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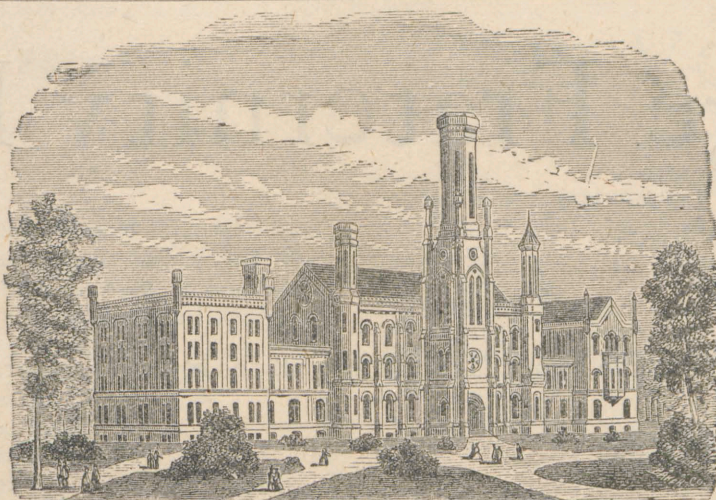
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THE VOLANTE.

Vol. XI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1881.

No. 3.



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No. 12 Plain Street, Albany, N. Y.

THE VOLANTE.

VOL. XI.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1881.

No. 3.

Facts, Sir! Nothing but Facts!

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Literary.

ON STATE ALLEGIANCE.

Of course in the limited space allotted we do not intend to give a thorough disquisition on this subject, but our purpose is only to express a few thoughts, which may perhaps be suggestive.

In perusing the history of the struggle whose final outcome was the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, we learn many new and interesting facts. As we, at the present day, read over the objections which were then urged against the now venerated instrument, we are alternately amused at their foolishness and disgusted at their evident hypocrisy. But some of the objections to the Constitution had good grounds, and to us, after the experience of a hundred years, appear to be rather against advantages than defects. To one of this latter class we would now call your attention.

Before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the thirteen American colonies, having thrown off the British yoke, considered themselves sovereign States united by common interests against the oppressor. Though by coming under the Confederation they resigned into the hands of Congress a part of their sovereign powers, yet since this plan worked so badly and ended in the utter humiliation and demoralization of the general government, the people still held to the States as sovereign and worthy of the supreme place in their affections. With such views as these many objected to

the proposed Constitution as tending to take away all the reserved rights of the States, and so establishing a general government which would gradually encroach on that of the States until they possessed mere shadows of their former authority. Had this argument appeared valid to the majority, it is extremely doubtful whether the Constitution would ever have been ratified by the nine States required. Against this view, Hamilton and Madison argued that, although the Constitution established a central government with power enough to carry out its decrees and to do everything necessary for the common welfare, it would still be impossible for the United States to encroach upon the rights of the constituent States, because the people would forever have more affection for the local than for the general government. Three or four reasons were given to prove this latter statement. It was said that the State government had more to do with the people; that the general government would have less officers than the State government within the jurisdiction of each State; that the people elected all their State officers immediately, while some United States officers were elected by the State Legislatures and Presidential Electors. For all these reasons it was strongly urged that the people would ever love their own State government better than they would the central authority.

From a view of these facts it appears that the people, in 1787, were more attached to their local than to their general government. That this was both reasonable and right there was then no doubt. Yet what do we see now? In at least half the States of the Union, and that too the more powerful half, we see the people bound to the National government by the closest ties of love and veneration, while the State government is entirely secondary in their thoughts, affections and ambitions. This is due to a variety of causes, a few of which we will consider.

In the first place the migratory habits of the people of the North have done much to wipe out affection for a particular State in the individual inhabitants of it. The writer of this article has already permanently resided and had his home in five States, and he is not yet of age. He expects to be a citizen of as many more States if he lives man's allotted time. Nor is this an exception. How can a man who has been a citizen of New York, Illinois, Michigan and Florida have a lasting love for any of them? Will not a man with such an experience rather transfer his affections from the particular State in which he sojourns to that central government under which he has lived all his days? Nothing can be more natural. And this growing habit of the American people will continue and increase its influence till the Southerner as well as the Northerner shall be first and supremely an

American and a Virginian or a Georgian as a secondary consideration.

Another great influence in effecting this change is the great power of the National government and the consequent ambition to become officers of that government. After the adoption of the Constitution ambitious men quickly saw that the position of Representative, Senator or President of the United States was in every way preferable to that of State Legislator or Governor. Consequently there was soon great rivalry between able men for these offices under the general government. People began to take more interest in the struggles for United States offices than they did in those for State officers. The immediate effect of this was the division of the people into great national parties that ignored State politics, except as they paved the way and were necessary to the more desirable national spoils. In this way the people became intensely interested in national affairs, and so came to regard State politics as a matter of no consequence except as connected with national politics. So, on account of the inherent power of the central authority the people were gradually led to transfer their interest and affection from the several States to it.

Passing by the influence of growing belief in the necessity and utility of union, which has now almost become an axiom, let us take up an influence which is not quite so prominent or potent as the preceding. After the thirteen original States had ceded to the United States a part of their sovereign attributes, the new government found itself possessed of territory which belonged to it exclusively. To this it added more territory bought from France, Spain and Russia, and ceded by Mexico. In this wilderness it first erected territorial governments under its own authority, and afterwards, acting as directed by the Constitution, admitted these Territories as States. Now most of the States so admitted had very little of the State loyalty doctrine in them for various reasons. Their inhabitants were made up of people from other States on whom the influence of migration before spoken of had its full effect. In the territorial position the people had been accustomed to look to the United States government for their officers, executive and judicial, and for protection against the Indians. With United States authority they were familiar, and to the United States they were grateful for their admission into the Union. However, these influences, though much felt, have not been, for some cause or other, so strong as logic seems to say they ought to be. Yet we can safely say that the people of the new States have on the whole been less attached to their local than they have been to the general government.

In looking back over the past it is instructive to note that two of our most eminent statesmen, Hamilton and

Madison, perhaps the profoundest thinkers on the subject of government America could ever boast, were misled by plausible arguments into a prophecy which was about so far from the mark as could easily be devised. So much for the fallibility of human genius and foresight! But how easy it is for us to point out their mistakes after the lapse of a hundred years! So much for the reliability of human *hindsight*! A.

Editorial.

ONE of the most important and practical educational questions of the day is the matter of spelling reform. Now it is conceded, that if any change is to be effected, it must be accomplished by the joint action of two agents—the press and public institutions of learning. Such being the case, our colleges and college papers surely should not be the last to take up the subject.

But is a reform desirable or practicable? The failure of Webster and others seems to indicate that the irregularities and angles of our spelling can be removed by nothing less than the scythe of Father Time, moving with no quicker motion than the swing of the centuries.

On the other hand, the practical nature of our people—always in a hurry, always ready to save time and to cut across corners—argues the speedy disuse of the cumbersome, meandering and withal senseless orthogray of the past. The latter is the view taken by the broad-minded, scholarly men who have given the closest attention to the subject, among whom may be mentioned such names as Prof. Whitney, Max Müller and Gladstone. Lord Lytton forcibly says: "A more lying, roundabout, puzzle-headed delusion than that by which we confuse the clear instincts of truth in our accursed system of spelling, was never concocted by the father of falsehood."

The following strong statements are made by two eminent English educators: "There is no measure which would so powerfully and rapidly promote the education of the masses as the adoption of a simpler method of spelling." "This grand stumbling-block to the rapid march of human intellect is by no means irremediable."

Nor are these assertions without foundation. It is estimated that English speaking children spend from two to four years in learning to read as well as a Russian peasant can read at the end of *one month*, and what is still worse, fourteen per cent. of our population *never learn to read at all*.

Again, the majority of our children never advance beyond the primary grades; yet, here at least, one-third of their time is spent in trying to learn to spell, for no one has ever yet succeeded in mastering English orthogra-

phy. In the light of these facts, it is easy to explain the oft-repeated truth that the German lad of a dozen years is greatly in advance of an American scholar, of the same age, in general knowledge.

We believe that an improvement in our spelling is not only in the highest degree desirable, but is also practicable. It is not our province here to take up the many objections which have been urged against any change. They have all been so ably and fully met that we have but to refer the reader to any of the many discussions of the subject. One of the strongest proofs, however, of the feasibility of reform is the fact that such journals as *Chicago Tribune* are adopting and *successfully* using a modified spelling.

A PECULIAR method of government has been established in some colleges, a method which has worked successfully wherever it has been tried, and is nothing more or less than self-government. The students have the management of their own affairs, make their own laws and punish their own offenders. In some colleges this is done by a court composed of the students, others have a senate to make the laws and a court to enforce them. Everywhere this system has been successful and the reason is obvious. The universal tendency of the times is toward democracy, and the tendency is beginning to be felt within college walls. Students are realizing that they are not babes, who have to be kept under the eye and rod of the teacher, and college faculties are realizing the same thing.

This system has numerous advantages. Besides relieving the faculty of much work, it removes that antagonistic feeling among the students which is so prominent in every college.

We can do no more in this issue than merely mention the subject to the students. Next time we will try to present the workings and result of the system. But in the meantime we wish you to think and talk about it; for to us it seems that it will soon become general, and we do not want to be among the last to take it up.

WE noticed an article in one of our exchanges in regard to the election of editors for the college paper, which we recommend to our readers. The plan is to have the editors elected at the beginning of the Winter term instead of at the end of the Spring term. The advantage is this; the paper is never without some editors of experience. The editors are not compelled to make their first efforts blindly, and in many cases make the same blunders that their predecessors did. They are under the guidance of experience until they have time to learn their duties. For instance, when the present editors of the *VOLANTE* took charge of the

paper, no exchange list was furnished them. They had to establish a new list. The names of many of the papers were left to us, it is true, but the P. O. address was not given, and we were completely at sea. This subject is commended to your attention. We hope you will think well of the change, and prepare for an election at the close of this present term, or at the beginning of next term. The editors elected hold office only a year, from the winter term of their junior year, to the same term of their senior year.

OUR reading-room looks deserted this term. Five cents a week from each student kept it in good running order last term. We need some periodicals. And a careful selection of reviews, magazines, together with a few of the weeklies, would furnish us with such information as we must seek at the Public Library, where it is often so inconvenient to find, that the student goes uninformed rather than undertake so much of a task. Let some energetic student who is a good collector make the effort, and see how much he can raise toward furnishing us with a reading-room once more.

It seems to be the prevailing belief that this paper exists for the special improvement or amusement of the few who happen to be on the editorial staff; or at most, to chronicle the events of the Senior class. It is true that in previous years the majority of references were to the upper classes for the simple reason that the editors were from those classes, and it was much easier to write up events which happened in those classes than to scrape together matter from the others. The conditions are the same this year, and the tendency to fall into the former custom still remains. To prevent such a result from actually occurring, we pray that each student cease to consider this paper a Senior organ, a Society organ, or an organ of any sort other than that of the Chicago University as a whole. Then each student will feel that he has some interest in it and will do something toward its support, even though it be nothing more than add his name to the subscription list. But he can easily do more than that. When anything happens which he thinks will be of interest to others, or will afford amusement, he can make a little item for the local column, or a longer article for the communication department. So if a grievance exists among the students there is no better place to ventilate that grievance than through the organ which represents the students. Our columns are equally open to replies. If the Prep hereafter complain that the paper contains nothing of interest to them it will not be because they have no opportunity to make it interesting, or if the Freshies claim that they are not represented, it will be through their own neglect. A

regular corps of reporters would be a good thing, but our College is at present not so large but that each member can consider himself a reporter.

And now if by chance a student should have a bit of news or fun for us, we desire to say that it will reach us safely if dropped into the mail-box on the west side of the hall. We beseech you not to drop it into the box on the east side, for the mail-carrier opens that, and he may not be able to stand College jokes. Malmsten opens the other and he, you all know, is impregnable.

It was our good fortune recently to come upon a file of the *College Times*, the predecessor of the *VOLANTE*. Many points in these papers of "Auld Lang Syne," are so interesting and so entwined with pleasant memories, that we cannot refrain from presenting some items to our readers. It may generally be said of one's college life that the pleasures of anticipation are far surpassed by the joys of retrospection. No theme is more apt to strike a responsive chord in the heart of an *alumnus* than a review of college days. This is necessarily true to a less extent of an undergraduate, because he has not as yet so large a fund of pleasant associations, and these are not mellowed and beautified by the lapse of time.

Yet the *Times* yields many facts regarding the past history of *Alma Mater* of interest even to an undergraduate. Thus we learn that the Freshmen of the University once wore college caps. "The *Evening Post* of last Friday says: Those young men with a sort of military horse marine cap with 'U. C.' in gilt letters are not soldiers. They are students of the University of Chicago."

We have frequent reference to a defunct *Index*, predecessor of the *Times*.

If we permit our thoughts to follow the irregular, desultory course natural to reverie, we must note next the *poetical* poems heading the literary department for the years '70 and '71. The majority of these are signed "W. M. Penn," but—we hope we are revealing no secret—are from another *pen*, that of our esteemed cotemporary Fred Perry Powers, now of the *Chicago Times*. Others are the work of a fellow member of the class of '71, A. B. Tucker.

But Mr. Tucker is most happy in his letters, signed "Jerry Simmons," in which he attains a truly Addisonian ease and grace. It is long since we have read anything more pleasing than these charming productions. Of the editors at this time, only two in number, Mr. Tucker was one, Mr. C. A. Snowden the other, now chief of the *Chicago Times* bureau at Washington.

From the personals, as showing the versatility of a professor's genius we clip the following: "J. D. S. Riggs,

of '71 is in the boot and shoe business in Rockford. Would that he were still with us."

"Edson S. Baston, '67, has an Indian agency and is now on the plains in the far West."

In those days the Freshmen gave prize declamations and the Sophomores prize essays. The spirit of the Preparatory students is shown thus: "Following the example of the D.K.E. Society the second year Preparatory Class have brought out a boat. The "Novelty" is almost exactly like the "Delta" but would have been more of a novelty had it been the first boat out. The class of '76 deserves the highest praise for their enterprise."

An enthusiastic poet of the time sings, with more humor than poetry:

"Our Alma Mater dwelleth not
In any rustic nook,
Where naught is heard but the warbling bird,
And the murmuring of the brook;
Where rubbing his wings, the grasshopper sings,
On the sweet potato vine,
And the bullfrog sings bass in some aqueous place,
Making music unspeakably fine."

In another verse we learn that our college color is *pink* a fact which confounds the wisdom of the wise men who recently selected maroon.

If an extract would do justice to the subject we would be tempted to give a selection from Prof. Wm. Matthews' response to the toast "College Days" given in the Professor's graceful style and genial humor at the Washington Supper in 1871.

In glancing over the lists of members of the literary societies, fraternities and various quartettes, choirs, clubs and ball nines, many familiar names are seen: among the members of Athenaeum, Lyman Trumbull, Twiss, Coon, Olson, Clark, Clendenning, Rumsey, Thoms, Wood, now principal at Beaver Dam; Burbank, the well-known elocutionist. Tri Kappa's roll also bore such names as Snowden, Tucker—"Big Tuck" and "Little Tuck"—and Fred Perry Powers, already mentioned, Ives, Roney, Windes, Sutherland and Egbert.

On the demise of the *Times* the *VOLANTE* was established, with at first three editors all from the Senior Class. Of the number we are inspecting, for January '73, the editors were Weller, Olson and Newman. It would be interesting to know whether any of these is responsible for the poem inspired apparently by a simple but pretty incident of real life, *At the Window*, from which we quote a few stanzas.

"She closed the door with quick retreat,
'How strange she's grown of late!
Why at the first her witching glance
Would follow to the gate,"

"She quits the door with winged step
The streetward room to gain
Enshrouds her face in the damask folds
And peeps through the lowest pane."

"She thinks she's hidden, and her eyes
Gleam with a love divine;
Worth hours of spoken words, that look
For now I know she's mine."

"I welcome that sly and furtive glance,
That promise bearing dove,
For in that hour I learned to solve
The mystery of love."

Among other familiar features this number contains a vigorous editorial on the Reading Room and another on Tom Foley's fine new billiard hall. Occasional articles from the faculty, especially from Dr. Burroughs are seen—something which we wish was more frequent at present.

Before laying aside these time-stained reminders of by gone days, we venture to give an extract from one more poem, a parody entitled *Quadrennials*.

"Classics to right of them
Classics to left of them,
Ponies in front of them,
'Twon't do to come nigh;
Crammed how no man can tell
Boldly they read and well,
Through mathematics passed,
Now they're prepared at last,
'Now for the senior class,
Future Alumni."

"Scratched all their old pens there,
Scratched on the morning air
Answering the questions rare
Answering so smartly, while
All the folks wondered
Strange that such little heads,
Hold such large brains' they said,
'Hold so much knowledge'
'I'd like to bet a cent,'
Murmured the President,
'Smarter men never went
Forth from this College.'"

GYMNASIUM.

A year ago a subscription was circulated for the purpose of raising money to establish a gymnasium. Mr. Van Schaack was liberal in his subscription, and untiring in his efforts to leave us a good gymnasium. As the results of his efforts we had a gymnasium established. It had all the appliances necessary for beginners. And the students entered into the work of raising funds, and performing such other necessary work connected with the scheme so zealously, that the project seemed to promise to be a permanent success. The students promptly paid up their dues, and seemed to feel glad that they had the privilege of so good a gymnasium for so small a sum of money. Everything went along very smoothly last year. Our bills were met promptly, the

apparatus was kept in good order, and the room kept passably clean and well heated. There was no clearly marked case of lawlessness during the past year, and if we could say the same for this year, we should be most happy to do so. And we are sorry to be compelled to say that there are any students among us who act in any manner that is not becoming to gentlemen. It is not size that makes the man, but it is the spirit of the individual that decides us in our choice of the name by which we designate certain persons. A wrong spirit is among some of our students. But we shall look at the recent vandalism that has been enacted in our gymnasium, destroying so much of the apparatus and injuring the room in as mild a light as we can, we shall say that it was the result of thoughtlessness on the part of those youngmen. The love of fun led them too far. We shall take that view in the present instance, but only in case it does not happen again. As editors of the VOLANTE, we desire to see such a public sentiment in our little world as will always discountenance any destruction of college property, or the defacing of our college halls by pencil or knife. In fact, we wish to see such a gentlemanly spirit exhibited as shall not again necessitate reproof from us.

Communication.

SPHERE OF COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

BY PROF. H. H. SANFORD.

The college paper is a growth of modern times. Long ago it was not uncommon for a sheet to be prepared once or twice a year, to put in a form, convenient for reference, the different departments and organizations of an institution.

Now the college without its periodical could hardly be found.

This very fact shows that there is a demand which these publications are designed to supply. Recently, however, the legitimate sphere of college journalism has been a subject of no little thought and discussion. The propriety of such a discussion is evident from the variety of opinions which have been expressed and from the character of the various publications.

While we have no special theories to maintain, and can claim no great advantage from experience, we would venture to suggest a few thoughts, which, though they may fall to the ground, may serve as a precipitate to assist in clearing away some of the prevailing misconceptions.

It is possible that some colleges may be able to command the money and talent necessary to produce a first-

class newspaper, magazine, or even a profound critical review in science, art, literature, religion, or politics. In that case a public patronage would be assured which would justify all their claims. But such a case would be exceptional and could not be used as a guide or example.

The first question to be asked in regard to any enterprise is, whence and what is the demand? A correct answer would determine the precise nature of the successful supply.

The chief demand for a college paper evidently arises from the students themselves.

Each institution is a little separate community, having its own peculiar organizations and characteristics; its own laws and events of interest. To some extent the Alumni and patrons, and even other like institutions share in this interest; but the general public is almost totally indifferent.

Events are often occurring which involve the general or individual interests of this community. But as rumors and reports are very uncertain, and few have the time or facilities for ascertaining the precise facts, some reliable means of information is desirable.

Questions of vital importance to the community arise which they wish to see carefully and impartially discussed. So, too, events and questions in other colleges may be of general interest to all like institutions, and as the students cannot all have access to the facts, they wish to have them furnished in their own journal.

The chief demand is therefore for that which is of purely local interest. A few considerations may assist in determining the character of this local information.

Simple courtesy and justice would demand that the primary object of the organ of any community should be to promote the best interests of that community. Nothing should, therefore, be admitted which would tend to introduce demoralizing or discordant elements. If individuals or societies get into a quarrel, the college paper should not be the arena of conflict. No person should be allowed to degrade the paper and the institution by making it the medium of venting his spite or spleen. Legitimate criticism is allowable, but simple fault-finding never. And yet there are those who do not seem to be able to distinguish one from the other. True criticism requires wisdom, mere fault-finding shows the lack of it. And yet we often see persons who seem, at least, to think that fault-finding manifests superior endowments. The weather is always, for them, a little different from what it should be. And yet we cannot help thinking that if they knew more they would see that it is best as it is.

Such persons are always troubled with the courses of study and the regulations and requirements of colleges.

They look through the key-hole and conclude that the machinery is driving the whole concern to destruction. The most narrow-minded are those who complain most of bigotry and narrowness in others. Doubtless it is best to let such people talk, for it is a source of great gratification to themselves; but a college paper should not be a waste-basket.

If any institution makes its sports more prominent than its literary works, there is no good reason to complain if their college paper does the same.

Speech is said to be "the mirror of the soul," so a college paper will reflect the prevailing spirit of an institution.

As a refined and cultivated mind can be detected in any ordinary conversation, so we read between the lines of every periodical. It is not necessary that a paper should be loaded down with literary articles which no one but the author ever reads; and yet when some production has given so much pleasure that the students wish to have it in a permanent form, that would be a sufficient reason why it should appear in the paper.

If editors and contributors keep in mind their own position, and the character and tastes of those whom they address and of those whom they represent, the college paper will never be in danger of being mistaken for the organ of a race-course or play-house.

The legitimate field of college journalism is broad enough without the assistance of Dædalus, Pegasus or Phaethon, certainly without the aid of Bacchus or the Harpies.

Locals.

Circus.

Infinity.

Winter is near.

Four new students.

Put that flute away.

The reading-room is deserted.

Beware of the Turkey, young man.

H. Law. Keep quite.—October issue.

Keep quiet, H. Law.—September issue.

What has become of the S. R. P. O.? Will they have a sleigh ride this year?

Devotional meetings Tuesday Eve., 7 o'clock P. M., in Society Hall; all are invited.

Prep.: What does Dr. Anderson mean when he says "The Law and the Prophets?" Wicked Senior: "Why, by the first, he means that man with the white mus-

tache who plays on the flute; and by the profits he means Hall & Malmsten, the University bankers.

The rooms opposite those occupied by Prof. Howe are being fitted up for Prof. Hough.

Remember the Circus. Performance begins promptly at eight. For further particulars see posters.

Rumor says Mrs. Helen E. Starrett is to deliver a lecture to us on the subject, "The Ethics of Manners."

Isn't it just a little hard on resident students to shut them out from what little comfort there is to be found in Doctor's room and in the chapel?

The last fly was noticed to crawl up the south side of the building, stretch his wings and sigh for the happy days when the mercury stood 99° in the shade.

Library hours are changed, so that students who reside outside of the University may secure books on Mondays and Fridays from 10:40 A. M., till 12:30 P. M. Thanks Doctor.

An exchange says that the ladies of Eastham College have organized a base ball club, and practice daily. Yet our Freshman and Sophomores cannot get up spunk enough to have a rush.

Senior in English Literature: "Prof., aint Lyrics a little more on top than prose works in the present century?" Sensation: Discussion as to relative merits of prose and poetry ceases.

The appointments for Junior Exhibition are as follows: Miss Myra E. Pollard, Miss Ella F. Haigh, Miss E. C. Cooley, Messrs. A. B. Seaman, C. V. Thompson, H. O. Durburrow, J. W. Wright, and S. R. King, if he returns.

The University parlors are being refitted. We trust that the work will be thorough; and that a new carpet may be placed upon the floors, and curtains of different style and hue from the former beauties may grace the windows.

Since our last issue we have had the following chapel orations: Oct. 28th, F. W. Barber, subject, "The Dutch Reformation." Nov. 4th, C. S. Brown, subject, "Pessimism." Nov. 11th, F. H. Clark, subject, "The Power of the People."

Ponton is one of the seven Sleepers. Three alarm clocks and a lively room-mate are required to make a slight impression. Said impression may be only an incoherent expression in French, as he relapses into his comatose state.

We are glad to note the spirit of rivalry that has sprung up between a Prep. and a Senior on the subject of Elocution. We know Mr. Malmsten's ability, and of course can recommend him as a first-class artist. Mr.

Law is a stranger, and brings no recommendations. But a contest every day at the fifth hour will enable interested parties to decide for themselves as to the respective merits of the Clays.

Prof. Sanford has removed to the room in the south-east part of the building, formerly occupied by Ege and Morse. He smiles when he thinks of what experiences Prof. Hough may be called to pass through when the Student's Association shall meet.

A typographical hash appeared in our last issue. The printer who made up the paper succeeded in twisting the communication hind-side before and inside out, in a truly remarkable manner. Those who tried to read it, found it built on the plan of the German sentence.

The Y. M. C. A. of the University has rejected its old constitution, and adopted the one governing the operations of the Illinois State Association of the Y. M. C. A. The officers elected were: President, F. W. Barber, Vice-President, E. T. Stone, Recording Secretary, E. Dilliard, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, F. R. Swartwout.

We are sorry to record the fact that Dr. Anderson is seriously ill. The physician who was called diagnosed the case as pneumonia. On the Friday of the great storm, Nov. 11, the Doctor got very wet and took a severe cold, which his overworked system refused to shake off. On the whole, it is not supposed that he will be dangerously ill.

One of our innocent Seniors will tell you with great earnestness that "Crustaceans are divided into two sub-classes, a higher, Malacostraca, and a lower, Entomostraca. Now, Trilobites, though belonging to the lower division, or Entomostraca, occupy a position near the confines of the two division. More definitely, they probably stand between the Isopods (Tetradecapod Malacostracans) on the one hand, and the Phyllopods and Limuloids (Entomostracans) on the other hand."

I remember once going from my room to the chapel; I said to a student, "what room is that?"

"That," said he, "is the chapel."

"Well, it is a beautiful room" said I, "long and wide, but chilly. How far off is the stove?"

"Only a rod or two" was the reply.

"Is it possible that only a rod from us we shall find a stove roaring as it must do to warm so large a room?"

"You may find it so sir." I found it, but not so. The sight of that old stove on that cold morning, I never shall forget. It was black, smooth, beautiful and chilly. Into your seat you glide, books, hat, and exercises in

good shape. You sit there and never cease to shiver. Now chapel is out. See the students rushing all around. How fast they pass that door. Shrieking, howling, out they go after that Janitor. Thousands are after him every day.

PEN SKETCHES.

A bang on the piano, young man,
A swing in the hammock, young man;
Who don't care a cuss
When he kicks up a fuss,
A disturbing Prof. Howe, young man.

A play on the flute, young man;
A ranting and shouting, young man
Who warbles with Hall,
And makes every one bawl;
"O, give us a rest," young man.

A reading-room running young man,
A school-book selling young man;
Who looks out for gains,
Which he makes with no pains;
A drop back a class young man.

A Loomis and Davies young man,
A Robinson-Snell young man,
A much mathematical
Fourth root of a radical,
"Infinity square" young man.

The "Coup d'Etat" of Knox College with a modesty that is truly refreshing, prints the following in reference to the oratorical contest in which Mr. Hanchett recently took the first prize. We are glad that she can find comfort in such a strain.

Mr. Anderson was the *only real orator* who appeared on the stage. All the other speakers possessed what were undoubtedly very finely written productions, but they were not orators in any sense of the word. They lacked fire, enthusiasm, facility and grace of movement on the stage, personal magnetism, in fact, all the elements regarded as essential to the orator. Mr. Anderson, however, possessed all these qualities in an eminent degree. When he stepped to the front the audience felt that he was an orator; their attention was first attracted by his general bearing and afterwards chained by the power of his magnetism. From the beginning to the end of his oration he held the audience spell-bound, and at the close he was the recipient of tremendous and repeated rounds of applause such as no other speaker of the evening received, showing beyond a doubt the opinion which the audience held in regard to the manner of speaking.

It may moreover be a morsel of comfort to the Judges to learn of their supreme ignorance even at this late date. It is a little trying, however, to have such a conceited teacher.

Personals.

'80. Bass is going to the Union Law College.

'75. R. B. Lewis has again betaken himself to law.

'73. N. C. Wheeler has taken to himself a better half.

'78. W. H. Hall is now in New York city in business for himself.

'70. W. Q. Jones will not return from Europe until next spring.

Miss Elsie Browning again brightens her home with her presence.

'81. Morse is at Stillwater, Minn., "teaching young ideas to shoot."

'76. Jay G. Davidson was married last month. Success to you, Jay.

'81. Johnnie Hopkins is reading law in the office of Warren & Powers.

'77. J. Loring Cheney is at Halle, Germany, pursuing his studies in Hebrew and Greek.

'83. Ernest Lurft is still with M. Fuld & Co., city, and will be glad to see his old friends.

'81. Miss Crafts is disturbing the hearts of the Wesleyan boys. She is in the Junior class.

'69. Rev. R. D. Stafford has undertaken a year's trip to the Old World, study being his object.

We met Metchatara Ongawa on the street not long ago. He is keeping a set of books and doing nicely.

'83 Johnnie Cornell made his old haunts a visit the other day. He has returned to eat his Thanksgiving turkey in Hyde Park.

'81. Van Schaack has returned from Europe, and brought a pair of Burnside's with him. He is now attending the Law School.

Under the skillful care of his father, A. J. Baxter, M. D., Lawson Baxter has completely recovered the use of his arm, recently fractured.

'76. Harley B. Mitchell, well and jolly as ever, can always be found at his old stand, the office of the *American Miller*, Howland Block.

Tri Kappa's last programme was printed in a very showy form. The printer shows much skill with the pen, but little taste in the selection of colors.

'72. A. P. Burbank, so widely and favorably known for his elocutionary powers, recently gave one of his enjoyable entertainments at Central Music Hall.

'80. Barr has his abode in the Law Institute of the new county building, and is attending a dancing academy.

It is reported that Miss Hawley and Mr. Coon are to be married in the early part of December. Two by two they are stepping into the blissful land of wedlock. We expect to hear of Gardner's departure next.

Miss Waite is gaining distinction in the Medical College where she is attending. So well did she manage a crazy man, not long ago, that she was made Secretary of the Hanneman Hospital. Her desire for a skeleton is now in a fair way of being satisfied, as she was noticed with a bundle of bones under her arm not long since.

Exchanges.

The *Dartmouth* comes to us in fine shape each month. We enjoyed the literary articles, but think it would be better if the article on "Engineers" had not been quite so long. We enjoy reading a good solid article in a college paper, if it is not so lengthy as to seem to have been published as a matter of duty, or out of respect for the author, aside from the merit of the particular article. The editorials are local in their interest, which is the proper thing. We do not agree with the idea expressed in the first editorial in regard to Senior Chapel speaking, and think that the editors would change their mind if the Seniors would improve upon the hint offered in the same article, that they give more time and study to the preparation of their themes. The editorial on the injuries to Chapel furniture meets our approval. We have had the same experience. "Dartmouth Conservatism" is an excellent editorial. We have the same marking system to contend against; we are also preparing to agitate the system of elective and optional studies. Success to you in your labor.

The Williams *Athenæum* is one of the most welcome of our exchanges. Enterprise is shown in the extra that is published and in the call for back numbers. The editorials are short and pithy. We can not understand, however, what pressure has been brought to bear upon the editors to induce them to fill seven columns of their paper with such drivel as is contained in "Viola Vassar's Venture." It is too much for endurance to be informed at the close of the article that the gush is "to be continued."

In looking over the exchange column of Williams *Athenæum*, we are greeted with slurring remarks upon Western college papers. We are sorry to see such undignified expressions from our favorite. We must beg leave to ask why this is so? Eastern colleges, many of them, have only age to offer as their prestige. A well organ-

ized mummy can claim the same reason for sneering at the scientist. If being in possession of a membership in the College Base Ball League, or having a student who can throw the bar farther than usual, or supporting a college crew at an expense of \$5,000 per year, or having a charter granting the privilege of graduating men who never attend class or endure examinations, on account of the pressure of athletic engagements, or having a large majority of their students men who possess far more money than brains, and just enough students with brains to write theses for the brainless ones at \$10 each. If all these enumerations constitute the reason of the exchange editor for sneering at Western college papers, then we are perfectly willing that he should enjoy his self-conceit. It is true that a long list of celebrated alumni give character to an institution, but it is just as true that success in life is more often dependent on the individual than in the school he attended, and we are inclined to think that if facts were known, Western colleges have as many distinguished alumni as the Eastern colleges in proportion to their number and age.

The *Chronicle* is a live Western exchange, fully up to any of our exchanges in the interest of its local items, editorials and spicy articles. It has also an extra arising from the trip of the foot ball eleven to the East, where they made a good showing with the elevens of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

The *Round Table* is decidedly tame in its editorials, and has but little that is of local importance up their way. Thomas Carlyle is a decidedly old subject to form an article in a college paper of the present year. The college humor is excellent, equal to the best.

The Notre Dame *Scholastic* is our most frequent visitor. The print is very fine, giving the otherwise excellent paper an oppressive appearance.

We have upon our table an exchange called the Roanoke *Collegian*. It bears a most wretched appearance. The leaves are of unequal length and have a straggling appearance, and you are uncertain whether they are meant to go together until you look at the outside and see the coarse sewing with no attempt to cover it up, and the ends of the thread hanging loose. The print is poor, alternating between the kind that you can scarcely read, to the heavy print of other parts. The printer needs to pay more attention to leveling his form. The matter is better than the appearance of the paper. The fun is decidedly stale. The paper is from Salem, Virginia.

We have many more exchanges and would be glad to notice more of them if space permitted. The majority of them are well edited and present a fine appearance, especially do we notice the *Sunbeam* and the one from

the Rockford Female Sem., vivacious wit, sparkling humor abounds in these, mingled with more sober articles. Ladies are very nice—editors.

We acknowledge also the receipt of the following exchanges: *Lasell Leaves*, *The Collegian*, *The Bruonian*, *The Simpsonian*, *Monmouth*, *Collegian*, *Student Life*, *College Record*, *Gleaner*, *Madisonensis*, *Tuftonian*, *Illini*, *Niagara Index*, *College Transcript*, *Varsity*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Bates Student*, *Ariel*, *University Review*, *Musical Herald*, *Campus*, *Student's Journal*, *College Review*, *Occident*, *Colby Echo*, *University Magazine*, *Coup d'Etat*, *Lantern*, *The North-Western*, *The Knox Student*, *The Des Moines Campus*.

College World.

The Inter-Ocean is publishing the histories of several of our colleges.

At Trinity and most of the other eastern colleges there is a falling off in attendance.—*Ex.*

Next year the University of Chicago will give its press a commencement, "O tempora! O mores!"—*Illini*.

The average age at which students enter American Colleges is seventeen; a century ago it was fourteen.—*Round Table*.

On account of the ill feeling arising from the elections, the faculty at Dartmouth has decided to abolish class-day exercises.

At Columbia college the Sophs. and Fresh. had a rush. Thirty Freshmen against fifty Sophs. At the end it was decided a tie. Hurrah for the Freshmen.

Rockford Ladies' Seminary was admitted into the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association of this state. A lady orator will be among the competitors for next year's prize.

The Chinese Government has recalled the one hundred boys sent to America to be educated, fearing, it is thought, the progressive ideas they would gain here.—*Oberlin Review*.

It is said that there is a movement afoot among the Germans in this country, for the erection of a University on the model of that in Berlin. Milwaukee is mentioned as the seat of such a university.—*Ex.*

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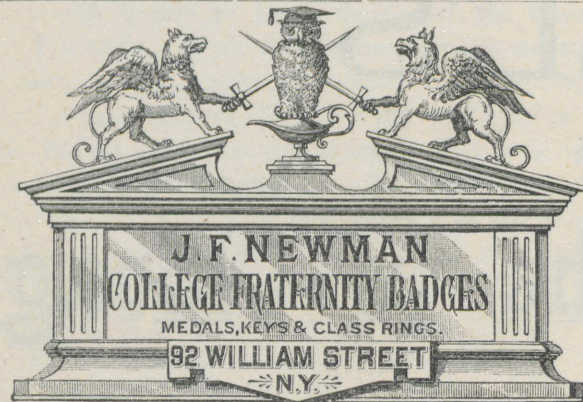
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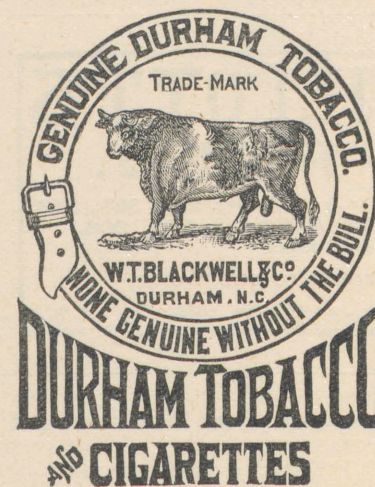
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