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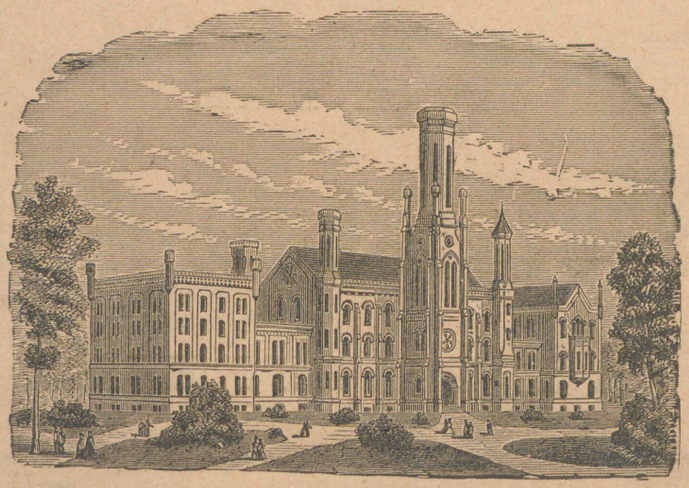
VOL. XII. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1882. NO. 2.



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LITERARY.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Liberty! What heart does that name not thrill with aspirations, and make to bound with enthusiasm? In the hall of the philosopher, in the hut of the peasant—among the rugged mountains of the North, under the "inestimable blue" of Grecian skies—her claims are equally strenuous and inspiriting, 'there is no speech nor language where her voice is not heard.'

The very embodiment and articulate expression of this spirit is La Marseillaise, the national hymn of France, the enfranchisement pæan of the world, "the vivat of liberty." "Is any here so base that would be a bondsman? Is any here so vile that will not love his couutry?" To such, perchance, the lofty independence and sublime patriotism of the Marseillaise might make no appeal. But in the hearts of all to whom are dear the names of freedom and fatherland, its stirring strains find a ready response, and we feel, as we listen to its heroic challenges, that, where liberty is assailed, we too must have, as cries the hymn itself, "victory or death!"

France, for centuries harassed by the extortions of an arrogant nobility and the oppression of a despotic monarchy, had at length turned on her tormentors with the fury of despair. Stung by cruelty and injustice—stimulated by the spirit of innovation and inquiry which then began to assert itself in philosophy and literature, and was displayed in the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau—but above all fired by the spectacle of the American Revolution, the people hurled off the fetters of subjection, seized the supremacy of government, and swept away the titles and prerogatives of the nobles.

The surrounding monarchies, alarmed at the audacity of the French people, plotted against the nations. Menaces to restore the authority of the king were received, war declared against Austria, and troops dispatched to the frontier. Thus, forced to struggle against tyranny within, and the attacks of the allied armies without, every French patriot had need of his utmost devotion.

There was at this time stationed in garrison at Strasburg a young artillery officer by the name of Rouget de Lisle. On the evening before the departure of the soldiers for the Army of the Rhine, a banquet was given to the officers by Dietrich, mayor of the city, at which De Lisle was present. Amid the enthusiastic exchange of sentiments of loyalty and devotion, they loudly deplored the lack of a national hymn to animate the ardor and inspire the patriotism of the troops, when Dietrich, turning to De Lisle, who was both musician and poet, begged him to compose something for the purpose. The young officer retired to his room that evening, every nerve throbbing with excitement and emotion. He seated himself at the piano, struck a few wild chords, cadenced his tumultuous thoughts to that martial measure, and thus poured forth his soul in harmony—now framing a line of the ode—now improvising a strain of the tune—and in such a manner that when he had finished he knew not himself which he had first conceived, the melody or the words. He literally *sang* the poem, as Burns is said always to have produced his lays. Overcome at last with excitement and exhaustion, he fell asleep with his head on the instrument, and did not wake till morning. He hastily jotted down the composition of the night before, and rushed with it to Dietrich. The family gathered round. Rouget sang, accompanied by one of the daughters of his host. As the wild measures rang in the ears of the patriots, every cheek paled with emotion, and every eye filled with tears. At the chorus all joined in by an irresistible impulse, and at the conclusion raptures of enthusiasm burst forth. "The hymn of the country was found!"

The new ballad, shortly afterward performed in public at Strasburg, sped from town to town and from regiment to regiment under the name of the "War Song of the Army of the Rhine." The troops of Marseilles, when they advanced toward Paris to join in the furious outbreak of the tenth of August, scattered it all through France, singing it everywhere along the way, and shouting it as they entered the gates of the city in triumph. From them it then received the name it has ever since borne of "La Marseillaise." The author, who was an ardent republican, but who condemned the excesses of the Jacobins, was himself denounced as a traitor by those fanatics, and thrust into prison, whence he was only released at the fall of Robespierre. Under the Empire this cry of liberty was of course stifled and its author treated with contumely. He remained in obscurity until the accession of Louis Phillippe, when he was granted a pension by that dignitary, and decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor.

"Let me make the songs of a nation," cried one, "and I care not who makes its laws!" If this sentiment is demonstrated by any song, it is La Marseillaise. At a time when France, infuriated by cruelty and oppression, would submit to no laws, a single line of the national hymn would allay tumult, unite factions, impel armies. Like the melodies of Orpheus, it swayed to its strains the wild beasts—that Frenchman had become—and "moved the very stones to rise and mutiny." So great was the enthusiasm it inspired at its first performance in Strasburg, that the corps of volunteers about to leave that place immediately gained an accession of three hundred men. As its triumphant notes pealed above the din of battle, the soldiers were lifted above the mere carnage of the fray, and felt that they were struggling for an immortal principle. The physical, the temporal, were nothing; the spiritual, the eternal, all!

"Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!"

They thought as they strove, and fought with irresistible vehemence. When the band struck up the tune, the whole body of troops were wont to join in, and shouting forth the pæan in one overwhelming chorus,

"On, children of your fatherland!"

rushed to victory. "It was not so much music as the harmony of valor." "Without the Marseillaise," said one intrepid general, "I would always fight one to two; with the Marseillaise, one to four!" At Jemappes, where the Austrians held an almost impregnable position, the French battalions, inflamed by the wild enthusiasm of their war song, forced the redoubt. At the siege of the Malakoff, in the Crimean war, the troops charged twice, thrice, six times, and each time were driven back with fearful loss. At last the soldiers refused to advance again unless the Marseillaise were played. The song had been suppressed under the empire. The generals were forbidden to have it performed. But the Malakoff must be taken! The band was ordered to strike up the tune. Its glorious notes burst forth. The soldiers felt inspired with new life. They joined in the anthem with a shout, rushed over the gory ground, dashed up the steep embankments, seized the ramparts at a blow, and the victory was ethirs!

Liberty, equality, fraternity! Abused as these terms have been by the violence of fanatics, they are still, and ever must be, the very pass-word of freemen. Priceless is that work which shall conserve their honored names unsullied, and rouse enthusiasm in their sacred cause. This is the mission of the Marseillaise.

"Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy glorious flame?
Can base oppression e'er confine thee
Or despot laws thy spirit tame?"

Liberty! Freedom from the dominion of any creature! Beneath the thunder of the anthem prince, peer and money king shrink to their true proportions, for "man is man, and who is more?" Liberty! True majesty of spirit! Disenthrallment from appetites and passions. Immunity from any dependence that detracts a whit from the native decision and resolution of the mind, for here, verily, "freedom is our sword and shield," and here every man may be a nobleman.

"Oh love of fatherland supernal
Our avenging arms direct, sustain!
Oh Liberty, divine, eternal,
Fight by thy champions' side amain!
Beneath our gallant banner gory,
May victory hasten at thy call,
And thine opponents, as they fall,
Behold thy triumph and our glory!"

EDITORIAL.

REMARKS ON CONDUCT AT RECEPTIONS.

Two receptions have been held lately in our University, one for the purpose of welcoming the visitors to the Oratorical Contest, and the other in honor of Miss Myra E. Pollard, who did the University and herself honor by taking first place at the contest.

These receptions developed the fact that we have a number of young men in our institution, but a very few young *gentlemen*. If there is any place in the world, or any time in his existence that a young man can show his gentlemanly qualities, it is at a reception of this kind.

We have little respect for any young man who, on an occasion like this, will "stag it," if we may be permitted to use a very expressive, although not elegant phrase.

We saw young men there alone, and young ladies of course compelled to come alone, although we knew it was not their wish so to do. A young man who has not the good sense and dignity to go and bring one of his classmates, or lady friends to these receptions, had better stay away. If there is anything that is perfectly disgusting it is to see a young man standing around, gawking at everything. Then when boys go in that way, they invariably try to do something smart, so as to draw people's attention to them, or else they stand in the doorway and hall, and eye and make remarks about those who come in.

We were pained to see some of our younger students so far forget themselves as to indulge in a "cane rush." The young ladies seemed to even encourage them in this. We like to see fun, and we like to see people enjoy themselves, and we are even so degenerate as to like "cane rushes," but we do not want them in the parlor.

People who cannot behave themselves have no business at receptions, for they are gotten up by ladies and gentlemen.

CRITICISM.

Nothing is more beneficial and more advantageous to the student than a limited amount of criticism, provided that criticism be of the right kind, and be given in a proper manner.

Conversely, nothing is more detrimental and more disadvantageous than criticism of a partial nature, and delivered in an unfriendly and insulting manner. He who would aspire to the high office of the critic should, in the first place, ask himself whether he possesses the requisite *ability* to fill such a lofty position.

Ability to criticise implies (1) that the would be critic possesses a vastly superior knowledge of the subject concerning which the criticism is offered than the person criticised, (2) that he is able to cause the person criticised to acknowledge and respect this superiority of knowledge. That this proposition is true is self evident. Let it be granted that the average professor possesses this superiority of knowledge, yet, of what advantage is it to him unless he is able to impress the fact upon the minds of his students? The two go hand in hand. If the one be present and the other absent the criticism avails nothing.

Again, the critic should know *when* to criticise. It is only on certain occasions that criticism, even of the best kind, is acceptable, and criticism that is not accepted as such is vastly worse than no criticism. The true teacher can generally read the minds of his students, and judge whether his criticism will leave a favorable or an unfavorable result. It is far better to withhold criticism than to offer it at an unfavorable moment, and thus occasion unfavorable results.

When the proper occasion presents itself, to know *how* to criticise is also an essential element of true criticism, and of a true critic. The criticism should be of such a nature, and delivered in such a manner as to impress the student with the fact that it is offered for his improvement, and not for the sake of the pleasure of making the criticism. A great many think that frequent criticism, whether called for or not, is a mark of superiority. This is a false impression. Such critics cannot gain the respect of their students, and hence their criticism does not possess the true elements of criticism, and in consequence is ineffectual. There are other fields than this in which superiority may assert itself, and it does not behoove the professor to be continually making special effort to keep the fact of his superiority uppermost in the thoughts of his stu-

dents. Nor should the inferiority of the student be always kept before his eyes. The student should not be criticised for stating an opinion. On a great many topics the student is as capable of forming an opinion as the professor, and although he may be a youth "ignorant of his own ignorance," there is no special necessity in telling him so.

We should expect to find in a true critic the characteristics which have been mentioned, but not one in a thousand ever attains such characteristics, and hence the fact that nearly all the so-called criticism is ineffectual.

OVERWORK.

It seems to be the general opinion among Professors, that the students have very little to do. At least this idea seems to be prevalent in our University. Besides the regular work in each of the departments, we are expected to grind out an essay every week, prepare chapel orations, keep up the standing of our Literary Societies, etc., etc. We are not only expected to do this work, but we are expected to do it thoroughly. Contrary to expectations, however, the greater part of it is done in a very unsatisfactory and unscholarly manner. Subjects are given for essays, which would require at least a month's reading in order that they might be treated in a proper manner. The short period of one week is the time allotted for each essay. This method may be advantageous in some respects. It may teach one to fill fifteen or twenty pages of paper without ever touching on the subject under consideration: It may make one profuse when he knows nothing of a subject, and has not the time to learn anything concerning it, but is compelled, nevertheless, to spread so much ink over so much paper. This method may accomplish this end. In our humble opinion, more benefit would be derived if a higher standard were demanded, and a longer time were allotted for preparation. One essay per month, in connection with the other work demanded of students, would be more beneficial than an essay (?) every week.

THE THEATRE.

One of the greatest privileges that falls to our lot, as students, is that of being able to attend the theatre. By many this privilege would be regarded as a curse rather than a blessing. We are free to admit that there are two elements present, the one good, the other evil, but what is there that does not possess a portion of both of these? The greatest benefit can only be secured by eliminating as far as possible the evil from the good.

That there is some benefit to be derived from the theatres, not even the most conservative will deny. The only question is, how shall we seize upon that element which is beneficial without coming in contact with that which is detrimental? The character of the play, and the place where played, will easily settle this difficulty, and both of these can be learned with the utmost ease. The only evil that ean possibly grow out of theatre-going, is the tendency to go too often. Everything has an evil tendency if carried to the extreme. We have a very good example of this in religion, which has a very potent effect when used with moderation, but when carried beyond its proper sphere exerts that influence for evil rather than for good. If a due amount of discretion be exercised, the benefit to be derived from an occasional visit to a good theatre is almost inestimable. On the other hand, if the discretion is not present, or is not exercised, a vast amount of evil will be the outcome.

NEWS.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

As soon as the delegates to the Oratorical Contest arrived upon the field, they seemed eager for the fray; so eager that they were unable to restrain themselves until Friday, the day set for the business session, but gathered together Thursday evening for the purpose of transacting some important (?) business, the exact nature of which we never found out. All we know is, that whatever was *done* Thursday evening, was *undone* Friday morning, but we suppose the session served some good purpose, but what we cannot tell. We do not even know that we met with the delegates, as it was not until the next day that a committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and we are absolutely positive that we had no secretary, for we saw him go out with a young lady from Rockford. President Mason, of Knox College, being absent, the assembly was called to order by the Vice President, Miss Mary Waddell, who also presided on Friday. With all due respect to Miss Waddell we are compelled to say, that the entire proceedings were marred by the lack of some one to preside, who had much experience and was well versed in Robert's Rules of Order. Had it not been for the pretty way in which Miss Waddell did her best, it would have been much worse, and we were so absorbed in admiration that we scarcely noticed mistakes at the time, but since our heads have become cooler we are enabled to see some. We can pardon some mistakes, too, from the fact that she and the whole convention were burdened by the asinine delegates from Illinois College, who were eternally making suggestions, *deciding* points of order, and being generally officious, and obnoxious. They appeared like two setting hens who had lost their eggs, and seemed entirely out of place; and worse than all, thought they knew something of Robert's,

and were decidedly puffed up by the opinion that they were of great individual importance. We are of the opinion that Illinois College, if she desires to have any credit outside, had better take these two young gentlemen out some dark night, and lose them. They reminded us of Horace.

"The mountain labored, and a mouse was born."

Friday it was found that the following delegates were entitled to seats in the convention: Messrs. Johnson and Sisson, of Knox; Messrs. Stevenson and Browning, of Illinois College; Messrs. Frantz and Simmons, of Wesleyan; Messrs. Hadley and Miller, of Lincoln; Messrs. Matchett and McMichael, of Monmouth; Messrs. Lilly and Parr, of Champaign; Misses West and Stanbridge, of Rockford, and Messrs. Seaman and Larned, of Chicago.

The principal business transacted during the day was to admit to membership in the Association Blackburn University, of Carlinville. Messrs. Sewell and Paddock were the representatives from that college.

The convention went through the form of having a committee on nominations, but of course two reports were submitted, and the convention was left to do as it pleased. It finally elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Browning, Illinois College; Vice-president, Harper, Chicago University; Secretary and Treasurer, Lilly, Illinois Industrial; Delegates to Inter-State Contest, to be held at Minneapolis, Frantz, of Wesleyan, Johnson, of Knox, and Matchett, of Monmouth. The contest next year is to be held at Rockford. All the boys will go. Judges for the next contest were chosen as follows: Hon. G. R. Wendling, Pres. Pickard, and Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer; alternates, Rev. Dr. Allyn, Hon. James and Mr. Sharks.

A committee was also appointed to revise the constitution of the Association, and make a report at the next year's meeting. A revision of the constitution is wofully needed, and we hope this committee will take pains to have their work ready to submit. At this meeting there was not a single constitution that was known to be correct so as to be taken as an authority. Almost every delegate had one, but he seemed to have it for a particular purpose, for they all differed in many essential parts.

The convention, before adjourning, kindly gave a vote of thanks to the students of Chicago University.

LITERARY PART OF ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The exercises of the Oratorical Association closed with the public contest, on Friday evening, Oct. 6, at Central Music Hall. As the result of the arduous labors of some of our students, an audience of nearly a thousand assembled to listen to the exercises. One of the most attractive features of the programme was the music by Mme. Lena Hastreiter, one of Chicago's favorite singers. She was very happy in her selections, and was well appreciated, as the audience testified by their hearty applause.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Johnson, of Knox College, appeared upon the platform and announced the first speaker, Miss Lida Ashby, from Illinois Industrial University, of Champaign. Her subject was, "The Shadow goes not Backward on the World's Dial." Notwithstanding the theme was one so often treated by college speakers, Miss Ashby held the attention of all while she showed the onward march of civilization, right and truth, and proved the falsity of the common saying that the world is growing worse. She could be distinctly heard, and her gestures were expressive of the meaning, though not performed with the necessary ease and grace of a trained speaker.

The second oration was pronounced by C. H. Welles, of Illinois College, Jacksonville, on the subject, "Our Railroad Kings." The gentleman was evidently very much impressed with the magnitude and importance of his subject, and he strove hard to make a similar impression on his auditors by very violent, heavy delivery. The thought was the same we have heard expressed on the subject many times, but left us no nearer the solution of the problem of railroad monopolies than before. The delivery and gestures showed great lack of culture and training in that direction.

The third speaker was our own worthy representative, Miss Myra E. Pollard, whose appearance upon the platform was greeted with hearty applause. The treatment of her subject, "*La Marseillaise*," was excellent; the thought was good; the expression beautiful, and the delivery the best of the evening. The management of her voice, and the ease and grace of her gestures showed that she had much culture. As is her custom on such occasions, Miss Pollard did herself credit, and won honor and laurels for her alma mater. The oration will be found in another column, and will speak for itself.

"The Progress of Freedom" was the theme of J. E. Miller, of Lincoln University. The subject is a broad one, and difficult of treatment on that account. But the oration showed careful study and thought, and was delivered in a natural manner. Mr. Miller was ranked as third by some.

The next oration was delivered by the representative from Knox College, Walter A. Edwards; subject, "The Norman in Civilization." The Norman is not the one in whom the American people have the most interest, and it is a difficult task to raise enthusiasm about him, especially since there are so many things hard to excuse in him. The gentleman, however, made due allowance for the defects in the Norman, and gave a very just estimate of his work in civilization. Mr. Edwards' delivery was very fine, indeed, far surpassing that of any other gentleman on the programme.

"The Political Mission of Puritanism" was ably discussed by J. M. Ross, of Monmouth College. No meagre notice can give any adequate idea of this oration. In thought it surpassed any other oration presented, and the expression, with but few exceptions, was good. It was one of those strong, able speeches, which cannot but arouse the interest, and hold the attention of even the most listless hearer. Mr. Ross certainly earned the honor he received in being awarded the second prize.

Rockford Seminary, for the first time, sent her representative to the contest, having been admitted to the Association last year. Miss Carrie A. Hewett, from that institution, told us of "Our Duty to the Indians." This is one of those few subjects which always meet with the disapproval of a public audience. Every body knows the red man has been murdered in cold blood, and no amount of talking will make them care any more for him. The choice of a theme was certainly unfortunate, and its treatment was quite ordinary and commonplace. A ladies' seminary can hardly be expected to send a representative capable of contesting with the gentlemen of our colleges, for their course of study and training are of another character.

The last speaker was Miss Luella Yocum, of Wesleyan College, Bloomington. Her subject, "American Mohammedanism," is another of those topics in which there is great difficulty in arousing an interest. However it was well thought out and beautifully expressed. The lady's voice, though pleasant and agreeable, was not sufficient to fill the hall.

After a few moments the chairman announced the decision of the judges, awarding the first prize, of seventy-five dollars, and the privilege of representing the state at the Inter-State Contest, to Miss Myra E. Pollard, of Chicago; the second prize, of fifty dollars, to Mr. J. M. Ross, of Monmouth. The announcement was received with great joy by all of our students, it being the fourth prize we had taken in eight years.

On the whole we were quite disappointed with the exercises; with a few exceptions the orations were quite ordinary productions, and the delivery far from perfection. One of the greatest benefits of these contests is, that they give an opportunity for the students of the different colleges to compare their standards of work and excellence with those of other institutions. Even though this contest was not noted for the brilliancy of the orators, still it will be of lasting benefit if the speakers and their fellow-students were enabled to see their defects, and willing to profit by failure.

THE CONTEST FROM A GENERAL POINT OF VIEW.

From a general point of view, it is interesting to note the facts in connection with the recent contest. It was found necessary by the secretary before the contest was held to obtain money to pay current expenses. He sent a letter to each of the colleges belonging to the Association, requesting them to send twenty dollars, as he thought that would be necessary to meet all obligations. It was understood that this money or such part of it as was left over after all expenses were paid was to be returned.

Several of the colleges immediately remitted as they should have done, and they did it in good spirit too, but on the other hand, some were very delinquent, and it was not until the day of the contest that some of it was paid. Several too, were inclined to abuse Mr. Walsh, the secretary, as having assumed arbitrary power.

It seems to us that this was very ill-mannered and was in very bad taste. To no person is due so much credit for whatever success there was, as to Mr. Walsh. For weeks before the contest he devoted his entire time and attention to the affair, and the best was done that could be. We quote the following from the *Rambler* of Illinois College. We hope that our students will take it with a grain of allowance, as the paper from which it is taken has for its editor-in-chief, the asinine delegate, Browning, before mentioned. He is the man who was chairman of the averaging committee to which is due all the trouble in regard to who is entitled to first place. He is the man who made a motion that a committee be appointed to wait upon the editors of the *Times* and *Tribune* and request them to publish the orations of the contestants *in full*. No doubt they would have done it. The readers of the daily papers would have relished eight college orations. Oh! how they would have enjoyed that intellectual feast. Here is the quotation:—

"The *Rambler*, without being cognizant of the action of other colleges, takes decided grounds against his call for the tax. The constitution of the Inter-Collegiate is lucid enough on this point. We suggest that before the gentleman undertakes to exercise the prerogatives of his office he consult some reliable authority, on the duties pertaining to his office, and we further think that the threat with which the gentleman accompanied his demand reflects no credit upon himself, nor the convention which elevated him to that honorable position. If the University boys have not credit enough to engage a hall to hold the 'contest' and to have the necessary advertising done until after the proceeds of the hall are realized, we simply say that the last convention committed an unpardonable error in appointing Chicago as the place for holding the next 'Contest in Oratory.'"

The *Rambler* talks about credit. We suppose its editors do not know that if Vanderbilt wanted the Music Hall it would be just the same. The gentlemen from the rural districts seem to think that the University boys are personally acquainted with everybody in Chicago, and that it is a pity if they have not credit. We suppose the *Rambler* goes on the same principle that its editor did when he thought a couple of the University boys could go over and pat Joe Medill and Wilbur F. Story on their backs and have the orations published in full.

The fact is, that every paper, and the *Rambler* is not the only one that has done so, that says one word against the way our secretary did his work, is unfair, we do not say purposely unfair, but just unfair.

To Mr. Walsh is due all the credit of the success of the contest.

We were also surprised to hear that one or two of the orators applied to the secretary for a return of the money paid by them for car fare in coming to Chicago.

It is a wonder they do not send in a bill for services in delivering their orations. We furnished them a place to air their eloquence, but now they want us to pay freight to get it here. If that does not show a greed for the almighty dollar, we do not know what does. The Monmouth orator who claims first place was one of these. We are inclined to be lenient to Monmouth, for during the whole affair, the students there have treated us with great courtesy and kindness.

They wrongly think themselves entitled to first place, but in every respect have acted like gentlemen. We have heard no growling or murmuring from them. Whatever they have had to say, they have been straightforward about it and we respect them.

Champaign complains that her students were rather coldly received. We do not want to say anything against Champaign either, for she is the only college that kept her word and sent a large delegation. The fact that the delegation was so large is the reason more attention was not paid to each individual. It takes a good deal of warmth to have it divided by seventy and have much for one individual. We did the best we could and have no apology to make.

In regard to the base ball tournament we have nothing to say. We are glad Illinois College cut us out. We are proud of the fact that we cannot play base ball. If we had been allowed to play we would probably have made a better showing however, than the college that kept us out did. Some of our boys go out once in a while and play ball a little, but we rejoice in the fact that we do not make a business of it. We have no students willing to dress up like rowdies and make fools of themselves.

In regard to our place in the literary contest we have but a word to say.

Monmouth claims first place on the ground that a mistake was made by the averaging committee in adding up the marks. The committee gave first place to Miss Pollard of Chicago University and we believe and claim that they were right.

The constitution provides how the judges shall be selected, what they shall mark upon, and to whom they shall give their marks. It also provides how the averaging committee shall make up their report.

All this the constitution provides shall be done, but it goes no farther.

All this was done and the first place was given to Chicago.

All that has been legally done has given that place to Chicago.

Immediately after the announcement was made, the marks passed out of the hands of any officer of the association, and a day or two later, Monmouth, who it turns out has the original marks in her possession, puts in a claim for first place. All the marks were made in pencil. She was the interested party. The marks were obtained from the secretary upon a promise to return them in a few minutes. They were never returned by the person who borrowed them. At least one liar has had them in his possession, perhaps more.

All Chicago has to say now upon the question is that everything legally done has given her first place; and she claims that it is hers by right, and if any error has been committed it is a fatal error, for there is no power to correct it.

It is said that a meeting of the association will be called to settle the question, and for that reason we to a certain extent hold our peace. We do not want to waste powder, but we feel confident that Chicago was entitled to the place it received and can assure our students that unless great injustice is done in that convention, the prize will stay where it is. We are surprised at the position the college papers throughout the state have taken on the matter. Even the paper of which the chairman of the averaging committee is editor-in-chief, seems inclined to acknowledge the right of Monmouth to first place.

We would like to propound a question or two to him.

He added up the marks. His action was official. How does he know there was error? Is he willing that all the papers should pass out of his hands, and then acknowledge that he made a mistake? Who told him he did? We have seldom seen a senior in college so willing to confess he cannot add.

On the whole we are pleased with the contest. It was a success and we rejoice in it. It only shows what our students can do when they try.

The only trouble with some of the other places is, that they did not take first place.

If they had any idea we were going to all the trouble we did in the contest and then have some one else bag the game, they were mistaken.

In our editorial on the subject last month we said, bear the contest on to victory. We close with one significant word, *Victory!*

PERSONALS.

'81. Miss R. M. Edgerton is visiting in Detroit, Michigan.

'83. F. W. Barber is teaching at Franklin Academy, Franklin, Neb.

John C. Everett and Ed. C. Dickinson are at the Union College of Law.

Miss Flora Felsenthal has left school and is spending the winter with her sister.

'80. We noticed that D. B. Cheney, Jr., was present at the chapel exercises on Tuesday.

'82. J. A. Talbot is teaching Greek and German at the Markham Academy, Milwaukee.

We were happy to hear, indirectly, from Prof. Sanford who is at home in Syracuse, N. Y.

J. G. Elsdon has left his room in Jones' Hall and now resides with his parents in Englewood.

80. Lew. Lansing has gone West. He is on the editorial staff of a newspaper in Fargo, Dakota.

Miss Ida A. Smith dropped in for a few minutes to see the improvements in the Young Ladies' Room.

'82. Wm. Ege is connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Burlington, Iowa. He wants the VOLANTE sent to him.

'83. Hiram Hopkins has entered Rush Medical College. We received a very pleasant call from him the other day.

Miss E. H. Latimer paid a visit to her old friends last week; she is to teach in the new school building at 51st St.

Prof. E. F. Stearns, formerly principal of the Preparatory Department, is a teacher in the South Side High School.

We are glad to greet Harry Furber again. He has been detained at home for some time by a severely sprained ankle.

Lu Sherman, formerly of '85, is not in school this term. He is reporting for the *Metropolitan Press* for Hyde Park and vicinity.

'81. E. E. Cox was recently admitted to the Wisconsin Bar and is now practicing law with his father at Fond du Lac, Wis.

'82. We met Curtis Beebe recently at the West Side Homeopathic Medical College. He graduates from that school this winter.

'83. J. M. Bailey, formerly of '83, is now a member of the class of '85 of Rochester University. Poor health kept him out of school for some time.

'80. Willis Hawley who has been studying in Germany for the last two years has returned to this city with his bride, a lady from Germany.

'81. Charles Christian has returned from Europe and entered the Junior Class of the Law School. While in Europe he studied Civil Law at Berlin.

'82. Charlie Brown left a few days ago for New Mexico. His destination is Grafton, where he expects to make himself useful in the mines.

'86. Reuben Donnelley has entered into partnership with his father and may be found at 119 Monroe St. We congratulate the firm on its new accession.

'81, J. P. Gardner left last week for a short trip to Cleveland. While in that city he will be in the employ of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

'82. Charley Hawley called on us the other day on the way to Ann Arbor, where he intends to study medicine at the University. He said one strong recommendation for Ann Arbor was that they had no chapel orations.

Geo. Walsh '84 attended, as delegate from the Delta chapter, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. The convention was held with the Upsilon chapter at Brown University. On his return trip, George visited Will Dickerson and Charlie Pickett at Rochester, and Van Thompson at Princeton.

Mr. Edward A. Paddock and Miss Elidice Darrow, formerly a member of the class of '80, were married at Englewood, Thursday, Oct. 19. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. P. Eldson, assisted by Rev. F. G. Thearle. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, where a large number of elegant presents were displayed.

'80. The marriage ceremony of E. B. Tolman and Nellie M. Browne was performed at the Memorial Baptist Church, Tuesday morning, Oct. 10th, at 9 a.m. Rev. C. F. Tolman, father of the groom, officiated, assisted by Rev. J. T. Burhoe. After the ceremony the wedding party left immediately for a short trip to the wilds of Wisconsin. They will reside in the city, Mr. Tolman being engaged in the practice of law.

LOCALS.

A picked nine from the college defeated the Douglas Place B. B. C. by a score of 16 to 12, last Friday.

For several days the University floated a flag from the tower in commemoration of the victory at the Contest.

Prof. Anderson has been detained from his recitations for a few days on account of illness. The Preps. are sorrowful, and yet rejoicing.

A tear was in the Soph'more's eye,
His timid heart was filled with pain;
In vain he sued the cruel Fresh.,
To "Please let him carry a cane."—*Ex.*

The annual reunion and banquet of the Northwestern Alumni Association, of the D. K. E. fraternity, was held Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at the Sherman House.

Profs. Stuart and Fraser were elected honorary members of Athenaeum last Friday night. The society now has four of the college Professors among its members.

The announcement has been made that the Junior exhibition shall take place during the first week in March, or not at all. Henceforth the Juniors will look sad and careworn.

Why can't we have a choir to lead the singing in chapel? There certainly is material for an excellent choir, and any one starting such an organization will do his college a favor.

If you want books of any kind, or have any old books to sell, go to Barker's, 131 East Madison Street. Text Books a specialty. Books on every subject at half and less than half the regular prices.

While the steward of the boarding club was East he gained some new ideas which he has introduced into the management of the club. The members of the club are highly gratified at the change.

We notice with interest the improvements that are being made on the campus. The walks are being raised, fences mended, and lawns cleared. All this makes the outer appearance of the college building much more inviting.

The following students have been initiated this term by the secret societies: Psi U., R. F. Harper, '83., Eli Doud, '86, Aug. Anderson, '86, I. C. Fargo, '86, and C. W. Smith, '86. D. K. E., F. J. Walsh, '86, and J. M. Kennedy. Phi Kappa Psi, G. B. Thoms, '87, and C. H. Henson.

The Y. M. C. A. of the college has instituted a series of half-hour prayer meetings, held at the close of the fourth hour. These meetings have been largely attended, and have been more interesting and lively than for several years past. It would be very encouraging to the students to have more of the Profs. attend.

Here is something for the geology classes: "Eh bien," exclaimed Miss Kate to the tradesman, "What is the price of your gneiss peaches?" "Tufa," he replied laconically. "That's schist what I want. Give me two quartz strataway. I want to catch mica. Adoleryte?" And silicate bounced out of the store without paying at all.

Prof. Stuart has introduced a very pleasant feature into the Junior Latin class. He proposes to read once a week a short selection from some one of the Satiric writers, and taking the selection as subject, give a brief lecture on Roman customs and literature. The class have had three such lectures, and have enjoyed them exceedingly.

Arranged from an exchange for the benefit of the Juniors:

WANTED.—An automatic pronouncing machine for the class in Anglo-Saxon, as they fear the constant drain will prove fatal to their teacher.

In that sad extremity they would be worse off than the sheep without a shepherd, for they could not even bleat to each other.

The members of the class of '87 met for the purpose of effecting an organization. The following were elected officers for the present year. President, C. L. Geiger; Vice-president, Miss Carrie Haigh; Secretary, and Treasurer, H. J. Furber. The combination of blue and old gold was selected as class colors. The class certainly are very enterprising in beginning so early to accustom themselves to college ways.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Young men and young ladies who wish to engage in active business life cannot do better than to invest a reasonable amount of time and money in obtaining a thorough business preparation at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training-School. The graduates of this college are self-supporting and able to carve out a future for themselves. Some students take only the English branches at first, while others begin at once with the regular business course or with short hand and type-writing. The day session is always in operation and the evening session will begin Sept. 18. Students may enter at any time.

COLLEGE WORLD.

The ladies in Wisconsin University wear mortar boards.—*Ex.*

Eight sophomores have been indefinitely suspended from Hamilton for attempting to haze a Freshman.

Some Freshmen at Williams stole questions before examinations, and the result was that thirteen were expelled.

The University of Pennsylvania is to have an illustrated newspaper. Some college papers are already illlustrated—with ads.—*Ex.*

There are 475 students at Wesley College this year. Allowance is usually made for twenty failing to come, but this year every applicant made her appearance.

Dartmouth has turned its college government over to a Committee on Discipline consisting of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman. —*Ex.*

At Rockford Female Seminary, the girls borrow sugar from the pantry and make taffy over the gas jets in their rooms. They also fry oysters on the coal shovels.

Some of the Faculty at Yale reserve the right of marking lower than zero by means of minus signs when the ignorance exhibited by the students is too abysmal.—*Ex.*

The memorial window, dedicated by the Harvard class of '60 to their fellow students who fell in the Rebellion, is now almost completed and will soon be placed in position. It represents a host advancing to battle, led by two persons, the one holding aloft a standard and the other poising a lance.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

During the past month we have received many old acquaintances and some new ones. To these latter we extend a hearty welcome, and best wishes for their success. There are still some former exchanges which have not put in an appearanee. We hope they will not omit us from their exchange list.

The first number of the *Rochester Campus* is very interesting. All of the departments are well written. The article on "College Journalism" is quite informing and one of the most concise articles on that subject we have seen.

There is decided room for improvement in the *Central Ray* from Central University, Iowa. The paper is very well gotten up, but the articles border too much on the school-boy style.

More editorials and less literary matter after the style of the "Charm of Quiet" would, in our opinion, make the paper more interesting. Typographically the paper is excellent, yet we should say that the appearance would be still better with only two columns on a page in place of three as at present.

The *Badger* from Wisconsin University made a good start, then took a rest for two weeks, and after said rest issued No. 4, which is decidedly inferior to No. 1. Some of their editorials are good but their literary department is a minus quantity. If the time and talent were expended on one or two papers a month instead of four, we see no reason why the paper should not take a high rank among college papers.

The *Haverfordian*, judging from the October number, might well be called the Cricket Organ for the Eastern and Middle States. A little cricket news is all right, but like other things too much of it gets monotonous. This is the only fault we would find with the paper.

We hardly dared look into the *Roanoke Collegian*, for its opening article is an oration on the "Future of America," yet as we read we felt rewarded. Some of the articles show thought and care in their preparation, and on the whole we were very pleasantly diappointed in our southern sister.

The initial number of *The Wheelman* makes a very elegant appearance. If it lives up to its announcement it will be one of the most interesting magazines published. It is arranged after the style of *The Century*. The first article "A Wheel around the Hub" is a very readable article. Success to you Mr. Wheelman.

The following papers have been received this month. *Polytechnic, Roanoke Collegian, Badger, College Mercury, Denison Collegian, Notre Dame Scholastic, Illini, Rambler, Central Ray, Niagara Index, Wittenberger, Monmouth Collegian, Lariat, Berkleyan, Blackburnian, Portfolio, Herald, Courier, Occident, Trinity Tablet, Wheel, Scientific American, Lantern, Res Academicae, Home and School Visitor, Campus, North-Western, Dartmouth, Round Table, Gleaner, Haverfordian, Ariel, Carletonia, Colby Echo, The Wheelman, Coup d'Etat, Cap and Gown*, and *Bee*.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS: The members of Tri Kappa have learned with deepest regret of the recent death of the respected mother of our beloved friend and fellow member Mr. R. S. King, and

WHEREAS: We recognize that by such demise Mr. King has lost his dearest friend; she who was his solace in his weary hours and his comfort whene'er the woes of life oppressed him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with profound reverence to this dispensation of divine Providence, we nevertheless would extend to our bereaved brother our most sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of his sad affliction. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resoutions be forwarded to Mr. King, a copy spread upon the minutes of this society and published in the VOLANTE.

For the society by

LUCIUS WEINSCHENK,
ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, JR., } Committee.
CRAIG S. THOMS,

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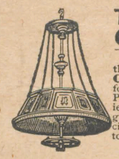

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