UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.: A SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AND A LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

1. DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

The studies of this Department extend through four years, and lead to the degree of B.A. Requirements for admission: A good common-school education. Greek: Boise's Composition (parts & Book, Parts I and II). Latin: Grammar, Reader, Caesar's Commentaries; four books—Greek Prose; six books—Latin Prose; six books—Latin Prose Composition. English equivalents accepted. Certificates of examination in preparatory schools will be accepted in lieu of examination. Courses of study in this Department are as follows:

- **Course of Philosophy.** Metaphysics and Ethics: Psychology (Sir William Hamilton, Porter); Lectures, Moral Philosophy (Calderwood); Lectures, by the President.
- **Political Science.** Political Economy (Cox's Works); Lectures, International Law (Wooley); Constitution of the United States (Scott); Lectures, by Prof. V. R. Denslow.
- **Course of Greek Language and Literature.** (Prof. J. E. Boise, LL.D.; Associate, Prof. E. F. Stearns, M.A.) Boise and Freeman's Selections from Greek Authors Homer, Herodotus, Plato; Greek History and Geography; Homer's Iliad, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Demosthenes de Coruna; Lectures, Essays, Poetry; Lectures on Greek Philosophy.
- **Course of Latin Language and Literature.** (Prof. J. C. Freeman, M.A., B.D.) Livy, Plutarch, Writing Latin, Horace, Latin Prose; History of the Augustinian Age; Latin Annales, Juvenal, Roman History, Lectures.
- **Course of English Literature and History.** Fowler's English Grammar, Study of Words, Rhetoric (Balch), History (Tallmadge); Compositions, English Literature (Taine); Lectures, History of Civilization (Guizot).
- **Course of Mathematics.** (Prof. A. J. Howe, M.A.) Algebra (Loomis, completed from Chap. XVIII; Geometry, completed from Book VI); Mensuration and Surveying, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry.
- **Course of Physics.** Astronomy Lectures, Prof. T. H. Safford, B.A.; Natural Philosophy, Mechanics (Stoll's Ostwald), Prof. A. J. Howe, M.A.; Chemistry (Barlow's Elements); Lectures, Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler, B.S.
- **Course of Natural History.** Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Prof. Roman Dexter, M.A., M.D.; Geology, Mineralogy, Prof. J. O. Huthnute, M.A., C.E.; Botany, E. S. Bastin, M.A.

2. COLLEGE OF SCIENCES.

The Sciences, and their application to Agriculture, the Mechanical Arts, Civil, Mechanical and Military, Engineering, and Navigation, will be the special subject of instruction in this Department.

The course of study extends through three years, and leads to the degree of B.S. EXPLORING.

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A word of encouragement to the bashful (f) courtors in the coming junior exercises. Do not regret your failing too much, though for the moment an obstacle, it is a better fault than too much self-possession. The latter marks a cold temperament and chilly friendship. The former calls forth regard and secures more worth, though it may sometimes stand in the way of cold and show. Let your motto be, "Thorough in preparation; bold for truth, and think of yourself last." This will make you useful as well as eloquent. The gospel rule of leading the whole world to gain one's own soul is good in everything else, as well as morals. Disinterestedness is the root of eloquence, character, professional attainments and most worldly success: money is the only thing to which it won't apply.

The assignment of rooms is, at best, a difficult thing, and perhaps it cannot be done without some dissatisfaction. We see no reason, however, why some arrangement cannot be made by which students who have gone into some expense in fitting up their rooms cannot be remunerated by selling them out to those who are willing to incur the additional expense. Otherwise, there is no inducement to fit up a room, when, perhaps, some parties, merely because they are higher class-men, may force themselves into the rooms, and the expenses incurred become a dead loss. No student has choice of room-mate, unless he be a brother or member of the same class. We think the greatest liberty ought to be allowed here, and an occupant of a room should have the privilege of saying who shall be his associate for one or more years in such close relations.

Every creed and every theological speculation has its origin in human experience or human aspiration, and is adapted to the individual or class of individuals adopting them; therefore of necessity there must be in all creeds and in all opinions of men, some truth or the prophecy of some truth. This should teach us toleration and respect for those differing with us in their beliefs and teachings. As all men are and have been very imperfect and undeveloped, there ever has been, is now, and will continue to be, error and untruth in all creeds. It is true also, no doubt, that all opinions and all creeds have grown and will continue to grow out of the human mind. This is a law of nature, and is manifest in all the kingdoms below man. The true root of the leaf, and it fails; plants live, grow and flourish until they have performed their work, and then die. Nature is continually building, destroying and rebuilding on a perfect plan, only to be destroyed again as the necessities of a new life demand it. It is a law of the universe, to which all must conform, that where there is no advance there will be retrogression. Why, then, should not human creeds, as the people become more enlightened and refined, change and grow better from age to age?

We are glad to note the sentiment of Tri Kappa, in regard to adjourning its meetings till next September. There seems to be no good solid argument in favor of the proposed action, nor have we seen its advocates advance a single point that would bear close, candid consideration. Analyze thoroughly all their evasive statements, and the primary cause of all is found to be nothing more nor less than a contemptible streak of laziness. On the other hand, there are good, potent reasons why we should carry these meetings right along till the end of the term. Of all the terms of the college year, the Society is apt to be blessed with fine weather for its meetings this term, hence, there can be no reinforced excuse about inclinability of the nights. Encouraging meetings can be more easily gotten together, and less mental and physical courage is requisite to attend. Again, in ease of adjournment, the acquisitiveness of the mind in the fact of there being no society duties to perform, will delay the necessary recognition of the fact in September next that the societies require active co-operation; thus
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the Society will lose much precious time in gaining that enthusiastic impetus of society spirit so absolutely necessary to the life of society, and we are justified in pronouncing that the admittance of one will give an undue and eventually fatal preponderance to the other; fatal, because the remaining Society will no longer be insulated by the old-time bounds, but be in direct violation of the constitution, and does not possess even the shadow of a precedent to justify it. We trust the good sense of the members will defeat all such attempts, as it should, and that the aid of the executive power in sustaining the meetings in their old-time interest.

That was an exceedingly gratifying spectacle presented in the Chapel at the last election of editors and publishers of the Volante. It was very gratifying indeed to see with what unanimity the students turned out into the Chapel, from the dignified Senior to the innocent Sub-prep.

How pleasant it was to consider that every one of those hundred and one students there came to exercise that inalienable right, most precious to every American, whether white, black or mixed, the right of voting. How pleasant, too, to contemplate that every one of those voters cast his ballot without bias or prejudice, but with a just and intelligent discrimination between the various candidates. There could be seen the student who never subscribes for the Volante, but who consents to sacrifice his valuable time, in order to insure the election of the editors and publishers which, he, impartially of course, judges the best. There could be seen the crumatic, eager for the fray, with independent judgment written in every feature, and the straight ticket in his pocket; yes, and there was the Sub-prep, who, from his large and kindly heart, came prepared to the right of the right, and feeling that it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the paper that they vote early, if not often. A man sick and disgusted with the dirty wire-pulling, bribery and cut-and-throat voting of a New York City election, would have gone wild with joy to find here not a vestige of any such thing, but all fair, square and decent. No, any person suspected here of unfairly influencing a vote could be insincerely extracted from the Society and sent to join Cole's followers. Political corruption may stalk brazen faced through the land, but into our college it can never enter.

We do not wish in the least to dictate to our orators the coming commencement, or what they shall or shall not say. We have enough confidence in them to believe that they will make an appearance before the public as their predecessors. But we wish to point out what we hope and pray will happen, and then make some comment which will be immediately perceived by the orators, and which all are tempted to commit. The error is one peculiar to this year of 1876. It attracted our notice for the first time at the Inter-State "Jaw Jamboree," as a few speakers were pleased to call it. Five out of the six speakers, accidently of course, illustrated their orations with "Continental America." Instead of adding to the force or beauty of the orations, they were a great deal of the time lost in pursuing the most satisfactory moments of our student life; they have confirmed and deepened our love of study; they have awakened our ambition to be lifelong students, to search for the truth which they have so nobly represented and investigated. The orators, nobler faculties of our minds with greater ease.

Such reflections fill our minds as we take a last look at the dignified assemblage of classic, scientific and other learned lore, and then we turn our thoughts towards home, leisure and a return next fall to our dusty, but dear, volumes.

It is natural and not at all surprising that a young man just turning his attention to study, confused and awed by the amount of books there are to be read and sciences to be studied, is impatient of this seemingly slow advance, that such persons should be sickened with such doubts and troubled with such fears as they not unfrequently are. But they must remember that after all they are still young, that circumstances may intervene, that some excuse may be offered for disliking a book, that any man may do anything. To be sure, success of the highest order is gained only by those whom God has endowed with special gifts. No more labor could make such a painter as Raphael, such a poet as Milton, such a dramatist as Shakespeare. But no matter, whether a man has special genius or not, persevering labor will enable him to do any small human learning, and will expand and strengthen his power to do greater. A man, therefore, who is trying hard to master his subject, is an honest and industrious scholar. Sir Isaac Newton, the most profound of astronomers and scientific men, used to say that several of his collogues excelled him in genius and natural endowment, but that Balder, or whatever his name was, had written so much and so, far more mere literary talent is concerned, so well, has described the painful struggle with which he hammered out his first sentences. Take courage, then, my brothers and sisters, despairing students, do not give up, and do not attempt not at much a time; above all, do not confine yourselves to books, Mix in refined and congenial society, for the reason that it will teach you more than books can. Walter Scott and Webster have both said that more may be learned from conversation than from books. Remember, too, Lord Bacon's remark: "Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, and conversation a ready man. Besides, a man of books, who cannot easily and agreeably communicate what he knows, is of little use. Interes

narrating books with your profound ones, read some poetry, read some biography—Bowser Johnson's 'Lives of Washington, Franklin, or any famous man; it will relieve, and at the same time interest you. Write in some consumptive page of your journal, nil sine laboris, and keep it constantly in mind. Read thoroughly, if it be only a page a day, under stand and fully digest it. Remember the maxim, 'fatima fortuna.' Do not hurry on without fully examining the ground you pass over; this will be the greatest saving in the end. Attend all lectures, law trials, town meetings, &c. You can never get too much of this kind of education, and the advantages attending it are manifold. Let me also advise you not to let yourself into the company of profane actors; it will improve you in various ways, you will learn many acts and laws, you will keep your mind from growing rusty by reading—it will learn you to think. Accustom yourself to criticism, examine all statements, and judge. In short, in these days, how such and such books or scenes impress you; this is a good habit, it facilitates the use of the pen, which is indispensable. "To write well," says Lord Brougham, "is necessary to one who would speak well;" besides, in this age, a man who cannot use the pen is only second-rate; and, again, it will accustom you to think of what you are reading, and will tend to make you interested in your studies.

LITERARY.

DOES IT PAY?

Mr. Richard Scudder, the man who wrote that standing line known as the De Souza-Cablal, wedding hoax, has left the Albany Journal, and become a Methodist preacher.

This paragraph we clip from a newspaper of this city. Whether it is true or not, it suggests the inquiry, Does ly ing pay? On the spur of the moment we are inclined to answer that it does. Lying, in this country, has been reduced to a science. The Spartans are said to have considered it no dishonor to lie; provided it was not discovered. The Athenians, on the other hand, when they had not the spirit to consider it a genius, and honor him, even if we do not make a Methodist preacher out of him. Bold, exaggerated lying lies at the foundation of a great portion of our humor. Burnum, chief among professional liars, is your Honor, the Mayor of a flourishing village. Mark Twain, the irrepressible perverter of truth, who never told a more outrageous lie, than when he said that the only difference between him and old Hosea, "the man who could not tell a lie," he could but wouldn't, is as admired the greatest American humorist. Bailey is another of our successful liars, who, through his exaggerations in the Danbury News, has made himself famous. Lying for fun is certainly a paying business. At one of the recent whisky trials, one of the witnesses testified that he did not consider it dishonorable as a business man, to lie. He said that if he could get away with it, he would not hesitate to do so, he was the best of his ability. That is nothing new; all know that the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and tailors, above all, are among the most skilful of liars. A man's word, in business, goes for nothing but a word; but,

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WOMAN AT THE CENTENNIAL.

At the last annual meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Asso- ciation, the great question was, "Is What the proper thing for women to do at or about the Centennial Exhibition or Celebration at Philadelphia? Would it be a fitting place for women to take against the monarchial mockery to be indulged in at Philadelphia, to employ a woman painter to represent upon canvass appropriate figures of American justice, holding her banners?"

"The artist, Miss Grafton, shielded with protecting power all men, including negroes and foreigners of every nation the women of the nation, beyond the pale of the Constitution, led by the noble Trin- ity, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, bearing the products of woman's hands and brains, and laying them at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty, who cannot recognize them, but weeping over them; and, as a mother's hand, be a true and appropriate repre- sentation of the present condition of the sexes—"the lords and serfs of this country, as the result of a hundred years of national life!" Such a picture would have been, as what the Washingtonians call in the newspapers, a "flying in the face of the picture gallery of the women's department of the Centennial Exhibition, would be worthy of the occasion. Such a rebuke upon canvas, if it could be created, would have been a fitting protest against the pretenses already made by Mrs. Gurley, and such words as the represent- ative women can and will speak in the Quaker meeting-houses of the Quaker City during the six months of the Exhibition, to do no more than add, to bring power to a realising sense of the degradation of wom- an in this muddled republic, and to hasten the day when the Constitution shall be so amended or constructed as to secure additional liberty for all, and hold the close attention of the audience. His subject, "Individual Liberty," was a good one, and Mr. Baird fully convinced his hearers of that fact before he finished. He first treated of the struggle with individual liberty and self-control. Strong characters require a high degree of individual liberty to develop them. People are the moral slaves of their society in a great circle. Mr. Baird wound up by contradicting the conventional views of the forms of originality and independence of Shakespeare. His voice was pitched somewhat sharply, and his gestures were severe. What awkward, but these defects were amply compensated for by his vigor and earnestness. Mr. Smith then followed with a thoughtful oration on the "Puritan Poet." It was a fine eulogy of Milton, and the speaker pronounced it a dignified and impressive style which received much praise. Milton was indeed a splendid poet; great. He was a greater poet than a statesman. He chose poverty rather than office under a tyrannical King. Taine, being a Frenchman, a free-religionist and a royalist, does not appreciate the works of the puritan poet.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Monday evening, June 26, the annual Junior exhibition took place in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Deas called the meeting to order promptly at eight o'clock. The prayer was followed by a song by the Quaker City Quaker City Quartet, comprised women, who then delivered an oration on "American Orators." The meeting then adjourned to allow the gentlemen's customary strength of thought and soundness of argument. These were striking characteristics throughout the meeting, and the neck of the constrained deliver- ery. He spoke in glowing terms of Washington, Clay, and Sumner, and analyzed their characters in a masterly manner.

Dr. Dean next addressed the audience on "American Orators." This gentleman possesses a full, melodic voice, and made a very pleasing impression. The oration showed considerable study and research. Mr. Dean erudited much from the biography of some of the great speakers of the United States, and with grace and good sense, with which he spoke. His tracing of the life and deeds of the great Dutchman was very animated and won him hearty applause.

Mr. Cole followed with an oration on "The Advantages of Peace." Mr. Cole addressed the subject in a manner at once vigorous and entertaining. He dwelt at some length on the various attempts to settle the future war by arbitration, and cited a number of the most curious arbitration cases. He did not say much about the arbitration cases, but brought to a part of a telling sense of the degradation of wom- an in this muddled republic, and to hasten the day when the Constitution shall be so amended or constructed as to secure additional liberty for all, and hold the close attention of the audience. His subject, "Individual Liberty," was a good one, and Mr. Baird fully convinced his hearers of that fact before he finished. He first treated of the struggle with individual liberty and self-control. Strong characters require a high degree of individual liberty to develop them. People are the moral slaves of their society in a great circle. Mr. Baird wound up by contradicting the conventional views of the forms of originality and independence of Shakespeare. His voice was pitched somewhat sharply, and his gestures were severe. What awkward, but these defects were amply compensated for by his vigor and earnestness. Mr. Smith then followed with a thoughtful oration on the "Puritan Poet." It was a fine eulogy of Milton, and the speaker pronounced it a dignified and impressive style which received much praise. Milton was indeed a splendid poet; great. He was a greater poet than a statesman. He chose poverty rather than office under a tyrannical King. Taine, being a Frenchman, a free-religionist and a royalist, does not appreciate the works of the puritan poet.

Natt. K. Honoroe next ascended the platform, and delivered an oration on Lafayette. With force and dignity he paid a well-deserved tribute to the young Frenchman, whose love of freedom and right none was ever more pure and unselfish. The oration was well written and gained hearty applause from the audience. Mr. Honoroe has a natural gift for oratory which makes him one of the most interesting of his class. Many beautiful bouquets re- warded his efforts.

Geo. M. McGoun, after another song by the quar- tet, proceeded to deliver a spirited oration on the French Revolution. As the orator was not yet in his full stride and power, all expectations of a hero, thundered one to master, was handled in a style which showed thoroughness both in thought and delivery. The gestures, particularly, were appropriate and neat. His natural impetuousity was shown in the graphic manner in which he portrayed the rise, the horrors and the failure of the bloody revolution.

Mr. McGounlay was also one of the favored mortals who received floral tributes in addition to much applause.

"Christianity and civilization" was Fowler E. Lansing's theme, and he handled it well. He showed the close con- nection between the church and human progress; how in all ages the church has furnished great and learned men. Mr. Lansing was impersonated, and held the close attention of the audience. Many beautiful passages adorned his oration. Bouquets, from admiring friends, were presented to him, with the usual applause bestowed upon all the speakers.

The last, but by no means the least oration, was given by Libby Simms, an orator of a high order, whom which somewhat distracted the attention of the audience, he delivered a good and sound discourse, upon the "Heroic Element in Life. This is what the world needs; men who can live, and die, with a high spirit, and who can face the poor or object than mere money-getting; men like Darwin who can bear without flinching the scoffing jeers of ignor- ance. Mr. Bas's" oration contained many pertinent truths, and he presented them with vigor and success. This closed the oratorial part of the programme, and after a song and response to an essay, the audience slowly dispersed. Many preferred to remain in the church and engage in social con- versation, while a number expressed their admiration by themselves pleased with the exhibition, and the speakers were congratulated upon their success. The Junior class has reason to feel proud of the exhibition, for which they prepared so long and diligently.

Freshman to Senior—"Sir, can you tell me what such a beastly senior—"

Senior—"Webster says it means, "Reveling in inter- esting drink, noisy," why!"

Fresh—"Oh, I heard your minister say the Rev. Press.

Stleton was going to preach the baronial sermon next Sunday, and I did not know what it meant, that's all.
BASE BALL.

In the game between the Fairbanks and the University nice the former were defeated by a score of 25 to 6. The game on the part of the University was played in a manner that would be a credit to any amateur nine in the State. Our boys distinguished themselves by some splendid batting and fine fielding, while the Fairbanks were only remarkable for their signal success in muffing and bad throwing. The score by innings is as follows: 

Fairbanks 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Total 9 32 33 32 0 0 10 6
University 5 3 2 2 2 2 4 8 Total 25 32 32 32 32 2 2 2 6 35

May 30th our nine met the semi-professional Franklin, for the third time, this season, on the West Side grounds. With a few exceptions the University boys played a tolerably fine game, considering that they had hard hitters as the Franklin to face, and but for a succession of apparently inexcusable errors at short and second, would undoubtedly have won the game. As the score shows, our nine made eighteen base hits to the Franklin's seven. The Universities piled up a grand total of twenty-one errors, of which Raymond and Black are credited with six and five respectively. Charley Snapp caught and did well, showing his old time pluck in facing the opposing swift and somewhat wild pitching. Gardner's heavy batting and fine play on second were frequently applauded and deservedly so. His throwing is especially good, being swift and safe. Second and short evidently had one of their off days. Every ball which came in their direction was allowed to weep its peaceful way into the out field. Homer, as usual, guarded first base well.

The Franklin played a strong fielding game, and are showing up better than was expected in the early part of the season. The following is the score.

THE SCORE.

University 5 5 3 2 1 3 0 0 Total 32 32 32 32 32 2 2 2 6 35
Franklin 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Total 32 32 32 32 32 2 2 2 6 35

On the 18th of May about fifty from the University went to Evanston to witness the first contest with the present holders of the Silver Ball. Both nine were “off,” and victory was scarcely more creditable than defeat. In the first inning the nine got out in four runs and Chicago, the second, one, and the third, two. Of these eight, each one which no one could crack. Our boys distinguished themselves by some splendid batting and fine fielding, while the Fairbanks were only remarkable for their signal success in muffing and bad throwing. The score by innings is as follows: 

Fairbanks 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Total 9 32 33 32 0 0 10 6
University 5 3 2 2 2 2 4 8 Total 25 32 32 32 32 2 2 2 6 35

The third and final game with the Northwestern University nine was played at Evanston, Friday, June 9th. The day was fine, though the wind was quite strong and against the batting. Quite a number of boys went out with the players to see them win a handsome victory. After some time spent in practicing, at which, by the way, the Evanston players are quite skillful, game was called with Mr. Odds as umpire. Gardner, as usual when playing against that club, had won the toss, and of course sent his men into the field to open the game. Robison, the first to bat, was retired from Evanston to Homer. Homer reached second base, but was caught muffing and neatly fielded out by F. Lansing to Raymond. Thiers popped up a little fly, that stuck to “Law’s” hand, and thus Evanston received goose egg number one. Gardner opened the Chicago half of the inning with a bunt hit, and the first three reached home on called balls, and came home on a succession of bad errors. Goodspeed went out on fly to Robison. Homer reached first on Braillard’s muff of his grounder, stole second and came to third on Thiers’ muff, where he was left by Lansing, who struck out. In the second inning Thiers made a base hit, Knapp found himself out from Raymond to Adams, Adams fell a prey to Homer’s catch of his fly, while Gardner and Thiers were put out giving Black a chance to field him out to first. Second whiff for the blue-legs. Dean took first on a base hit, second and third on passed balls. Black struck out. Dean came home on Raymond’s

which nine would be successful. The magnificent batting of the Universities elicited much surprise and admiration from all sides. It was truly wonderful to see those little fellows bat. Fifteen one-base, two-base and three-base hits were made. Goodspeed is credited with one three-base hit, and Dean with one three-base, one two-base and one base hit. A notable feature of the game was the neatly handled grounders and splendid throws to first in the minus.

Rilly was sure to be.”

Without particular faulting, furthermore, it is sufficient to say that every member played coolly and accurately, and as a result the nine on the minus had no one could reach, and finally made heavy batting made the Evanston boys nervous, and the crowd became noisy, evidently disgusted at the success of our nine. Every error by a Chicago player was hooted and the homer on the minus. The crowd of spectators, and the excitement, and with the fourth inning by a week hit on line with first base, which he attempted to improve by kicking the ball out of reach, but the trick was so transparent that even the crowd applauded when he declared out. Thiers and Knapp both reached first on errors. The former came home on Raymond’s fumble and a passed ball. The latter was put out while Adams, who had reached first, was left by James’ out to first on a fly ball. Gardner struck to third and was fielded out. Lansing followed his example. Goodspeed took his leave on Braillard’s muff, while Homer fouled his way to first.

In the fifth inning Hamilton went to first on balls. Evans tried Black with a grounder and was very neatly thrown out. Braillard offered Goodspeed a chance to put him out on a fly, which he accepted, and Robinson ended the inning with a fly to Raymond. Lansing struck to Hamilton and sat down upon the grass. Dean batted one through short stop, stole second, and came to third on Raymond’s hit to left field, but was left there, Adams facing him to end the inning, with no one out to catcher. The score now stood 6 to 2 against the Evanston as they went to bat the sixth time. They tried hard to pull up, but succeeded in making only one run. Braillard, a base hit, and a very neatly fielded out on Lansing to Raymond. Thiers popped up a little fly, that stuck to “Law’s” hand, and thus Evanston received goose egg number one. Gardner opened the Chicago half of the inning with a bunt hit, and the first three reached home on called balls, and came home on a succession of bad errors. Goodspeed went out on fly to Robison. Homer reached first on Braillard’s muff of his grounder, stole second and came to third on Thiers’ muff, where he was left by Lansing, who struck out. In the second inning Thiers made a base hit, Knapp found himself out from Raymond to Adams, Adams fell a prey to Homer’s catch of his fly, while Gardner and Thiers were put out giving Black a chance to field him out to first. Second whiff for the blue-legs. Dean took first on a base hit, second and third on passed balls. Black struck out. Dean came home on Raymond’s
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Chicago, Dean foiled out, Black from Brainard to Esher, and through Raymond was allowed to gain first on Hamilton’s muff, he was left on second by Adam’s out. In the next inning the Evanstonians were presented with the fourth goose egg of the day mainly through “Lewy’s” instrumentalilty, Thillers falling a victim to a foul liner, and Knappen on a foul bound. Adams struck weakly to third, who was finally disposed of by a fine fielding combination. Gardner hit for one base and promptly stole another. F. Lansing struck a liner to second, putting Gardner out, together with himself. Two men out and no runs. Goodspeed was given a life by the umpire, who convincingly disposed of him at first. Of course he stole second and tallied on Honor’s hit to short, who threw to first where it was muffed. Honor came on in Evan’s failure to stop L. Lansing’s hit. Lew tallied on Dean’s hit past black, made the third out closing the inning with three runs. Only one more chance for Evanston. The score now stood 10 to 5. Things looked blue to our opponents, and they looked no better after a childish “protest” they went to bat for the last time. James hit to Black and Black threw well to Honor, and James put on his coat. Hamilton took first on called balls, but was forced out at second on Evan’s ground forward to Lansing. Brainard struck out, and thus ended Evanston’s fond hopes of retaining the silver ball. The game as a whole was well worth seeing. All the players were in earnest and played the best they knew how. Where all did so, we can hardly mention individual playing except briefly. Lansing Brothers pitched and caught with more than their customary skill. Lew Lansing is rapidly becoming one of the heaviest batters on the team and is more than a match for any on the other side. Gardner all played their positions in first-class style. Black, as short stop, was at his best, while the field was not behind the rest in showing good judgment and skill. As for the pitching which was published in the Tribune correspondence from Evanston that Olds unpaired unfairly and that our nine “maintained its unwavering reputation as kickers,” it was but a childish outburst of rage against the nine which so thoroughly rattled Evanston’s much loved pets. Such was the opinion of the Racine and Lake Forrest delegates who afterwards decided upon Evanston’s “protest” that the ball had been fairly won by our nine in a fair game. The following are the appointments for class-day made by the Senior class some weeks ago:

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The Senators have elected Gentile class photographer. 

Orrin R. Clark, Class ’73, has been called to a professorship at Wabash College, Ohio, at a salary of $1600 per year. 

F. S. Doggett, formerly of ’76, leaves Chicago for Cobo radio, where he will hold the position of editor for the last two games with Evanston. We scarcely think our nine tried to win that game. We know that it can play a much more successful game. As a rule the members of the Racine nine were of heavier build than those of our nine. They batted more strongly than any nine our boys had yet played with, some of them making two and three-base hits. Racing secured a lead in the first part of the game and held it to the end. After the first inning, a feeling of inevitable defeat seemed to desynchronize the home nine, while the visitors played a bold, confident game throughout. The score stood at the close, 20 to 5 in favor of Racine.

The second game between the University Nine and the Franklins, was played Wednesday afternoon, May 24th, on the corner of Laffin and Jackson streets. The score by innings is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCALS.**

Chapman, ’79, after considerable trouble on account of patriotism, has succeeded in entering at West Point. The reading room has been removed to the room immediately over the old library room, more comfortable quarters than those where heretofore occupied in the first story. 

And now the Senior rolleth upon the grass and whitleth away the fleeting hours innumerable orchestrations to which which will "make each individual hair to stand on end." 

The warm weather is producing its usual evocating effect upon the students; work of any kind becometh more tedious, and anticipations of vacation are freely indulged in.

T. F. Kimerly, ’74, whom some of "our oldest inhabitants" may remember, is in the city. He intends to enter a law office here, having been admitted to the bar at Philadelphia. We wish him success.

Athenaeum—President, C. R. Allen; Vice-President, E. Fenselath; Secretary, O. W. Philbrook; Sub-Secretary, John Hopkins; Treasurer, A. W. Fuller; Critic, James Lansing.


The following are the appointments for class-day made by the Senior class some weeks ago:

President—H. L. Bosworth.

Orator—J. E. Rhodes.

Poet—H. E. Hall.

Historian—A. J. Fishar.

Prophet—S. C. Johnston.

 Farewell Address—W. G. Hastings.

Election—Tri Kappa Society. President, W. W. Cole Jr.; Vice President, C. W. E. E. W.; Treasurer, W. D. Watson; Sub-Secretary, S. Jones; Treasurer, W. H. Mikes; First Critic, G. M. McConaughy; Second Critic, John Satterfield; Editor in Chief, W. R. Raymond; First Assistant Editor, E. H. Williams; Second Assistant Editor, Miss Lissotte Clark.

No one knows the harm debating societies may do to young men and young women. It gives them confidence in their abilities to such an extent that they aspire to be statesmen and women’s rights lecturers.

Snap, ’79, paid his friends a short visit last week. Charter has shown off his skill in catching, as was shown in the game with the Franklins, on the White Stocking grounds, where he filled the position of catcher for the University.

Appearing in Chapell attired in a highly embroidered dressing-gown of many colors, and in gaudy slippers, should be made an indicative offence. If the Chapel exercises occurred before breakfast there might be some excuse for it, but as it is, most persons would look upon it as marking a lack of good breeding, or of self-respect.

Let’s see, the Fresh, are studying Latin and Herodotus this term. That accounts for a prominent member of that class remarking to us the other day, that the Fresh, had all become good equeristans. It certainly is a little singular that whenever one drops into the lower class men’s rooms, the first book that meets his glance is a literal translation of some Greek or Latin text-book. Alas! they were not so plentiful when we were lower class men.

The Campus has at length received a much needed improvement, the long, rank vegetation having been cut down and raked up. The result is most pleasing to the eye and redeems the grounds of that appearance of an old forsaken gravel yard, which they formerly bore.

It was nearly time to turn off the gas, and the “Nature’s” sweet restorative, balmy slumber, was just beginning to assert its sway over the in no wise reluctant frames of the students, when thundering guffaws from the second floor of Jones Hall suddenly aroused every one. The Volante appropriated the published portion of an article in a local newspaper in a way that found a strange sight. A stalwart Freshman, clothed only in the garb of nature, was seen standing at the door of his room, frantically endeavoring to break open the door, which his wicked "keys," and some higher classmen were holding shut against him, and ever and anon opening wide enough to throw a little cold water on his shivering limbs. In vain did the raving Freshman and the crowds of spectators to help him smash in the door, Freshman succeeded in forcing an entrance into the adjoining room of a higher classman, who immediately opened the door to throw some more water on the now dripping victim. Unfortu-

nately the author of the article was not present, and the Freshman, now in possession of the Volante, was just in the middle of his narrative. It is only right to say that the examinations of the various classes have consumed an entire week this year, and have proved entirely satisfactory. We can say, without boasting, that the work of the
year has been pursued with commendable earnestness and success, notwithstanding the gloomy prospect with which the year opened. In Col. Abernethy, President, we are confident that our fellow students will find an able instructor, and a man who will become greatly esteemed to us by personal acquaintance.

May 13th, a party on scientific investigation bent, took the nine o'clock, A. M. train, and went down to Grand Crossing; their object was to "botanize," under the enthusiastic guidance of Professor Blanton. After spending a few hours profitably and pleasantly in the fields, all returned on the two o'clock, highly pleased with the result of their expedition, and praying for a similar occasion in the not distant future.

Last week the Juniors "cut" chapel with Senior regularity. They even forgot their meals, and one Junior was seen to actually leave his umbrella behind. They entertained their teachers with discouraging lessons when they did attend classes at all. A general air of abstraction seemed to brood over all; they didn't recognize their friends. Finally they were not seen around at all. Entering their rooms, they would be seen desperately chewing the end of a lead-pencil, and patiently waiting for the magic inspiration of thought to give it employment. We confess to the deliberation with which those blank pages disappeared. After pulling them from their seat several times, we heard, in answer to our anxious inquiries, some muttered, disconnected expressions like the following: Junior Ex. orations; Dr. Boise; must hand 'em in within a week; not a word written; finally ending up with the energetic exclamation, "Git out!" After a word of remonstrance with them on the injurious habit of writing too fast, we, of course, got out.

EXCHANGES.

The College Mercury has its last number illustrated with a fair cut of the Racine College buildings. The Mercury makes fun of the artist for putting a cross upon every portion of the building, and thinks that he must have sat cross-legged while drawing it, or have been crossed in love, etc. On the same principle, the artist who drew the picture on our front page must have been winged.

The Chronicle thinks that students who do not support it as subscribers have nothing to say in its affairs. It supports its opinions forthly and sensibly, claiming that representation without taxation is as unjust as taxation without representation. We comment elsewhere upon college elections.

The Rochester Cynnpa for May contains a fairly written essay upon "Queen Mab." The writer appears to have digested his subject thoroughly. The editorials do not exactly correspond to our idea of what they should be. They are short and evidently to the point, but in the number before us they are too exclusively local to be of much interest outside of Rochester University. However, tastes differ, and if the Cynnpa thinks local editorials pay the best we are not disposed to blame it.

The Torpor, though generally interesting and well written, occasionally gets off such sentences as the following: "We looked in vain for locals, but found none." Its jokes are pointless.

The Transcript, compared with many of our exchanges, exhibits a reasonable amount of energy and independence. It is alive to the interests of the body of students whom it represents. The Wiltberger's editors seek to gain sympathy and duty by representing a woodcut, their former and present appearance. Their arduous duties seem to have had a very wearing effect upon them, in fact, reducing them to transparent shadows. We hope that the subscribers of the Wiltberger will pay up and restore the editors to their former rotundity.

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W. W. Jr.

James Rra.

W. W. Jr.

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This Seminary presents excellent advantages to all who are studying for the Ministry. Graduates of Colleges will find the course of study as complete as that of the oldest and best Theological Schools; while students who are not graduates, or have not studied Greek, may take the full course, except Hebrew and Greek, or may take a short course, suited to their age and circumstances. The full course requires three years.

The Seminary building was finished and dedicated July 1st, 1869. It is a noble structure, plain and substantial, with rooms pleasant and in every way convenient. It is 214 feet long, four stories high, and cost about $60,000, besides the ground. The building is lighted with gas, and supplied with the purest water through the Lake Tunnel. It affords a pleasant home for the student.

The Seminary is delightfully situated, near the University of Chicago, in the south part of the city, and students sometimes pursue studies in both Institutions at the same time; thus the best opportunities are given for a preparatory, collegiate and theological education.

The Seminary is open to all denominations, but the student must be a member, approving of his purpose to devote himself to the work of the ministry, unless he is an ordained or licensed preacher.

THE SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Scandinavian Department furnishes excellent advantages to Swedish and Norwegian ministers who wish to prepare to preach in their own language. A thorough scholar, a native of Sweden, has charge of the department, which promises great usefulness to Scandinavians in this country.

LIBRARIES.

The students have access to the Libraries of both the Seminary and the University, now containing over twenty thousand volumes, and among them the celebrated HENSTENBERG LIBRARY of twelve thousand five hundred volumes, one of the richest collections in the world on Biblical Literature; and the IDE LIBRARY of nearly four thousand volumes.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free in the Theological Seminary, and room rent is also free to theological students in the Seminary building. The rooms are supplied with furniture, and are remarkably convenient and pleasant. The expense for lights and fuel will be about $2.00 per year for each student. Board will be furnished at less than cost of provisions and labor, by means of donations to the boarding department. Good board has been furnished at $2.30 per week, on the plan explained in the Catalogue, and some have boarded for even less.

BENEFICIARY AID.

Students for the ministry may receive aid from the North-Western Baptist Education Society, to enable them to pursue their studies in the Theological Seminary, provided they use every proper means to help themselves, and are approved by the church to which they belong, and by the Theological Board. Quite a number of students pay their expenses by manual labor of some kind, and others by supplying churches on the Sabbath, or by missionary work.

ADVANTAGES.

Both the Seminary and the University have the retirement and healthfulness of a country location, and yet all the advantages of a large city. There are over twenty Baptist churches in the city, with about thirty Baptist places of worship, where the gospel is preached in five or six different languages. Besides a Sabbath School in every church, we have ten or twelve Baptist Mission Sunday Schools in the city.

Students have every desirable facility for earnest Christian labor in a great variety of fields. They are brought into frequent association with many of the most social workers, both laymen and ministers, in Sabbath Schools in churches and missionary enterprises. Students also have frequent opportunities for supplying churches and mission stations, either temporarily or regularly, in the city and surrounding towns at a reasonable compensation. Thus they learn from practical life and experience, much which they cannot learn from the books. No location in our country can furnish better opportunities in this respect.

The next term begins the second Thursday in September, and continues without vacation, until the second Thursday in May. It is very important that students should be here at the opening of the term in September.

Copies of the Seminary Catalogue sent free to all who request them. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the President.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

I. COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

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

II. SCIENCE COLLEGE.

No classical languages are required in this college. The requirements for admission are the same as for the other courses, excepting Latin and Greek, the course in three years and the degree is Bachelor of Science. An additional year given by the study of Civil or Mining Engineering or Astronomy, entitles the student to a degree in these subjects.

III. LADIES' COLLEGE.

Young ladies have the option of either of the regular courses of study which they pursue with the regular classes. Special classes are formed by the lady principal for instruction in such subjects not included in the regular course as are deemed important to the education of ladies. The best facilities are afforded for music and art study in special classes.

IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

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Mr. Baird, as our readers need not be told, took the first prize at the recent Inter-Collegiate contest at Evanston, a full account of which will be found in another part of this paper. The gentleman more than realized the expectations of his friends, though it did not surprise those who know his abilities. He demonstrated fully that strength and originality of thought are not yet played out, though the world in general is apt to look more in the manner in which a thing is said than to what is said. We congratulate Mr. Baird on his great success, and fervently hope that a like fortune will attend him in that severer test, the Inter-State contest. We have many reasons, not only for hoping this but for believing it.  

We cannot resist the temptation to say a few words about the prospects of the University. We confess that a year ago, though inclining to be hopeful, we were much less so than at present. The condition of things then afforded a fine opportunity to the prophets of evil, the birds of evil omens who are never so happy as when they can prophesy death and destruction, and such were not wanting. We, with many others, were inclined to look on the brighter side, and, as it were, placed our faith in “the eternal fitness of things.” A university cannot be dependent upon a single man, or a few men; it is not a thing created by chance and destroyed by chance. The want of it is the arbiter of its existence. If it is not necessary it will persist in a few years; if, on the other hand, there be a real want for such an institution, the want will not only be supplied, but as long as the want exists its institution also will continue to live. It is an undeniable fact that this University is necessary. It supplies a want which was felt not only in Chicago but in the whole Northwest for an institution which should give a good, sound and liberal education to all who desired it without forcing them to go a thousand miles from home. For these reasons, and others, we believed that better days were in store for us, and we have not yet found cause to alter our belief. On the contrary, if we were to compare the state of things a year ago with those existing at present, we should find the comparison very favorable to the present. This year the auspices have from the first been very promising. The president, professors and students entered upon their duties promptly and energetically. Few of our old comrades have left us, and the number of new students is unusually large. All were inspired with an earnest determination to acquire mental discipline and knowledge. We do not speak for ourselves only, but for the whole body of students, when we say that “our lines are cast in pleasant places,” and that while “the hard times” is the complaint of the world over, we expect nothing but the best of good times in our college.  

It has, in times past, been the common usage of college publications, in the first issue of the year, to lay before their readers a certain number of principles which they intend to follow and a host of promises which they propose to fulfill. This custom prevails at present, though not to so great an extent as formerly. It has been found that the similarity between the ends proposed by one college paper and those held in view by another is so great as to make their publication unnecessary. College papers, so far as we know, are published by the students themselves, and therefore for their own benefit. Now the wants and interests of students, in whatever part of the world they may be, are almost the same, so all college papers must, as such, have nearly the same principles. Of course there is some choice as to which principle should be made the leading one in this or that paper, to accord with the disposition of its readers, but we fail to see any advantage in proclaiming it. It seems to imply, on the contrary, that the readers are not expected to be able to discover any particular principle from the general tone of the paper, and so they must be told in advance, or
THE VOLANTE.

LITERARY.

HAYMAVL.

"To feel sorrow is to have a heart; and gratitude makes it larger."—THOMAS ARTHUR.

Havannah, that is, the song of the high one, or Odin’s High Song, is the name of one of the most remarkable poems in the whole range of Scandinavian literature. The history of this poem is that of all ancient Scudel literature, wonderful. When Fenialism was brought into Norway in the person of Odin, he was a petty king, unable to endure the restraint on their liberty, emigrated to Iceland. The Bards, or Scudel, followed them to that wild and hospitable region, there to preserve in all their lofty party the ancient songs and traditions of their native land. Yet, thus became a home to the liberty-loving exiles, a depository of pagan literature. Over seven centuries elapsed before it surrendered these treasures of a by-gone age, of a language unprinted, and a language of the old Norse language and literature had died out as completely as if they had never existed. About the middle of the 17th century, however, the time had come when they should again be known and admired, not only in their native haunts, but all over Europe. The Eddas, or Saemund’s Edda, the first brought to light, is the work which contains, besides the system of Northern Mythology, the poem which we propose to consider here. The Havannah can hardly be called a poem; it is rather a collection of the most esteemed wisdom extant among the old Northmen. That they valued learning is certain, not only from the collection itself, but from the fact that, from its publication in the days of Homer. Odin’s High Song is then the moral and social system of the old pagan Northmen. To us it is interesting, not only as their descendants, but as students of human nature and philosophy. In reading the Havannah we naturally meet with sentiments which are contrary to our modern notions of morals, as for example in the 4th stanza, respecting our conduct towards a friend whom we distrust and whose affections we cannot believe; and in the 57th stanza:

"Before him thou shalt not laugh And contrary to thy thoughts speak: Boholm should the gift remember."

This is good worldly wisdom, but hardly accords with the Golden Rule, "Do to others as you would be done by." In another verse the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm," is enforced at the expense of two of the commandments:

"He should eat early Who another’s property or life Desires to have; Or takes a cunning wolf Gets prey, Or a sleeping man victory."

The order of the second line reveals also a genuine barbarian audacity, for a man’s property is more valuable than his life. But these violations of our modern opinions are so numerous as we might have looked for. We can generally give our hearty assent to the precepts advanced. Hospitality is one of the first things recommended, as indeed is natural. As the Arab, after wandering over the burning sands of the deserts, is sure of water and food in the shadow of every Arab’s hut, so was the Norseman sure of "good house and good seat." But perhaps nothing else in the whole collection is so beautifully set forth as friendship:

"Young was I formerly; Then soon was I Taking wrong ways. Rigid was I to myself."

What a close insight into human nature do the following lines evidence:

"Never found so generous So hospitable a man As to be above taking gifts. Not one of his money So little regardful But that it seemed to him to lend."

These lines are as true to-day as when they were first sung by the bards away back in misganny antiquity. The Americans have been called a nation of gift-takers. A little of the spirit of their Gothic ancestors seems to have survived through the ages and descended to them. But if we have inherited some of their faults, we have also received from them some of the most honorable and cherished sentiments we possess. Independence and dependance have rarely, if ever, been fully and aptly contrasted than we find them in this poem:

"Our good house is there Though it be humble; Each other’s company at home, Though a man own but Two goats and a straw-edicet,"

We, the products of modern civilization, have been charged with effeminacy. In mode of life and thought in general this may be so, but I claim that in real, devil-may-care bravery, respect to the rights of man, in case not inferior to the real"clad followers of Rolf Ganger who sang as they quaffed their huge horns of mead."

"A cowardly man
Who his fear begat,
If warfare he avoids,
But oh a brave man,
Give him no quarter
Although the spear may.

Numberless instances in our late war proved that although we consider it no mistake to die on a bed of sickness, still possess the same fearlessness and courage before death as our ancestors. Did the heroes who faced death at Mur froomsborough, Fredricksburg, Shiloh or Chickamauga show courage inferior to any ever shown on the battle-field Never.

We have quoted enough from the Havannah to show what its character in general is. It confirms more strongly than ever the truth that love one's country is the sentiment of all ages. It contains much that is curious and amusing as well as instructive, itself, but transmission may be found either in Howard's "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," or Prof. R. R. Anderson's "Norse Mythology." After the sketch we have given of it, though faint and imperfect, we now continue with the sketch of its study and tell anyone who may have the time and inclination to undertake it.

J. L.

COLLEGE DUTIES.

It cannot be denied that the advantages of attending college in a great metropolis are superior to those elsewhere, yet, if a student does not guard himself against an abuse of these opportunities, they will tend rather to distract than to expand his mind. Any student, but especially the city student, needs to use a great deal of discretion as to how he shall spend his leisure moments. The city, it is true, is the center of learning, of art and of industry. It is there that men of the rarest gifts in all departments of learning find the greatest demand for their services. Seldom do you find a man who has reached a climax in any profession who did not choose the city in which to gain his reputation.

There would be no incentive to attain to the highest degree of excellence without an object in view, a reward to be obtained. The artist would not spend years of patient toll
in painting a single picture if there were no people to ad- 
mire it and to appreciate the result of his labors. Milton 
and Shakespeare would never have been acknowledged as 
the best of poets if they had made themselves known only 
among the illiterate. In like manner, if the only way a 
musician would be second or third rate were there no people 
sufficiently cultivated to discriminate between the best 
and next best.

Where, then, do these men seek more than all other places 
to make themselves known? It is in the city. Far would 
I be from implying that people outside the city are not 
highly educated, but it is in the city that learning of all 
kinds has its most stimulating center. There you will find 
the highest type of excellence in all departments. It is in 
a city, and especially an American city, where is exhibited 
the greatest variety of human character. People of differ-
cent nationalities, races of different religions and edu-
cation, of different beliefs and habits of thought, are con-
tinually before our eyes. It is then a great advantage for 
the student who wishes to rise in the world to be placed in 
the city where he can see and look at the world as it daily oc-
curring, both in public and private, and to be in contact with 
some different minds which are superior to his own. By 
this his own mind expands; and he is enabled to take a 
comprehensive view of life. And yet there is a prodigious 
stock of good intentions, eager to make the best possible use 
of his time, who makes a great mistake in attempting to avail 
himself of all the opportunities which the city affords out-
side pastime, and who, in the end, is doing his work. There 
are to be a popular lecture in the vicinity, he deems it 
of the highest importance to listen to, even at the expense of 
some of college duties. If there is to be some special thea-
trical performance, he is highly interested in hearing about 
it, and he is apt to go to the performance, and then go home 
to read in the library about the subject which is to be read. 
We recommend the above communication to the earnest 
consideration of our readers. The charge of mismanage-
ment in the library is, therefore, well sustained. In round 
numbers, the students pay no less than $100 per 
year for the use of the library. Now the question is, Where 
does this money go to? As now conducted, the expenses 
of the library exceed the income, and the deficit must be 
accounted for. There are plenty of impecunious 
students who would be glad to share the library for three 
hours per day for a salary of $25 per term, which still 
leaves $50 for heating, etc. As things now are the library 
is practically useless, for, even supposing 45 minutes a week 
be enough time in which to get and return a book, it 
leaves no time for selecting the book we want, it leaves no 
time for reference to different works, a thing which is in 
theory a necessary part of library study.

EAST OR WEST?

In reading earlier papers, and college papers in particu-
lar, one cannot fail to perceive a certain effort on behalf of 
western and belitiate western colleges. We, whose lot has 
been cast in the west, and whose education has been 
entrusted to the hands of trained institutions, can afford to 
smile at the jealousy, and pity the ignorance which prompts such a feel-
ing towards us. We can afford to look without bitterness 
of spirit upon the frantic efforts of eastern scribblers to turn 
a joke upon western ignorance or western learning. We 
should not even now take any notice of it were it not for 
the fact that it bears directly upon a question important to 
us as students. It is a question that has often been dis-
cussed, and has as often been decided either one way or 
the other. It is an important question chiefly to those 
who are just about to enter college._Ought students to 
patronize eastern institutions in preference to those of the 
west? This is a question to which we have given much 
time and attention. We decided to try a western college, 
and we have never regretted the decision. We have found 
all the opportunities for mental discipline and the gaining 
of knowledge which we could possibly take advantage of. 
We have found teachers whose fame is not encompassed by 
the walls of their reception rooms; teachers who are not 
only wise in themselves, but know how to impart their wis-
dom to others. Our teachers, we maintain, are as genuine 
as gentlemanly as we could expect to find in any eastern 
college whose greatness consisted chiefly in being so very 
wealthy. If we have failed to make progress in mental 
culture it is not because the schools we went to were 
gone to, nor the teachers who have taught us, but of our 
own carelessness and idleness. So much for our personal 
case.

We think that all college graduates a fair 
trial would say the same. It is, among other things, claimed 
that the colleges of the east give students a polish or re-
finement which cannot be obtained here. If it is true, it 
which is, it would, the advantage is offset by a loss of interest 
in western institutions. To be identified and in thorough 
sympathy with the efforts to establish institutions of 
learning in the west which shall enable all who desire to 
attain the highest educational results to do so must not be 
removed to the west but educated there also. For do 
we not see that the father who has been educated in 
an eastern college would send his son there simply because 
he went there himself, thus retard the growth of home 
interests, or in other words, patronizing a foreign to the 
substance of the home market. Not only this, but the 
realize how much he could procure as good a man for 
shorter period at home proves that he did wrong. Our east-
cern critics forget that times change, and colleges as well as 
men are changed with them. Our colleges are not 
what they were a dozen years ago. They have kept pace with 
the marvelous progress in wealth and prosperity of the 
country about them. They are unstrung by the load 
of vanity which many eastern colleges are staggering 
under; they are so ice that they think they can afford to 
est on to the laurels already worn. There is a vitality 
and energy within them which will, in time, make them 
occupy the foremost rank among colleges, as indeed some of 
them already do. It has been, and still is, to some ex-
tent, fashionable to send students east. Perhaps at no 
distant day it will be the thing to send them the other way.

COLLEGIATE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order shortly after ten 
o'clock Thursday morning by the President, Mr. H. McKee, 
of Industrial University, in Adelphi Hall, college building.

The committee on credentials reported the following dele-
degates present: Messrs. J. McStay, J. A. Robinson and 
J. M. Harwood, from Mounmouth. R. B. Welch, D. C. 
Colby and J. A. Moller, from Illinois Wesleyan. E. A. 
M. Savage, J. A. Brillard and C. G. Elliot, Illinois Indust-
rial. E. A. Bancroft, W. M. Jay and T. M. Edwards, 
Knox. F. M. Bristol, A. H. Burr and J. T. Laidl, North-
western. J. S. Pitts and F. W. Parker, Shurtleff. W. W. 
Cole, Jr., N. K. Honore and F. E. Lansing, Chicago.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last conve-
nention reported favorably to her admission. The 
consideration of the report was postponed until the after-
noon session.

The election of officers was also postponed. The 
following positions on next year's programme were drawn:

1.  Knox.
2.  Illinois Wesleyan.
4.  Illinois Industrial.
5.  Mounmouth.
6.  Chicago.
7.  McKenzie.
8.  Illinois.

The following colleges for the next contest were chosen: 

The report on McKenzie was taken up for consideration, 
and he was admitted, there being no opposing votes, al-
though the vote was not unanimous.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: 
President, E. A. Bancroft; Vice-President, F. M. Bristol;
Secretary, J. M. Harwood. 
Delegates to the Inter-State Convention, J. T. Laidl, F. W. Parker and F. E. Lansing.

The following amendments were made to the constitu-

THE VOLANTE.

Art. 5, which says, "each College shall be entitled to only one orator, who shall be an undergraduate," was amended to read, "shall be entitled to only one orator who shall be an undergraduate and at the time in actual attendance at the University." This amendment was adopted and the students present were seated.

Art. 7. "In the contests no orator shall exceed fifteen minutes in delivery," was changed by adding the word "fifteen" to "five," and another article was added, providing that the members of the executive committee shall judge and give vacations, giving at least two weeks notice to the several colleges.

After the contest the convention convened in the church parlor, and the decision of the judges was ratified. The Constitution was amended to the effect that the convention pay the necessary expenses of the delegates to the Inter-Collegiate Convention.

Resolutions were adopted, expressing the thanks of the convention to the students and citizens of Evanston for the very courteous and agreeable manner in which they had entertained them. The convention was then adjourned.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The fourth annual contest of the Inter-Collegiate Association was held Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., at Evanston. The crowded hall of the Anderson University was filled to capacity. The judges of the orations of the previous contests throughout the State encouraged those interested in their anticipations of an overwhelming attendance at Evanston, a place seemingly most admirably adapted to the seating of a large and appreciative audience for such a programme. That their anticipations were hardly fulfilled was undoubtedly owing in great measure to the unfavorable disposition of the weather, which improved the opportunity of manifesting his oratorical abilities. The oratorial art at Evanston, and many were the most happily surprised at the chairman's diction and vigor of his logic. His delivery was plain, but in perfect taste, and the audience forgot the orator in listening to his oration. For vigorous ideas and solid thought the oration was without a rival, and the close attention given by the audience was an index of its power.

Miss Fannie Henderson, of Monmouth College, followed in a well-executed oration upon "The Herocides of History." The subject of historic oration is a difficult one, and after another delivery was excellent, she failed to impress her orators with the fact that she was emanating anything new. Seminaria, Xenobia, Queen Elizabeth, Maria Theresia, of Arc and Madame Roland were the characters she admired and expatiated upon, as illustrating the heroism of woman's nature.

Mr. Randolph B. Welch, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, followed with "The Abolition of War," in a spirited and vigorous oration. Mr. Welch convinced all who heard him that his forte was in straightforward, practical argument. He was clear, logical and enthusiastic. One of the principal points of his oration, in the opinion of "Ye Elders," at least, was his vivid portrayal of the glory King William would have won had he, instead of ruthlessly crushing France, stopped at Sedan and appealed to a Congress of Nations for settlement of the Franco-Prussian War. Many of the audience, at least, would have awarded Mr. Welch a prize.

Mr. Frank M. Mitchell's theme was "The Nation's Leader." We wondered, as we listened to him, if Shortell college was responsible for his stiff and constrained delivery, in the style of his oration or drill, or whether it proceeded from the individual orator. He did not even open up the field of original thought and research to the extent that the majority of the orations did, and a tiresome, monotonous gesture with his right hand towards the audience produced a wearisome effect. An extensive bouquet on his coat lapped added to the general effect.

Knox College, Galesburg, was represented by Mr. Arthur W. Little, in "Christianity as a Force in Civilization," in strong, careful effort, and delivered in a clear and manly style. The audience was somewhat wearied with the long sitting, but Mr. Little held their close attention throughout. His oration showed care in preparation, was convivial in its arguments, and was delivered with a very pleasing address.

The last oration of the evening was "The Student's Mission," by Mr. C. L. Croydon, of the Illinois Institute University at Champagne. The audience was very tired, and Mr. Lowellin's style of oratory was not the vigorous, soul-stirring kind which comes to enthusiasm and "fires the soul" to deeds of heroism. The theatrical tone and style of delivery also lessened the respect of the audience at his departure, as he bowed himself off the platform.

The judges were the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago; Dr. E. M. Brainard, of Evanston; and Dr. H. W. Haines, of Evanston. After the speaking they retired to make up their decision, while the quartette sang some pieces, after which the President of the Association, Mr. Henry McKinley, of the Illinois Institute University, announced the decision of the judges to be, for first prize, Perry Baird, of the University of Chicago; and for second, Arthur W. Little, of Knox College, Galesburg.

An oration was rendered by a quartette of Misses Baker, Prof. O. H. Merton, P. L. Waite and L. M. Wheeler, with Mr. F. T. Baird accompanying at the piano, and was deserving of the highest praise. After adjourning the closing exercises of the festival, the different colleges, are enthusiastic in their praise of the students of the Northwestern University for the handsome treatment received at their hands. All who came, whether delegates or not, were provided with entertainment.

REMOVAL OF THE ACADEMIC SEMINAR.

Grave Reasons Therefor.

Dr. Northrup, in his address to the Baptist Convention this week, on the removal of the Theological Seminary to Morgan Park, laid down as the great reasons for the move- ment in favor of the removal:

1. That the Theological faculties had always felt over-shadowed by the University.
2. That the Theological students imperatively needed to be removed from the temptations to social dissipation, from which it is found impossible to keep them in the city.

We have ourselves long been cognizant of both these evils to our theological colleges, and solemnly believe it is only fair that the Theological college should come up to the standard of the University, a hundred thousand or so to remove the Theological faculty and their families from this out shadow, and those budding ministers to a quiet spot where their too gushing propensities may be kept in proper check.

BASE BALL.

Sept. 21st the University nine played the Pioneers, defeating them by a score of 10 to 4. The game was quite exciting up to the eighth inning, when the University nine by good batting made five runs. The Pioneers were unable to score after the 2nd inning. The notable features of the game were Lew. Lansing's catching, and Donn's fine work at left and at the bat. Lansing had only one passed ball; his throwing to 2nd was very good. Only five base hits were made off F. Lansing's pitching. The nine seems to play better this fall than ever. We have great hopes that they will retain the college championship this year. The following is the scoring:

THE SCORE.

Graber, 3rd R. 0 0 1 4 3 Black... N. S. 1 1 0 3
L. Lansing... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
L. Lansing... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Hoffman... 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
L. Lansing... 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Adams... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Donn... C. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Total... 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Pioneers.

Handcock... J. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
R. R. P. A. E.
Rogers, 3rd B. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wilson... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sizable... C. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Raymond... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Rinnker... C. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Innings: 123456789 Total.
University, 300101050 10 Pioneers.

Umpire, Tom, Moore, of Ames.
Time of game 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Our University nine went to Racine Saturday, Sept. 29th, to play the Racine college nine, for the championship of the colleges of the North-West, and the "Silver Ball." This being the 2nd game of the series (the first having been won by the Racines) much interest was manifested in the result. If our nine lost, it was our only chance, and the Racine nine would be the champions of "28. With this thought our nine went up determined to win. Nor were their efforts fruitless, for their success was far greater than their most sanguine friends anticipated.

The game was called at 2:30, with the Racines at the bat.
**THE VOLANTE.**

Mr. Ed. Theirs, formerly of the N. W. U. nine, acting as umpire. 

Martin opened the game by striking three times, and was out at No. 2. L. Lansing and Black made a base hit. McDowell struck three times and allowed the same fate as Martin. Fulforth tapped up a fly, which was caught for by F. Lansing. Side out. No runs.

Gardner struck out on an error of the catcher. F Lansing struck a high foul fly, which was caught by Fulforth on his second chance. C. Cleveland went out on a fly ball to H. Lansing. Raymond opened the fifth inning for Chicago by getting out on a fly. Black doubled up to the bay and sent in a ‘corcker’ between left and center for two bases, stole 3rd and came home on a passed ball. Adams went out on a fly to short, and Gardner on a foul fly to catcher. 6th inning. Williams struck three and was out on a fly at first. King struck out. Reed struck the ball to short who let it get past; Kershaw did the same and short again failed. King took 3rd and Kershaw 2nd, on a passed ball. Martin spoiled Raines’ chances for runs by striking out to Raymond, who made a pretty play to short. Side out and no runs. In this inning the Chicago, by good batting, aided by errors, made five runs before they were retired. In the 7th, 9th and 9th the Racines were blanked, while out nine added five in the 7th and 9th in the 8th, making the score 18 to 7 in their favor. In the last half of the ninth inning, as there was but little time to spare before the train, and as the game was already Chicago’s, they concluded not to play it, and started for the train, which was soon bringing home as happy a Nine as ever won a game. Of the Chicago nine deserving credit were: Martin, who played a good game on center field; Black, who caught most of his eight base hits were made at that time. 

Our nine were treated very politely by the Racines, and hope to be able to return the favors at the next meeting.

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**THE VOLANTE.**

The Racines for the fifth time to-day went to the bat with the full intention of increasing their score, but in this they were sadly disappointed. McDowell struck a Gardner and was fielded out at first. Fulforth did likewise, and Kershaw was next. Adams and Raines were then at bat and C. Cleveland went out on a foul bound to L. Lansing. Raymond opened the fifth inning for Chicago by getting out on a fly. Black doubled up to the bay and sent in a ‘corcker’ between left and center for two bases, stole 3rd and came home on a passed ball. Adams went out on a fly to short, and Gardner on a foul fly to catcher. 6th inning. Williams struck three and was out on a fly at first. King struck out. Reed struck the ball to short who let it get past; Kershaw did the same and short again failed. King took 3rd and Kershaw 2nd, on a passed ball. Martin spoiled Raines’ chances for runs by striking out to Raymond, who made a pretty play to short. Side out and no runs. In this inning the Chicago, by good batting, aided by errors, made five runs before they were retired. In the 7th, 9th and 9th the Racines were blanked, while out nine added five in the 7th and 9th in the 8th, making the score 18 to 7 in their favor. In the last half of the ninth inning, as there was but little time to spare before the train, and as the game was already Chicago’s, they concluded not to play it, and started for the train, which was soon bringing home as happy a Nine as ever won a game. Of the Chicago nine deserving credit were: Martin, who played a good game on center field; Black, who caught most of his eight base hits were made at that time. 

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**THE OFFICERS OF THE ATHENAEUM SOCIETY.**

President, C. B. Allen; Vice-President, E. B. Felsham; Secretary, J. C. Johnson; Assistant Secretary, W. F. Hopkins; Treasurer, A. W. Fuller; Critic, J. Langland.

**OFFICERS OF THE CLASS OF ’79.**

President, J. W. Riggs; Vice-President, J. S. Riggs; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Gardner; Orator, C. B. Allen; Poet, E. H. Fuller; Historian, W. A. Helmer; Seer, J. Summou; Toast Master, W. R. Raymond; Chorister, T. C. Honey.

**OFFICIALS OF THE CLASS OF ’80.**

President, A. L. Abbot; Vice-President, W. B. Alvan; Secretary, Miss Julia Hawley; Orator, J. C. Johnson; Poet, W. C. Bradly; Historian, E. W. Lansing; Prophet, W. C. Proctor; Toast Master, W. B. Proctor.

**LOCALS.**

Have you been to the Centennial?

Base ball is well enough now, but what are you going to do for the coming week when cool weather sets in?

The Seniors are studying Hamilton’s Metaphysics under the skilful and energetic leadership of President Alvan. The Seniors have already acquired that dignity and ser-

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**THE RACES.**

Wednesday afternoon the University nine met the cowl haired Ames, the host amateur baseball club in the city, and after a close and exciting game were defeated. This was due chiefly to the pitching of Bachill of the Ames, whose style was of the swift, curved order. Only three base hits were made by the Racines, no base scores recorded, and the game was played with but a few base hits, their quick batting on this occasion only by "scratches." After man stepped up to the plate, and after striking the air wildly, was generally retired by the catcher, who alone put sixteen men. F. Lansing, Black and Raymond were the only ones in striking a base, Lansing putting in a two base hit to right in the third inning. Black hit the ball every time, making hits some, by pretty fair-foul, or "bunts." On the other hand, considering the reputation of the Ames nine in batting ability, they were only moderately successful in hitting Lansing’s pitching. Mr. White is certainly a terror to pitchers. In this game he made no less than four fine base hits. The first inning was characterized by nothing worthy of special mention. One run on each side was made on errors, Gardner and White being the lucky ones. In the second inning, Adams and Gardner struck out, Raymond bringing in his run, although being hit a terrible blow on the back of his head while running down to second, by a swift ball thrown from the catcher. The Ames, through a series of unfortunate errors on the part of the college nine, tallied four runs. The third inning was productive of one run, made no runs by either side. L Lansing and Honor struck out, and, although F Lansing put in a two base hit, all hopes of runs were destroyed by Thacker going out on a foul bound to catcher. Bachill was retired from F. Lansing to Honor; James took first on catcher’s muff and stole second; Clark sent a sky-scraper by the sidewalk and the ball into Addy’s safe clatches, whence it was quickly transferred to second in time to cut off James who had ventured too far from it. This play was cleverly applauded. In the fourth inning Black tallied, Raymond sending the one run. The Ames also made an unwarned run on an outrageous decision. Lieutenant Kinzie was at this point of the game chosen umpire, as the individual who had up to this time served in that capacity. Mr. Kinzie was unacquainted and incapaible as to be unsatisfactory to both clubs. The fifth inning yielded our side three runs, F Lansing, Honor and Thacker scoring one each run. The feature of this inning was one of the best passes ever seen in the history of the college, a splendid throw by Rowe from center field to third base. The Ames made no runs. The sixth inning was well played by both sides and no runs scored. In the seventh, F Lansing came to grief on a fly, and Honore and L Lansing failed to hit anything in particular; the side was out without runs. By good batting, heavy batting the Ames scored three more runs. Only half of the eighth inning was played on account of the darkness. Raymond and Black scored each a run, but as the Ames did not get their half of the inning, they were entitled to call the game theirs by a score of 9 to 0. As a whole the game was a very pretty one, and, while the result was not exactly to our taste, we have no need to feel discouraged. We believe that if the clubs play a second game our nine will make a much better showing in the matter of base hits, their quick batting on this occasion being caused by inexperience in hitting early pitched.
THE VOLANTE.

omeness of behavior which is proper to their elevated position.

We heard it remarked, the other day, by a student in
clinic to needle with politics, that Indiana is going to give
Hayes twenty thousand majority. Surprising if true.

Now we are happy. We have won in the Inter-Col-
legiate contest, and suffered in the dust.

Victors in mind and muscle! Great is All.

It was indeed a cheerful sight on "opening day" to be
hold the unusually great number, both of students and pro-
fessors, present on that occasion. We take it to be a favor-
able omen.

Let every student subscribe for The Volante. Those
who have it in charge will do their best to make it worth
the money, and your interest in the support of a college pa-
per should cause you to respond promptly to the call of the pub-
lisher.

The Freshmen look pale and wan, the result of sleepless
nights and anxious days spent in trying to outwit the Sopho-
mores, who, it is rumored, finish "Loongs" this week, and
will probably furnish '80 with the music of a funeral pro-
cession before many nights. "Oh, ye brave, who rush
to glory or the grave!"

This is about the season when we are filled with envy at
the happy lot of those who attend college in the country.

There are no apple orchards or melon patches ripe for
the plunderer in this vicinity. We are reduced to the malar-
ially necessity of borrowing apples from the props. by the
barrel. Our nectarine and apricots are very good, but the element of dan-
ger being absent there is nothing exciting about it.

The attentions of one of our Soph, not long since, be-
cause quite marked to a young lady, who, it appears, was
engaged to another young man, unknown, however, to our
Sophmore. The lady, young, not wishing to wound the feelings of our young colleague, was in a dilemma from
which she was puzled to extricate herself smoothly. Re-
ing of a devout nature, she resorted to prayer for a solution.
The solution was accomplished, but, whether it would have
been as effectual had her devotions not been overheard, re-
main an open question.

The Volante repeats the statement it has so often made
that it desires all students who may feel inclined to send in
communications on any subject they may judge to be of in-
terest. Besides being useful in cultivating the style and ex-
pression of the writers themselves, they will serve to give a variety to the contents of the paper. While we shall seek
to give every side of a question an equal hearing, we do not
pledge ourselves to publish everything that may be sent.

Perry Baed, the first premium colleagues orator, enter-
tained the Philosophical Society, Thursday evening, with
his prize declamation, which was well received. His ele-
citation training was by Prof. E. M. Booth."—Triune.

Which, the same, is our "Perry."

After one of the recent revival meetings at the Tabernacle,
Mr. Moody, in his usual abrupt way, suddenly asked a mis-
chance youth who seemed so good a subject — "Are you a christian?"

"No, sir," stammered the youth in confusion, "I'm only an editor of the Tripod."

Saturday evening, Oct. 14th, Prof. J. W. Clarke delivered
an interesting lecture before the Philosophical Society of this
city, on the subject "Man on this Continent; was he
Contemporary with the Glacier?" The lecture was in
stance a summing up of the lectures the Professor gave
on that subject to the class in Geology last year, together
with some new facts gathered up on his trip through the
south.

Five students are reported to have left Princeton College
merely because they did not wish to be in the same class
with "colored gentlemen." Princeton is a gainer by their
removal, and both retire with the class amid laughter and
yells for "Smith."

Prof. exceedingly wry.

Our professor has a peculiar way of touching Latin; for
example, Tilden, as regards the question of reform, is a
verb; active, because he is always accomplishing something;
transitive, because he has an object in view; indicative, be-
cause he asserts a fact; as to sense he is present, past and
future; he is, has been, and is always shall be a reformat.

Hayes is a verb, neither active nor passive, sub-
jectivise mode; does not assert a fact but supposes the case.
If I were, supposition contrary to reality.

We notice that some of the students are sending
their shirts, white vests, etc., down to the Club Laundry, where
all pieces are washed and ironed at the rate of seventy-five
cents per dozen indescribably, and sending their collars,
cuffs, handkerchiefs, etc., away to outside laundries, where
these smaller articles are done up cheaper. This is mani-
festly unfair to our laundry, and it can readily be seen that
if persisted in, it will result in a change in the list to corre-
pend with other laundries, as no laundry can afford to do
all the heavy work at light work prices. Let "live and let
live" be our motto, and do the fair thing by our laundry.

This cold snap reminds us all that winter is close at hand,
and those not provided with winter clothing should remem-
bear to purchase Edwards & Browne, 150 State St., keep a full line
of goods, such asハイライトの半額を割引して販売している。The prices they want to
be the lowest. A good, all wool overcoat for $14.00,
All-wool suits for $16.00.

Underwear of all kinds. The fact is, mankind can be
clad cheaper and yet fashionably at the establishment of
Edwards & Browne. Think of a Carr's Melton, with silk
sleeve linings, made equal to custom, for thirty dollars, just
half price.

Beauties of the latest styles, and excellent
workmanship, for one-half what is paid for custom
work that is no better.

Monday evening, the 2nd inst., Professor Freeman ad-
ressed the citizens of our vicinity at Lauder's Hall, corner
Cottage Grove Avenue and 5th street, headquarters of the
Tilden and Hendricks ticket.

A large audience greeted the Professor as he rose to tell
them why he thought Samuel J. Tilden should be the next
President of the United States. Many ladies were present,
and most of the students improved the opportunity of hear-
ing the Professor. He denounced the present Repub-
lican party a "reactionary party," and claimed a majority of
the professors in the University as supporters of the Re-
form ticket.

He argued that the condition of the country from Repub-
lican misuse urgently demands a reform, and that only
a change of majority power will produce it. Cited frauds prac-
ticed in Arkansas at Grant's election, and diluted at some
lengths upon the abuse of power and domination of the Re-
publican party in the south. He said the Republican party
did not want reform; if they did, why didn't they nominate
a reform candidate? They had one at hand in the person
of Mr. Curtis, of New York. When offered a reform can-
didate they cried—"Away with him! Give us Garfield!"
Gave the following"one under whom we can steal."

Some of the students thought that the Professor might with propriety be call-
ed upon to reconcile his denunciation of the Republican
Chief, Gen. Schenck, for his rules for playing "Poker"
with his praise of Samuel Tilden for his characteristic abil-
ity to extort the political supporters, "Sit down; I
play this alone."

In addition to the familiarity with the lik-
nesses and the students' pet diversions, the versa-
tility of the Professor's genius was further evinced by his
dancing, upon which he did his part in the
candidates of the respective parties as follows: Samuel J. Tilden—a
reformer, active voice; indicative mood, which asserts a fact
transitive, has an object; with a full set of tenses, had
been, was, is, and shall be a reformer. Rutherford B. Hayes
—belongs to the class called neuter, neither active nor pas-
sive, subjective mood, supposition contrary to reality;
impure tense, "if I were" etc. His comparison, viewed from
the Tilden standpoint, was a decided hit, and was highly
appreciated, even by those who could not endorse the
entire stock. The above is the sound argument and
some good reasons for doing a change in the administration
of our national affairs. It was delivered with much of the
force and earnestness which characterizes Prof. Freeman,
and yet thoroughly consistent; plainly disproved the repep-
nance he felt to endorsing the Democratic party after his
long and sturdy support of Republican doctrines and admin-
istration. He admitted that the Republican party em-
bodied the best hope of saving the people, but claimed that
its leaders were corrupt. While the majority of the
students of the University do not agree with Prof. Freeman in his
views of the political situation, we are sure that they most
heartily endorse the taking an interest in politics by our
men of education and culture, and feel that a great part of
our much called for reform will be attained when more such
men as Prof. Freeman "take a hand."

Arrangements are pending between the Adelphi Literary
Society of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and
Personal Society of this University, for a joint meeting, to be held some-
time during the coming month, time and place to be fixed by
committee's already appointed.

This reminds us of the pleasant intercourse of the literary
societies of Evanston and Chicago, two or three years since,
and we gladly welcome the prospect of renewal, as we are
satisfied that those meetings give an impetus to the societies which results in
much good.

O. L. Emery, '76, is at the Union College of Law.

Miss Waltz, of '77, after a term's absence rejoined the
class.

E. L. Harris, '78, from Synnec College, N. Y., paid
the University a short visit on his way east.

H. B. Grose, '76, graduated at Rochester University last
spring. He is very enthusiastic in his praise of that insti-
tution.

C. C. French, formerly of '77, visited his old class a
week ago. He is at present engaged as local editor of the Reporter, of
Brooklyn, Indiana.

H. R. Mitchell, '76, whose peculiar skill and success as
a writer the readers of The Volante are well acquainted

PERSONAL
CLIPPINGS.

Prof. R. lecturing: “When I was a lawyer in prison in New York, I saw…”

(Laughter from the class and wrath of Professor.)—Cornell Review.

A brilliant Soph. gave this original explanation of the fall of rain, the other day. He said “it was caused by the hand of Providence squeezing the cloud—as one would squeeze a sponge.—Undergraduate.

A private letter from one of the professors at an eastern college contains the following information of interest:

“You ask me what the freshness of the year! They are indeed a most satisfactory lot—rarely have I seen finer. In average scholarship they may perhaps fall a little below the average of previous years,—say, from 70 to 73 per cent under it,—but the class averages two and one-eighth inches chest measure, and at least one inch around the arm more than any of its predecessors. No wonder that our President’s heart is filled with pride. The Chair of Divinity will not be established this year, as the money is needed for a new boat house.”—Chicago Tribune.

Professor Carhart has been unable to perform any experiments in electricity this term. He tells us that it is impossible to generate current in damp weather; and yet certain young ladies report sparks on several successive evenings, notwithstanding the weather.—Tripped.

We recommend students, and the public generally, wishing to purchase Men’s and Boys’ Clothing and Furnishing Goods, to first examine the large and well selected stock of the Putnam Clothing House, 181 and 183 Clark street, and 117 Madison street, before buying elsewhere. The prices they name make their goods inviting. They manufacture all their own goods and know what they are and can warrant them. Noting is believing, call and be convinced.

Fine hats, leading styles, at A. P. Harris & Co., 116 Clark St. Five per cent. discount to clergymen and students.

EXCHANGES.

The Dartmouth comes to hand promptly, and its contents are up to the average in intelligence and value. It contains a biographical sketch of Andrew Johnson, and, like most productions of that sort, is a good specimen of calumning. “Science and the Centennial,” proves once more how stupid some people become when they try to be funny.

The Round Table we look upon as one of the best of our western colleges, and we are sure that it will compare favorably with the best eastern college papers. Its tone is scholarly, and it is entertaining without being vulgar. Beloit College numbers among its alumni some of the most celebrated journalists in the country, and, judging by The Round Table, the supply is not exhausted.

The Yale Lit has taken a high rank among college publications, and deservedly so. “Borrowing a Dog,” is amusing, and so is “The Morgan.” Both articles are superior to anything of the kind we have lately noticed in our exchanges. “Wanted—Scholar,” sets forth the evils of the marking system in an able manner, and while we agree in considering the marking system as productive of evil, we by no means subscribe to all the statements made by the Lit on that subject.

The Vassar Miscellany is the dullest, handsomest, fairest, raciest, spiniest, biggest, freshest, finest, wittest, wisest, daintiest, smartest, strongest, darest, purest, soundest, cosiest, comliest, sweetest and best of all college papers.” Such is the testimony of our exchanges in a nutshell, and we say, amen. “So mote it be.”

Bates Student is a neat-looking magazine, and is up to the times, as far as variety and life is concerned. “An Intruder in the Domain of Art,” is a kind of production we rarely find in any college paper outside of the Yale Lit. We hope to see more of the same kind, not only in Bates Student, but in other college publications. We consider it a more difficult task to compose a brilliant, amusing and light article, than a ponderous production on a pedantic subject, bristling with quotations from Latin, Greek and Hebrew. A graceful and elegant style is not to be despised.

The Tyro being of a theological turn of mind, goes outside of the province of our criticism. We shall say this much, however, it won’t do any body any harm to read it, or, for that matter, to leave it alone.

The Undergraduate shows up well in its “personal’s.” It is well printed.

Among the exchanges just received we are pleased to welcome the University Herald. It is tastily gotten up, and the printer’s work unusually well done. It has a great many interesting paragraphs, and, in point of variety, we think it unequalled by any college paper. We object to the color of the paper used, however, as it is a matter of taste in which there is a great difference of opinion.

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