

C  
LH1  
AUG 20 1891  
C497  
Gen. Lib.

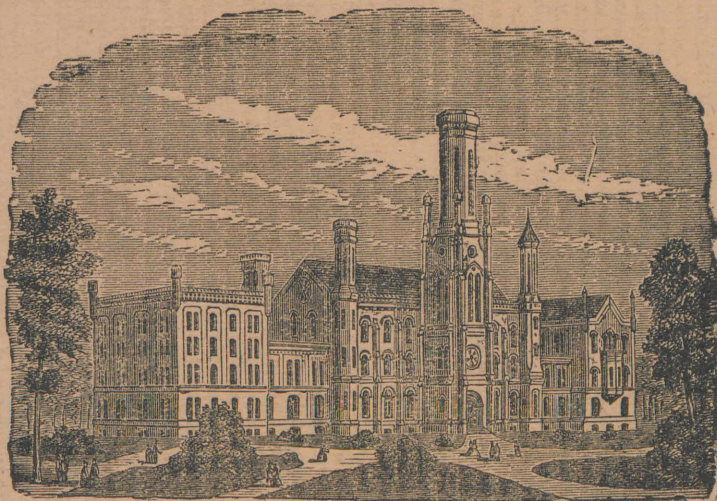
# THE VOLANTE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARIES  
CHICAGO, ILL.

VOL. XIII.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 3.



## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

### I. COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

There are in this college two parallel courses: the classical course in which both Latin and Greek are required, leading to the degree of B. A., and the scientific course, in which only one of the classical languages, viz: the Latin is required, modern languages and scientific or philosophical studies taking the place of Greek. The degree in this course is B. S.

### II. ELECTIVE COURSES.

Those who do not wish to take either of the regular courses of study can select from these courses such studies as they are fitted to pursue, and receive their daily examinations with the classes of the Preparatory or Collegiate Department.

### III. LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Young ladies have the option of either of the regular courses of study, which they pursue with the regular classes.

### IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The aim is to give thorough preparation for the University, with general academical studies to other students.

The College Professors do most of the teaching in this department. Having a broad and ripe experience in handling classes, their work is of the highest order.

### V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

### FACULTIES.

GALUSHA ANDERSON, S. T. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.  
ALONZO J. HOWE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.  
EDWARD OLSON, M. A. B. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.  
LEWIS STUART, M. A., Professor of Latin and Literature.  
J. D. S. RIGGS, M. A., Secretary of the Faculty and Principal of the Preparatory Department.  
GEORGE W. HOUGH, M. A., Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy.  
ALLEN AYRAULT GRIFFITH, M. A., Professor of Elocution and Oratory.  
JOHN FRASER, M. A., Charles Morley Hull Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature and History.  
OSCAR HOWES, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.  
FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, B. A., Assistant Professor of Latin.  
A. A. BENNETT, B. S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.  
HAYDN K. SMITH, LL. D., Lecturer on Political Economy.  
W. L. B. JENNEY, C. E., Lecturer on Architecture.

### FACULTY OF LAW.

HON. HENRY BOOTH, LL. D., Dean and Professor of the Law of Real Property.  
HON. HARVEY B. HURD, Treasurer Law Faculty, and Professor of Constitution and Statute Law Practice, Evidence and Pleading.  
HON. WILLIAM W. FARWELL, A. M., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, and Law and Equity Pleadings.  
MARSHALL D. EWELL, LL. D., Professor of Common Law Contracts, Criminal Law and Torts.  
N. S. DAVIS, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.



# THE VOLANTE.

VOL. XIII.

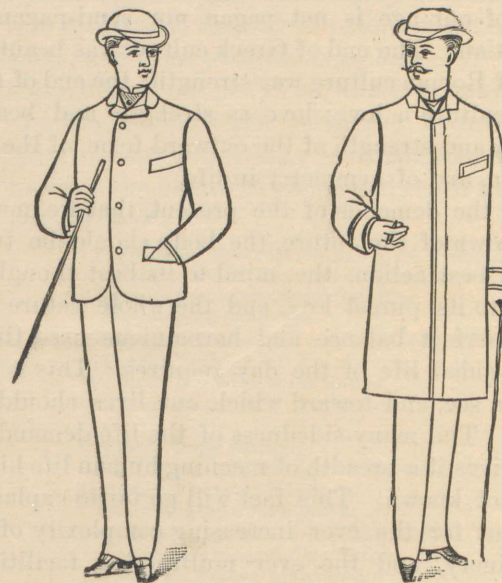
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 3.

## PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

Prefer WILDE'S CLOTHING to any other make; for there is a certain Style, Shape and Fit that gives comfort and satisfaction to the wearer.

Then in buying clothes it is the safest and best way to deal with a house where you know honest goods are sold and whose reputation for honorable dealing is endorsed by the entire public.



### WHY IS IT

That You Have Never Tried Our Good Clothes?

Perhaps you don't know that we use three different shaped patterns, not believing all men are the same shape. Also that we press out all the folds, creases or wrinkles, and see that every garment is thoroughly fitted to your person before leaving the store.

Polite salesmen will show you without the least obligation to purchase.

Come and see how well we do by all at

**WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,**

Cor. State and Madison Streets,

FRANK REED Manager.

CHICAGO, ILL.

## LITERARY.

### LOVE AND THE LILY.

[PROF. JOHN FRASER.]

In costliest vase the ashes of her heart  
I placed, some solace for my grief to find;  
And in the Springtime, lo! there did upstart  
A Lily—perfectest of lily kind.  
And I did tend it; watering it with tears:  
Nursed it, as mother her first-born, and sought  
To wring from out the unavailing years  
Surcease of sorrow and release from thought.  
From root to stem, from stem to snow-white flower,  
[Reflecting the white radiance of her soul],  
The Lily grew in beauty hour by hour,  
And swiftly ripened to the perfect whole.  
And so it flourished till, one summer morn,  
A fresh love caught my fancy—a new face;  
My sorrow died, for Love doth Sorrow scorn,  
And a new Passion did the old replace.  
Then, in the gloaming, did I seek the flower,  
To show it to the woman I had wed,  
When lo! the Lily—born of sun and shower,  
From out Her heart, my first Love's heart—was dead

### THE SONG OF THE WEST WIND.

[MARY G. CROCKER.]

I come from where the setting sun, each day,  
On his unwearied way,  
Pauses awhile, to fling  
Back to the world, ere twilight's sombre wing  
Brood over it, his farewell offering,  
So precious that each cloud  
Doth echo all the strain in songs of gladness loud.  
I come from where the meadows green and fair,  
By clover-scented air,  
Lie lulled to quiet rest,  
By sweet song soothed, by twilight dim caressed,  
The sun's last message to their bosom pressed;  
By quiet meadows sweet  
With breath of countless flowers, I haste with winged  
feet.  
I come by waving wheat fields, fair and wide,  
Ripening for harvest tide;  
I pause, anon, to greet  
Pale flowers, withered by the day's fierce heat;  
I whisper to them tender words, so sweet  
That they lift up again  
Their drooping heads, forgetting the day's heat and pain.  
And on my way o'er silver rivers calm,  
I send my breath of balm;  
The laden ships I hail,  
Swell with my fragrant breeze each snowy sail,  
And send them on their way with favoring gale,  
And on the great blue deep  
I make the crested billows laugh and dance and leap.  
Thro' forests, and o'er meadows, every day,  
Upon my happy way  
Unwearied do I come;  
O'er smiling hillsides with their wealth of bloom,  
Thro' shadowy vales of beauty and perfume,  
And when the fair daylight  
Fades slowly out, I whisper still, "songs in the night."



## TO WHAT END?

The age is practical, utilitarian, inquiries after results, seeks fruit, and will not be said "nay." But have not the generations which have gone before us, also been practical and utilitarian on the lower and narrower plane of their thinking and purposing? Thirty centuries ago the wisest man of his age said: "All things are full of labor." The fact remains true to-day, and we accept it with all sincerity, yet to the thinking portion of mankind, this question naturally arises: To what end is this ceaseless toil, this ever beginning, never-ending task of life? Wherefore these strained muscles, these quivering nerves, this throbbing brain? Is there not a purpose in all this—a plan to be worked out—an end to be achieved? Or is life an aimless jumble, the merest hap in the vast round of existence, without an intelligent purpose to guide its action, or a worthy end to stimulate its endeavor?

Bounded by time and the objects of sense, no worthy answer can be returned to our question, and yet a fitness for the life that now is, for the duties, the tasks, the responsibilities that meet us in all the walks of human activity, is to have a controlling influence in shaping the end for which we dare, and do, and endure, in the battle of life.

All will concede that in our time but little thought is required to ask the most difficult questions, since humanity has been asking the same question throughout the ages.

"In every rise and fall of freshening breeze  
That comes with sweetest morning melodies,  
To break the silent spell of clinging mist  
And meet the sun, we hear, if we but list,  
A sad, underlying minor strain,  
Like whisper of wind before the rain,  
That murmurs in mournful, soft refrain,  
Wherefore, wherefore?"

Pathetic, yearning faces everywhere,  
With hope that raises but beyond despair,  
For life's great secret search, the hollow heaven,  
And find it not, but some heroic leaven!  
Persistently stirs the dragging clay  
That fetters their souls, and day by day,  
With passionate longing, they steadfastly pray,  
Wherefore, wherefore?"

Man, as made for activity in mind and body, thinking, purposing, willing, acting, must be able to satisfy himself that all this activity is not for itself, that there must be a wise and beneficent purpose, all comprehending, going before, running through and anticipating the final outcome of life.

Man, as made for activity, was also made for progress. This statement needs no proof; it is one of the fundamental and self-evident truths in the order of nature, the world-system of which man is a part. The complex life of humanity is a growth, a ceaseless

struggle for improvement. Man's effort to rise is instinctive, and this effort is aided by all the forces that surround him, friendly and hostile. Between a man and a boy's kite, there is this in common: both need a stiff breeze of opposition to lift them to their possible altitude. Under this impulse to rise, man early learns to express his dissatisfaction with the limitations of his surroundings, and to show his courage in a manly attempt to win a broader freedom.

Thus the struggle for life is ever renewed; but if not for a purpose, an end, why renewed? As a summary answer to this question, it may be said that the true and worthy end of culture in the struggle of life, is to make the most of ourselves, for all the high purposes for which man was made in the image of God. The God-element is essential to man's highest reach in the art of living, for is not living an art?—the highest, the noblest, the most enduring, the very art of God?

Human life in relation to its destined end, means more to-day than it meant yesterday. The civilization of our age is not pagan nor semi-pagan, it is Christian. The end of Greek culture was beauty; the end of Roman culture was strength; the end of Christian culture is love; love as strength and beauty—beauty and strength of the outward form, of the spirit in man, and of symmetry in life.

For the demands of the present, that we may win the crown of the future, the body should be trained to the best action, the mind to its best thought, the heart to its purest love, and the whole nature to the most perfect balance and harmonious uses that the many-sided life of the day requires. This is a goal all can see, and toward which our lives should daily grow. The many-sidedness of the life demanded to-day, gives it a breadth of meaning human life hitherto has not known. This fact will go far to explain and account for the ever increasing complexity of life's machinery, and the ever multiplying facilities for making practical cultured life what the age requires.

All true life is on the up grade. We stand to-day on the shoulders of yesterday, as to-morrow, prophetically, we shall stand on the shoulders of to-day. To-morrow's richer vintage is noted in to-day's richer soil. This raises the standard of true living higher, as the hours flit by.

Is it not imperative, then, that we ask ourselves, "To What End?" This is the old Roman's "Cui Bono?"

To what end all this vast array of means? To what end our schools, our seminaries, our colleges, our universities, our literature, our science, our art, our politics, our religion? To what end our reading, thinking, speaking, acting? What is the product now? What

is the prophecy of the future as interpreted by the present? In the sphere of education we must look to completeness—a comparative completeness, it is true but still in a real available sense, completeness. A completeness set forth by Prof. Huxley, whose definition of education may be accepted as far as it goes and for the end it is intended to reach. He says, "That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature, and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to feel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself."

This, then, is our goal, and whatever may beset us, in the way, we must not falter nor be turned aside. Onward and upward, leaving our difficulties far behind as we scale the mount of vision and reach the summit of our hopes—

"High hopes that burned like stars sublime,  
Go down in the heavens of Freedom,  
And true hearts perish in the time  
We bitterest need 'em.  
But never sit we down and say,  
There's nothing left but sorrow;  
We walk the wilderness to-day,  
The promised land to-morrow.

O youth, flame earnest,  
Still aspire with energies immortal;  
To many a haven of desire  
Our yearning opens a portal:  
And though age wearies by the way,  
And hearts break in the furrow,  
We sow the golden grain to-day:  
The harvest comes to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past,  
Our eyes with smiling futures glisten;  
For lo! our day bursts up the skies;  
Lean out your souls and listen.  
The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,  
And ripens with her sorrow;  
Keep heart—who bear the Cross to-day,  
Shall wear the Crown to-morrow."

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

The drama is said to be the most national part of our literature, that is, that its origin and development differ from those of any other European country. The English are especially rich in this department of literature and can boast of many writers who possessed the good qualities of originality and

knowledge of theatrical effect. The dawn of the drama was not long after the Norman conquest. As early as the twelfth century it was the custom to represent, in a dramatic form, the lives of saints and certain passages of scripture, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the people. These earliest dramatic attempts were here as well as in older countries called *Mysteries* and *Moralities*. They are also divided into two other classes, *Miracle-plays* and *Moral-plays*, by other authors. The earliest *Mystery* was enacted in the convent of Dunstable, in the year 1119. It was called the play of St. Catherine and was a representation of the miracles and martyrdom of this saint. This was presented in French and therefore shows that the English custom of acting was taken from a foreign country. The plays were at first composed and performed by monks. The stage was a platform divided into three parts, one rising above another, and the costumes were supplied by the church. The three platforms into which the stage was divided, were to represent Heaven, Earth and Hell, and the persons in the play came on to the stage on the platform which represented the place in which they were supposed to be. It was necessary that there should be some comical part in the play to enliven the solemn parts and to gain the attention of the people, especially when some play, as for instance the "Creation and Fall of Man," occupied several days in its performance, and therefore they placed wicked persons in comical positions. Some of these plays contained a great amount of pathos and often, parts which must have affected the hearers with great awe and reverence. The first *Miracle-play* written in English was the "Harrowing of Hell," which is supposed to have been written about 1350. In the early part of the fifteenth century these *Miracle-plays* were gradually supplanted by the *Moralities*. Moral and abstract qualities were personified in these plays, in place of the purely religious representations of the former ones. A better idea of them may, perhaps, be obtained by describing one. "The Cradle of Security" was written as a lesson to careless kings. The principal character is a king, who, having neglected his duty for pleasure, is put to sleep in a cradle, in which he is bound by golden chains held by four ladies, who sing as they rock the cradle. Suddenly the courtiers are frightened by a terrible knock at the door and the king awakening, finds himself in the power of two stern figures sent from God to punish him for his wickedness. Bishop Bale wrote a great many of these *Moralities* and is also considered one of the founders of the drama. The *Interludes* spring from the *Moralities* and are now more like our modern drama than anything written before. They were



short, merry dialogues, which were generally played in the intervals of a festival. Little by little the plays lost their purely religious character and became more profane. The demand for dramatic entertainment became so great that finally, about the middle of the sixteenth century that class of writings arose, which by the actions and conversation of the character, represented some social or historical event. The Moralities seem to have been broken in two to procure the two forms of dramatic composition which we call Tragedy and Comedy. The Comedies represent some ludicrous event or accident of life and are usually of a light and amusing character, while the Tragedies represent some catastrophe. "Tragedy is poetry in its deepest earnest; comedy is poetry in unlimited jest." The early tragedies are almost all noted for their gravity and refined language, and also the dryness of their style, although the plays are crowded with murders, treason and regicides. As facilities for education increased and the public mind became better able to perceive the beauties and faults in composition, we find the improved tastes gratified by such men as Kyd, Greene, Lyle, Peele, and Marlowe. Many of these are not without merit especially Marlowe, who wrote the plays "Edward II" and "Faustus" which are thought by Charles Lamb, to contain passages which even Shakspeare has not surpassed. But these men are obscured by Shakspeare who is now acknowledged to be the greatest genius the world ever produced. The principal contemporaries of Shakspeare were Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher. There were no theatres until the year 1576, when James Burbadge, under the powerful patronage of the Earl of Leicester, succeeded in erecting one. This was so successful that very soon there were twelve built by the citizens of London. The boxes, or rooms as they were called, were very much the same as those of the present time, but the musicians instead of being placed between the audience and the stage, had a position in the gallery built above. They had no painted scenery but a card was exhibited on which was written the name of the country or city in which the scene was supposed to be. Though the stage was poorly furnished in some respects, yet in others it was magnificent, for the costumes were all as handsome as could be procured.

#### THE GOSPEL.

(TRANSLATED FROM ROUSSEAU.)

The holiness of the Gospel is an argument which speaks to my heart. Behold the books of philosophers with all their pretensions; how small are they in comparison with that! Is it possible that a book

at once so sublime and so simple, should be the work of men? Can it be that He, of whom it relates the history, is only a man himself? Has it the tone of an enthusiast or an ambitious sectarian? What sweetness, what gentleness in his manner! What touching grace in his instructions! What elevation in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourse! What presence of mind, what virtue, and what justice in his replies!

Where is the man, where is the sage who knows how to act and to suffer without weakness and without ostentation?

When Plato painted his ideal JUST MAN, covered with all the opprobrium of crime, and deserving of all the rewards of virtue, he depicted in every detail, the character Christ.

The resemblance is so striking, that the Church Fathers have felt it, and indeed, there can be no mistake about it.

What prejudice, what blindness, or what evil faith must a man have had in order to compare the son of Sophroniscus to the son of Mary? What a gulf between them!

Socrates, dying without grief, without disgrace, sustained himself easily to the end; and if this easy death had not honored his life one would doubt if Socrates, with all his knowledge of human nature, was anything more than a sophist.

He invented morality, some say: but others before him had practiced moral conduct; he only expressed in words what others had done, he arranged in instructive discourse their glorious examples.

Aristides had been just, before Socrates had defined justice; Leonidas had died for his country before Socrates had decreed it to be a duty to die for one's country; Sparta was abstinent before Socrates had praised abstinence; before he had defined virtue, Greece had abounded in virtuous men.

But where had Jesus found among his own people that elevated and pure morality of which he alone has taught us and given an example?

The death of Socrates philosophizing peacefully with his friends, is the sweetest that one can desire; that of Jesus Christ, who expired amid torments, insults, raillery, mocked by all the people, is the most horrible that one can fear.

Socrates, taking the poisoned cup, blesses him who, weeping, presents it. Jesus, in the midst of frightful suffering, prays for his bloody executioners. Yes, if the life and death of Socrates are those of a Sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God.

Shall we say that the story of the Gospel was invented to please? My friend, it is not in this way that one invents, and the deeds of Socrates, which no

## THE VOLANTE.

#### EDITORS:

GERTRUDE B. FULLER, '84.

GRACE REED, '84.

FRED R. SWARTWOUT, '84.

DAISY M. SPRINGER, '85.

ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, JR., '85.

#### PUBLISHERS:

S. A. PERRINE.

E. R. RUNDELL, '86.

C. L. GEIGER, '87.

TERMS: Fifteen cents a single copy. One year, payable in advance, one dollar.

Address all communications: The VOLANTE, University of Chicago.

University of Chicago, November, 1883.

## EDITORIAL.

At Williams the editors are excused from essay work; but ye western editor can write essay, editorial, scraps of news, and attend to all, each week.

In exchange of Mr. King's for Miss Baume's oration, we give the latter, in this issue.

The delay of the last issue was through accident of fire at the printer's.

We are glad to report that some of last year's VOLANTES are now on file, but we lack all the fall numbers, February and April. Please send in, and at the end of the year we can persuade our publisher to bind them with this year's volume, and place in the library. The VOLANTE of '78-'79, we hope to secure through Mr. Esher. We are glad to report our mistake, in that two volumes—'74-'75 and '77-'78—are now bound and in the library, the latter the present of the publisher, Ed. L. Bowen, an old-time friend who did not graduate but was in the class of '80. We hope other publishers who may have the volumes will send them in.

A year-book is much desired. A start in that direction will be the complete list of alumni we hope to obtain, and an increased interest on the part of alumni. The publisher has sent out circulars to them and we hope they will respond in sending us news and keeping up their interest in us; and that the time will come when, like Hon. John Wentworth, who writes to Dartmouth, the history of an alumnus of '38, who had recently died, our own alumni may send in to our VOLANTE the history of all who go out from our common Mater.

We have been complimented on the non-appearance of the tobacco advertisements of last year. That they appeared was only a reflection on the character

one doubts, are less attested than those of Jesus Christ.

From the outset, it is to avoid the difficulty, without making it clear; it would seem to be more incompatible that four men had composed this book by agreement, than that one man alone should have been the subject of it.

Never had this tone, this morality, been found in Jewish authors; and the Gospel has some characters, indeed, so grand, so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that the inventor would have been more remarkable than the hero.

#### BEST THOUGHTS.

Prefer knowledge to wealth; for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.—Socrates.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies.—Gibbon.

In my study I am sure to converse with none but wise men; but abroad it is impossible for me to avoid the society of fools.—Sir William Waller.

Of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy, are the things we call books.—Carlyle.

All who would study with advantage, in any art whatsoever, ought to betake themselves to the reading of some sure and certain books oftentimes over; for to read many books produceth confusion, rather than learning, like as those who everywhere are not anywhere at home.—Luther.

Some readers are like the hour-glass—their reading is as the sand. It runs in and runs out, but leaves not a vestige behind. Some, like a sponge which imbibes everything, and returns it in the same state, only a little dirtier. Some, like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retain only the refuse and dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave of Golconda, who casting away all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gems.—Coleridge.

Milton's vocabulary comprised about 8,000 words, and Shakspeare's about 15,000. Some diligent student of Carlyle has found that in "Sartor Resartus" alone that author used not less than 7,500 distinct words. As "Sartor" was the earliest of Carlyle's books to be published in volume form, this showing is surprisingly large. It would be interesting to know the result of as equally diligent examination of his complete works.



of those who published the paper at the beginning of last year. The present form and cover, the appearance and increased circulation of the VOLANTE among alumni, trustees and other colleges, are due to the enterprise of the publisher. And we think that Mr. Perrine should have cordial support from all students and alumni, by their payment for volume XIII. of their college paper, when the price is so low.

In the November number of the *North American Review*, was an article which caught our eye. We note this fact, not from any boastful desire to call attention to the general incomprehensibility of the editorial organ of vision, but from the conviction that the article in question must have been hailed with joy by every muse within the picket fence (pale has gone out with cracked china) of this famous institution. We speak of the vigorous sally made by four illustrious women, upon the rash and provoking Dr. Hammond. The field of contention is a most tempting one. Male and female excellencies in the abstract are cast into the arena, and, after being trampled upon, and torn to pieces, are triumphantly plucked from the dust by their several owners and petted into shape again. The subject of the natural impediments to woman's ever breathing the same rarefied intellectual ether which surrounds the masculine being, has been torn to tatters and, we had hoped, dropped; but now these wild skirmishers appear, the gentleman on the offensive, waving triumphantly the best preserved remnants. Immediately upon his well advised exit from the scene of action, no less than four champions of the "neurotic" sex come prancing into print, clutching proudly some fragment of the artillery of the foe. It is almost sad to see bright women like Mrs. Blake and Miss Lozier in this enlightened age, actually bestirring themselves to prove, by argument, a question, the very discussion of which proclaims an acknowledgment of inferiority. The debate was interesting in that it refreshed in our minds, certain facts in connection with the structure, weight and peculiarities of the brain; besides this it was amusing.

#### DEAD (?) GREEK.

No longer, O scholars, shall Plautus  
Be taught us.  
No more shall professors be partial  
To Mart al.  
No ninny  
Will stop playing "shinney"  
For Pliny.  
Not even the veriest Mexican Greaser  
Will stop to read Caesar.  
No true son of Erin will leave his potato  
To list to the love-lore of Ovid or Plato.  
Old Homer,  
That helpless old roamer,  
Will ne'er find a rest 'neath collegiate dome or

Anywhere else. As to the Seneca,  
Any cur  
Safely may snub him, or urge ill  
Effects from the reading of Virgil.

—Oct. Century.

In this time of telegraphic facilities and newspapers, let one man advocate some much-mooted question with vigor, or present something new, and, as with the Greeks of old, the men of to-day are anxious to hear, and what is said is soon heralded from one part of the country to the other. A perfect furor has been raised by Mr. Adams who, a few months ago, presented himself as the champion of utility in education, ridiculing Greek as a part of the college course. By "utilitarians" for the past twenty-five years or more, the study of Greek, in colleges has been satirized. The chief illustration to defend his point, besides referring to his own case, was that of his great-grand-father, John Adams. Briefly it was, that after the drill of the Harvard course, having put so much time on the Greek and not having learned to speak the French, he was sent to France as minister and so experienced some inconvenience in perfecting his knowledge of French at the age of forty-two.

Now this was a stray case. What if Adams had been sent to Athens to represent the colonies! Would not all the Greek he had, have been of untold advantage, and being harder to acquire than the French, so much the more in this case should it not enter largely into the course a young man pursues at college?

This is as plausible a single case as his single case. But in pressing arguments in this direction, we all miss the mark. A Mr. Merriam comes to Mr. Adams' support by declaring how he, after six years, could not read half a page of Xenophon with ease without the lexicon. That is another very remarkable single instance. One thing is manifest, specially in his case, that Greek is not studied for the sake of reading Xenophon fluently, declaiming the Iliad or dreaming in the language which depicts Ulysses' wanderings.

That those who are at present studying Greek at college, are so many of them, through the college papers, taking up this in debate against those who are in sympathy with Mr. Adams, is a good indication of the feeling in the college communities. This is natural. They are all enthusiastic over their hobby, some may say. Let them get out in life and they won't be. This is not shown in the past. Mr. Adams is one dissenter among thousands of non-dissenters. But it is said that the indications of this age of progress are for scientific and more practical studies to be put in the place of Greek.

That the courses laid down in colleges have not changed with the times is false. Time was, when Greek and Latin were the chief studies in England.

Science came and took its share of attention. About the same time is devoted to mathematics, Greek and Latin to-day, these occupying each about a third of the course up to the Junior year. In the classical course of the University, the Latin has a year more than the other two. Within the past few years, some of the work in these three departments has been made optional with scientific or modern language study, in many of our colleges.

We know then that in sympathy with the times, curricula have been varied. Then if these men wish so practical a course, why do they not attack the mathematics? We can affirm, and no more broadly than they, that the mathematics of the whole college course are of no "practical use," (employing their phraseology).

Now what is the practical use, the utility of an education? That part of education spent in a college is pre-eminently for drill, for the application of the mind through such methods as shall train it for work, try it, cultivate it for application after the course is finished. What is inevitably raised by the opponents of Greek is, that in the college course, there is not provision for studying the English literatures, or our own history, or learning French to speak it like a Frenchman, or for producing a full-fledged geologist.

Just as well may we fret, if we contemplate being lawyers or ministers of the gospel, because law, because evidences of christianity or theology, are not taught here.

We do not know how it was at Harvard twenty-seven years ago, but we know that to-day it is expected that a youth will know the history of his country before he enters the preparatory department, and that if the college graduate does not, under our system, know more of English than of Greek and Roman literature, it is something unaccountable. They mistake, in considering it the duty of the college course to fit a man for a profession. That is not its province. The lawyer seeks knowledge at the law-school, and the young chemist takes an extra course to fit him for his duties; and so if one wishes to fit himself for the position of plenipotentiary at Paris, he had better take French in a French-school. Specialists do not generally demand instruction from a college course. They attend college for the drill, in order to learn to apply their minds to their specialties at the specialty-school.

Mr. Adams admits that he received a sort of drill by learning Greek paradigms, equal, at least, to "drill on the tread-mill." Now that drill benefited him. It is doubtless to that drill throughout two years in his youth, counting all the time together as Mr. Adams does, that he owes more than he will

admit. It is the drill of the mind that a college course furnishes. This point, in our definition of the utility of a college education, we hold. And we see how in the case of our opponents this is overlooked or not considered as the true character of that course. They have confused means with ends. Specialty-schools in their courses, present ends, that is, full equipment for particular lines of work; but college curricula present means only, preparation for pursuing special lines of mental work afterward.

Then whatever knowledge of customs, peoples, pure language and expressions of thought, incidentally attends the study of Greek, is an advantage, and with some is far more enjoyable and advantageous than that accompanying mathematics. This point established, we are shown to be, in the highest sense, utilitarians. It is the point of utility that leads the mechanic to place the perfect piece of steel into its place in the machine. If he shapes a raw piece of pig-iron for the accurate cog or axle, he makes a worthless machine. Now the raw pig-iron represents the mind in its crude state. By the purifying, perfecting process of the college course, it is converted into steel, ready now to be shaped for its particular work, and not fit for that work before. Then, as Greek is the equal, perhaps altogether the superior of any method for training the mind, as long as the mind in its own character does not change more than it has in the last two hundred years, so long Greek will be the master study. Greek shall not go!

Lastly, there is this consideration. A balloon without ballast; what is it! The mind to-day, evidently needs ballast, else theorists, hot-headed schemers, would get away with us. But the influence of the past, specially of that age of glory, the age of Greece, in its language and thought, balances mind to-day.

#### THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Leo XIII. has thrown open the contents of this noble library to scholars, and the act is one of the greatest events of the year, significant of the strides of advance in every direction to-day.

But what are the contents of that library? We have found an account of these, in a co-temporary daily paper. As to its history, the library was founded by Nicholas V. (1447), by transferring the manuscripts collected in the Lateran, first in dignity of the Roman churches, to his own palace. At his death there were about 9,000 manuscripts, a large part of which were scattered by his successor. But Sixtus IV. was very zealous in increasing the library, so much so that Ariosto celebrated his zeal in verse, and Pladeletina also, who was librarian about 1480, Sixtus V.



erected the present building in 1588. The celebrity of the library dates from the close of the sixteenth century, when important collections were added to what the zeal of the Popes had gathered. In 1600 a large collection of Palimpsests were obtained from the Benedictine monastery of Bobbio, and the library then contained 10,660 manuscripts, of which 500 were Latin and 2,160 were Greek.

The Palatine library belonging to the Elector Palatine, captured at Heidelberg by DeTilley and presented to Gregory XV. in 1625, was the next accession. It contained 4,388 manuscripts, 1,956 Latin and 432 Greek. In 1658, the library of Urbino was added, containing 1,711 Greek and Latin manuscripts. In 1600, the Biblotheca Alexandrina, the collection of Christina, Queen of Sweden, was added to the library, comprehending all the literary treasures taken by her father, Gustavus Adolphus, at Prague, Wortzburg and Bremen—2,291 MSS., 2,101 Latin and 190 Greek. Clement XI., in the beginning of the last century, presented 55 Greek MSS. to the collection, and in 1746 the library of the Ottoboni family—3,862 MSS.—was added. There were some other additions, the last of importance being that of 162 Greek MSS. from the convent of San Basilio.

Peace being made with Prussia in 1815, Pius VII. restored many of the manuscripts taken from Heidelberg, being of great importance to Humboldt, the celebrated German. No additions are known to have been made for twenty-five years, and the Vatican Library contains now, in the Oriental collection, 590 Hebrew, 787 Arabic, 80 Coptic, 71 Ethiopic, 459 Syriac, 64 Turkish, 65 Persian, 1 Samaritan, 13 American, 2 Iberian, 22 Indian, 10 Chinese and 18 Slavonic MSS.

The amount of the whole collection of Greek, Latin and Oriental manuscripts is 23,580, the finest in the world. The number of printed books is thought to be 30,000.

The principal manuscript treasures of the library are the following: The celebrated "Codex Vaticanus," or "Bible of the End of the Fourth or Beginning of the Fifth Century," in Greek, containing the oldest version of the Septuagint and the first Greek one of the New Testament. This most important document in Biblical literature was published by the late Cardinal Mai in 1857. The "Virgil" of the fourth or fifth century, with fifty miniatures, including a portrait of Virgil, well known by the engravings of Santo Bartoli; the "Terence" of the ninth century, with miniatures; a "Terence" of the fourth or fifth century, the oldest known; "Fragments of a Virgil" of the twelfth century. The "Cicero de Republica," the celebrated Palimpsest discovered by Cardinal Mai, under a version of St. Augustine's Commentary on the Psalms.

This is considered the oldest Latin manuscript extant. The "Palimpsest of Livy, lib 91," from the library of Christina, Queen of Sweden. The "Plutarch," from the same collection, with notes by Grotius. The "Seneca" of the fourteenth century, with commentaries by the English Dominican monk Triveth. A "Pliny," with interesting figures of animals. "A Menologia Græca; or Greek Calendar of the Tenth Century," ordered by the Emperor Basil; a fine example of Byzantine art, brilliantly illuminated with representations of basilicas, monasteries, and martyrdoms of various saints of the Greek Church. The "Homilies of St. Gregory Nazianzen" of the year 1063, and Four Gospels of the year 1128, both Byzantine manuscripts of great interest. A Greek version of the "Acts of the Apostles," written in gold, presented to Innocent VIII. by Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus. The large "Hebrew Bible," in folio, from the library of the Duke of Urbino, for which the Jews of Venice offered its weight in gold. The "Commentaries on the New Testament," with miniatures of the fourteenth century, by Nicola da Bologna. The "Breviary of Matthias Corvinus," of the year 1492, beautifully written and illuminated by Allavanti. The parchment scroll of a Greek manuscript of the seventh century, thirty-two feet long, with miniatures of the history of Joshua. The "Officium Mortis," with beautiful miniatures. The "Codex Mexicanus," a calendar of immense length. The dedication copy of the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum," by Henry VIII., printed on vellum at London in 1521, with the King's signature and the autograph inscription on the last page but one, "Finis, Henry Rex."

Anglorum rex Henricus, Leo Decime, mittit,  
Hoc opus et fidei testis et amicitia.

Letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, seventeen in number; nine are in French and eight in English. The "Dante" of the fifteenth century, with miniatures by Guillo Clovio. The "Dante del Boccaccio" in the very beautiful writing of the author of the Decameron, to which the signature of Johannes de Certaldo is affixed, and with notes said to be by Petrarch. Tasso's autographs, Petrarch's autographs. Several manuscripts of Luther and the principal part of the "Christian Catechism," translated into German by Melancthon (1566); the Latin poem of "Donizo, in honor of the Countess Matilda," with her full-length portrait, and several historical miniatures of great interest which represent the repentance of the Emperor Henry IV., his absolution by Gregory VII., and similar subjects.

An overwrought Senior to the prep: I have three transporting studies—Psychology, Geology and—Literology!

## PERSONALS.

We will, under this heading, place first, any short communications from our Alumni, or corrections and news as to those personages, in this way setting forth the occupation and whereabouts of the Alumni; and, second, the personals relating to the undergraduates, faculty and friends.

'80. Ernest W. Clement, Principal of Burlington College, writes to us on receipt of the last VOLANTE: "I was much pleased with its new dress, and especially delighted with the 'Index Alumnorum,' which will, I trust, be continued and constantly rectified. I notice a few errors, to which I call your attention." These, with other corrections, are as follows:

'65. We prefix Prof. to Joshua Pike's name; he is at Jerseyville, Ill.

'65. Rev. Jos. Rowley is at Vermillion, Dakota.

'67. Rev. Rob't E. Neighbor has accepted the call to the North Bapt. church Indianapolis, Ind.

'68. Rev. J. P. Philips has located at Beaver Dam, Wis.

'69. Rev. J. M. Coon is laboring at Whitewater, Wis.

'69. Prof. T. B. Pray is at Whitewater, Wis.

'69. Charles A. Stearns is located at Miller, Hand Co., Dak.

'70. Rev. J. N. Riddle's address is Cambridge, Mass.

'71. Rev. Wilson Whitney is at Carbondale, Ill.

'72. A. B. Price is Professor at Cassopolis, Mich.

'72. Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood has accepted the call to the Memorial Baptist Church, Chicago.

We acknowledge receipt of corrections to Index Alumnorum from the above, which we have noted.

He writes: "The address of self and wife will be Chicago, after Dec. 25."

'73. Rev. Jos. Mountain has recently moved to Morris, Ill.

'73. J. H. Sampson, Morris, Ill., is attorney, instead of minister.

'74. Prof. G. E. Bailey has been appointed U. S. Geologist for Wyoming, and is situated at Cheyenne

'75. Rev. Jonathan Staley is at Morgan Park, Ill.

'76. Rev. John Barr has removed from Monmouth—where?

'76. J. E. Rhodes has come to Chicago recently.

'78. Rev. J. S. Forward lives at Lexington, Ill.

'78. Rev. H. E. Fuller called the other day,—is

pursuing his studies at Morgan Park, and is located at Amboy, Ill.

'79. Rev. Elisha Anderson, of Rockford, made a stop on the fly, one morning recently, in the Psychology class.

'79. Rev. W. J. Watson moved from Kenosha to Monmouth, Ill.

'80. Prof. Ernest W. Clement, and '81. Rev. A. W. Fuller, and '81. Wm. M. Ege, favor Burlington, Ia., with the use of their varied and excellent talents.

C. B. Beach is now in business in the city.

'86. Symes is now in business with his father at his home in Wisconsin.

'81. J. P. Gardner still circulates about the University.

'82. Frank Clark was in attendance upon Athenæum Friday evening, Nov. 2.

'79. Patterson has returned from his parish and is now living in the city.

'79. Meredith has been appointed by the Baptist Home Mission Society, to Sioux Falls, Dakota.

'81. Fuller's name appears in the report of the Baptist State Association of Iowa.

'79. John Sutherland is Latin Professor at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

'74. George Sutherland is Professor of Greek in the Nebraska Baptist Seminary, Gibbon, Nebraska.

'83. Miss Cooley visited several old acquaintances of the University Friday, Nov. 2.

'89. Miss Maggie Robinson has left school to enter Seminary at Baltimore, Md.

'87. R. A. Holland visited his classmates and friends on October 25. He now resides in New Orleans, La.

'81. Will C. B. Morse please send his address to the VOLANTE? Several of his classmates would like to hear from him.

'70. Rev. Henderson, of Detroit, appears prominently in state matters of the Baptist denomination of Michigan.

'83. Miss Ella F. Haigh has been appointed treasurer of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West.

'72. John R. Kippax is now Professor of Principles of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

'68. Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Baptist Church of this city, on Oct. 22, read a very concise, well-prepared historical paper on the history of that denomination for the past fifty years, in this city. It was ably read, and in its contents, he made mention



of the founding of the university, adding: "Of which I am proud to be an alumnus."

'82. J. V. Coombs, now Prof. in Eureka College in this State, is also editor of the *Quarterly*, in the October number of which we find the following in answer to questions printed in the *Quarterly* of August: The author of "Forty years ago," is unknown. Mary's Little Lamb has a romantic history. Mary's name was Miss Mary Sawyer, she lived in Sterling, Mass. Her father gave her a little lamb to raise. She not only raised it but brought it up, also. It followed her to school several days as well as one day. But one day it became too familiar and was put out. A school boy who was present, there and then wrote the poem that has a national reputation. Who he was, none can tell. It is fair to guess that it was Mary's second lover, for of course the lamb was her first love. This lamb became a sheep, and was hooked by a cow. Mary, tearfully and tenderly, watched it breathe its last. This was the sad story of Mary's Little Lamb.

"Go ahead" was coined in the West.

MARRIED.—'80. J. P. Lindsay to Miss Lizzie M. Campbell, on Tuesday, October 16, at Indianola, Iowa.

MARRIED.—'80. Alfred Eugene Barr to Miss Addie Louisa Crafts, formerly in '80. The marriage occurred some two months since, but we have no particulars.

MARRIED.—At Morgan Park, Ill., on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1883, Miss Alice M. Northrup, class of '82, to Rev. B. F. Simpson, pastor of the Baptist church, Jacksonville, Ill.

## LOCALS.

Examinations!

Note-books.

Seniors.

Notes.

Oh!

?

!

ooo

\*\*\*

Ahem!

Reflex Motor.

Sold on cells!

"Blame yourself if you're sold."



Hands up!

Primary school, eh?

Oh, how like infants, to raise the hand, in anxious haste to answer first—disgusted!

Behold the man who has the latest, in a part of the hair— $\Delta$  and a bang!

Juniors—"Look out for those lips!"

Nebraska desires admission into the Inter-State Oratorical Association.

We publish in this issue the oration which took second prize at Rockford contest, kindly furnished by Miss Baume.

Owing to the printers being burned out, the last issue of the VOLANTE was considerably delayed.

The hours during which students may obtain books from the Library are from 8:15 to 8:45 in the morning, and after the fifth hour during the school-days.

We are glad to find that our suggestions concerning the fire, have not been passed unheeded. If the rooms are as comfortable the entire year as now, no such complaint as in former years will be heard.

Professor Fraser has begun his course of lectures before the Chicago Athenæum Society, which are to be delivered during November and December. It would be well if all the students would attend these lectures, as they are interesting and instructive to all who may be so fortunate as to hear them.

Miss M. E. Dodson gave a party at her house on Monday evening, October 29th. Those who were so in fortune as to attend were highly entertained. A literary and musical program was the feature of the evening and was greatly enjoyed by all.

The Tri Kappians promise two very interesting programs to be given within the next month. The one to be a contest between Tri Kappa and the E. O. W. Club of this city, and the other an "Extra" to be given in the Society Parlors.

The students were at a loss for song books some time ago owing to their becoming mixed with the song books belonging to the St. John Episcopal Sunday School, which has been holding services in the chapel the past summer. This error on the part of some one was more than "repented" in the present, by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, pastor of the church, of twenty new hymn books, for which gift the students wish to return their sincere thanks.

We are glad to hear that our remarks concerning the need of a University year-book have not passed unheeded. We understand several are talking this matter up and there are good prospects of its final publication. This book should be published by the junior class properly, but owing to there being only a few in class it falls upon the Fraternities to carry on the work. Let us all unite to the end that we may have a good University year-book.

After so much work has been put upon the Univer-

sity Campus, we are sorry to see it go for naught. Although the winter is coming, yet some things can be kept straight, and thus much extra work in the spring be saved. We speak more especially of the ash-pile started by the janitor at the west end of the building. We think this wholly unnecessary, and mars the appearance of the grounds for those coming from that direction. We hope this will be cleared up immediately.

Miss Lucy Anderson held an informal reception at her house on Friday evening, October 25. The occasion being in honor of her birthday. This was one of the parties of the season, and was productive of much enjoyment to those present. As all remembered the old command of the Dr. with reference to the societies, "that lights must be out by 10:30," the guests began to leave about ten, each declaring they had had a delightful time and one long to be remembered.

It is the desire and wish of the editors of the VOLANTE that all alumni of the University of Chicago, would occasionally send us some item of interest, to the student world, or a communication discussing some of the many educational topics now before the public. We would be glad to hear from you at any time, and you may know that communications sent, will be of interest to all.

The modest president of Athenæum, Mr. Lawrence Johnson, took his mallet in hand at a prompt hour on the eve of Nov. 2, with a fair audience in attendance. The music of the evening was furnished by Miss Doud. The first number on the literary program was an essay by Miss Tolman, who read a well-prepared article on "The Story of the Little Maid of Domremy." A declamation—"The Dandy Fifth"—by Mr. Dickerman followed. Miss Andrews read that exquisite poem of Shelly—"The Cloud." Mr. Bert Russell, in a Russell-way, worthy of his predecessors, read the "Enterprise." The debate was an interesting one on, "Whether the Republican Party should be continued in power or not." Mr. Larned affirmed, holding that the good accomplished by the party, now in power, shows it to be able to hold out; that the Democratic City, which must go in if the former goes out, is not shown to be better or as good as the Republican. Any change would be serious for the country. Mr. F. J. Walsh on the contrary, held that a party has no right to live, unless it has a mission; that we are to consider the present, not the past; that as an "old garment," the Republican party should now, its mission done, itself worn out, be laid aside. He held that monied, selfish interests were keeping it in power. No reason why we should not have a new party. Welfare of country would not be endangered

by a change. Mr. Kircher, who joined the seniors this fall, gave the criticisms.

Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dearborn Observatory of the University of Chicago, gives the following account of some investigations of the planet Jupiter: "This object, which is located seven seconds south of the Jovian equator, is 30,000 miles in length and 8,000 in breadth. For three successive years it retained its size, shape and color without sensible change. During the past year, however, its color was much paler, and it gradually grew so faint as to become invisible in most telescopes. At the Dearborn Observatory, however, with the great Clark refractor observations were secured as late as the 15th of May last. The planet was then so far from the earth and so near the sun that the outline of the spot could not be certainly traced, but its position was well indicated by a depression in the equatorial belt. Subsequent to this date observations were impossible, owing to the conjunction of the planet with the sun. As Jupiter is now far enough from the sun to be successfully observed, a few days since we computed an ephemeris of the spot, based on the rotation period 9 hours, 55 minutes, 38 seconds, as given by last year's observation. The morning of the 11th ult. the time was favorable for observation, and on directing the telescope on Jupiter the depression in the equatorial belt was well defined, and the spot itself was very faintly visible. A second observation was secured on the 13th. The comparison of these observations with the ephemeris, shows that the assumed rotation period is substantially correct. I have had no doubt that as the planet approaches nearer the earth the spot will become more conspicuous."

We have received since last issue a copy of "Students' Songs," published by Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. Every lover of college songs will find this a most excellent work.

For range of subjects, the People's Cyclopedia undoubtedly surpasses all others. It is a work that meets the demands of the times.

William Swinton, who is well known through his histories, is publishing "Swinton's Story-Teller," a monthly, containing four or six completed tales in each number. It is a new venture, and a plausible one. Address Swinton, Barnes & Swinton, 20 Lafayette Place, New York City, for information.

## EXCHANGES.

Through lack of room, some notices left out last issue, are put in first this time.

We take your extended hand, *Transcript*, and are in accord with you, being on dress parade too, and wish to congratulate you. Come often. We are trying to be more prompt.



The *Gleaner*, from Hedding College, is an extremely neat paper. This month it devotes rather too much space to the locals and personals. The students are all jubilant because the debt, which hung like a dark cloud over them, has been lessened and is in a fair way to be raised entirely. Would that some such good fortune might come to us.

The *Illini* contains a great amount of interesting reading, especially for a semi-monthly. It shows much skill and taste in its composition, and has an interesting article on "The worth of a little learning." The literary societies have arranged for a course of entertainments, which would be a good thing for any college. We hope they will be successful.

The *College Rambler*, a semi-monthly from Jacksonville, gives a very spirited article on the prospect of England. It thinks that only a little more is needed to make the people rise in rebellion, and cites the condition of the Irish especially. As it says, we all need more college spirit.

We would remind the *Wesleyan Bee* that our Alma Mater's name is: University of Chicago.

The *University Quarterly* has a good paper on the advantages of New York City as a location for a university. We agree that the advantages of our large cities afford in these times the very best sources of inspiration, that the cities are the best locations for institutions of learning for young men especially.

The *Baldwin Index* is a live college paper in the live western State of Kansas.

The *University Press* writes "Alma Mater" in the "lower case;" and has no exchange department.

*Georgetown Col. Journal* has an attack on *Illini*, as regards co-education. It charges the college and college paper, where co-education exists, with frivolousness, flippancy, ignorance and a lot of other truck. Now, *Illini* is able to answer,—we simply stand off and back her with all our hearts.

The *Ariel* is produced in good style, paper and typography.

The *College Journal* opens with an illustration,—an old gent, who on seeing a sign, "Boots Blacked Inside," wonders how on airth those fellows can keep their socks clean!

The *Carletonia*, in good trim in every way, enters into political questions in argument that the times do not call for a new political party. We are glad to see college papers discussing politics.

The *North Western* has a good article on "Spain."

The *College Chronicle* of Naperville (Northwestern College) is before us. Glad to see you—shake Larck!

The *Gleaner* is having quite a tilt with *Monmouth Collegian*.

The *Asbury Monthly* is in fashionable hue and good spirits, but has "Dr. S. P. Henson,"—"P. S." it should be.

We have received: The *Delaware College Review*, *Denison Collegian*, *Hamilton Col. Monthly*, *Campus*, *Polytechnic*, *Beacon*, *Swarthmore Phoenix*, *Central Ray*, *Quarterly*, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *Res Academical*, *Lariat*, *Badger*, *Rockford Sun*, *Magazine*, *Portfolio*, *Lantern*, *Occident*, *St. Viateur's Col. Journal*, *Illini*, *Round Table*, *College Review*, *University Mirror*, *Berkeleyan*, *University Herald*, *Rambler*, *Dartmouth*, *Xavier*, *Colby Echo*, *Deaf-mute Mirror*, *Sunbeam*.

## HERE AND THERE.

Cornell '87 numbers 140.

The son of Prof. Huxley took the highest classical honors at Oxford.

Pater: "Well, my boy, and how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some good men—" Young Hopeful: "Ya-as—she's just turned me out!" He had been expelled.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown University, wishes to make the institution co-educational.

At Harvard the Freshman class numbers about 280 men.

At Yale the Freshman class numbers 257, 172 Academics and 85 Scientifics.

Ben Butler is reported to be the only man in Massachusetts who can read Greek without a lexicon.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the College students in this country are Republicans.

The first edition of Jas. G. Blaine's new book, "Twenty Years of Congress," will require 75 tons of paper.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, joined the Cambridge University last week. He has rooms in Trinity College, and will be treated as an ordinary undergraduate, but he will be allowed to keep his hat on when people sing "God save" his grandmother.

There is a story told of the late Prof. Henry Smith that when explaining some new discovery in the theory of numbers to his Oxford pupils, he added the remark: "And the great beauty of the thing is that it cannot possibly be of the slightest use to anybody."

Prof. Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., says that the comet of 1812 has returned. The amount of pension for which the comet will apply has not been figured out.

"Here I've been talking for half an hour," exclaimed an auctioneer, "and I haven't got an offer."

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

This is a commercial nation—90 per cent. of the graduates of our literary colleges carry their talents into commercial life. The university best adapted to the requirements of our mercantile civilization is the university where commerce is studied as a science. Chicago, which is the center of the commerce of the nation, is, appropriately enough, the seat of the greatest mercantile university of modern times—H. B. Bryant's Business College. Business men can always be furnished at this institution with stenographers, type-writers, book-keepers, bill clerks, etc. The prospects for the coming season are excellent.

"Half an hour, indeed!" murmured an elderly maiden; "What's half an hour to many long years, and still no hope of an offer?"

"Why," asked Pat, one day, "why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Shure," said Pat, "'twas because he had no trouble in finding an ass to roid."—*Ex.*

Prof.—"Now, gentlemen, we will represent the earth by this hat, which—" Small voice from the corner, "Is it inhabited?"—*Ex.*

A little Mexican joke from the *Monitor* of the Capital city of that country: Ambitious pupil to professor of mathematics: "A man half alive equals a man half dead; is it not so?" P. M.: "Yes, senor." A. P.: "I state the proposition on the blackboard, thus:  $\frac{1}{2}$  alive equals  $\frac{1}{2}$  dead." P. M.: "The equation is correctly stated." A. P.: "Suppose, now, that each quantity be increased or decreased in the same proportion, the relation of equality will remain unchanged, will it not?" P. M.: "Yes, senor." A. P.: "Therefore, one alive equals one dead." P. M.: "Enough of mathematics."

There are twenty-one universities in Germany. The total number of students attending lectures during the present summer is 25,084. Protestant divinity students number 3,558; Catholic divinity students 811. The law students are 5,426; the medical students 6,172. In the faculty of philosophy, which includes literature, mathematics and the sciences, the number is 9,117. The University of Berlin has the largest number of students, 4,062; next comes Leipsic with 3,097, and Munich with 2,295; the smallest number, 231, are being taught at Rostock. The largest number of Protestant divinity students is at Liepsic; of Catholics at Würzburg.

Jonah was dejected, was subjected to the swallow, but objected to his position; the whale rejected all his propositions for better accommodations, and finally ejected him.

"Give a History of the Angles young man," Pupil: "Euclid made some angles in the sand and wrote their general relatives or relations in mathematical terms, which please excuse me from reciting. Farther back than Euclid I cannot go in this history."

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

WALTER C. LYMAN,

ELOCUTIONIST.

Physical and Vocal Culture,

Room 27, 103 State Street.

Chicago.

S. MUIR,

FLORIST,

3530 Michigan Ave.



## THE VOLANTE

is \$1.00 Per Year.

Subscriptions are now due, Do  
not forget

## THE NECESSARY SUPPORT

— OF —

YOUR PAPER.

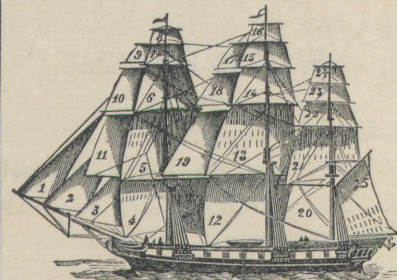
ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT  
For Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child or Friend.

WEBSTER'S  
UNABRIDGED.

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Latest Edition has 118,000 Words,  
and 3000 Engravings,  
(being 3000 more words and nearly three times  
the number of Engravings in any other Ameri-  
can Dictionary.) It also contains a

Biographical Dictionary, giving brief  
important facts concerning 9700 Noted Persons.



On page 1164 see the above picture of SHIP  
and names of the 25 SAILS, showing the  
value of Webster's numerous

## Illustrated Definitions.

It is the best practical English Dictionary  
extant.—London Quarterly Review.

It is an ever-present and reliable school-  
master to the whole family.—S. S. Herald.  
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

At small additional cost now supplied with DENISON'S PATENT  
INDEX,—a valuable time-saving invention.

GEO. M. PORTER,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES,

72 &amp; 74 35TH STREET.

CHICAGO

## YOU CAN FIND

Lippincott's Celebrated Coal Pox

—FOR SALE BY—

T. MURRAY, 35th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.  
CHARLES TAYLOR & BRO., 3711 Cottage Grove Avenue.  
Z. DIETRICH, 39th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

## CUNN'S BAKERY,

123 35th Street, (Titus' New Block.)

KEEPS FULL LINE OF

## BAKERS' GOODS.

Everything is nice and new. We make our own goods, and our patrons  
will find everything strictly home made.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. O. WEBB,

DEALER IN

Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobaccos,

No. 3444 COTTAGE GROVE AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN MCCOY,  
LIVERY STABLE,

3438 &amp; 3440 Forrest Ave., Chicago.

TELEPHONE NO. 8123.

## DISEASE CURED

WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A Valuable Discovery for supplying Magnetism to the Human System. Elec-  
tricity and Magnetism utilized as never before for healing the Sick.

The Magnetion Appliance Co.'s

MAGNETIC KIDNEY BELT,

FOR MEN IS

WARRANTED TO CURE without medicine:—pain in the Back, Hips, head  
or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General  
Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of the Kidneys,  
Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Asthma,  
Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Hernia, or  
Rupture, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague, etc.

When any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGANS occurs, Lost Vitality,  
Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Wasting Weakness, and all those Diseases of  
a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism  
permeating through the parts, must restore them to a healthy action. There  
is no mistake about this appliance.

TO THE LADIES: If you are afflicted with Lamé Back, Weakness of  
the Spine, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea,  
Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb,  
Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Men-  
struation, Barrenness, and change of Life, this is the Best Appliance and  
Curative Agent known.

For all forms of Female Difficulties, it is unsurpassed by anything before in-  
vented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of either Belt with Magnetic Insoles, \$10, sent by express C. O. D.,  
and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send  
measure of waist, and size of shoe. Remittance can be made in currency, sent  
in letter at our risk.

The Magnetion Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the under  
clothing, (not next to the body like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs  
advertised so extensively), and should be taken off at night. They hold their  
POWER FOREVER, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical treatment Without Medicine,"  
with thousands of testimonials.

THE MAGNETION APPLIANCE CO.,  
218 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Note.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk)  
with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be  
convinced of the power residing in our other Magnetic Appliances. Positively no  
cold feet when they are worn, or money refunded.

ARTHUR E. AMES'  
Photo Art Studios.

CABINET PORTRAITS  
ONLY \$4.00 PER DOZEN,

THE VERY FINEST.

One of them Beautifully Colored and  
Presented to you in an Elegant  
Velvet Frame.

ORDERS FOR CRAYON, INDIA INK AND  
WATER COLOR PORTRAITS SOLICITED.

3800 COTTAGE GROVE AVE.,  
CHICAGO.

Chicago Steam Laundry,

3801-3803 Lake Ave.

—BRANCH OFFICES AT—

3457 Cottage Grove Ave., &amp; 67 35th St.

GOOD WORK, PROMPT DELIVERY.

A. W. CLEAVER &amp; CO.,

LOUIS J. FRAHM,

UNIVERSITY BARBER SHOP,

3457 COTTAGE GROVE AVE.

Ladies' and Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

T. P. MURRAY,

Dealer in

Builders' Hardware,

House Furnishing Goods, Stoves,  
Ranges and Furnaces.

3507 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE, - - CHICAGO.

W. W. CARNES,  
**ELOCUTIONIST,**

PUPIL OF THE CELEBRATED

J. E. MURDOCH,

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART, OR PUBLIC READINGS.  
Correspondence Solicited.

Room 17, Weber Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

H. ECKHARDT,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

3728 Cottage Grove Ave.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FINE UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

H. BEHL,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Very Select Stock to Pick from. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Also Cleaning and Repairing.

299 THIRTY-FIRST, ST.,

Bet. Wabash Ave., and State St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

J. M. BELL.

PLUMBER AND SEWER BUILDER,

79 35TH STREET,

JOBBER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GRAND PACIFIC GLOVE STORE.

"Foster"



GLOVES

(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.)

FOSTER.

5 HOOK,	\$2.00
7 " "	2.20
10 " "	2.75

Every pair warranted and fitted.

Gents' Dogskin, \$1.00.

Party Kids, \$1.00,  
\$1.50, \$2.00.

Celebrated Trefousse Kid.

Opposite Post Office, 242 and 244 CLARK S



## ARCADE GROCERY.

125 35th Street,  
FRONT OF RHODES AVE.

A Complete Stock of First-Class

Staple and Fancy Groceries,  
PROVISIONS, ETC.,

FINEST GRADES OF PATENT AND W. W. FLOUR.

FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY.

JAS. S. MEILSTRUP.

E. HOBBS,

## FLORIST,

3112 & 3114 Indiana Ave.,  
CHICAGO.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION TO STUDENTS.

## STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

FROM 10 TO 20c.

Stationery, Blank-Books, Note-Books, Scratch-Blocks, Prangs  
and Tucks, Birthday Cards.

O. E. ATWOOD, 3456 Cottage Grove Ave.

## The People's Cyclopedia

—OF—  
UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

50,000 Sets Already Sold.  
AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK FOR STUDENTS.

### SUMMARY.

No. Contributors, over.....	400	
" Subjects Treated,.....	58,000	
" Pages, over.....	2,000	Super
" Engravings and Illustrations, over.....	5,000	Royal.
" Map and Diagrams, over.....	120	

### Comparison of Prices and Scope of Various Cyclopedias.

Name.	No. Subjects.	Prices with Maps.	Amount Saved.
PEOPLES'	58,000	\$20 00	
BRITANNICA	38,000	147 00	\$127 00
APPLETON'S	29,000	112 00	92 00
JOHNSON'S	36,000	62 00	42 00
CHAMBERS'	27,000	55 00	35 90
ZELL'S.	43,000	40 00	20 00

PEOPLES' PUBLISHING CO.,  
103 State Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

Sample pages sent free on Application.

P. CLEARY,  
DEALER IN  
FINE GROCERIES,  
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,  
2956 SOUTH PARK AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

MAGALISTER & PURDY,  
3516 Vincennes Ave.  
RANGES AND FURNACES.

TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH  
Use the Magneton Appliance Co.'s  
MAGNETIC LUNG PROTECTOR!  
PRICE ONLY \$5.

They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children with Weak Lungs; no case of Pneumonia or Croup is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure Heart Difficulties, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Throat Troubles, Diphtheria, Catarrh, and all Kindred Diseases. Will wear any service for Three Years. Are worn over the under-clothing.

It is needless to describe the symptoms of this noxious disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands, have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, affording cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains No Drugging of the System, and with the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the afflicted organs, must restore them to a healthy action. We place our price for this Appliance at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we especially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried drugging their stomachs without effect.

This Appliance. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors, enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you at once by mail, post paid.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

H. J. NAGLE,  
ORNAMENTAL CONFECTIONER AND GENERAL CATERER,  
175 22ND STREET.

Special Attention Given to Weddings, Parties, Reunions  
and Church Festivals.



Also Manufacturer of  
Celebrated Tree Cake, Angel Food and  
Chocolate Eclairs.

G. M. BENSON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

101 22nd STREET, CHICAGO.

COTTAGE  
LAUNDRY.

3434 Cottage Grove Ave, CHICAGO.

K. HORNER, Prop.

Fred'k Freiberg.

Julius Freiberg.

FREIBERG BROS'  
ORCHESTRA.

Office, 85 Washington Street, Room 8.

Only first-class music furnished for all occasions, at reasonable rates.

CANDY! CANDY!

Everybody should remember that the best assortment of Fine Candies in this country, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents, of one pound and upwards, at 25c., 40c. and 60c. per pound, can always be found at

GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY,  
78 MADISON STREET, McVickers Theatre.

C. A. PROUT & Co.,  
JOB \* PRINTING,  
Plate and Wood Engraving.

PROGRAMS, MENU CARDS, INVITATIONS  
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING  
A SPECIALTY.

151 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. X. STEHLIN,  
TAILOR.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.  
3509 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

H. W. DICKSON,  
ELOCUTIONIST

170 State Street, S. W. Cor. Monroe.  
Special rates to Pupils of the University. Dickson's "Science and Art of Elocution and Choice Readings" post-paid, \$1.00.

BEEBE'S EXPRESS,

Office, 66 Thirty-Fifth Street

Trunks to or from any Depot, 25 Cents.

MOVING A SPECIALTY.

L. B. BEEBE, Prop.

EDWARD BAUER,

3454 Cottage Grove Ave.,

Dealer in all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Repairing a Specialty.

J. DEMPSEY.

—DEALER IN—  
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

3510 VINCENNES AVE., CHICAGO.

CHOICE BUTTER AND BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

SAMUEL KAYZER,  
—TEACHER OF—  
Elocution and Dramatic Arts.  
Room 34, Central Music Hall.



