its place; but how would it appear in the yoke by the side of the sturdy ox? It is thus that college papers appear when they assume equality with the leading Magazines of the country.

Nearly every one praises *The Harvard Advocate* and *The Magenta*, and we also feel grateful for their stimulating influence. We hope they will continue to visit us regularly.

The Acta Columbiana belongs to the same order of journals.

The praises of *Yale Lit.* are sounded on every hand, but since our connection with *THE VOLANTE* it has failed to make its appearance. In times past it was an honored and welcome visitor.

Foremost among those we have never seen before is the *Williams Athenæum* for December, Vol. I, No. 3, and we judge it must be the successor of a former exchange, but however that may be, we extend a most cordial welcome and desire to make it a permanent acquaintance. Its poem entitled, "Song of the Wind," we read with unmingled pleasure and admiration, and it is not too much to say that it bears marks of genius. It is full of grandeur. "Sold," is also quite successful, and there is in this exchange much besides that interested us. We are constrained also to express our hearty commendation of the external beauty and elegance of this paper. An attractive appearance is no small merit in any publication, and this is especially true of a college paper. "*A thing of beauty is a joy forever.*"

We should be sorry to have our neighbor the *Qui Vive* discontinue its visits.

Among our new exchanges are *The Archangel*, published by the students of St. Michael's College, Portland, Or., *The Crescent*, *The Raven*, *College Times*, *Irving Union*, etc.

The Cornell Era is one of our best exchanges. Its tone is elevated, and it exhales the spirit of true culture. The January number very appropriately devotes a good deal of attention to the life, death and last honors of Mr. Ezra Cornell, the great founder and benefactor of Cornell University. His death occurred on the 9th of December last.

The Packer Quarterly for January contains a number of very readable literary articles, but it comes much nearer our idea of a family magazine than a college production. The young ladies of Packer are probably influenced in this by the thought of what they are coming to.

Our nearest neighbor, *The Tripod*, of Evanston, comes out in a long editorial fully vindicating the Faculty in their late action compelling the gentlemen students to exclude all ladies from the meetings of their literary societies, and it calls the *Chicago Times* all that an irate editor can think of without indulging in absolute profanity; all for what it said about the disturbance at Evanston. The December number of *The Tripod* publishes an oration by J. F. Stout. This seems not in good taste, since his Prize Oration was given in the November number. Besides there is nothing remarkable about either production. They seem to think they have one orator at The Northwestern University, and they are bound to make the most of him.

Lack of space forbids us to say more of our exchanges at present.

CLIPPINGS.

We clip the following from *The College Herald* from the University at Lewisburg, Pa.: "THE VOLANTE gives an interesting account of the inauguration of Lemuel Moss, D. D., as President of the University of Chicago. Dr. Moss was at one time connected with our University, and those who knew him best congratulate Chicago most heartily."

"I'm not much for shtump spakin," declared a candidate at Dubuque, "but for honesty, and capacity, and integrity, I bate the devil—so I do"—*Ex.*

One of the Western exchanges says: "Some of the students at Eastern colleges can board themselves at thirty-five cents a week, but they don't feel like tearing around much." Tear or no tear that must be farther east than this.—*Ex.*

Prof. Boise, of the University of Chicago, received by letter from some anonymous fresh. the following complimentary notice of *Selections from Greek Authors*: "Your preface says that every student will be furnished with a Class-Dict. and Dict. Antiqu. Now, we have not been furnished with them. Please attend to this and oblige."—*Chronicle.*

THE VOLANTE.

LAKE SIDE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Southwest Corner Clark and Adams Sts.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Ready Made

CLOTHING

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

A. N. SHEPPARD & CO.

A Liberal Discount to Clergymen and Students.

PHRENOLOGY. *How to Learn it. Send Stamp for circular to S.R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N.Y.*

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.

STUDENTS!

PATRONIZE

Those who patronize you.

Give the preference to those who advertise in the

VOLANTE

Reliable Agents

Can make from \$5 to \$10 per day by taking orders for the "Christian at Work," an evangelical but non-sectarian Religious Paper, edited by T. DEWITT TALMAGE. It is the only Paper for which SPURGEON of London, will write in America. Each subscriber is presented with a Beautiful Premium—A Portfolio of Gems, by Hendschel. The Portfolio contains twelve charming sketches for the parlor table, 7½ x 10½ inches. One Agent took 380 orders in 80 hours work. We pay large Cash Commissions, and give exclusive territory. Samples or circulars sent on application. Send for our Bible circulars. C. D. PAINE, Western Manager, 89 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MEN'S & BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made To Order.

Northwest Cor. of State and Madison Streets,
CHICAGO.

"THE"

Cheap Cash Grocery

IS STILL ALIVE, AND SELLING AS

CHEAP AS EVER!

We make no specialties, but offer all goods at uniformly low prices.

Good Goods, Low Prices, Ready Cash,

Is the good word at the

CHEAP CASH GROCERY,

772 (late 712) Cottage Grove Avenue, Masonic Hall.

PATRICK MEEHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats

OF ALL KINDS,

Poultry, Vegetables, Etc.

309 SOUTH PARK AVENUE.

Wiswall & Greene,

DEALERS IN

Fine Boots & Shoes

76 State Street,

AND

131 22D STREET
CHICAGO.



Students are particularly invited to an examination of our Gents' Wire Quilted and Screw Made Boots and Shoes. One pair of which will outwear two pairs unquilted.

Remember we make 10 per cent. discount to students.